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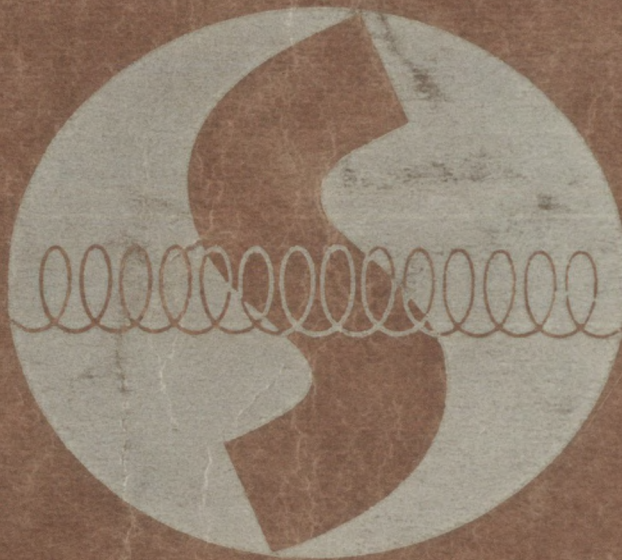
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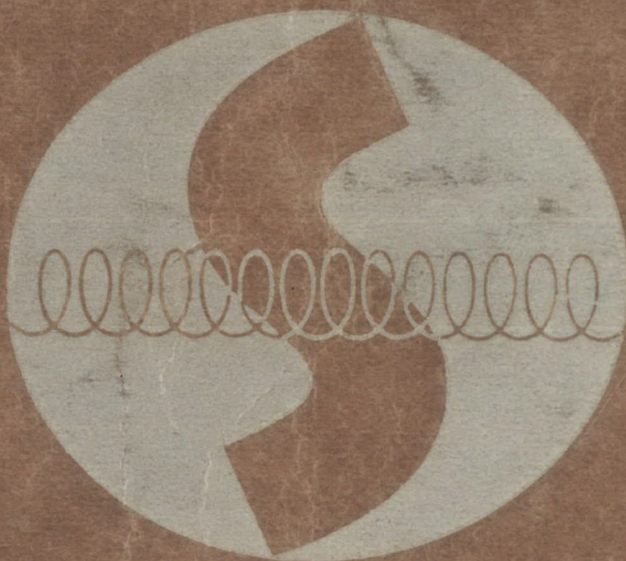
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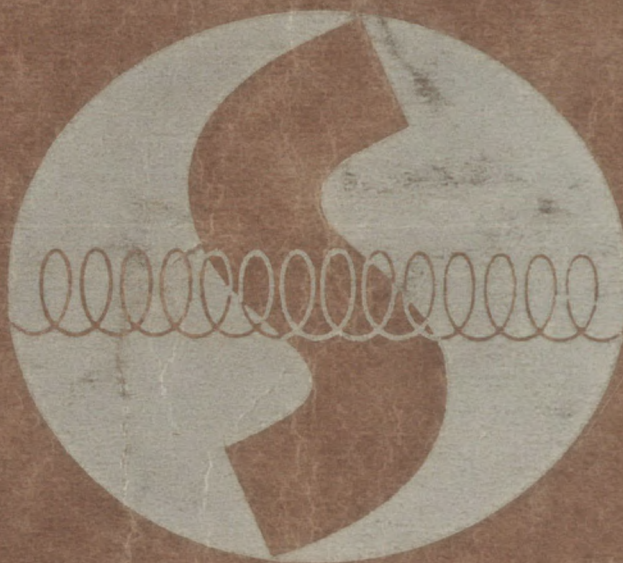
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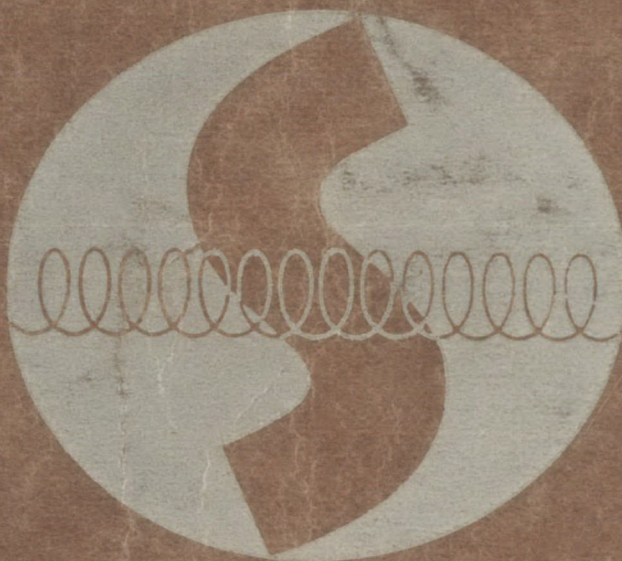
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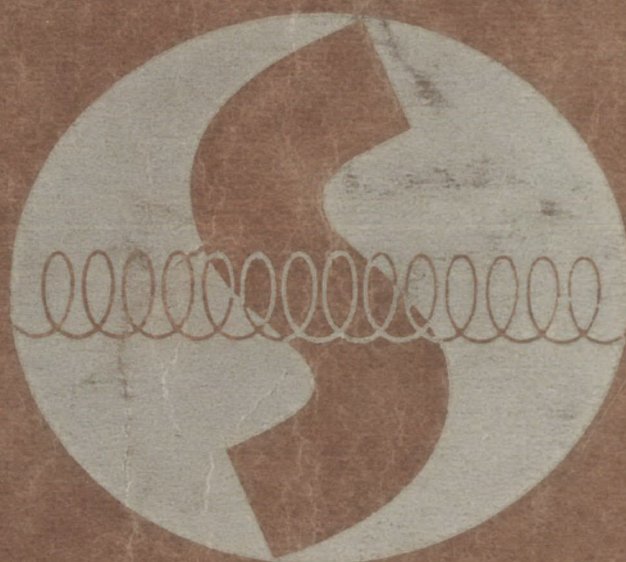
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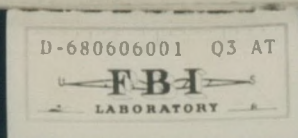
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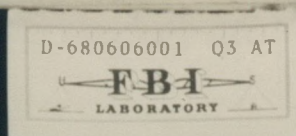
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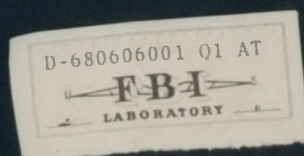
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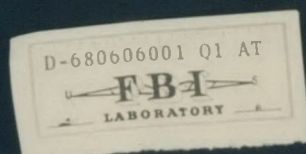
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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TWO SECTIONS
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1968

FOCUS on Africa What's ahead...

Opponents of President Tshombe are reflecting Liberia's relative calm. But so far there is no sign that his hold on the government as an elected official—back to 1945—is slipping.

One of his opponents, Henry Fahnbulleh, is said to have circulated anti-Tshombe tracts while he was Ambassador to Nairobi, Kenya.

This naturally rubbed Mr. Tshombe the wrong way. Mr. Fahnbulleh, now on trial next month, charged with treason and plotting with the Chinese Communists to overthrow the President.

