

Even Liz never had it so good



Supreme Court's ruling can aid in strengthening our churches

There is considerable evidence at least some churchmen believe the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court on Monday regarding religious observances in public schools will be a long-range boon to the nation's churches. The ruling should strengthen, not weaken, American religion. The court's ruling was not unexpected. The eight justices who signed the majority opinion were true to the American constitution and to the court's previous decisions on related matters.

This nation had, at last count, 258 different religious sects, and even then nearly 70 million American people have no formal affiliation with any religious group. In view of these facts no other court ruling was possible. There was no other manner of preserving the freedom of conscience of our people, and preserving the constitutional separation of church and state.

There are some things the court's decisions does, and some things it does not do. Among the latter:

1. The court does not prohibit the reading of the Bible in the study of literature or history in public schools.

2. The court does not impair the right of any American — in or out of school — to pray and read the Bible.

What the court decision does do is to:

1. Curb the authority of public officials in the area of religion, just as they are curbed in many other areas by the constitution.

Peace corpsmen coming home

Fifty-seven Peace Corps volunteers stationed in Colombia will be mustered out of service on Monday, June 24, after two years of duty in that underdeveloped nation. These are the first Peace Corps members to complete their tours; the pace of separations will quicken in succeeding months.

These are not people returning from summer vacation or languid study abroad. Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver describes them as "veterans of two full years of trying situations and difficult circumstances . . . who will know the interiors, the folkways, the languages of the world's civilizations . . . people whose strength of character and sense of purpose have been tempered under fire." Shriver's belief is that the total American society is bound to be influenced in a healthy way by the steady supply of homecoming Peace Corps volunteers.

Peace Corps officials have asked Congress for funds to set up a placement service for the returning volunteers, but not out of fear that any of them will end up in relief. Private employers have shown a lively interest by requesting the names of corpsmen completing their service. Government, too, is preparing a future for the volunteers. Offering careers in foreign service or within the non-volunteer staff of the

2. Prohibit authorities from selecting a prayer and requiring it to be said in schools. Nor can they require regular ceremonial reading of the Bible.

There has been, in recent years, a tendency for some churchmen to use schools as a crutch. The court's decision will once again bring the proper relationship between church and state into clear focus.

In this connection a recent policy position of the Presbyterian church is worthy of some note. Adopted prior to the court's ruling, the Presbyterian statement puts that church firmly into the position of advocating further separation between church and state.

The Presbyterians expressed their belief that Bible reading and organized prayer in school is wrong. Even if it is not wrong, they say, it's not a worthwhile religious exercise. The church expressed concern over tax exemption for church properties, and said churches should seek some method of making contributions to government in lieu of taxes.

The removal of religious observances such as prayers before lunch and opening prayers from the public schools should serve to strengthen religion in this country, rather than weaken it.

The court's decision should help spur a strong effort by the churches to give religion a deeper meaning in the family and home than it has had in many families and many homes in recent years. And if this can be done our churches will all be better off than they are at present.

Peace corpsmen coming home

In fact, a surfeit of opportunities seems to present itself. Ford Foundation, for example, has granted \$400,000 to award 50 graduate fellowships to discharged Peace Corps members, and universities, clubs, and other organizations are setting up scholarships, tuition aids, etc. The District of Columbia school system, among others, is offering salary placement credit for corpsmen interested in entering teaching, and New York State has waived normal certification requirements. The Interior Department hopes some of the volunteers will take well-paying teaching positions in the U.S. Pacific Trust Territories, and the Boy Scouts are on the look-out for district scout leaders.

Quotable quotes

We have a responsibility to our students to see that they are not presented to every hand, insofar as the college can prevent it, with a promotion of a product about whose harmful effects there can now be no doubt. — Dr. E. B. Morton, president of Florence State College, on the ban against cigarette advertising in the campus newspaper and cigarette promotion contests among students.

Washington Merry-go-round U.S. lady pilots boiling mad at director of NASA

By Drew Pearson — Jim Webb, hard-working, harassed head of the National Space Agency, is now getting browbeaten by the ladies. For some time he was urged repeatedly to let an American woman train for a space flight, but refused. The matter came up last July, then again last January.

Various lady pilots wanted to be included in the training program, argued that women weigh less than males, therefore would be more adaptable to space flights. But Webb said no. His excuse was a rule that only veteran jet test pilots could qualify for the astronaut program, and there are no female jet test pilots. Some aviation experts disagree with Webb on this qualification, but he stuck to his guns.

About three weeks ago, the American embassy cabled Washington that the Russians had planned to put a Russian woman in space as part of the big Russian May Day celebration, but something went wrong.

This was why Khrushchev seemed disappointed on May Day, and why the Russians suddenly arranged to have Premier Fidel Castro yanked out of Cuba and flown to Moscow as the star May Day attraction. This arrangement reportedly was made only two days in advance.

