



IN VATICAN — Pictured in profile, President Kennedy and Pope Paul VI meet in Vatican City. No interpreter was needed during the historic meeting in the papal library since English is one of the seven languages spoken by the Pontiff.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Salem this morning: From all indications, the State of Oregon wound up its 1961-62 fiscal biennium Sunday about A MILLION DOLLARS in the black.

Freeman Holmer, state director of finance and administration, said his department had predicted June 21 that there would be \$887,000 left over from expenditures by June 30.

He didn't miss it very far.

From Washington yesterday:

The federal government headed today (Monday, July 1) into its fourth consecutive year of DEFICIT financing, and indications are the fiscal situation will get worse before it gets better. The 1963 federal fiscal year ended at midnight last night with the government IN THE RED between \$7 billion and \$8 billion. The actual figure won't be available for about two weeks.

The federal government is expected to go MUCH DEEPER in the hole in the next 12 months. President Kennedy's \$98.8 billion budget for fiscal 1964 projects a deficit of \$11.9 billion—the second highest in peace time. Only the \$12.4 billion Eisenhower deficit in 1959 would top it.

Why the contrast?

Well, here in Oregon government is CLOSE AT HOME. If it should go off the deep end in the way of deficit spending, it would promptly feel the hot breath of the home town voter blowing down the back of its neck.

The Washington government is so far from home that it can kid a majority of the voters into believing that a nation can spend itself rich.

That's about the long and the short of it.

The big news today?

It may have its grim aspects—but the big news a century ago was much grimmer.

A century ago today was the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. At the end of the first day, General Lee was confident of victory. But, during the night, reinforcements arrived for General Meade, bringing his total up to about 93,000, as compared with Lee's 70,000.

Until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the two great armies faced each other, each seeming loath to begin the awful work of slaughter, which they knew was to follow. Then the Confederates advanced. General Longstreet leading their right wing up the slope of Round Top in an effort to dislodge Union General Sickles at the top.

For two hours the battle raged. Longstreet led the Confederate charge, waving his men on to follow as if he were courting death itself. Union General Sickles, his leg shot off by a cannon ball, still directed his men.

The Confederates failed to take Round Top, but they carried Culp's Hill. The net results of the day were slightly favorable to them, tending to balance the results of the first day, which had gone against them.

But—

When fell the shades of night—The losses were counted up. They were heavy. Each side had lost about 10,000 men—one out of about each seven for Lee and one out of about each nine for Meade. The night was spent preparing for the bloody third day of the battle.

That was 100 years ago today. And another day was to follow.

CITES WATER PROBLEM

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall said Sunday that the nation's water conservation problem is becoming increasingly serious because rivers have been turned into sewers.

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview

—Fair tonight, partly cloudy Wednesday. Chance of isolated showers or thundershowers over mountains on Wednesday afternoon or evening. Low tonight 38-42. Highs Wednesday 74-78. Westerly winds 5-15 m.p.h. and gusty at times. Outlook for the Fourth little change.

High yesterday	74
Low this morning	38
High year ago	74
Low year ago	38
Precip. past 24 hours	.00
Since Jan. 1	4.12
Same period last year	4.11

NAACP Uses Vote As Threat Against Congressmen

Fair Plans Test Of Vote Counters

SALEM (UPI) — An electronic vote tabulating system that could revolutionize Oregon's election procedures will be given a test run at the State Fair here this summer, Secretary of State Howell Applegate Jr. said today.

He said if the test is successful, it could lead to an overhaul of balloting methods within the next two or three years.

The 1963 legislature, at Applegate's request, approved a measure which authorizes such tests.

Plans for the test were drafted Monday at a meeting with Dr. Joseph P. Harris, professor emeritus of political science at the University of California.

Six Polling Booths

Applegate said the system, developed by Harris, will be tested at six polling booths to be set up at the fairgrounds. He said each booth would represent a different precinct, and he hoped to get from 10,000 to 20,000 ballots.

The system utilizes a small device into which a data processing machine card is inserted. Voters, instead of marking an "X" on a ballot, use a stylus to punch holes in the data card.

The cards are punched through a processing machine which tabulates the results.

The system was demonstrated to lawmakers during the recent legislative session.

Applegate describes the system as "the most significant development in the election field in more than 100 years."

Fraud Safeguards

He said the system would save money, be more accurate, speed counting, and provide safeguards against election fraud.

If the State Fair tests are successful, Applegate hopes to make a one-county test of the method at a regular election within the next two years.

He said it cost the state \$467,000 to manually count ballots in the 1960 primary and general elections. He estimates this cost could be cut in half.

Applegate estimated official results from a statewide election would be available by midnight election night.

He said use of punchcards and electronic tabulating machines would virtually eliminate the possibility of fraud because prepared test cards could be used without notice to double-check tabulation results.