Mr. Fahnbulleh is not a member of Liberia's ruling class of families—freed slaves who came from America to found the nation in the early 1800's.

His position is that Liberia should be ruled by the now more populous Liberians who succeeded in a bloody coup.

Tshombe opponents criticize his close ties with Washington.

But two American Peace Corps workers who are said to have made anti-Tshombe remarks in a classroom have been ordered to leave the country.

Yugoslavs and Czechoslovaks are taking advantage of Moscow's preoccupation with the East-West ferment to tighten their own ties with Africa.

Trade specialists and diplomats from Yugoslavia are following up visits earlier this year by President Tito to nearly a dozen African nations.

Result: A wave of new trade and cultural pacts, plus more trips to Belgrade by Africans.

Yugoslavia, Moscow's old nemesis, would like to emerge as the main champion of "democratic" socialism, which appeals to many African states.

Czechoslovakia, Moscow's new nemesis, is one of the few socialist countries with genuinely commercial (as opposed to political) interests in Africa. As far as Africa is concerned, Prague is playing cautiously its new independence from the Soviet Union.

But Prague Radio's big-powered African short-wave service assures its listeners that a "critical examination" of its foreign policy means no great change in its relations with third-world countries.

South Africa is seeking a new air route to South Africa. With South African Airlines forbidden to overfly a number of black-African countries, it is currently obliged to skirt West Africa's hump, stopping at Portuguese airports in Angola and Cape Verde Islands.

The new route would be via Tervise, possible stops along the way: Salisbury, Rhodesia; Blantyre, Malawi; and Mauritius, islands of Malagasy and Mauritius—in the Indian Ocean.

These countries can be expected to ignore any sanctions against South Africa. They need all the business they can get.

For South Africa, the route would represent added security in a world increasing its pressures against their nation.

How and why... Federal government sympathizers in Nigeria have accused Biafra of delaying agreement on the peace talks now under way in Kampala, Uganda.

As for choosing a site, it might have been true. But when it came to setting a date for the peace talks on the Nigerian civil war, both sides jockeyed for a date they hoped would give them a stronger position at the conference table.

The federal government in Lagos proposed May 27 to give Col. Benjamin Adekunle as much time as possible to take Biafra's major city, Port Harcourt.

Biafra, knowing the fall of its city was imminent, wanted a week earlier so the city would still be in its hands when the talks began.

As it turned out, Nigeria's Colonel Adekunle took the city before Biafra's deadline of May 27, with a day to spare.

As peace talks begin, the city is occupied by federal troops.

Algeria opposes a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace. So does Syria. They mistrust United Nations special envoy Gunnar Jarving's peace moves.

This was the main reason behind Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Maklouf's hurried visit to Algeria last week.

Algeria traces its roots to the Palestine Arab guerrillas earlier trained in Syria and operating from bases on Jerusalem's outskirts.

It is now likely that Algeria will join Syria and Iraq in efforts to unify both the regular Arab military commands and the Palestinian command forces.

Whether these efforts are successful depends in part on Egypt's President Nasser, who is dubious about unification schemes.

They feel both Syria and Algeria—where President Bourguiba recently narrowly escaped assassination—ought to deal first with urgent internal problems.

Where to look Books 7 Sports 4 Business 12, 13 The Home Forum 8 Family Features 15 Women Today 16, 17

Peace bid coming? Kremlin discussion with Britain hints effort to pave Viet path

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The apples of the Paris talks are spreading wider as the two parties continue with their disagreements here.

In Moscow a meeting of the co-chairmen of the 1964 Geneva conference—the Soviet Union and Great Britain—could have important repercussions here.

In Peking the Maoist leaders, who have officially ignored the Paris talks although they publicly advised the North Vietnamese not to negotiate, have begun to use adjectives in this direction. The publication in Hanoi of news from the conference is noted here.

By initiating the visit of British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, the Soviet leaders appear to have made their first modest but open move toward the West in recent weeks.

It comes at a time when the United States is urgently pressing Hanoi for some form of military "restraint" so that President

Johnson could end the bombing of North Vietnam.

(Ambassador W. Averell Harriman of the United States and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam met Wednesday for the fourth, full-scale session of the Vietnam preliminary peace talks.)

The United States is known to have sought Soviet assistance privately on at least one occasion since President Johnson's March 31 speech, but without visible result. Among other things the timing was probably inappropriate.

However, the following statement from Mr. Johnson's March 22 speech may remain an open invitation and some a plan: call upon the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference and as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to do all they can to move from the unilateral act of devastation that I have just announced toward genuine peace in Southeast Asia.

The Moscow talks, which surely will include Vietnam, are on this background. The Soviet Union has an especially

★ Please turn to Page 5



W. Averell Harriman, U.S. negotiator keeps trying



Some concentrating on holding on, some obviously enjoying their skill and stamina, these members of the under-21 gymnastic class work out at Ladbroke Sports Center in Lewisham, London.

Six real swingers

Inside today

Public employees develop strong bargaining power

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Covallis, Ore.

Wayne Morse sat on a pale bale of hay in the warm Oregon sun and listened intently to a constituent's complaint.

Bob Duncan, half a state away, bounded down the hill, snoring loudly, plugging "a good recommendation" highly for the United States.

In their own styles these two men are running for the same office. Both are Democrats. Both are well respected. Both are well known.

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Oregon Senate race

Morse seen in lead

By John C. Waugh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

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Crime election issue

By Richard L. Street
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas stood in the middle aisle of the Senate chamber, facing his arms and speaking with a voice hoarse with passion as he assailed the Supreme Court of the United States.

A few minutes later, from the Supreme Court of the United States, Joseph P. Byrnes (D) of Maryland walked down the aisle greeting with the high glances held in his hand to defend the high court.

The issue they debated was the right of criminal suspects to certain safeguards in the American judicial system.

Byrnes, the issue also involves the position of state courts vis-a-vis federal courts; whether the present Supreme Court is "receding" criminals; the ancient doctrine of Chief Justice John Marshall in McCulloch v. Maryland (separation of powers), and the red-hot political issue of crime in the 1968 presidential election.

The average age of the present Supreme Court is 64. Of the four seniors of the court two are 69, one is 71, and one is 85. The high court is delicately balanced in its view of the controversial issue of protecting suspects' rights.

Nixon raises issue

A key case—Miranda—was decided 5-4 in 1966. A presidential election was held in a four-year term, though this does not always happen.

Mr. Nixon said significantly that future presidents should "include in their appointments to the United States Supreme Court men who are thoroughly experienced and versed in the criminal law of the land."

Mr. Nixon's support of Title II in the pending anti-riot bill, underlining recent Supreme Court decisions, which was the subject of the McClellan-Tydings clash, is warmly and even passionately opposed by some legal scholars.

Factions cross party lines

Before the vote Mr. Tydings put into the record a list of opponents of Title II—the board of governors of the American Bar Association, which sets policy for a membership of 150,000 lawyers; the American Law Institute; the Judicial Conference of the United States; 200 legal scholars from 45 law schools.