The American embassy also cabled that the Russians would keep on trying and probably would launch another lady astronaut in a couple of weeks.

Meanwhile, the U.S. lady pilots are boiling mad that Jimmy Webb turned them down.

JFK Talks to Labor — President Kennedy let others do most of the talking during his conference with labor leaders on civil rights. One who spoke up with vigor was A. Phillip Randolph, Negro president of the Sleeping Car Porters Union, who

frankly admitted that Negro leaders had difficulty controlling "their own community."

"My people are more shocked and frustrated by all the violence than are white people," said Randolph. "Half-way or token civil rights are not enough. They want full equality."

"But the problem will never be solved until white leaders all over the country offer more cooperation. The chief difficulty of Negro leaders, meantime, will continue to be younger Negroes who are out of school, out of jobs, out of hope, and out of faith."

J. C. Turner, president of the District of Columbia AFL-CIO, objected to allegations that organized labor is not doing its part. He pointed out that there will be only 240 new "apprenticeships" in Washington this year for jobs in the building trades.

"If we gave all of these apprenticeships to Negroes, it would not solve their local unemployment," declared Turner. "What's the matter with banks, doctors' and lawyers' offices, and other places where Negroes are being barred from employment?"

"Don't just blame the labor unions. We believe in equal opportunity, but that is meaningless unless there are jobs to be had."

Attorney General Robert Kennedy candidly agreed that it also is meaningless "to look back and say that this administration had done a lot."

"What we have done is still not enough when so much more has to be done," he added.

The President himself agreed that his administration could do more about civil rights. Looking at the approximately 250 labor leaders sitting before him he commented: "I see too many white faces among you. There also are too many white faces around me. Both of us can and should do more to give Negroes the rights and opportunity they deserve."

He has large-scale plan for altering map of Peru

By United Press International — Fernando Belaunde Terry is a handsome, darkly intent man who as an architect also has large-scale plans for altering the map of Peru.

Now, as Peru's newly elected next president, he may have a chance for at least a start on putting these plans into effect.

His dream is of a "forest edge" road which would open up the untapped resources of eastern Peru, and benefit Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia as well.

He explained those plans to this correspondent a few weeks ago, spreading maps on the floor of a pleasant room off a sun-filled patio of his home at the edge of Lima. On the walls of the room were mementos of his travels by horseback and canoe along the eastern edges of the Andes which divide Peru into coast, high sierra and jungle.

Spans 3,000 Miles — The road Belaunde foresees would run 3,000 miles along trails which, in Peru, Belaunde himself has travelled.

He estimates its total cost at \$216 million, with Peru's share amounting to \$81 million.

The project already has been partly surveyed and Belaunde hopes the job can be finished under the Alliance for Progress.

Peru, Belaunde says, has only about one half acre of arable land per person at present.

He estimates that every mile of the new road would open up more than 3,000 acres of land, doubling the amount now available.

Opens Three Rivers — It would open up access to the Amazon, Orinoco and Rio Del Plata, three of South America's greatest rivers, thus extending its benefits to Argentina and Brazil as well.

And it would make available vast new resources of oil, gas, manganese and jungle products.

Along with his opponents in last Sunday's general elections, Belaunde considers Peru's six million poverty-stricken Indians as the nation's greatest problem. The road, he believes, would go far toward improving their lot and bringing them into the national economy.

For them he also would establish 200 pools of farm machinery and tools to help modernize present primitive farming methods.

Party Moderately Left — The Popular Action Party which Belaunde heads is considered moderately left, between the leftwing APRA Party headed by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre and the rightwing Odría Union of former President Manuel Odría, the other two major candidates whom Bel-

aunde defeated.

The winning party is nationalistic but, Belaunde explained, nationalistic within a framework of continental cooperation.

Belaunde specifically rejected Communist support and called for encouragement of private industry and investment and for coordination of Peruvian and United States efforts.

Belaunde ran second to Haya de la Torre in last year's elections which an army take-over annulled on grounds of fraud. In this election there remained doubt that the army would have permitted Haya to take office even had he won. The armed forces approve of Belaunde.

By Dick West — UPI Staff Writer — WASHINGTON (UPI) — You don't have to smile when you call a man a philatelist, but sometimes it's hard to keep from it.

Stamp collectors comprise one of the few groups on earth that cherish imperfection. Even the smallest flaw in a postage stamp will send a philatelist into spasms of delight.

This passion for the defective seems a mite curious to those of us who regard the postage stamp merely as something to mail a letter with.

Some of the controversies that shake the philatelic world — as, for example, the inverted printing of the Dag Hammarskjöld memorial stamp last fall — are likely to cause a non-philatelist to quiver with amusement.

