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## The Weekly Message Of Inspiration



REV. DONALD HAUCK  
First Presbyterian Church

### WHAT SHAPE IS AN IDOL?

"I worship Ganesa, brother, god of worldly wisdom, patron of shopkeepers. He is in the shape of a little fat man with an elephant's head; he is made of soapstone and has two small rubies for eyes. What shape do you worship?"

"I worship a fishtail Cadillac convertible, brother. All my days I give it offerings of oil and polish. Hours of my time are devoted to its ritual; and it brings me luck in all my undertakings; and it establishes me among my fellows as a success in life. What model is your car, brother?"

"I worship my house beautiful, sister. Long and loving meditation have I spent on it; the chairs contrast with the rug, the curtains harmonize with the woodwork, all of it is perfect and holy. The ash trays are in exactly the right place, and should some blasphemer drop ashes on the floor, I nearly die of shock. I live only for the service of my house, and it rewards me with the envy of my sisters, who must rise up and call me blessed. Lest my children profane the holiness of my house with dirt and noise, I drive them out of doors. What shape is your idol, sister? Is it your house, or your clothes, or perhaps even your worth-while and cultural club?"

"I worship the pictures I paint, brother . . . I worship my job; I'm the best darn publicity expert this side of Hollywood . . . I worship my golf game, my bridge game. . . I worship my comfort; after all, isn't enjoyment the goal of life? . . . I worship my church; I want to tell you, the work we've done in missions beats all other denominations in this city, and next year we can afford that new organ and you won't find a better choir anywhere. . . I worship myself. . . What shape is your idol?"

(from *Smoke on the Mountain* by Joy Davidman)

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." Ex. 20:4-6



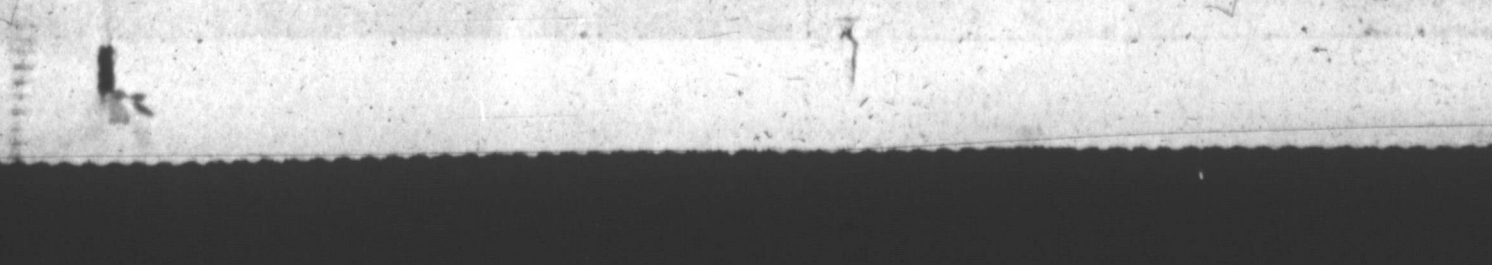
OUT OUR WAY

J. R. Williams



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(UPI) —  
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# Rosburg Dodger Fan Even When He's Playing

By MILTON RICHMAN AKRON, Ohio (UPI) — There's a guy here who's a lulu. He finishes his round in the PGA, grabs a quick shower and rushes back to his motel where he can't wait to pick up a late paper to see how the Dodgers did. "I admit it," confesses apple-cheeked Bob Rosburg, the 1959

PGA champ, "I like baseball better than golf. A lot of my friends are with the Dodgers and I'd love to see them win. "When I can't be at the ball park, I follow them in the papers. It's tough out here, though, when they're at home. I have to wait until the following afternoon to find out how they made out." Least anybody gets the mista-

ken notion that the bespectacled, 39-year-old Rosburg isn't concentrating on his own job, he fired an opening 73 "my best round in a long, long time" on Thursday to keep him within hailing distance of the PGA lead. "I haven't won a tournament since 1961," he explained before hurrying off to learn how the Dodgers fared against the Pirates. "I dunno

what the reason for it is. Maybe I've lost a little interest and desire." But Rosburg, who pitched and played—the infield at Stanford University and still uses a baseball grip on his golf clubs, makes a decent living on the fairways. Counting all the extras such as TV money and the like, he figures he was in the \$40,000 bracket last year.

At the age of 24, he had a chance to go to spring training with the Detroit Tigers but declined to play golf. "I'm not sorry I did," he says. "If I had the same chance at 20, I would've taken it. But at 24, I was too old. I think I made the right choice, much as I like baseball. Take the top three guys in baseball, say Koufax, Mays and Mantle. They don't

make anywhere near the money Nicklaus, Palmer and Player do in our business. There's no comparison. Baseball is tougher than golf in my book." Rosburg went on sipping a soft drink. "But there's much more money to be made in golf. And that's what everybody is after, isn't it?"