Two Democratic presidential candidates, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, were paired against controversial Title II. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey has stated that he opposes it.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts charged Sen. McClellan had "packaged against crime." Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois, a possible vice-presidential candidate, voted "aye" to postpone action on Title II.

But a bipartisan group of angry senators including Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) of Illinois and leaders of the Southern conservatives vigorously disagreed.

Provision knocked out

In a voice debate with Sen. McClellan, Mr. Tydings tried to deal with the enormous crime record of the underworld; every syndicate chief, racketeer, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, private, punk, and hoodlum in organized crime; every murderer, rapist, robber, burglar, arsonist, thief, and con man will have cause to rejoice and celebrate.

The Senate knocked out the criminal control bill a provision that would have stripped the Supreme Court of authority to reverse state-court rulings accepting confessions as voluntarily given.

The vote was 52-45, followed by votes making the voluntariness of confessions the only test of their admissibility in federal criminal trials.

The 52-45 Miranda decision requires that a defendant be warned by police on arrest that he has a right to remain silent; that anything he says may be used against him; that he has the right to the presence of counsel while being interrogated; and that counsel will be provided if he is financially unable to retain one. It calls for procedures similar to those adopted voluntarily earlier by the FBI.

The Miranda case is only one of a series of rulings adopted by a reform-minded Supreme Court majority in the politically hazardous move to limit the right of suspects in criminal cases.

The present high court has two members appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, four by Dwight D. Eisenhower, one by John F. Kennedy, and two by President Johnson.

Whatever Congress does with the pending crime bill—possibly facing a presidential veto if it remains—Title II is the ultimate trend of the closely divided court may depend on the fall election.

Robert B. Duncan
"You need a senator for the '68's"

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Soviet writer protests clampdown

By Paul Wahl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Deep anxiety has gripped the Soviet Union's writers as the party once more clamps down on them. Some of the best authors have even been threatened with exclusion from the Writers' Union, which is equivalent to a publication ban.

But the writers' spirit has not been broken, recent of these to reach the West was sent to Konstantin Fedin, the president of the Soviet Writers' Union, by Vsevolod Kaverin, a respected novelist and essayist of Konstantin Pasternak's generation who has open literary views.

At immediate issue is publication of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Cancer Ward," which was set in print but then abandoned at the last minute, according to party instructions. Mr. Solzhenitsyn's worldwide fame was established by his book about Stalin's labor camps, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich." Manuscripts of the new novel have been circulating for months, and several Western editions are appearing currently.

Letter quoted

"We have known each other for 48 years, Kolya," Mr. Kaverin begins in his protest letter to Mr. Fedin against the publication ban on "The Cancer Ward."

In youth we were friends, we have a right to judge one another. It is more than a right, it is a duty. Your former friends have wondered more than once what might have happened to you if you had not been a writer. I have remembered events in the life of our literature that forged the souls of some and turned others into obedient officials (churnalists) far removed from true art.

For example, the senseless and tragic case of Pasternak's novel, a matter that caused our country

much harm. You part in that matter went so far that you had to make believe you did not know of the death of the poet who had been your friend and who had lived alongside you for 23 years. Perhaps you could not see from your window the crowd of thousands that saw him in his last resting place, that bore him past your home, carrying him above their heads.

How could you?

"How could it be that you not only did not support, but trampled down Literaturnyaya Moskva, an annual anthology that our literary community greeted with utter silence at the celebration of Pasternak's 75th birthday. I would not be surprised if now that Solzhenitsyn's 'Cancer Ward' has been banned at your instigation after being set in type at Novy Mir, your first appearance before any large writers' meeting would be greeted with whistling and stamping feet."

"This is far from all, but I do not intend this letter to sum up your public activity, which is widely known in the writers' community. Not for nothing was your name greeted with utter silence at the celebration of Pasternak's 75th birthday. I would not be surprised if now that Solzhenitsyn's 'Cancer Ward' has been banned at your instigation after being set in type at Novy Mir, your first appearance before any large writers' meeting would be greeted with whistling and stamping feet."

"Do you not realize that the very fact of publication of 'The Cancer Ward' would risk the unprecedented tensions in literature, would undermine the undesired mistrust of it, would open the way for other books that would enrich our literature?"

"A book's superb novel, first permitted, then suppressed, but unconditionally approved by the country's best writers, exists in manuscript. There is hardly a single serious writer who does not have in his desk a manuscript that has been submitted,

considered, and forgotten for reasons that are incomprehensible and beyond the bounds of common sense."

"But let us return to Solzhenitsyn's novel. There is not one publishing house or magazine, not one writers' club where it has not been said that Markov and Vorkov were FOR publication of the novel and that the type was melted down only because you firmly declared yourself AGAINST it."

"This means that the novel remains in thousands of galley proofs being passed from hand to hand and sold, they say for large sums. This means it will be published abroad. We shall surrender it to the reading public of Italy, France, Britain, and West Germany, i.e., the very thing that Solzhenitsyn himself energetically and repeatedly protested against will happen."

World fame awaits

"Perhaps persons will be found in the leadership of the Union of Writers who think they will be punishing a writer by surrendering him to foreign literature. They will be punishing him by world fame, which our opponents will utilize for political goals."

"But your action signifies something else. You are taking a responsibility upon yourself which is entirely reasonable, huge and significant it is."

"A writer who uses the nose around another writer's neck is a figure that will remain in the history of literature, regardless of what the former has written and quite regardless of what the latter wrote. You will perhaps, without suspecting it yourself, become a center of ill will, indignation, and dissatisfaction in the literary community."

"This can be pardoned only if you find within yourself the strength and courage to renounce your decision."

"You realize without question how difficult it was for me to write this letter to you. But I did not have the right to be silent."

January 25, 1968.

V. Kaverin



NATO photo

New look for NATO

An hour's ride from Brussels, a massive new complex of buildings now houses the military headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance. The vast, clean-lined structure symbolizes the new look NATO is gaining since it left France.

A new NATO

Brussels headquarters matched to evolving role

By Carlyle Morgan

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

NATO is renewing itself in more ways than one. It has new headquarters.

It also has a new assignment. The new place is near Brussels. The new job is defense.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," the man at NATO said. "The old-fashioned saying didn't seem out of place even in that speaking new setting. Belgium has provided for Western Alliance's two European headquarters. The comment is typical. Civilian officials and military officers who have moved with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from Paris share this attitude."

New life shown

"One of the important results of change is that the alliance seems to be taking on new life," a military officer said.

"That's true," a high civilian spokesman agreed. "In Paris the NATO system seemed to be running down. It was not because of General de Gaulle. The basic job of making Western Europe militarily secure had been rounded out. But the Gaullist policy did seem aimed to convince us all that NATO was a thing of the past. Here we have in a sense begun anew. Even the fact that all the alliance, except for one nation, was willing to put so much money and effort into new headquarters was stimulating. We seem to be on our way again."

A year has passed since President de Gaulle forced withdrawal of the alliance's top military headquarters from France. The move brought the military leadership to Casteau-Brussels. This is a village on the outskirts of Mons, a compact old town of less than 30,000 people.

'Wilderness' transformed

Here, an hour's auto ride from Brussels, a massive new complex of buildings stood ready in April, 1967, to house SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe) under 14 flags of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The buildings rose on land that had been a "wilderness" when the bulldozers were plowing it up in the winter months.