Applegate has been searching for a method of streamlining balloting procedures since 1961.



SURE, SHE LIKES RODEOS — Small Brenda Hamilton, just 4, is as much at home around the broncos as most children in a fenced backyard. Brenda, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton of Phoenix, Ariz., travels with her parents from rodeo to rodeo while her Daddy competes in calf roping and team roping events. His standings are fourth in the nation in team roping. He took sixth place in the 1962 National Finals and placed third at Eureka before coming here for the Klamath Basin Round-up July 2, 3 and 4.



"GO 'WAY CRITTER" — Jim Ivory, Redmond, thought better of "playing pretty" with Pale Face, a buffalo. The buffalo will be among the near-dozen in the buffalo scramble tonight, Wednesday night and during the afternoon performance on the Fourth of July. Buffalo, all with cowboy riders aboard, will dash out of chutes at same time. It's no place for a tenderfoot. Performances at night start at 7 o'clock and at 1 p.m. on July 4. Tickets will be available at the gates.

pontiff praise his efforts to obtain world peace and racial equality in the United States. It was only the third time a U.S. chief of state had met a Pope while in office. The late President Woodrow Wilson came to the Vatican in 1915 and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower met Pope John XXIII in 1959.

—Conferred anew over lunch with Italian President Antonio Segni. Kennedy and Segni then issued a joint communique in which they agreed that negotiations with the Soviet Union could and should be continued without weakening NATO and European unity can be achieved without lessening collaboration with the United States. The two leaders also agreed to continue studies on the possible development of a NATO multilateral nuclear force.

—Visited the North American

Pontifical College in Rome where he was presented with some gifts the late Pope John XXIII had set aside to give him on his visit.

The Pope died before he had a chance to present them so the gifts were presented by Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston. One of the gifts was a rare autographed copy of the Pope's encyclical message, "Pacem in Terris."

—Flew by helicopter from Rome to Naples where he visited NATO Southern Command Headquarters and delivered a major speech reviewing his "findings and feelings" after 10 days in Western Europe. He said he was "heartened" by his observations.

The President originally had been scheduled to return to Rome from Naples and leave for home Wednesday morning. But he decided to cut short his four-

country tour and fly to Washington tonight.

Calls For Unity

In his Naples speech, Kennedy stressed the theme that stronger Western unity is needed to meet the Communist threat. He said he believed the situation was improving.

Speaking from a prepared text, the President was clearly mindful of the troubles within some of Europe's major governments — France, Germany and Italy in particular—and he realized troubles of this nature could complicate the international situation badly.

His emphasis on the need for greater Western unity appears to be a direct message to De Gaulle who has been opposing many policies within NATO.

Kennedy said he was taking the opportunity of the speech "to review... my findings and feelings

after 10 days in Western Europe."

"I have been heartened by their (European nations) increasing strength of purpose and moved by their commitment to freedom."

He said that "I shall return to Washington newly confirmed in my convictions regarding these principal propositions." He broke them down as:

—Our Western European Allies are committed to the path of progressive democracy—to social justice and economic reform attained through the free processes of debate and consent." He said "the more the nations of Western Europe commit themselves to democratic progress in their own countries, the more likely they are to cooperate sincerely in the construction of the emerging European community."

"...Can Take Heart"

—Our Western allies are de-

termined to maintain and coordinate their military strength in cooperation with my own nation."

He said "we can take heart" from NATO's accomplishments but "we have much still to do."

—The purpose of our partnership in peace... we do not believe that war is unavoidable or that negotiations are inherently undesirable. We do believe that an end to the arms race is in the interest of all and that we can move toward the end with injury to none."

—The economic institutions and support of Western European unity are founded on the principles of cooperation, not isolation, on expansion, not restriction."

—Nations united in freedom are better able to build their economies than those that are repressed by tyranny."

—The people of Western Europe are moved by a strong and

irresistible desire for unity. Whatever path is chosen, whatever delays or obstacles are encountered, that movement will go forward."

Allies Tightly Bound

—The United States and Western Europe are tightly bound by shared goals and mutual respect. On both sides of the Atlantic, trade barriers are being reduced, military cooperation is increasing, and the cause of Atlantic unity is being promoted."

—The central moving force of our great adventure is enduring mutual trust. I came to Europe to reassert... that the American commitment to the freedom of Europe is reliable..."

Kennedy concluded that "by building Western unity, we are ending the sources of discord that have so often produced war in the past—and we are strengthening the ties of solidarity that can deter further wars in the future."

Weather

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST

Fair and cool with spotty light frost for Klamath Basin tonight. Seventy per cent chance of showers in late afternoon or evening, heavy dew. Main tonight. Soil temperature 48 degrees. Flaring outlook is good with fairly good curing conditions. Showers expected to be of little consequence.