At soon as Rosburg finishes competing in the PGA, he's going to Columbus, Ohio, for a one-day exhibition and then he and Ray Floyd are taking off immediately for Los Angeles. "We'll be at the ball park every night," he said, beaming at the prospect. Rosburg has played golf with a number of major leaguers and says little Albi Pearson used to be the best golfer among them, but he thinks

coach Peanut Lowrey of the Phillies is now "I've played golf with Drysdale, but Don's just fair," said Rosburg. "He's wilder than a hell Koufax practices much and is better, and I think Fairly probably is the best golfer on the club." But Rosburg would much rather talk baseball than golf. "I think it's a lot more exciting," he said. "Pittsburgh's chances? Well, I think Fryman is the key to everything. The Giants? I think they traded away their chances when they sent Cepeda to St. Louis." And by the way, how about Rosburg's chances in the PGA? The stocky San Francisco native now living in Maine paused a moment over that one. "Like I say, I haven't won anything five years," he finally replied. "But if I don't do any worse than '73, I'd have to say I'd be up there."

## THE STANDINGS

By United Press International American League W. L. Pct. GB

Baltimore	64	32	.667	
Detroit	50	41	.549	11½
Cleveland	49	43	.533	13
California	50	44	.532	13
Minnesota	47	48	.496	16½
Chicago	45	49	.479	18
New York	43	49	.467	19
Kansas City	41	51	.446	21
Boston	41	56	.423	23½
Washington	40	57	.412	24½

Thursday's Results Boston 7 California 3 N.Y. 4 K.C. 3, 11 innings Minnesota 1 Washington 0, night Chicago 7 Cleveland 2, night Baltimore 6 Detroit 4, night Friday's Probable Pitchers (All Times EDT) Detroit at Cleveland—Aguirre (2-4) vs. Bell (10-5), 7:30 p.m. Kansas City at Washington—Nash (2-1) vs. Segal (3-7), 8:05 p.m. Chicago at Baltimore—Pizarro (6-5) vs. Palmer (10-4), 8 Wright (4-2) vs. Talbot (8-7), 8 p.m. Minnesota at Boston—Grant (6-12) vs. Sheldon (8-10), 7:30 p.m. Saturday's Games Detroit at Cleveland—Kansas City at Washington Chicago at Baltimore, night California at New York Minnesota at Boston—night National League

W. L. Pct. GB

Pittsburgh	56	37	.602	
San Francisco	56	39	.589	1
Los Angeles	52	39	.571	3
Philadelphia	51	43	.543	5½
Houston	47	46	.506	9
St. Louis	46	46	.500	9½
Atlanta	44	50	.468	12½
Cincinnati	42	51	.452	14
New York	41	51	.446	14½
Chicago	30	63	.323	26

Monte Carlo Rally MONTE CARLO, Monaco (UPI) — The 36th Monte Carlo auto rally will be held between Jan. 14 and 21 next year, the Automobile Club of Monaco announced Thursday.

# Pampa, Canyon Duel Tonight; 'Dogs Win

## Perryton Tumbles Tulia, 8-3

By RON CROSS News Sports Editor Pampa and Canyon meet at 9 p.m. tonight in the quarter-finals of the Pampa American Legion baseball tournament. Perryton and Groom play the 6:30 p.m. contest. Perryton is a 3-3 Thursday night winner over Tulia, who was eliminated from the tournament and Borger advanced to the semi-finals Saturday with an easy five inning 15-1 rapping of Groom. Saturday's games will pit the loser of the Pampa Canyon game, against the Perryton-Groom winner at 5 p.m. Saturday while the winner meets Borger at 7 p.m. Saturday. Finals are slated at 2 p.m. Sunday. Perryton's Mike Meeks fanned 18 Tulia batters and was touched for four hits as he posted the pitching victory. Richard Combest took the loss, giving up eight hits and six runs in four and two-thirds innings of pitching. Tulia grabbed a 2-0 first inning lead and still led 2-1 after three but Perryton struck for two runs in the fourth, three in the fifth and two in the sixth. Meeks, Godon Barnes, Richard Koehn and Larry Roberts swatted two hits each. Koehn drove in three runs for Perryton. Dan Cook paced Tulia's hitting attack with twin hits. Groom was limited to just three hits while Borger rapped out nine and errors were plentiful for both teams. Borger scored five times in the first inning then tallied two each in the second and third innings and six in the fifth. Groom's lone run came in the first when Bobby Rapp singled, went to second on a passed ball, then stole third and home. Dick Shaw swatted three singles for the Bulldogs and Steve Pruitt had the long blow of the night, a three run first inning triple. Rapp, Cornutt, Stewart had Groom's three singles.

Tulia

D. Hardee 3b	4	1	1	0
Dan Cook CF	4	1	2	0
Don Gaylor LF	3	1	0	0
Gene Latham C	3	0	1	0
Mike Galvan SS	2	0	0	0
Ted Latham 2b	2	0	0	0
Jim Dickens RF	2	0	0	0
Hap Cole 1b	3	0	0	0
Richard Combest P	3	0	0	0
Alton 2b	1	0	0	0
Totals	27	8	4	0

Perryton

L. Roberts LF	5	1	2	1
A. Brown 2b	4	1	1	1
Hargrove 1b	1	1	0	0
R. Koehn C	3	0	2	3
G. Barnes CF	4	0	2	1
R. Roberts 3b	2	1	0	0
B. Koehn RF	3	1	1	0
S. McCoy SS	4	0	0	0
M. Meeks P	3	2	1	1
Totals	29	8	7	7