Then a few months later a new civilian headquarters was completed too. There are 15 NATO flags can fly, including the tricolor of France.

France has pulled out of the integrated military activities of the alliance. But it keeps a seat in its civilian "cabinet," the North Atlantic Council. So on the austere, gray-stone buildings not far from the center of Brussels, France's cooperation with the NATO to relate European tensions.

"The French seem to drag their feet but they at least take part, and we are glad to have them," one French official agreed.

'Harmel Report' ready

So NATO now has approval by all 15 members for its "Harmel Report." This originally seemed to run counter to President de Gaulle's ideas in two ways.

The report, prepared by outgoing Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, said there was real need to maintain a deterrent against possible Communist aggression in Europe at a time when the French President was downgrading the alliance and conducting a personal campaign to make friends with the Soviet Union.

It also seemed for NATO a new peace-seeking role, but one which conflicted with President de Gaulle's convictions. He held that this role should be per-

formed by countries separately and not by a collective effort in NATO.

Even though the French are not yet enthusiastic about the Harmel Report, they have endorsed it. It has narrowed a little the gap that was widening between France and NATO in 1967.

But the report has watered down the hopes of NATOians who wanted the alliance to take strong collective action for relaxing world tensions. NATO now acts mainly as a clearinghouse and for consultation among nations making their own moves to improve contact with East European countries.

New buildings better

Among physical gains according from NATO's removal from Paris are the new buildings. Both the \$22 million SHAPE complex near Mons, and the in town NATO offices have been planned for efficiency on the basis of years of experience in the Paris region. There is no possible comparison between the higher threadbare and understated military headquarters building at Rocquencourt, near Paris and the new vast, clean-lined structure at Mons.

A still larger gain is psychological. Both the military and civilian organizations feel welcome in their new locations. Members of the staff say so. Indeed, Belgian citizens today confirm this feeling of welcome.

"At first," a small Belgian businessman told this writer, "we did share some anxiety. But they have stayed." "We thought that new demand for apartments and houses would tend to raise rents to rise. Some of our people did try to overcharge the NATO folk. But the building boom plus some older unoccupied dwellings helped to prevent a rent inflation."

"Then also, the alliance authorities here have provided housing for their own people. This has reduced pressure on local housing."

Traffic a threat

This man was speaking of both Brussels and Mons. But in Mons itself the worry was not only about housing. "Suppose," said a SHAPE officer, "that most of the 8,000 people at SHAPE descended on Mons for an evening, bringing into its narrow, winding, hilly old streets about 5,000 automobiles."

"Of course, it wouldn't happen just like that," a Mons citizen replied, "but the figures give you an idea of the possibilities."

What has actually happened is that most of the 8,000 people at SHAPE find their entertainment on the big base. There are clubs for officers, for non-commissioned officers, and for enlisted men. There is a fine theater and an enormous bowling alley. A youth center provides dances on Friday and Saturday nights.

Local schools have been spared any great influx of children from SHAPE. The base includes five schools. Only the children of parents who live away from the base use the Belgian schools.

All this tends to keep friction between the military base and nearby civilian communities at a minimum.

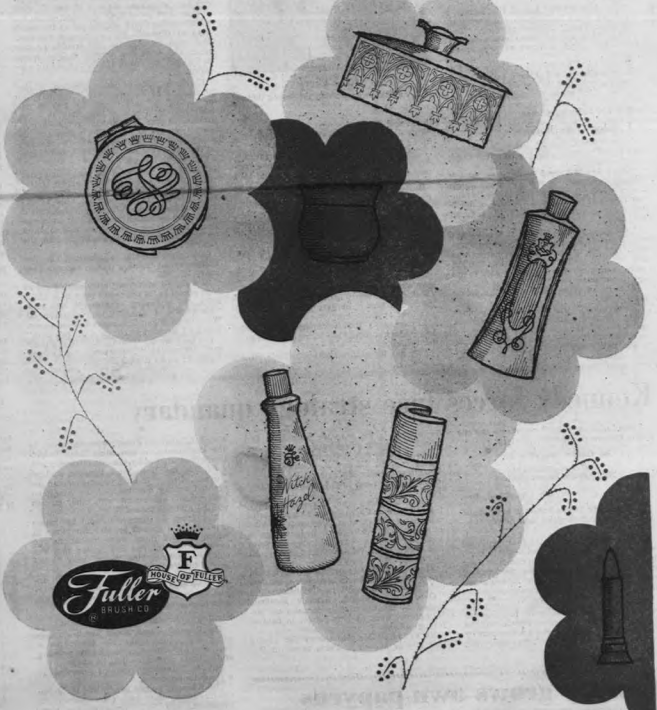
Wood art for Denver

By the Associated Press

Denver

Denverites will have the opportunity to watch art progress from the ground up starting June 15 as nine artists begin work on wood sculptures up to 40 feet high.

The project — when completed — will become property of the city, and any work the city decides not to keep will be destroyed.



BLOSSOM TIME

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*Morse seen leading in Oregon Senate race

Continued from Page 1

Vietnam policy against the popular Mr. Hatfield and ever since has been called a bluff. Yet he is also considered an ardent hawk. Yet he is also considered an ardent hawk.

Now, by the best political lights here, Mr. Hatfield is trailing again. The latest polls show him behind Mr. Morse by 10 percent. And Mr. Morse now says, "I'm ready to go to a vote." Five months ago, when the campaign was first cranking up, Mr. Duncan was ahead in the polls.

There is a third man in the primary — Phil McAlmond — running a well-publicized race. He is a former Democratic Senator, but he is going Mr. Duncan hardest. He has no chance to win. But his vote could keep Mr. Duncan from winning.

Mr. Morse has made a career of defying his own party, whichever one he happened to belong to at the moment.

He was elected to the Senate in 1944 as a Republican. But he bolted the GOP in 1952 — the year President Eisenhower first ran for president.

By 1958, when Mr. Morse ran again for reelection, he was a Democrat. Now many leaders in the Democratic party in Oregon can't wait to see him elected. In 1960 the crusty Mr. Morse won reelection, but he sold Duncan against Mr. Hatfield, but he sold everybody he was going to vote for the Republican, a fellow dove.

Durability recognized

Things have been frigid between Senator Morse and his party ever since. But even party leaders who want him out, sigh and say, "I am not prepared to say his political career is over."

Reagan urges campus calm

By the Associated Press

New Orleans

California Gov. Ronald Reagan has called for the "great silent majority" of teachers and students in the nation's colleges and universities to stem the tide of campus demonstrations.

"They must make their collective voices heard in standing up for the true meaning of academic freedom if our system of higher education, both public and private, is to survive," Governor Reagan told about 4,000 persons gathered for a political rally.

The Governor, a potential candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said the nation's leaders will come from the college campuses.

Labor, a strong political force in Oregon, has developed a split personality over the Senate race. Mr. Morse, perhaps the nation's leading expert in labor law, is in line next year to head the powerful Senate Labor Committee. So he is backed by labor's national leadership. But Mr. Duncan is also a long-time labor leader. And Oregon labor officials are keeping hands off the race.