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NAACP Uses Vote As Threat Against Congressmen

Barry, Dirksen Said Against Civil Rights

CHICAGO (UPI)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has threatened to work actively for the defeat of congressmen in 1964 who fail to support strong civil rights legislation.

Executive secretary Roy Wilkins, in a keynote address at the NAACP's 54th annual convention Monday night, specifically named Sens. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill., and

Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., among those who have opposed President Kennedy's civil rights program.

Wilkins spoke of the "conspiracy" to use Washington, D.C., "to continue human slavery under another name."

Wilkins told a sweltering, overflow crowd that jammed the 4,400 seats and the aisles, halls and vestibule of a South Side church auditorium that Goldwater:

"...wants what Sen. Russell wants, what Gov. Barnett of Mississippi and Gov. Wallace of Alabama want—a 'hands off' policy by the federal government with the Negro citizen left to the tender care of the Bull Connors (former Birmingham, Ala., police commissioner) of this world, to the supervision of state governments that bar him from voting and encourage a public climate in which he can be murdered if he tries to vote."

"As we did successfully a generation ago in the case of those senators who voted to confirm the nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court of a judge who had an anti-Negro record we intend to work actively for the defeat in the next election of those lawmakers who fail to support and vote for strong civil rights legislation."

Wilkins said that Russell had declared the civil rights package is "unpalatable" to him and his. "We submit," Wilkins said, "that the senator does not know the full meaning of the word. He and his will never know what 'unpalatable' really is until they, like the Negro, have the rotten mess of racial discrimination as a daily diet."

GOP Spurns Rights Blame

WASHINGTON (UPI) Senate Republicans served notice today the Democrats must take the lead in any compromise on the administration's proposal to ban discrimination in public accommodations.

The statement was made by Sen. Winston L. Prouty, R-Vt., as he prepared to question Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in his second day of testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., echoed Prouty's view.

Prouty said in an interview there was "little doubt" the committee would approve some form of the proposal, a key feature of President Kennedy's civil rights program.

The attorney general, who said Monday the ban was "imperative" if further racial unrest was to be avoided, offered to work with Congress in framing language that would exclude small proprietors, if the lawmakers so desired.

But Prouty made it clear that Republicans felt the Democratic majority must assume responsibility for altering the bill.

"I feel that any amendment should be offered by the majority," he said. "If there is any compromise, it's their responsibility to submit it, and to accept full responsibility for it."

Cotton said Republicans "have gotten a little tired of hearing Democrats say that if something doesn't go through around here, a Republican is to blame for it."

"If there is to be any face-lifting on this bill, the Democrats had better come forward," he told a reporter.

Shotgun Blasts Fired At Home

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (UPI)—A Negro leader said "three or four white men" fired several shotgun blasts at his home Monday night, slightly wounding two Negro youths.

Dr. Robert B. Hayling, a dentist and a leader of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said the shotgun blasts damaged his small foreign convertible and screen doors on his home.

Nikita Renews Treaty Call

BERLIN (UPI) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev said today the "Damocles sword of war" still hangs over the world and once again called for conclusion of a German peace treaty.

But he again refrained from setting a deadline for the signing of such a treaty.

In his speech to an East German rally, Khrushchev once again reaffirmed his policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the West. The remarks assumed special importance because of their timing, almost on the eve of the scheduled meeting in Moscow of Soviet and Chinese Communist leaders to discuss their ideological differences.

Scott said this was the responsibility of the majority party. Magnuson remarked that every senator on the committee "has a responsibility to offer amendments" and said Republicans have done so on almost every bill before the group.

"To pass the buck would be to presuppose that you have no responsibility to make better legislation," Magnuson said to the Republicans.

Scott replied that any GOP amendment would be interpreted as a move to cripple the measure.

Prouty then said he would favor an amendment to make the anti-

scheduled to open Friday, and at the very heart of the dispute is the "peaceful coexistence" policy backed by Khrushchev. The Chinese Communists hold that war is inevitable if communism is to be spread around the world.

"We want all the peoples of the world to be able to look calmly into the future," Khrushchev told a crowd of 9,000 in East Berlin's Werner Seebinder indoor sports arena.

"We stand for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems," he added.

Khrushchev said the German people know only too well the meaning of war.

"The understanding of man can

imagine only with difficulty what immeasurable damage a third world war would bring," he said.

Earlier in his speech Khrushchev said Communist East Germany has achieved an "economic miracle" comparable to that of West Germany.

He asserted that Communist East Germany will overtake West Germany in the economic sphere.

"This time already has set in," he declared amidst an uproar of applause.

He said East Germany has achieved "an economic miracle" comparable to West Germany's and has become "one of the mightiest industrial states in Europe and the world."