# Mets Win Sixth In Row for New Club Win Mark

By United Press International Will success spoil the New York Mets? They are presently enjoying the greatest prosperity of their five-year history having vacated the National League cellar. Thursday they took it one step further accomplishing something they had never done before—they won their sixth consecutive game, a 14-3 thrashing of the San Francisco Giants. Ed Kranepool and Jerry Grote each slugged a three-run homer to lead New York to a club record of six straight wins and hand the Giants their seventh loss in the last nine games. However, it didn't cost the second-place Giants in the pennant race as Los Angeles downed league-leading Pittsburgh 4-3 in 10 innings. Other N.L. Action In other N.L. action, St. Louis whipped Atlanta 7-4, Houston nipped Philadelphia 3-2 and Chicago clipped Cincinnati 6-1. Home run by Curt Flood, Orlando Cepeda and Charlie Smith accounted for all the runs in St. Louis' five-run fifth inning off Atlanta loser Denny Lemaster. Flood connected with Lou Brock and Jerry Bukach on base to give Al Jackson his ninth win against eight setbacks. Hank Aaron, the major league's leading home run hitter, slugged his 28th of the year in Atlanta's seventh inning.

Continuing their bad manners Thursday night, the Orioles roughed up three hurlers for 12 hits including six extra base blows to whip second-place Detroit 6-4 and run their AL lead to 11½ games. Sixth N.Y. Victory Elsewhere, Chicago stopped Cleveland 7-2, Minnesota shaded Washington 1-0, New York edged Kansas City 4-3 in 11 innings and Boston upended California 7-3. Jim Merritt tied a junior circuit record by fanning seven Senators in a row, finishing with 12 strikeouts, Merritt

limited Washington to three hits in outdueling Jim Hannan, whose wild pitch in the ninth stanza enabled Don Mincher to score the only run of the game. The victory gave Minnesota a sweep of the four-game series. Chicago had five-ninth inning runs to hand the Indians their eighth loss in the last 11 games. Tom McGraw and Ken Berry

each drove in two runs in the ninth and Floyd Robinson clouted a two-run homer off Sonny Siebert in the first for Chicago. Chuck Hinton and Fred Whitfield homered for Cleveland. Jake Gibbs singled home pinch runner Dick Schofield to provide New York with its sixth straight triumph and longest winning streak of the season. Elston Howard slammed a one-out triple to enter for the first hit in four innings off reliever Jack Aker. Gibbs then punched a single through the drawn-in infield. Rico Petrocelli drove home two runs with a bases-cleared single in the seventh to break a 3-3 tie and hand Don McMahon his seventh victory of the campaign. McMahon, who worked only one inning, was taken to a hospital after the game because of a gall bladder attack. Although held overnight, McMahon is expected to be back in action in a couple of days.

Two Games Scheduled in Little League Tourney Tonight Celanese and Bruce and Son hit the semi-finals of the City Little League tournament tonight with victories Thursday night. The two teams play an 8 p.m. game tonight as does VFW and Cornell. The winners of these two games meet in the finals at 8 p.m. Saturday. Jeff Hogan homered for McCathern and Gamblin led the hitters with two hits in three trips. Bruce and Son tallied five times in the third and scored six more in the fourth for a 13-2 decision over Hoover. Schulz was the winner, giving up two hits and striking out 10. Dault took the loss.

# Sonics Cut Lead Of Travelers

By United Press International The Austin Braves went on the warpath Thursday night, picking up 15 hits and being helped along by six Albuquerque errors to demolish the Dodgers 16-3. The win brought the Braves back into a third place tie with Albuquerque, 8½ games behind league-leading Arkansas, which dropped a 5-1 encounter with Amarillo. In the other Texas League action, El Paso whipped Dallas, Fort Worth for the third straight time, 6-3. Austin picked up only one home run during the evening, a ninth inning smash by Bobby Cox with a man aboard. But by then, it did not make any difference. Albuquerque sent five men to the mound, all with equal lack of success. The loss went to starter John Purdin. Tom Dukes went the distance for Braves despite a few shaky innings. Amarillo nibbled on Arkansas for a single run in each of the first three innings, and then relied on the clutch pitching of Danilo Rivas to hold off the Travelers. The win moved Amarillo to within 2 1/2 games of Arkansas. El Paso put together some early game fireworks, including a two-run home run by Don Wilkerson in the second inning, to race past Dallas-Fort Worth. One of the Spurs' seven hits was a three-run home run by Carl Warwick in the fourth, but that failed to keep Chris Maneri from going the distance and picking up the win.

OLYMPIC SITE NEW YORK (UPI) — The United States Olympic Committee is open for bids from cities wishing to host either the summer or winter American team trials for the 1968 Olympic games. All qualified bids will be screened at a meeting of the board of directors in New York on Sept. 10, Douglas F. Roby, USOC president, said Thursday.

Bowling Juniors League First Place: Match Heads. Team Hi Game: The Victims, 828. Team Hi Series: The Victims, 2291. Ind. Hi Game: Kerry Parsley, 183; Anna Corley, 186. Ind. Hi Series: Ronny Parsley, 492; Anna Corley, 423. Read The News Classified Ads



Fight Results By United Press International LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Armando (Mando) Ramos, 128, Long Beach, Calif., knocked out Ray Coleman, 129, Las Vegas (6).