To back either one, George W. Brown, Oregon labor's leading political analyst, "would have started a civil war in this state that might have hurt us in the general election. As it is we are divided on the thing, but not bitterly so."

On the stump both Mr. Morse and Mr. Duncan are immensely human, likable, and down to earth.

'Our cat had kittens'

"Well, our cat had kittens last night!" That was Bob Duncan's first words to this reporter as he piled together into a four-wheel single engine plane headed for Astoria, then Coos Bay.

Senator Morse, a rancher, hardly lagged in the animal department. "We are on our way to see this bull," he roared as he led the pastor, the pastor's wife, and a young girl to the Corvallis three days later.

Senator Morse doesn't really campaign in the classical sense. He just sort of shows up for a vote. And whenever asked to say a few words, he tried to get out of it — a few words, he tried to get out of it — a few words, he tried to get out of it.

But he likes to get a clump of Oregon constituents against the Corvallis race to challenge for a vote. And in the sunny Saturday in Corvallis the Senator saw young constituents who wanted to talk to him.

"If students, urged on and supported by a radical minority of faculty members, can take over and threaten our higher education, it won't be taken over society itself," he said.

He said, "Help must come within the system, within the student union, across campus" to solve the student unrest across campus.

Although Louisiana GOP party officials have a chance to win Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the presidential nomination, Mr. Reagan got an enthusiastic reception at the political gathering.

He talked out at the nation's welfare at the political gathering. He talked out at the nation's welfare at the political gathering. He talked out at the nation's welfare at the political gathering.

Mr. Morse indeed probably has gotten too far up the hill now to beat.

Yet Mr. Duncan doesn't enjoy a deep well of support among Democratic leaders who have all they can take of Mr. Morse's sudden switch to party. And he is endorsed by leading dailies around the state, including the influential Oregonian.

There is talk in Oregon of a big body of Republicans switching over in the primary to vote against Mr. Morse. But Governor McCall, a Republican given to remarking on Democratic affairs, says, "A lot of Republicans want to keep Duncan out of them."

They know that if he is ever selected he would pitch the Democratic Party back together and keep the GOP from winning the seat for a long time. As it is, Morse manages to keep the Democrats all the time in turmoil.

Moderation offered

Mr. Duncan wouldn't disagree. He makes much of being a potential moderating voice in public affairs. And he campaigns hard against the Morse maverickism. He says, "Morse's chickens are coming home to roost."

Mr. Morse, by most political calculation, is outpacing Mr. Duncan three to one. He has hard and early on radio and TV, with billboards around the state. Mr. Duncan charges that the Senator is "on his way to the million-dollar campaign for the keep up with that. So I'm substituting a few dollars for a few million."

He also has put together what he terms "the best organization ever seen in Oregon politics."

The Vietnam issue, since Paris peace talks started, is mused here. Neither man talks much about it. Certainly it isn't the issue in the million-dollar campaign for the keep up with that. So I'm substituting a few dollars for a few million.

Mr. Morse clearly has made Mr. Morse himself the centerpiece of the campaign. And the Senator himself admits he has a hard time not being on issue. "You can't follow my independent course of action and not expect to become the issue in the campaign," he says. And his ever sparkle a bit as he says it.

Many Democrats irate

Mr. Duncan, a Scot, whose trademark is a fopping plaid tie, has a long and detailed list of bumper stickers. "Israel Putman," says, "told the men, 'Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes.' That's our strategy. Too. Of course, the Redcoats did get pretty far up that hill before they finally got out."

Many Democrats in this state now think that Mr. Morse is the best organization ever seen in Oregon politics.

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Great Smokies draw

By the Associated Press

Gallburg, Tenn.

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Use May's fresh fruit

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pack supplies of fresh strawberries and rhubarb reach United States markets in May. The seasonal peak is about 70 percent of the annual total, according to the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association.

Since most Americans enjoy fresh strawberries, here is one (or "vision") of fresh strawberries pie.

Strawberry chiffon pie

1½ cups sliced fresh strawberries
¾ cup sugar

One baked 9-inch pastry shell
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
2 eggs, separated
1 cup lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt

Prepare fresh berries. Combine with ¾ cup sugar and allow to stand at room temperature for half an hour before combining them with the gelatin mixture.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Beat eggs slightly and add ¾ cup sugar and lemon juice. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until thick. Add softened gelatin to hot mixture; stir until dissolved.

Now mix thick but not set. Fold strawberries into gelatin mixture. Add salt to egg whites and beat until soft peaks form. Stir in gelatin mixture. Pour into pastry shell. Chill in refrigerator.

For most fruit cakes, fruits are cooked in water to soften them. The following recipe is for rhubarb of medium tartness.

Basic fresh rhubarb sauce

1½ pounds rhubarb
¾ cup water
¾ cup sugar

Wash rhubarb; trim away coarse or leafy portions. Cut stalks into one-inch slices. Boil in water for half an hour. Strain and wash. Rhubarb is tender, about two to five minutes. Stir in sugar; simmer one minute longer. Makes about three cups.

Advertisement

Bringing Up Baby.

Hint: Collected by Mrs. Dan Gerber, Mother of Five

WHY SO SHY, SWEETIE PIE?

Gerber cereal and milk sends his child every day

Sometimes babies who are non-verbally friendly and responsive to people when they're 8-10-12 months old may suddenly turn shy. Usually a baby's playing like a shy mouse at the 9-10-12 months age. The reason? Could be that at this age, they have come to understand that other people are not being to them at the time and do so.

What to do if your baby shows signs of shyness? Most 17-18 months old (or less) in the "shyness" category of your time until he gets accustomed to a "mummers" A favorite key way give security love.

Do the Lotion Line

A 17-18 month old is a very special time in a child's life. A simple fruit salad in a bowl with small cubes of fruit.

1 cup Juice Peach Cuddler

1 cup Orange Juice

1 cup Creamed Cottage Cheese

Mummers and Tasty: Gerber's Baby Cereal contain all the ingredients that your baby needs to grow up healthy and happy. They also have an all-important taste — they love it.

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More to it than New England boiled dinner



Orange-glazed

Bargain, bargain, who's got it?

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riddle: "When is a bargain not a bargain?"
Answer: "When you don't need it."

Sometimes free gifts are no bargain, too, as illustrated by these excerpts from a reader's letter:
"In conversation with friends and neighbors, there has often cropped up the question of whether or not to continue sending in labels, tops, etc. from products in exchange for monetary refunds or coupons for free products. Some women said they kept no track of what they sent in but hadn't noticed any money coming in the return; but the majority seemed to feel that they were sending in more 'money back' requests than they were receiving. [In the course of six months], I sent in 25

'money back' or 'free-product' coupons and made a typewritten list... Of the 25 I sent in... received 12 returns. Some look up in three months to reciprocate; some never did."

"What experience have [other readers] had with the percentage of returns from offers? Does it really pay to pursue this line of refund with meager returns? It certainly lowers your dollar return when you figure [the mailing costs of unanswered requests]." (Mrs. R. G. S., Minneapolis)

You are right in realizing that "free" products do involve some expense—certainly to the manufacturer, and often to the consumer. If the desired end were only to give a consumer a present, a manufacturer might, as well mail one to each 50th (for example) name in a telephone book.

