

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

GROSGRAIN WON'T STAND FOR ANY-
BODY KIBITZING IN ON ANY OF
HIS FAVORITE PASTIMES....

BUT HE GETS HIS BIG KICKS
THROWING UNWARY GOLFERS
OFF STRIDE AND INTO SHOCK....



Churches, synagogues deeply involved in fight against racial discrimination in United States

By Louis Cassels

UPI Staff Writer

"Organized religion has thus far played a relatively minor role in the struggle for racial justice in America."

Those words were written, by this reporter, a little more than six months ago.

They are no longer true.

Today, churches and synagogues are deeply involved in the fight against discrimination.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations are working together to muster public support for passage of civil rights legislation.

Ministers, priests and rabbis are marching alongside Negroes in non-violent demonstrations against segregation. Some have gone to jail.

In Washington, Chicago, Detroit and many other communities, tri-faith councils have been established to promote equality of opportunity in employment and housing.

Issued Pastoral Letters

During the past few weeks, at least 30 Catholic bishops have issued pastoral letters attacking segregation as an unchristian denial of the dignity which God has conferred on every human creature.

The presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church has appealed to all Episcopalians to walk picket lines, give money to Negro organizations, and otherwise demonstrate the church's "identification with those who are victims of oppression."

The United Presbyterian Church has created a "Commission on Religion and Race" to stir Presbyterian laymen into emulating the example of their chief executive officer, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, who was arrested July 4 for participating in a protest against segregation.

The Synagogue Council of America has set up a "task force" of rabbis, who are available for picketing duty and protest marches.

The National Council of Churches is urging white Christians — both clergy and laymen — to join the "March on Washington" which Negro organizations have scheduled for Aug. 28.

List Is Lengthy

The list could run on and on. A similar ferment of activity is under way in many religious organizations besides those named.

Not all of their white members are happy about it. In fact, some are quite vocally unhappy to see the church "taking sides" in a social revolution.

Religious leaders are well aware that commitment to the Negroes cause may cost churches and synagogues a few members and a great deal of financial support.

They say, however, that the time has come for religious institutions to pay whatever price is necessary to demonstrate the sincerity of their conviction that

God created all men, regardless of race or color, with equal rights and dignity.

This "damn-the-torpedoes" spirit was expressed in a recent statement by the general board of the National Council of Churches. It said:

"Now is the time for action—even costly action that may jeopardize the organizational goals and institutional structures of the church."

What is the Cause?

What caused church and synagogue leaders to move suddenly from timidity to bold action on racial problems?

Three factors seem to have contributed.

One was the National Conference on Religion and Race held in Chicago last January. It was the first time in history that Protestants, Catholics and Jews had met together to examine their role in race relations. They went away from the meeting with a deep sense of shame about the past record, and a joint determination to prove that religion is neither indifferent nor irrelevant to what they called "America's number one moral problem."

Close on the heels of the Chicago meeting came the demonstrations against segregation in Birmingham, Ala. The already-sore consciences of many white Christians and Jews were sharply pricked by the spectacle of Negroes being doused by fire hoses, attacked by police dogs, and herded into jails.

Negro Patience Exhausted

The nationwide wave of demonstrations which followed Birmingham was the clincher. Religious leaders realized that Negro patience was exhausted, and that it was no longer a question of whether racial barriers should come down rapidly or gradually, but a question of whether they would come down peacefully or violently.

"Birmingham and what followed has confronted the nation with a near-revolution by Negro citizens," said Matthew Ahmann, executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. "It has also confronted religious men with the necessity of choice. The time for religious fence-sitting is over."

Neither the Kennedy administration, nor massive civil rights legislation, nor the Supreme Court, can force the necessary national consensus that integration is a good thing. Only organized religion can forge this consensus; and it can do so only if it is willing to go all the way.

"We either accept the leadership that is ours, or we forfeit the right to be trusted."

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'Little people' end convention in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa (UPI)—Step-stools and small ladders were back in the closets here today—the "little people" have gone home.

During the five-day national convention of the Little People of America, three-foot ladders and kitchen stools were standard equipment beside drinking fountains, lunch counters and bars.

About 150 midgets and dwarfs wound up their annual meeting Friday with tales of the hard times of the "little guy."

Parking meters presented no end of problems. Many of the little people just couldn't reach high enough to put a coin in the slot.

The result can be exhausting. An overtime parking ticket on the windshield of his car stymied Pat Lytel, 55, New York, for a time. He had to crawl up over the hood of the auto to get the summons.

"I often have a heck of a time getting a cup of black coffee in a restaurant," Bill Raacke, Lincoln, Neb., complained. "Most of the waitresses try to give me milk and soda pop."

Raacke, 4 feet 8 inches tall, has a good sense of humor like most of the little people and enjoys what could be embarrassing incidents—"especially when someone mistakes me for a kid brother of the person I'm with."

The annual convention, supplemented by occasional regional gatherings, is often the only chance some little people have to enjoy social and recreational activities with others of their own stature.

Where else can a little man be sure of meeting a little woman?" asked 3-foot, 10-inch Mrs. Stella Shelterly, North Platte, Neb.

"I've dated men that were over six feet tall, and always had a great time, but I think we should marry someone about our own size," she said.

Mrs. Shelterly did. But she still has to "look up" to her husband. He is 4 feet 4 inches tall.

The convention also had its serious side.