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**Government Versus Government**  
(The Wall Street Journal)

With the Federal Government operating in so many areas, it's probably inevitable that it sometimes gets in its own way and that the results can be fairly distressing.

To pick up the start of one particularly long, sorry story of this sort, go back to a few years ago when the Administration began trying "to get things moving again" by inflating the economy with easy money and heavy Federal spending. Well, one thing that got moving pretty quickly was the nation's gold, as the balance of payments sank deeper into deficit and foreign nations used their surplus dollars to deplete Fort Knox.

By no means eager for financial restraint, the Government looked for other ways to stem the gold and dollar outflow. It found what seemed a natural in the billions of dollars going abroad for various projects of foreign aid: Washington need only stipulate that those who got America's largesse had to spend it in the U.S.

That dictum, however, before long led the Government into another confrontation with itself.

The aim of foreign aid, after all, is supposed to be the economic uplift of less fortunate lands. Many of the beneficiaries of the program soon were complaining that the buy-America rule was forcing them to pay considerably more for some goods than they would have otherwise, and also to ship them over inordinate distances.

Partly because of the resulting waste, the aid program hasn't exactly been achieving the great gains that Congress had led to expect, despite the aid administrators' commendable efforts to tighten some other aspects of the program. So the anti-foreign aid mining has continued on Capitol Hill, rising to a high pitch in the current session.

Casting about for justification, the Administration appears to be stressing that foreign aid isn't just foreign aid but a domestic pork barrel as well. Whatever the program may or may not be accomplishing abroad, they are telling the lawmakers in effect, look what it's doing in your home districts.

Certainly the pork has been spread around lavishly. According to figures prepared by the Agency for International Development, at least 1,219 cities, 2,837 companies and 102 universities are working on aid contracts of one kind or another. The distribution is nothing if not evenhanded: every state comes in for a share of the economic-aid outlay.

Perhaps passing around statistics like those will win friends and influence a few vote-hungry legislators and thus satisfy the Administration's aim of pushing through this year's aid bill. But it obviously hasn't prevented the Government from once again clashing with itself.

At the moment, you'll recall, the Administration claims to be trying to limit the inflationary effects of Federal spending as a move to curb inflation pressures. On the one hand, in other words, the Government is bragging of its thriftiness while on the other it extends its openhandedness.

The whole business must puzzle those people who think that vast governments can be run in orderly fashion. And the saddest part is that it could all have been avoided if the Government had been willing to adopt wiser policies at appropriate times. A little more monetary and fiscal caution, for instance, would have eased the payments problem and hardly would have wrecked the economy; on the contrary, it could have built a basis for sounder growth.

Maybe that idea eventually will get through to Washington. Even the Government must get tired of forever fighting itself.



**'Education And The State'**

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN  
The Freeman

E. G. West's Education and the State (London, the Institute of Economic Affairs, 40 shillings) is typical of the new "freedom" literature that is coming out of England. The author is stuck with living in a rather advanced welfare state in which provision is the order of the day in all too many fields. To write abstractly about libertarian principles seems to Dr. West rather futile in the circumstances. He is preoccupied not with the possibility of establishing total freedom of the individual, but with providing at least relatively liberal alternatives within the framework of the compulsory state welfare which all the political parties, Labor, Conservative, and Liberal, seem to have accepted as the permanent human condition. Dr. West's aim is depressingly modest.

Before we in the United States look down our noses at Dr. West's cautious approach to the problem of freedom in education, however, we might consider that Americans accepted the principle of the "free" compulsory school way back in the nineteenth century, when Horace Mann was still alive. We tried it to the municipalities and states, but this did not mitigate the compulsion on the taxpayer adult to support the school system, and on the child to attend the school up to a certain age. The system was "free" only to the extent that the poor who paid no property taxes got the presumed benefits of the compulsory courses.

So, though the United States may still have a larger measure of general voluntarism than Britain, Dr. West's observations about the State's role in education are equally applicable on both sides of the Atlantic.

Reviewing a hundred and fifty years of history, Dr. West reminds us that the classical economists, who are usually associated with the laissez-faire principle, were almost unanimous in their agreement that the State must compel families to educate their children. The classical economists justified departure from laissez-faire on two grounds. First, they believed that it was a State duty to protect minors. Second, they were convinced that the "neighborhood effects" of illiteracy were damaging to a free political economy. They thought of illiterates becoming juvenile delinquents and criminals and imposing a huge social cost on society. They also thought an unlettered man made a poor prospective employee.

Dr. West, however, notes that most of the classical economists did not argue from their "protection principle" and their "neighborhood effects" analysis that it was the necessary duty of the State to set up its own schools in order to compel the education of the citizens. Shrewdly, he remarks that the British, long before the Forster Act of 1870 had established state board schools, were making an almost total voluntary approach to universal primary education. Private education was a great and growing industry. The problem was a minimal one of dealing with "problem families" at the bottom of the economic scale and with a few of the more irresponsible rich. If the State had made a selective approach to handling its duty to "protect" minors, it could have avoided plunging governments into the business of providing schools on "the rates."