Sometimes it helps to ask yourself: "What does the manufacturer expect from me in return for this free(?) gift or coupon?"

Did I buy more, or bigger, oranges because I'm getting 25 cents back? Have I given his new brand or product a fair trial before deciding whether to buy it?"

A manufacturer should keep his promises about coupons, as well as about other things. But each one needs to be judged on his own merits.

"Could you tell me how long it is safe to keep opened evaporated milk in the refrigerator?" (Mrs. D. A. F., Coast Bay, Ore.)

Refrigerated, opened evaporated milk will keep about a week. If the milk is always kept cold it will stay sweeter longer than if it is sometimes allowed to stand at room temperature.

One home economist who works for a dairy council reports that she has kept evaporated milk, opened, for as long as 10 days by taking it out of the refrigerator only long enough to pour out the

Try orange-glazed corned beef for family or company dinner. Add a crisp fruit salad and corn muffins and the meal is made. Top it off with sherbet.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let's have corned beef. It has a broader scope than New England boiled dinner. There is even more to it than the popular Reuben sandwiches although the multi-thin slices of corned beef layered with sauerkraut and Swiss cheese on rye bread are hard to beat.

Corned beef is so readily available in plastic sacks in all meat markets these days that you are aligning yourself if you do not develop a corned beef repertoire. Let's start "from scratch." There will be directions on the package for boiling the meat. The length of time will vary with the weight of the meat, of course, but you should count on at least three hours. In the warm summer months it can be cooked in the cool of the evenings or early mornings. Some meat companies produce a corned beef package which they recommend baking, so check the directions.

Remove the plastic bag, cover the corned beef with water (no salt needed). You have a choice of seasonings. Two or three garlic cloves, three or four cloves, one good sized onion, sliced; and six or seven peppercorns are basic. Two or three lemon slices add zest; and if you like bay leaf you may add one or two. Simmer gently until tender when tested with the tines of a meat fork. Then either lift out of the liquid and drain or take out the meat just before completely done and glaze it.

Orange-glazed corned beef

45 pound corned beef brisket
1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1/4 cup frozen orange juice concentrate, thawed

1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish

Orange slices for garnish

Cook corned beef brisket as directed on package label (as suggested above). Drain and place meat in a shallow baking pan. Mix brown sugar, orange juice concentrate (undiluted), mustard, and horseradish. Brush meat using half the glaze. Place in 400 degree F. oven for 10 minutes. Spoon remaining glaze over meat, and return it to oven for 10-15 minutes, or until completely tender. Slice thin across the grain. Garnish with orange slices. Serves six to eight persons.

Now that you have your barbecuing equipment ready to use, you may want to finish up the corned beef on the grill for the addition of the smoky taste of the charcoal. Start with it "nearly done," spear with the spit and brush frequently with the orange glaze for at least a half hour, until thoroughly tender. Or use a basic glaze:

WOMEN TODAY

Basic glaze

1 tablespoon cider vinegar
1/4 cup brown sugar, or dark syrup or honey
1 tablespoon dry mustard, or 3 tablespoons prepared mustard

1 garlic clove or 1 teaspoon ginger, or cinnamon, or 1/4 teaspoon allspice
If you find Hungarian-style mixed pickles in your market you can plan a wonderful "me-platter" meal around a boiled corned beef brisket. If you cannot find these pickles make your own concoction by mixing dill pickles, adding green tomato pickles and peppers if available. Let them stand together at least overnight. Add equal parts of vinegar and water to make a complete cover of juice.

Place the well-drained corned beef in the center of your most attractive platter and surround it with a mound of the Hungarian pickles, a stack of thinly sliced Swiss cheese, and piles of dark rye bread, always sliced very thin. If you have time to let it cool thoroughly, even stand in the refrigerator, before slicing cross-grain. Reheat by wrapping it in foil and placing in a 300 degree F. oven for about a half hour, or until even the middle slices are hot. What a perfect summer supper or Saturday lunch!

Molded corned beef salad

1 1/2 cups corned beef (or 1 can) crumbled
2 cups finely cut celery
1 cup mayonnaise

1/2 cup chopped dill pickle (sweet, if taste is preferred)

4 hard cooked eggs, chopped
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 tablespoon horseradish

1 small can chopped ripe olives
Mix these ingredients and add to conventional gelatin recipe.

1 envelope unflavored gelatin dissolved in 1/4 cup cold water, then add
1 1/2 cups hot tomato juice
1/4 cup lemon juice

1/4 teaspoon salt
When this begins to thicken, add corned beef, mature and mold into desired molds, a ring mold or fancy salad mold. Serves eight to 10.

L. B. F.

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Choose from S&W's full line of bean and pickle products—now featured at your grocer's!



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MORE FUN
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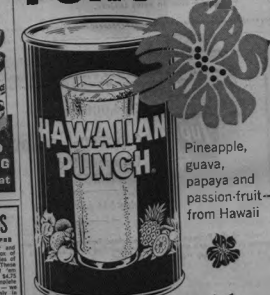


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cans for 65¢. Buy four cans for
85¢. Buy five cans for 1.05. Buy
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1.65. Buy nine cans for 1.85.
Buy ten cans for 2.05. Buy
eleven cans for 2.25. Buy
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fifty-seven cans for 11.45. Buy
fifty-eight cans for 11.65. Buy
fifty-nine cans for 11.85. Buy
sixty cans for 12.05. Buy
sixty-one cans for 12.25. Buy
sixty-two cans for 12.45. Buy
sixty-three cans for 12.65. Buy
sixty-four cans for 12.85. Buy
sixty-five cans for 13.05. Buy
sixty-six cans for 13.25. Buy
sixty-seven cans for 13.45. Buy
sixty-eight cans for 13.65. Buy
sixty-nine cans for 13.85. Buy
seventy cans for 14.05. Buy
seventy-one cans for 14.25. Buy
seventy-two cans for 14.45. Buy
seventy-three cans for 14.65. Buy
seventy-four cans for 14.85. Buy
seventy-five cans for 15.05. Buy
seventy-six cans for 15.25. Buy
seventy-seven cans for 15.45. Buy
seventy-eight cans for 15.65. Buy
seventy-nine cans for 15.85. Buy
eighty cans for 16.05. Buy
eighty-one cans for 16.25. Buy
eighty-two cans for 16.45. Buy
eighty-three cans for 16.65. Buy
eighty-four cans for 16.85. Buy
eighty-five cans for 17.05. Buy
eighty-six cans for 17.25. Buy
eighty-seven cans for 17.45. Buy
eighty-eight cans for 17.65. Buy
eighty-nine cans for 17.85. Buy
ninety cans for 18.05. Buy
ninety-one cans for 18.25. Buy
ninety-two cans for 18.45. Buy
ninety-three cans for 18.65. Buy
ninety-four cans for 18.85. Buy
ninety-five cans for 19.05. Buy
ninety-six cans for 19.25. Buy
ninety-seven cans for 19.45. Buy
ninety-eight cans for 19.65. Buy
ninety-nine cans for 19.85. Buy
one hundred cans for 20.05.

HAWAIIAN PUNCH.