Question of Eyebrows — At the moment, it looks like a major flap is shaping up over the question of Amelia Earhart's eyebrows.

A new airmail stamp honoring the famed aviatrix, who disappeared during a flight over the Pacific in 1937, recently was unveiled by the Post Office Department.

It doesn't go on sale until July 25, but already an issue has arisen over whether R. M. Bower, who engraved the stamp, neglected to equip Miss Earhart's likeness with eyebrows.

When I heard about this, I stopped by the department to take a look at the sample and also to inspect a photographic enlargement of the area around her eyes.

Bower, who worked from an old

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Use of initiative hinted by hunters

To the Editor: For many years the sportsmen have been led to believe that the Game Commission followed the biologists' reports and recommendations concerning the hunting seasons and the number of doe tags or special seasons. It has come to the attention of the writer by studying the report of the biologists for the year 1963 the deer season, and especially the deer season in Central Oregon, that the Game Commission does not follow the biologists' reports. A typical example is that the biologists were recommending in their report that there would be no doe seasons in the Metolius area but the Commission came up with 500 doe permits and in addition to this, a special season hunt in November.

This causes me to wonder whose report they are basing their decisions on — the Forest Service or other interests?

The Game Commission by their experimental policies in total disregard for other evidential facts in setting the seasons and limits, is causing a hardship upon the people of the state of Oregon. The sportsman is losing out as well as costing business thousands of dollars from lack of better hunting.

We can look forward to probably the poorest hunting season on record this coming fall.

This will reflect for a good many years on the economy of the communities and state.

Having attended both hearings on big game in Portland, it is a mystery to me why big timber companies are losing thousands of dollars in damage to young trees when the small tree farmers testify that the deer do not bother their plantings whatsoever. It causes me to wonder if the big companies are not using this for an excuse for a tax write-off.

The change that is needed is to get back to management of resources and not experimentation. The Commission having failed in game management should resign and leave the way open for the Governor to appoint a new commission who will be interested in a sportsman's viewpoint and proper game management and not let the public and private lumber industries set the policy of the Commission. If they do not change their policies there is no doubt in my mind that an initiative will be started and the commissioners elected by the sportsmen.

It should be remembered that from 50 to 60 thousand people signed the petition asking for a review of the game policies in the state and an initiative would not take nearly as that many signatures.

Very truly yours,
Oral Davis
Bend, Oregon,
June 18, 1963

Philatelists one of few groups which cherish imperfections

photograph, pictured Miss Earhart boyishly attired in slacks and shirt and standing in front of the silver monoplane in which she disappeared.

No Comment — To me, her brow seemed as barren of upholstery as that of the Mona Lisa. But when I asked a department press officer whether Bower had indeed omitted her eyebrows, all I got was an enigmatic smile.

The official policy of the postal service is to be as inscrutable as possible. I assume it seeks to avoid giving the stamp an inflated value on the philatelic market, as might be the case if word got out that Bower had goofed.

In addition to the controversy over Miss Earhart's eyebrows, there also has been considerable discussion regarding her facial expression, which I would describe as a "grin," or a cross between a grin and a smile.

She apparently was squinting into the sun when the original photograph was taken. Some philatelists say the engraving presents an optical illusion in which the eyes appear open one moment and closed the next.

GOP to move headquarters

PORTLAND (UPI)—Republican state headquarters will move back from Salem to Portland next week, State GOP Chairman Phil Roth said today.

The headquarters were moved to Salem in 1957. Roth said the new headquarters would be at 35 Times Building, 417 SW Washington Mrs. Forrest Hedges, Beaverton, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, will be in charge of the office.

BUYS SICK DONKEYS

ABORFIELD, England (UPI) — Mrs. Violet Philpin, 61, said Wednesday she has spent several thousand pounds on her hobby of buying and caring for "sick donkeys that nobody wants."

Khrushchev seen trying to restore some of his freedom of movement

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In his early years as undisputed spokesman for world communism, much of Nikita Khrushchev's success could be attributed to his flexibility.

Thus he was able to move at will within the vast Communist perimeter, keeping the Western allies off balance at points as widely separated as the Strait of Formosa, the Persian Gulf and the Baltic sea.

With the eruption of his quarrel with Red China, a large portion of that flexibility vanished and new dangers appeared.

In the month of June, as he prepared for two important conferences, Khrushchev has been

trying to restore a measure of his freedom of movement.

From the standpoint of the Communist world, the most important of these meetings begins July 5 in Moscow when Soviet and Red Chinese representatives meet in an attempt to iron out the ideological differences now pulling them apart.

Issues Interlocking — Later in the month, also in Moscow, high-level U.S., British and Soviet delegates will meet in an attempt to break the stalemate over a nuclear test ban. In the two meetings there are interlocking issues.