W. E. Forster's idea in 1870 was to set up School Boards to fill the "gaps" in the private provision of schooling. But he went considerably beyond the idea of municipal subsidies to private and voluntary nonprofit schools, an idea which, in practice, was already filling the gap over most of England. Once State schools had been created, the tendency of the taxpayer was to send his children to them in order to escape double financial jeopardy. He was paying for the schools under compulsion anyway, so why shell out extra money to a church - supported or a private nondenominational school?

To meet the necessity of providing education for poor families who couldn't afford to pay the school "rates," Forster hit upon the idea of "free tickets" for those who were in extreme poverty. This leads Dr. West to his constructive idea for getting away from dependency on State schools in the welfare England of 1966. "If free tickets could be given to poor families for board schools," he asks, "why not for any school?" The idea of the free ticket, or educational voucher, has been suggested in America by Dr. Milton Friedman. But it already existed in embryo in Forster's thinking as of 1870. Forster simply failed to draw the proper conclusion from his "free ticket" provision.

The voucher idea could indeed be used to provide free choice of educational mediums within the larger framework of legal compulsion to absorb a certain stipulated amount of schooling. Applied to America, it opens some interesting perspectives. Armed with an educational voucher representing his proportional share of the public funds available for schooling, the parent would be freed from most of the problems that have recently been bedeviling professional educators. The parent who insisted that his child be exposed to religious instruction in school could present his voucher to a private academy that opens the day with prayers. And the Negro family, oppressed by "de facto" segregation in its own particular neighborhood public school, could take a voucher across town to an integrated private school. Under reviving free market conditions made possible by the voucher idea, the integrated private school would surely become one of the more heartening features of the landscape.

Educational vouchers could, as Dr. West suggests, be offered on an across-the-board basis, or on a selective "poor family" basis. The latter, under any new approach to freedom, of course would be preferable. If all this business about vouchers seems temporizing with the true principle of laissez-faire, let us reflect that beggars, in the contemporary political climate, can hardly be choosers. It would be a distinct advance over the present system if, within the compulsory framework of Federal "aid to education," the individual choice of school and college were to be left absolutely free.

The voucher idea is, of course, applicable to other fields which the twentieth century State has unfortunately marked out for its own. Just before he died at the terribly young age of twenty-seven, Robert Schuchman suggested that social security money might be returned to the individual in the form of a voucher "cashable" at any insurance company that is in the business of writing annuity policies. Well, if we must have compulsory social security, why not provide a choice that would enable people to take advantage of insurance companies that know how to deploy their capital productively?

Dr. West says he is not "reversential" to the idea of the "organic State" or to theories of compelled "social harmony." In his Education and the State he is trying merely to make the best of the bad job of having to live in a Britain that has been subjected to ninety years of Fabian propagandizing. His look is the sort of thing we will be writing in America tomorrow.

**Housing Section to Get Full Attention of House**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Anti discrimination provision on housing in the civil rights bill which will come up for House debate soon has stirred up the most congressional controversy thus far. But proposals to punish the committers of violence against Negroes and civil rights workers will have an equally profound effect. In this second of two articles, Arnold B. Sawislak, a member of the UPI House staff who has followed the legislation closely, explains the issues involved in the jury selection and anti violence sections of the bill.

more drastic effect on the racial bigot who does violence than the man who owns a home.

The legislation approved last month by the House Judiciary Committee contains sections on the selection of juries and criminal penalties for racial violence that could revolutionize the administration of justice in the South.

If the bill does what its authors intend, whites who threaten, injure or murder Negroes and civil rights workers will be in jeopardy of long prison terms. This goal, seemingly unattainable in some southern communities at present, would be sought in two ways.

First, the selection of juries for federal trial courts would be changed to assure the availability for service of a true cross-section of the area's population. The effect would be to put more Negroes on southern juries, which by custom and procedure have been all-white in many areas.

**Clarified Bill**

Second, the present federal laws covering racial violence and terrorism would be clarified and enforced with tougher penalties. The purpose is to give federal authorities an effective legal weapon to use in areas where racially-motivated crime has traditionally gone unpunished.

The bill also would provide ways to challenge discriminatory selection of state and local juries. Legal authorities see that as more of a long term response to the demands, mostly from the north, for federal action.

Reform of the federal jury selection system has been under consideration for some time. Action, however, was speeded up by violence against Negroes and their white sympathizers that marked the upsurge of civil rights activity in the south.

At present, federal judges have broad authority to arrange for selection of potential jury members. While there have been no widespread charges of rigging against the present systems used in federal courts, some do appear open to discriminatory practices.

**Require List**

The committee bill would require that lists of prospective jurors be drawn after every federal election from the voting lists of the judicial district. In areas where Negroes have been denied the vote, "other sources" such as tax lists or directories could be used.

The bill would require the placing of at least 2,000 names (compared to the present minimum of 300) in a "master jury wheel."

Names would be drawn at random from the wheel. The persons chosen would then be examined to determine that they are citizens aged 21 or older, able to read, write and speak English, had no physical or mental infirmity that would affect jury service and no record of conviction for a crime punishable by a year or more in prison.

These would be the so-called general qualifications for jurors. Race color, religion, sex and economic status would be specifically forbidden as qualifications. Some occupational groups, such as members of the armed forces, police and firemen, public officials and persons in essential jobs would be exempt from service.

