

# Two More Sessions of Ecumenical Council Said To Be Possibility

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The second dispatch in a three-part review of the Ecumenical Council follows. Written by UPI's religion writer who has covered the second session since its start, the dispatch deals with the outlook for further ecumenical sessions.

By LOUIS CASSELS  
United Press International  
VATICAN CITY (UPI) — There probably will be two more sessions of the Ecumenical Council—one in the fall of 1964, and another in the fall of 1965.

That forecast comes from one of the four moderators named by Pope Paul VI to preside over the council. It evidently reflects the Pope's own thinking.

The council held its first nine week session in the fall of 1962 at the call of the late Pope John XXIII. It reconvened at the call of Pope Paul on Sept. 29 of this year, and is scheduled to recess Dec. 4, permitting the 2,000 bishops to scatter to their dioceses in all parts of the world in time for the Christmas season.

Pope Paul has announced that there will be a third session in 1964, but has not officially set the date. The unofficial word from Vatican informants is that it will convene Sept. 8 and run until mid-November, when many of the bishops will go to India for a Eucharistic Congress.

Agenda Is Long  
The agenda of unfinished business awaiting council action is so long that there is no

real prospect of cleaning it up next fall. Thus a fourth session in 1965 seems inevitable.

If the council tried to act on all of the matters which have been proposed for its consideration, it would have to go on meeting annually for many years. But Pope Paul has let it be known that he doesn't want "another Trent." This was a reference to the 16th century Council of Trent which met for 17 years.

## 'Taps' First Played During Mexican War

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The "taps" that sounded over the grave of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Monday were first played during the Mexican war of 1846-47.

The custom, according to source books, originated in the American Army, although its derivation and the very word "taps" are believed to be derived from the closing of taprooms or public houses for the night.

Historians have traced the origin to an old signal known as "taptoo" or "taps-to" which was used to announce the closing curfew. The bugle call now known as "taps" was sounded over the graves of dead soldiers in a few American regiments during the war with Mexico.

The practice grew widespread in the Civil War, spreading first through the Army of the Potomac and later through the entire Union Army.

No research ever has disclosed the composer of the tune. Nor are there any official words.

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A marathon council like Trent is out of the question, Vatican officials said, because the church cannot afford indefinitely the heavy financial drain of bringing more than 2,000 bishops to Rome from every corner of the world once a year.

The plan to wind up the council by 1965 also reflects a conviction that the fathers already have come to grips with the most vital issues confronting them.

## Restrictive Action Sought Following Assassinations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Public anger at Presidential assassinations in the past often found expression in demands for restrictive action by Congress.

At least two successful assassinations—Presidents James A. Garfield's and William McKinley's — gave impetus to new statutes.

Attempts on the lives of Presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman brought demands for changes in the internal security laws.

Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, at the railway depot in Washington by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker who wanted a foreign appointment.

His death has been credited with giving a major push to civil service legislation to end the spoils system under which Government job appointments were left to the whim of the party in power.

Competitive Examinations  
The Act provided competitive examinations, established a Civil Service Commission and made other reforms to end the spoils system that had become rampant in governments after the Civil War.

McKinley's assassination by a professed anarchist on Sept. 6, 1901, in Buffalo, N. Y., assisted the eventual adoption of the statute which bars anarchists from the United States. He was shot by Leon Czolgosz, a factory worker.

Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's successor, said in his first annual message: "We should aim to exclude absolutely . . . all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic prin-

ciples or members of anarchistic societies."

Roosevelt himself was the victim of an assassination attempt in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1912, during a Presidential campaign. He was shot and wounded by a saloon keeper, but no new legislation resulted. The assassin, John N. Schrank, opposed a third term for Roosevelt.

Schrank, like the man who killed Garfield, was declared to be insane.

An attempt was made on the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933 at Miami, Fla., by Giuseppe Zangara, a bricklayer. The shot, however, killed Chicago Mayor-elect Anton J. Cermak, who was with the President, and wounded five other persons.

Zangara's assassination attempt brought demands for anti-Communist measures. Zangara said he was not a Communist, but before his electrocution he said he was against "all capitalists."

The attempt on the life of President Truman in 1950 by two Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to shoot their way into Blair House produced speculation that major tightening of immigration and subversive activity laws might result. This did not occur, however.

What might have happened during the period after the Civil War had Abraham Lincoln not been assassinated in 1865 has been a matter of much speculation. There has been no disagreement, however, that the reconstruction period was made more difficult for the South than it would have been had Lincoln lived and been able to implement his own reconstruction plans.

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trine, enhancing the powers of bishops to run their own dioceses without undue interference from the Roman Curia.

Although the fathers register at this session their overwhelming support of the basic principles of these documents, voting on their detailed provisions was deferred until next year's session.

There seems little doubt that the liberal bloc, which favors these documents, will prevail when the showdown comes. But the conservatives, who fear that the changes may jeopardize papal supremacy (and the Curia now exercises in the name of the Pope) will fight to the last ditch to sidetrack, water down or qualify the drive toward decentralization.

Another battle will be fought at the third session over a document of interfaith relations. It has been hailed by liberal bishops as "the end of the counter-Reformation" — meaning that it marks a complete reversal of the 400-year-old Catholic campaign against Protestantism. It speaks kindly of Protestants, urges Catholics to get to know them better, and commits the church to work unceasingly to remove obstacles to reunion of the whole Christian family. It also contains an unequivocal declaration in favor of religious liberty, roundly condemns anti-Semitism, and says Jews are not alone to blame for the crucifixion of Christ which was a sin of all mankind.