At stake in the first is a decision on which of the two Communist giants is to have the final say in the course of world communism, and for Moscow whether it is to be forced into a second class role in Asia.

In the second is the question whether the three nuclear powers finally can reach accord so as to bring their combined influences against continual spread of nuclear weapons.

In both, maneuverability is important to Khrushchev. And this may be the reason for delaying his final okay on the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington and his sudden withdrawal of his offer of two to three on-site inspections of possible underground nuclear tests on Soviet soil.

Holds Two Weapons — Over the heads of the Chinese, Khrushchev holds two important weapons.

One is Soviet economic and military aid to Red China which has declined steadily since their quarrel broke into the open and now is virtually non-existent.

The other is that a belligerently uncompromising attitude by the Chinese might force the Soviet Union to seek closer relations with the United States — a possibility abhorred by the Chinese as one of the strongest curbs against their own ambitions.

That the Soviets might eventually feel such a need is at least worthy of speculation.

President Charles de Gaulle holds that an economically and industrially advanced Russia will become less and less willing to risk its gains in war.

But the Chinese not only promote wars for which they demand Moscow support, but also have shown their willingness to act independent of Moscow. In Asia and Africa they also are promoting racial color lines to the Soviets' obvious disadvantage.

A further risk to Moscow is the fact that the Chinese may soon be able to explode an atomic device of their own. Its early effect will be psychological but finally it also could pose a threat to the Soviet Union.

These are some of the reasons for Khrushchev's need for flexibility, and perhaps also help to account for Moscow's recent seeming hesitancy to act in world affairs.

Civil rights tieup could block tax cut

WASHINGTON (UPI)—High administration sources today discounted speculation that the threatened civil rights tieup in Congress might block action this year on a tax cut.

They said they still expected Congress to approve a tax reduction before the end of the year, although the cut might be about \$8 billion instead of the \$10.4 billion sought by President Kennedy.

One administration official said it was a safe bet that an income tax cut would be voted if Congress had to stay in session all year to do it.

Despite resentment by southerners of the civil rights program Kennedy proposed Wednesday, the odds are now heavy in favor of early House passage of a two-stage cut in individual tax rates with the first reduction effective Jan. 1.

Fear Filibuster — But some administration supporters privately have voiced fears that a prolonged filibuster over civil rights might keep the Senate from completing action on the tax cut this year. They said it was possible that final action might be delayed until January or February.

Kennedy's tax cut proposal is now pending before the House Ways and Means committee, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., recessed sessions Wednesday to await drafting of a bill incorporating tax revisions the committee has approved during the past 30 days.

The House group has tentatively approved changes in the tax structure that would net \$600 million in new revenue which Kennedy proposed in order to partly offset the \$13.7 billion in rate reductions he recommended.

Two Issues Hang — The only big issues still to be resolved by the committee were (1) the amount of the rate reductions and (2) whether to impose some of the tougher treatments prescribed by Kennedy for income from stock dividends.

State Goldwater office opened

PORTLAND (UPI)—Backers of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination opened a state headquarters here Wednesday.

State chairman is Everett Rake of Lake Oswego, a lumber company executive. He said the organization was affiliated with the National Draft Goldwater for President Committee.

Backers said their goal was to enter Goldwater's name in the Oregon primary next May 15 and to send a delegation to the national convention pledged to him.

Headquarters are in the Congress hotel.

Barbs

When a hubby keeps his wife in pin money he's stuck. Sometimes we think that some people drive with their bright lights on so we can't see where we're going.



Sunday is the day when Dad does all the chores around the house he feels like doing. So maybe he'll do them the next Sunday.

Good cooking is the real art of fine interior decorating.

Dressing Up

ACROSS

- Waistcoat
- Foot covering
- Cravat
- Love god
- Hollow ringing sound
- Unit of weight
- Slater's tool
- Physiognomy
- Vend
- Seams
- Gut, as fish
- Shatter
- Slender
- Littered idly
- Drome bee
- Uric acid salt
- Middle part
- Somber
- Foundation
- Observes
- Dutch uncle
- Measures of cloth
- Essential being
- Bulging fars
- Unit of energy
- Straightening
- Mariner's direction
- Contender
- Crated (verb)
- Drome bee
- Auricles
- Bellow

DOWN

- Turns
- Exude
- Fountain drink
- Expeditions
- Mineral spring
- Better class
- Individuals
- Hiccup
- Excite pleasantly
- Metal
- Sea eagle
- Removed
- Obnoxious plants
- Accented
- Charges, as a ship
- Fluent
- Island in Hebrides
- Railroad traveler
- Pike
- Ledger entry
- Biblical word
- Open country
- Warning
- Uncle Tom, for instance
- Cotton fabric
- Brazilian tape
- One who (suffix)
- Italian grain
- Grains (sb.)

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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