After that, the names of qualified citizens would go into a separate "qualified juror wheel" and drawn out as the courts needed jury panels for actual cases.

Once in court, under existing law, potential jurors still could be excused by the judge if he believed service would cause

By ARNOLD B. SAWISLAK WASHINGTON (UPI)—The housing section of President Johnson's civil rights package has been getting the primary attention, but the bill as a whole probably would have a

undue hardship or if challenged by either side in the case as prejudiced. In addition, each side would have from three to 10 peremptory challenges depending upon the seriousness of the charge. No reason would have to be given for disqualifying jurors by peremptory challenge.

The bill also would provide for either side to challenge the selection methods used in federal court cases and for suspension of the trial until the question is decided.

The state and local courts, the bill would authorize the Justice Department to challenge jury selection methods and empower federal district courts to ban discriminatory practices.

The other half of the anti violence package would be revision of the two federal criminal laws dating back to the Civil War reconstruction period.

**The First Act**

The first, enacted in 1866, forbids public officials and others acting "under color of law" from depriving citizens—specifically Negroes—of their rights because of race or color. The penalty set was one year in prison, \$1,000 fine or both.

The second, passed in 1870, makes conspiracies—by anyone to injure, threaten or intimidate any person seeking the free exercise of his rights a federal crime. A section of this law, written during the first rise of the Ku Klux Klan, specifically outlaws such activities carried out "in disguise" on the public highways. Penalties ranged up to 10 years in prison, \$5,000 fine or both.

These two laws have turned out to be the best the federal government can use in the way of a national law against racial violence and terror. The federal government leaves to the states the punishment of general crimes, such as murder, assault and intimidation.

The committee bill first would strengthen penalties under the existing laws. The punishment would be keyed to the seriousness of the offense: One year in prison, \$1,000 fine or both if there is no physical injury; 10 years, \$10,000 fine or both if there is injury; and a prison term up to life if death results from the violence.

Secondly, the bill would provide a new criminal section specifically naming what constitutes racial violence or terror. This would give the courts and the public a clear guide and relieve the government of having to prove that a specific act was done with the intent of depriving a citizen of his rights.

The bill would pinpoint as criminal violence or threats against any person because of race, color, religion or national origin while lawfully engaged in nine specific activities.



No. He's not a trapper. It's Nat Lefeld of Janice International, Inc. shown in his showroom among the tiger, skunk and mutton fur he sells by the yard.

**Foreign Commentary**

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Sourly surveying Britain's boom-and-bust economy and the speculative inroads against the British pound, the respected Times of London last March 22 commented:

"The pound could be strong if the British people had the ears to hear, the eyes to see, and the will to recover their native sense and energy. They have done it time and again in wars; why can they not do it just once in peace?"

The Times then found 26 reasons for Britain's economic ills, and for weakness of the pound, which along with the dollar is the basis for exchange of most of the world currencies.

Taking aim at successive Conservative and Labor governments, it declared that "for 20 years leadership has been lacking; soft words have been substituted for hard facts; extortion has never been followed by deeds; rights have come before responsibilities; the national philosophy has been all take and no give."

In 20 months in office, as Britons happily spent themselves toward national bankruptcy, Prime Minister Harold Wilson had in fact tried both cajolery and persuasion.

This week, as Wilson temporarily abandoned domestic ills to launch an abortive Vietnamese peace mission to Moscow, the pound sank again under new speculative attack.

And on Wednesday, back at home, Wilson acted to give the country the leadership the Times had demanded.

He announced a six-months wage freeze, the first in British history, also froze prices and with new taxes and other measures acted to take more than \$1 billion dollars out of the overheated economy.

The drastic deflationary measures announced by Wilson had one immediate desired effect. The pound strengthened.

For Wilson, the leader of a Labor government, it was a bitter pill for it meant the sacrifice of labor's own plans for extension of social welfare, the British version of the "Great Society."

It also meant certain trouble within his own party.

Early this month, Wilson's minister of technology, Frank Cousins, quit the cabinet in protest against the government's policy on wage controls. Cousins, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, Britain's largest, declared the restrictive policies had no bearing on Britain's economic ills.

There also was the question whether Wilson, having announced the wage-price freezes, had the legal power to enforce them. Many believed he did not.

And further there was the question whether Wilson really was reaching to the root of British ills.

Elizabeth Taylor  
Richard Burton  
Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?  
Walt Disney's Bambi

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## Television Programs

**Channel 4 KGNV-TV, FRIDAY NBC**

8:00 The Match Game  
 8:30 NBC News  
 9:00 Sherif Bill  
 9:30 Bronco  
 9:58 News

6:00 News  
 6:15 Weather  
 6:30 Sports  
 6:55 Movies  
 7:30 Mr. Roberts  
 10:00 News  
 10:15 Weather  
 10:25 Sports  
 10:30 Tonight Show

**CHANNEL 4 SATURDAY**

7:00 Roy Rogers  
 7:30 The Jeopardy  
 8:00 Atom Ant  
 8:30 Secret Squirrel  
 9:00 Underdog  
 9:30 Top Cat  
 10:00 Furry  
 10:30 Three Stooges  
 11:00 Cotton John