This document may not come up until the 1965 session. But but voting will await the 1964 session.

Although it seems certain to command a large majority when the chips are down, there could be a sharp tussle especially over the section on Jews. Middle Eastern bishops fear that any kind words about the Jews will irritate the Arabs and make life more difficult for Catholic minorities living in Arab lands.

The only document remaining on the council agenda which compares in long-range importance to those which already have been taken up is the famous "Schema 17" which is being drafted by a special commission headed by Leo Cardinal Suenens of Belgium, leader of the liberal wing and close confidante of Pope Paul VI. It is entitled "The Church and the Modern World," and is supposed to go into a whole range of topics — from communism to population control—which are current subjects of controversy.

This document may not come up until the 1965 session. But when it does reach the floor, it is likely to produce the most explosive debate and the biggest news headlines of the council.

(Next: The role of Pope Paul VI in this council session.)

## Small Worlds Around Us

By LYNN M. WATKINS  
(Register and Tribune Syndicate 1963)

P. T. Barnum Was More Than Right

The under-crust hardness of frozen earth prevented the melting snow water from penetrating the ground, so it ran away, seeping into the litter of the river border, spilling out onto the porous river ice already rotted by the brightening sun. For a few days the melted snow water timidly trickled into the stream, then, with the warming days, it became a little flood as a head of water built up on the higher level. The surface ice rotted, rivulets of water cut meandering paths in the already soft surface.

The break-up proceeded, and every living thing responded, each in its own way. At the bottom of the lakes and ponds, the family of fish known collectively as "suckers," made ready to invade the streams; they would venture forth as soon as the ice went out. It was time for the spawning, and up in the rivers and streams was the preferred place.

All Reared  
The suckers, the red horse, common, the white-nose, and the stone roller, all hear the gushing waters of spring, or react to the biological urge of their kind. The impulse that possesses them becomes irresistible, they begin moving. Even among humans, the call becomes demanding. "The suckers are running" becomes the signal. One man whispers to another, "The ice is breaking up; the suckers should be in the river pretty soon."

Armed with spears, nets, boats and torches, the folks who like suckers move to the river banks and prepare for the harvest. It is the one time of the year that some species of suckers are fit for human food. The cold of the river water and the months at the bottom of a frozen pond have firmed the flesh of the fish and imparted a little sweetness to the flesh. All admit there are too many bones, but that becomes a minor point when the "suckers are running."

The spearing, the netting, even the battering at times with a club, goes on, sometimes during entire nights when, lighted by the flickering light of a smok-

ing torch, men and boys gather into their boat, or landing on a spot on the stream bank, a string of suckers.

Red Horse  
In the northern section of the U. S., when spring comes and the ice goes out, the red horse begin their spawning. Oft times the streams run almost solid with the fish. Like nearly all the suckers, the red horse isn't a pretty fish. It has thick lips, and a pouting mouth that points downward. It browses along the bottom and often consumes great numbers of the eggs laid by other and often more desirable fish.

As tough as the red horse sucker is supposed to be, it is however a fish that will only live in unpolluted water; even a muddy stream discourages its presence. Unlike the carp that it resembles, both in appearance and habits, it will survive only in relatively clean waters.

There are many other varieties of suckers; they are all American species. The common sucker of the eastern U. S. has flesh that is reasonably firm in the early spring. This one has a protruding mouth, with thick lips, and looks as bad as any of its relatives. The so-called stone roller sucker rolls stones over the river bottom and eats the aquatic larva it finds there.

Most people think of P. T. Barnum, whenever suckers are mentioned. Once he said, "There's one born every minute." When applied to real suckers, the fish whose feeding habits and method of food intake suggests the name "sucker" in the first place, it is an understatement.

## Hatfield Adds To Proclamation

SALEM (UPI) — Gov. Mark Hatfield, who attended President John F. Kennedy's funeral in Washington, D. C. Monday, today issued this postscript to his earlier Thanksgiving proclamation.

"May we be thankful for the provisions of our founding fathers wherein the reins of government pass from leader to leader in death without revolution or disruption.

"May we be grateful the late President chose well his vice president and made of him a confidant so that he might assume duties in tranquil but effective transition."

## Dennis the Menace



"IT'S NOT THE SAME THING! THIS ISN'T A DOLL! THIS IS A BEAR! IT'S NOT THE SAME THING!"

## Riderless Horse Tradition Dates

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The dark, riderless horse in the Kennedy funeral procession Monday represented a tradition dating back to the days of Genghis Khan.

The Mongols and Tartars sacrificed a horse at the burial of a warrior, in the belief that the animal's spirit accompanied its master's to heaven. The sacrificial practice later went into disrepute, giving way to the custom of having a riderless horse accompany the funeral of a fallen soldier.

When Abraham Lincoln's body was carried from the White House to the Capitol Rotunda, the caisson was followed by the President's own horse with Lincoln's riding boots in the stirrups.

A Negro trooper also led a riderless horse behind Franklin Roosevelt's casket. The horse bore a hood, it was sheathed in black and the stirrups inverted with a sword placed through them. Although FDR never rode, the horse—as it did Monday—symbolized the passing of the armed services' Commander in Chief.

The frisky animal that followed the caisson bearing President Kennedy's body during processions Sunday and Monday is owned by the Army and is used exclusively for such solemn occasions.

The horse is named "Black Jack." It is about 11 years old and is used frequently for military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery — most of them for former cavalry officers or high-ranking officers.

Pfc. Arthur Carlson of Alabama led Black Jack during the procession Sunday from the White House to the Capitol, and again Monday for the funeral procession.



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