Panel and workshop sessions were conducted on facing their peculiar social and employment problems, dating for the little teenager, and how to prepare their "little ladders" to grow up in a world of "giants" who are often scornful and unkind.

The little people are fully aware they are "curiosities" but they don't like to be called "freaks."

"One thing we have tried to emphasize in our meetings is that small stature has its advantages as well as drawbacks," Charles Bedlow, Owatonna, Minn., convention chairman, said. "We can do many things that larger people can't and, pound for pound, we are usually much stronger."

Talk of Conservative party revolts has melted like the leads of Palmer's opponents. The outcry over security aspects of the Profumo affair has stilled, partly because Lord Denning's judicial inquiry into these aspects continues, partly because of increased indication that any security risks were potential rather than real.

As July ended Macmillan came into fresh trouble over the defection to Russia or former intelligence agent H.A.R. (Kim) Philby. But his opponents were concentrating attack on his handling of this one case. Six weeks ago the attacks were on the whole question of his capacity to govern.

Probably never before has "Unflappable Mac" showed his unflappability more than in this summer of 1963.

What happened? How did Macmillan survive?

The answers seem to lie in a series of three.

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Harold Macmillan appears to be again in command of his Conservative Party

By Gregory Jensen

UPI Staff Writer

LONDON (UPI) — There is a golfer named Arnold Palmer who makes a career of trailing the pack until all hope seems gone, then staging an amazing comeback to win. There is a part-time golfer here who does the same thing.

He is the Rt. Hon. Harold Maurice Macmillan, P.C., F.R.S., M.P., Sunday duffer, leader of the Conservative party, first lord of the treasury and prime minister of Great Britain.

Less than two months ago, Macmillan trailed back from a holiday spent playing golf, an apparently beaten man.

War Minister John Profumo, his personal friend and close cabinet associate, had admitted he lied to the sacred House of Commons about his affair with a flashy young trollop named Christine Keeler. The sex-and-security scandal which followed shook Britain like an earthquake.

Public and political opinion was virtually unanimous that Macmillan was finished. Few thought he could stand while the shock waves of scandal upon scandal jolted his foundation of power.

Yet today, Macmillan is talking and acting like a man who intends to be prime minister forever. Much of the press again depicts him as a leader in confident command.

Revolt Talk Melts

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Three men, political observers are agreed, could have toppled Macmillan in the sordid wake of the Profumo scandal—Vice Premier R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling and minister-of-all-work Viscount Hailsham.

Had any of these three mounted an open challenge to Macmillan's leadership, rallying the disaffected elements in their own Conservative party, few experts doubt that Macmillan would have fallen.

Three Reasons Cited

But there were three accepted reasons why these three men did not act—their loyalty to Macmillan and their party; the fact that an election must be held within 15 months; and their uncertainty of success in uniting the party and the nation behind any of them.

Macmillan himself held three powerful weapons in his comeback-struggle. According to all indications, he used all three with telling effect.

One was a threat to dissolve parliament and call a new election immediately. He is legally empowered to give the queen advice to this effect, which she is nominally bound to follow. And with the Labor party leading in every public opinion poll and trouncing all comers in every by-election, the thought of an immediate general poll gave Tories cold shudders.

The second was the circumstances under which Macmillan, if he went, would have been forced out. His argument that no government should be toppled by so unsavory a mess was a powerful one.

The third was a Macmillan weapon in the international field—the prospect of a successful nuclear test ban treaty. Macmillan already was corresponding with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and President Kennedy about the possibility of negotiations. He argued that this was too valuable an asset to up-set.

But these three tactical advantages only satisfied one of Macmillan's three needs. They, and his three potential rivals' failure to act, gave him time.

Needed Triumph

Besides time, Macmillan needed a diversion and a triumph. The diversion had to take the heat off Macmillan himself and his politically shaky position long enough for his defensive weapons to be useful.

Ironically, the diversion was provided by the very thing which threatened him in the first place—the Profumo scandal. The tremors which spread from the first shock to Dr. Stephen Ward and his playmates were so sensational Macmillan found himself virtually ignored.

The triumph came in Moscow, with the initialling of the test ban treaty. In a country where nuclear disarmament is so vocal and vital an issue as here, the treaty was a triumph indeed. Macmillan exploited it as such.

Thus Macmillan, with a "Palmer rush," again leads the field. Public opinion polls show his own, and even his party's, stock improving.

But the game is not over yet. A considerable body of opinion believes Macmillan is still on the way out. He himself has indicated he wants to lead his party through the next election. But Macmillan will be 70 in February, and many observers are convinced Britain will have a new prime minister by then.

Macmillan, as of now, has ended his political tournament in a tie. And even Arnold Palmer has been known to lose a playoff.

Temperatures

Temperatures during the 24 hours ending at 4 a.m. PDT today.

	High	Low
Bend	84	42
Astoria	69	53
Baker	87	47
Burns	88	50
Klamath Falls	85	49
Lakeview	87	46
Medford	93	56
North Bend	63	52
Portland	83	57
Redmond	87	43
Salem	86	53
The Dalles	95	64
Chicago	91	68
Los Angeles	83	64
New York	79	66
San Francisco	58	54
Washington	90	70

NEEDS NEW JAIL

ROLLA, Mo. (UPI) — Sheriff Oliver Lambiel, in asking today for state aid to prepare a new jail, commented thus on the present 103-year-old lockup: "It is not escape proof. It is escape certain."

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