12:00 Baseball  
 1:00 Wide Country  
 2:00 Cheeky  
 3:00 Sam Sneed Golf  
 4:00 Schaefer-Macaulay  
 5:00 Report  
 6:00 News  
 6:15 Weather  
 6:30 Sports  
 6:55 Flipper  
 7:00 I Dream Of  
 7:30 Off Start  
 8:00 Movies  
 9:00 News  
 10:00 Sports  
 10:45 Theatre Four

**Channel 7 KVD-TV, FRIDAY ABC**

8:00 Never Too Young  
 8:35 Ariens Dahlia  
 9:00 Beauty Spot  
 9:30 Highway Patrol  
 10:00 Rat Masteron  
 10:30 Where The Action Is  
 11:00 News  
 11:15 News

8:00 Movie  
 8:30 Wells Fargo  
 9:00 Rifleman  
 9:30 Flintstones  
 10:00 Tammy  
 10:30 Adams Family  
 11:00 Farmers Daughter

**CHANNEL 7 SATURDAY**

7:30 Modern Education  
 8:00 Silver Wings  
 8:30 Hamlet Baptist  
 9:00 Church  
 9:30 Parly Fix  
 10:00 Boaties  
 10:30 Cartoons  
 11:00 Magilla Gorilla  
 11:30 Milton the Monster

12:00 Hoppity Hopper  
 12:30 American Sam  
 1:00 Orlie & Harriet  
 1:30 Donna Reed  
 2:00 Lawrence Walk  
 2:30 Court Martial  
 3:00 Movie

**Channel 10 KFDA-TV, FRIDAY CBS**

8:00 The Secret Storm  
 8:30 The Westwingers  
 9:00 Science Fiction  
 9:30 Mister Mimikes  
 10:00 Woody Woodpecker  
 10:30 CBS News

9:30 Golden Spread  
 10:00 Jubilee  
 10:30 News  
 10:45 Weather  
 11:00 Background  
 11:30 News  
 11:45 Flicker

**CHANNEL 10 SATURDAY**

7:00 Cartoons  
 7:30 The Lone Ranger  
 8:00 Hecks and Jackie  
 8:30 Tennessee Tuxedo  
 9:00 Mighty Mouse  
 9:30 Lassie  
 10:00 Tom & Jerry  
 10:30 Quick Draw  
 11:00 Big King

8:00 News Report  
 8:30 Weather Report  
 9:00 Jackie Gleason  
 9:30 Secret Agent  
 10:00 Special  
 10:30 Gunsmoke  
 11:00 News Report  
 11:30 Weather  
 12:00 Big Flicker

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The Capitol building in Austin, Tex., is the largest of any state.

The gas incinerator was first developed in 1909.

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 James Wells, Pampa.  
 Miss Janice L. Barker, McLean.  
 Doyle W. Gammill, 2136 N. Faulkner.  
 Dean R. Linder, 1910 Hamilton.  
 George C. Murphy, 524 N. Warren.  
 Miss Regenia S. Waiser, Borger.

**Dismissals**

J. B. Austin, 625 N. Frost.  
 Mrs. Lula Pitts, 304 N. Hazel.  
 Sotero Roach Jr., 730 Scott.  
 Mrs. Kathleen Sutton, Spearman.  
 John Sublett, McLean.  
 Mrs. Terry Shuffield, 1008 S. Banks.  
 Baby Boy Shuffield, 1008 S. Banks.  
 Mrs. Lucille Etheredge, Canadian.

Mrs. Gloria Patterson, 531 S. Somerville.  
 Baby Boy Patterson, 531 S. Somerville.  
 Mrs. Mary Yates, Borger.  
 Robert Lyons, 423 N. Cuyler.  
 Ralph Moore, Panhandle.  
 Mrs. Ruth Bond, Bartlesville, Okla.  
 Mrs. Neva Malone, 2619 Navajo Rd.  
 Mrs. Mary J. Orr, 2301 Christine.  
 Mrs. Margaret Hotten, 1017 Somerville.  
 Jimmy Dale Winegeart, 1216 S. Faulkner.  
 Charles Randy Scott, 1120 Darcy.

A federal excise tax of seven cents a gallon on distilled spirits led to America's historic "Whiskey Rebellion" in the 1790's.

The first automatic gas water heater was made in 1889.

**fact of matter**



Some of the most skillful and highly valued structural steel workers in the United States, especially in the construction of skyscrapers and bridges, are Mohawk Indians of the Laurentian tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy in upper New York State. Their total number has dwindled to about 5,000. A large number live in Brooklyn, N.Y., because it is nearest to the Manhattan area where this occupation is in demand.

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### Youth Center Calendar

Friday  
 9:00—Red Cross Swim Lns.  
 10:00—Red Cross Swim Ln.  
 11:00—Youth Center Swim Lns.  
 12:00—Close for Lunch.  
 1:00—Open; All Ages Swim; Trampoline.  
 4:30—Pool Closes; Swim Team Workout.  
 5:00—Center Closes for Supper.  
 7:00—Open; All Ages Swim; Trampoline.  
 8:00—Teen-age Dance in Gym.  
 10:00—Center Closes.