HOW ABOUT A NICE
HAWAIIAN PUNCH?

Pineapple,
guava,
papaya and
passion-fruit—
from Hawaii

THANK THE ADVERTISERS
for their advertising
when you make your purchase
or better still write to them
stating your satisfaction with
their merchandise

Public-employee strike rights?

"Work stoppages by teachers in
of strikes and mass resignations
healthy signs in our society, rat-
developments to be deplored. . . ."

There is some speculation that Kennedy will win 10 votes, and Sen. McCarthy six votes each. The 72 Massachusetts votes in the McCarthy column as a result of McCarthy's victory in the Ag-

entire delegation vote to the premier for the first convention ballot.

In Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chafee, a strong Rockefeller supporter is leading the member delegation already registered. Chafee is leaning strongly to Governor Rockefeller.

Businessmen recruit hard-core unemployed

May 22, 1968.

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May 22, 1968.

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Smith, Barney & Co. Dean Witter &

Jingle of silver tempts speculators

By David R. Francis
Business and Finance correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The subway token clerk plunked down 580 in rolls of silver quarters and dimes. Richard Graf, secretary-treasurer of Graf & Sons Coin Corporation, picked them up and emptied them into a counting machine. Then he paid the clerk \$58.10.

The clerk joked: "He never gives me back any silver coins." His change was in coin.

Across the country, similar transactions are repeated hundreds of times a day in coin shops. Dealers are offering a 6 percent premium on realizable coins. This means cashiers, newspaper dealers, conference centers, "business operators" who handle "business" change—are aggregating silver coins from the other coins.

'Ceiling punctured'
High-rise wage pacts
cause U.S. concern

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
There is wide agreement outside the ranks of organized labor that something should be done about high-rising contract settlements. But nobody appears willing and able to tackle the job. Any major effort to restrain settlements would involve a hard fight, political or economic, that nobody wants to start.

Recent telephone wage agreements pushed the level of labor settlements to a new high of about 6.5 percent a year. That's double the annual figure of 3.2 percent the Federal Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) doesn't consider a long-term productivity figure—union pressures have punched big holes in CEA's ceiling.

• The United Automobile Workers of America negotiated in 1964 bargaining with General Motors, increased "big three" auto manufacturers, that cut average 4.7 to 5.3 percent a year over that average.

• Under White House pressure, the United Steelworkers of America in 1965 settled for just over 3.5 percent.

• In 1966 railroad shopworkers union held out for 5.6 percent, UAW negotiated a 6 percent raise.

This past January, United Steelworkers and other unions with new contracts to go to set a new high: between 6 and 7 percent a year. The Steelworkers can't get a 6 percent raise in copper settlements (up to 6 percent) and now the Communications Workers of America has nudged the level up fractionally to 6.5 percent.

The Johnson administration has made no secret of its alarm. The President recently warned that excessive wage settlements could imperil efforts to regulate price stability.

New appeals made
The President avoided a direct reference to the telephone settlements in new appeals to management and labor. He did, however, call on them to consider the overall state of the economy in making their big decisions of 1968 on wages and prices.

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Textile sales rise
By the Associated Press
Frankfurt, Germany
Sales of the West German textile industry in the first quarter of 1968 rose 14.8 percent over the last quarter of 1967, the Federal Textile Industry reported.

NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION
150th Anniversary Dinner
The Board of Directors at a meeting on May 15, 1968, elected a new president and officers for the year 1968. The election will be held on June 12, 1968, in Philadelphia at the Hotel Philadelphia.

George R. Anglin
Secretary

BUSINESS

The subway clerk said he made an extra \$12 a week this way. But the amount was declining. Silver coins, especially quarters, are rapidly disappearing from circulation.

U.S. ban imposed
"Now it's nearly all dimes," noted a candy-counter operator. He had a pocketful of rolled dimes and some quarters.

In turn, the dealers are selling the silver coin at a profit to speculators. Mr. Graf said he was offering a \$1,000 bag (face value) of coins at \$1,175 or a \$5,000 bag at \$5,750.

The speculators, mostly businessmen, are gambling that the federal government may end its ban on melting or exporting silver coins. The penalty for a violation of the law is severe.

If the administration does relent, the speculators stand to make a handsome profit at present silver prices. The silver content of a silver quarter, for instance, is worth about 41 cents. A \$1,000 bag of those coins contains about \$1,600 worth of silver.

So far, though, there is no sign of the government's changing its mind.

Stated Robert A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: "Among many members of Congress, members of the Senate, the House, and the Treasury, there is a distinct lack of sympathy for those who are engaged in hoarding and speculation in silver coins."

Mr. Wallace says he would rather have the government and taxpayers reap the substantial profit from melting the coins and selling the silver.

Change in law urged
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Curiously, both producers and consumers of silver would like the ban removed—but for opposite reasons.

Producers want to get the government out of the silver business, except perhaps for the minting of coins. They figure that if the ban is lifted, the price of silver will drop to the level of the price of silver in the market.

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Doing a little subtraction, Mr. Wallace reckons the Treasury will have about 325 million ounces left on June 24. That, he says, would be sufficient to permit sales to industrial users at the present rate for another three years at least.

These sales could be extended if government silver reserves are larger than expected. When the amount of silver demand is expected to be 2 percent of the total, government collection costs will exceed the profit on their silver content.

Also restraining price increases are an estimated 50 million ounces in pure silver held in banking vaults under delivery of maturing silver futures contracts. Buyers of silver coins have their hoards, too.

One source said New York vaults are "bulging" with silver.

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Trial delay called threat to courts

By the Associated Press

Washington

Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, says there is a critical backlog of cases to trial may allow criminals to run loose.

"Unless we have better management," Chief Justice Warren said, "the future of our judicial system is in danger."

Chief Justice Warren told members of the American Law Institute in a speech that delays caused by "court cases, and noted that 'speedy apprehension and conviction of criminals is one of the surest deterrents to the commission of crime'."

Chief Justice Warren said "there is no single thing the courts could do which would contribute more to the war on crime than to see that defendants are given a speedy trial and appeal."

Noting that the number of appeals filed in the federal court system is up 88 percent above the number filed seven years ago, he said conditions are "ominous for the future."

"Delays in reaching trial, resulting as they do in forgetful and missing witnesses, increase the probability that the defendant though guilty will not be convicted," he said.

Trial delays criticized

Chief Justice Warren added that defendants held in limbo for long periods of time in or out of jail are, in essence, deprived of life and liberty without cause.

"In many instances we know the delay practices that 'may' be justified by the fact that the delay provides the opportunity for the commission of new crimes," he said.

Chief Justice Warren also hit at the long delays in the civil law system, and while these cases do not represent "the life and liberty of the parties, they often represent suffering and financial loss which a humane society should not tolerate."

Chief Justice Warren listed as reasons for the long delays the increased complexity of cases being tried in federal courts, the expanding technology and its impact on court cases, and recently enacted laws providing for free reform and free lawyers for the poor.

But he also placed some of the blame on lawyers who "delay trials in order to defeat the ends of justice."