Saturday  
 9:00—Open; Gym Open Actv.  
 10:00—Swim Team Workout.  
 12:00—Close for Lunch.  
 1:00—Open; All Ages Swim; Trampoline.  
 4:30—Pool Closes.  
 5:00—Center Closes.  
 8:00—Calico Capers Sq. Dancr.

Sunday  
 Closed.

"Milk is the children's wine and wine is the old man's milk," said Sir William Osler, 19th century physician.

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# Gromyko Visit to Japan Is Causing Speculation in US

TOKYO (UPI)—If what the Chinese say is true, when the Russian foreign minister comes to Japan this Sunday it will be to strike a bargain with the United States.

Are you confused? Good. Then let us proceed to particulars.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will arrive in Tokyo on July 24 for a one-week visit. Nobody knows exactly why, because there is nothing of substance on the agenda.

**Natural Enemies**

The Chinese Communists say that both Russia and Japan—natural enemies since before the turn of the century—are being brought together by the Americans as part of a plot to encircle China.

No Western diplomat, and certainly no Eastern one, will admit publicly that this is what anybody has in mind.

But it is true that Russia is involved in an increasingly serious quarrel with Red China. One that, according to reports from East Europe, has caused her to divert some of her troops to Far Eastern stations.

Officially Gromyko is repaying a visit to the Soviet Union last year by Japanese Foreign Minister Etsuburo Shiina.

While he is here he will sign a treaty allowing Japan to set up a consulate in Nahodka on the Siberian east coast, and Russia to install commercial representatives in Osaka. But this is a mere formality. Negotiations were finished last week.

**No Progress Seen**

Gromyko will spend some time talking to Shiina and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato about the question of four northern islands occupied by Russia at the end of World War II. But if progress is made it will be a total surprise to everyone. The Russians are only offering to give back two of the four, and only as a swap for complete removal of U.S. bases in Japan and Okinawa.

The subject of Viet Nam is sure to come up. It's a good bet that Sato and Shiina will urge the Russian to use his "good offices" to promote a quick settlement. However, the Russians while giving material support to North Viet Nam, appear unable to exert much influence on Ho Chi Minh's regime to end the war.

The question thus arises, why is Gromyko coming at all? And it is certainly true that the fondest dream of the U.S. State Department is to isolate Communist China with a ring of iron that will either choke her to death or force her to learn proper international manners.

The slow drift together in

recent years of Japan and Russia has done nothing to allay China's suspicions that a plot against her is afoot—as such plots have been in the past.

Both Russia and Japan participated with the other European powers in the 19th and early 20th century exploitation of China.

**Had Short War**

But Japan and Russia quarreled so over the spoils that they finally came to blows in a short war that began in February of 1905 and ended in September that year after the Japanese fleet had blown the Russians out of the water in the battle of Tsushima Bay.

The Japanese not only took the concessions there were after in Manchuria and North China, but absorbed the Kurile Islands and half of Sakhalin off the Siberian coast as well.

The Russians never really trusted Japan after that, and made it no secret. But they were preoccupied with World War I, their own internal revolution, and then the rise of Nazi Germany for the next 40 years. It was not until Japan

was on the verge of defeat in World War II that they got their revenge.

Entering the war eight days before it was over—and after the atom-bombing of Hiroshima—they occupied Manchuria and took back Sakhalin and the Kuriles as well.

This has made the Japanese bitter, for the Russians also occupied some parts of the Kuriles that had traditionally belonged to this country even before 1905.

The Japanese also were disturbed by the Communist indoctrination given Japanese prisoners of war, several thousand of whom returned in 1948 and marched off their ships singing the "Internationale."

They have been upset by Russian atomic tests, particularly the 1962 series that dropped enormous amounts of fallout on this country.

And since Japan is an American ally, the Japanese have also been exceedingly nervous over the possibility of a confrontation between the two superpowers that might lead Japan in for another taste of

atomic forepower.

The Japanese and Russians recently have undertaken serious talks about joint participation in the development of oil, iron and copper ore and timber in Siberia, the port of Nahodka on the Siberian coast, and even natural gas resources on Sakhalin.

Right now those negotiations are at a standstill—the Russians put off a visit by a Japanese commercial delegation a few days ago—but the door is still wide open.

And the Japanese also are talking seriously about sending a delegation to Ulan Bator, capital of Outer Mongolia, to negotiate diplomatic recognition.

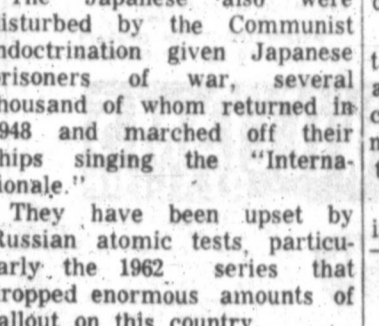
That would be a real feather in the Russian cap, for both

Nationalist and Communist China still claim that Mongolia is their territory, while Moscow is doing everything it can to give the pro-Soviet regime there an international legal footing.

The way things are going, the Chinese may be absolutely right about that plot.

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Montgomery Dies in New York

NEW YORK (UPI)—Montgomery died Saturday in New York.

He was 45.

The actor died by a Police. said apparently causes.

Mer

GOODNE site in the Okla., Mr Word, a niece, bot