Honolulu plans towers

By the Associated Press

Honolulu

Plans are being made to build Hawaii's tallest building — a proposed twin-tower, 36-story condominium project on Ala Moana Boulevard. The proposed structure would face Ala Moana Park and the Pacific Ocean.

The towers would be built on a 10-acre site owned by the Hawaii Trust Co. and the Pacific Ocean.

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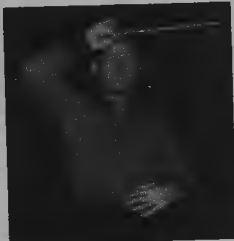
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Conductor
Danny Kaye is seen giving vigorous downbeat to the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

FAMILY FEATURES



Moving ambassador for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Danny Kaye explains to American children the work of UNICEF. Mr. Kaye's support of the fund is so substantial that he was requested to accept for UNICEF the Nobel Peace Prize.

UNICEF

The many faces of Danny Kaye

By Thelma Winkler Greenstein

Danny Kaye is a man of many faces. He is a comedian, a dancer, a singer, a actor, a humanitarian.

Compassion is one of his admirable characteristics. Kindness is another of his qualities. He is a man of many faces. He is a comedian, a dancer, a singer, a actor, a humanitarian.

The term "glamour boy," as Hollywood defines it, doesn't fit him. His real personality is rather an "ambitious man."

Mr. Kaye is a tireless supporter of many deserving organizations, especially those connected with children. His face lights up when he talks about various experiences he has had with children around the world.

Last summer, after spending five weeks entertaining wounded soldiers in Israel, Mr. Kaye made a hospital tour of Southeast Asia and a short visit to Expo. He then covered more than a dozen cities for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for which he has worked for 14 years.

Mr. Kaye flies his own plane throughout the United States and Canada for the benefit of UNICEF's annual "rich or treat" program. In 1965, when UNICEF was named the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Danny Kaye was requested to accept the honor for them.

In addition to UNICEF and the United Jewish Appeal, he entertains regularly for the Musicians' Pension Funds and performs for servicemen in Vietnam.

During a period of six months, Mr. Kaye had been some of his 18 days at scattered intervals. Devoting himself unashamedly to humanity prevents him from spending as much time as he'd like with his daughter, Dena, a senior at Stanford University.

Following Mr. Kaye's literary work with UNICEF, he joined "Gadga," the Israeli National Youth Orchestra and conducted their group across Israel, Europe, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

In June he stopped entertaining in Las Vegas and headed another performance at Chichester, England, when the fighting broke out in Israel. Commenting on the analogy of the British press, he says, "It was either diversion for the ladies of Chichester or entertaining the wounded Israeli soldiers. I had to make a decision; one has to follow the dictates of his own conscience."

He hasn't worked professionally for more than six months, but expects to go back to films, as opposed to a weekly TV show. Presently Mr. Kaye is acting in a picture being made in France, "The Madwoman of Chailot," directed by Bryan Forbes.

Produced by Warner Bros. Pictures, the film is an adaptation of Giraudoux's comic fantasy now stars Katharine Hepburn, Yul Brynner, and Charles Boyer.

Danny Kaye firmly states that he will not consider entering the political field. He is blessed with capable contemporaries have been victorious. Asked which comedian he most admired, he says he has many favorites and feels that Red Skelton and Bob Hope are masters of their art.

Because he thinks the world's hope for future peaceful coexistence lies in working with the younger generation, Mr. Kaye con-

ducts a concert in Jerusalem for Arab and Israeli children. "If they work together as little ones, maybe they can form some basis for understanding later as adults."

With Gadga, although he cannot read music nor play an instrument, he directs with gusto.

"Conducting is the greatest feeling of power in the world. Everybody in the world is a frustrated conductor. I'm luckier than most people. I can live it out."

Mr. Kaye was asked what he thinks of the kids of today. He enthusiastically answered, "I think they're great!"

Communication

Danny Kaye's ability to communicate with children closes any generational gaps. Here he chats with Victoria Meyerhof, 4, who appeared several times on his television show.

Uncle Sam's best seller on stamps

Weekly stamp column

The new edition of Uncle Sam's biennially bestselling publication, "Postage Stamps of the United States, 1847-1967," has just been released by the Post Office Department.

This 276-page soft-cover book illustrates and describes all U. S. postage stamps from 1847 through the Roosevelt regular stamp issued Dec. 28, 1967. Designers, engravers, day cover processed since February, 1963, are listed. Also included are printing plant numbers dating from the Columbian Exposition issues of 1893.

Nearly 1½ million copies of earlier editions have been sold, and an unprecedented demand for this updated edition is anticipated from postage-stamp enthusiasts throughout the world.

Copies may be obtained by sending your order, accompanied by remittance of \$1.25,

to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

China's most famous handicraft, "A City of Gates," is the subject of an extraordinary set of stamps to be issued on June 18, 1968. The original scroll, completed during the 13th century A.D., is 37 feet long and only one foot wide. It portrays the successive scenery of a river flowing through the ancient Chinese capital of Kaifeng.

According to the World Wide Philatelic Agency, the last 11 feet of the masterpiece will be reproduced on a 5-1/2 stamp strip. The strip will consist of five imperforate stamps, each with a denomination of \$1 (Taiwan currency). In addition there will be two stamps with denominations of \$5 and \$8 showing two other outstanding details of the scroll.

The set will be available at stamp dealers and the Stamp and Coin Departments of leading stores.

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Dialogue with youth.

By Erwin D. Canham

Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: The letter by Barbara B. of Columbus (May 13) Dialogue with Youth) describing smoking pot as "coming close to a spiritual experience" was shocking in its implications and your reply was exactly right.

However, my reevaluation of the legal status of marijuana by your readers should certainly take into account a statement by Dr. Stanley Elkins, executive director of the Institute for the Study of Addiction, as quoted in a recent issue of McCall's: "No drugs are safe—not even marijuana. All drugs, including pot, can cause discrimination in even a slightly unstable personality, when you deal with drugs you can never predict consequences. Particularly, you can't predict which drug experimenter will get hooked!"

I recently attended a business luncheon at which a Professor of Pharmacy from Ohio Northern University was the principal speaker. In commenting on the grave dangers attending drug addiction he said: "With 17 million Americans today who are suffering from some form of mental illness there is an urgent need for more rigid laws to control the use of such drugs as marijuana and LSD which can take the user over the borderline into psychosis."

One of the facts of the fact that drugs are being vigorously pushed in virtually every high school and college in the country you cannot over-emphasize this danger in your Dialogue with Youth column.

Ray A. F.

Cleveland Hts., Ohio

E. D. C.: I am grateful for these authoritative quotations. It is certainly true that drugs are being "pushed" in and around just about every high school and college in the United States, and in some other parts of the world as well. The motives are vicious. We must indeed help people to awaken to the dangers.

Daily crossword puzzle

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Across | Down |
| 1. Poked | 1. Mexican plant |
| 2. Accomplishment | 2. Chameleonlike lizard |
| 3. American | 3. Stated retreat |
| 4. Companionway | |
| 5. Church singers | |
| 6. Barrier | |
| 7. Fact | |
| 8. Iowa college city | |
| 9. Right | |
| 10. Wall-toe-free | |
| 11. Nominal value | |
| 12. Musical | |
| 13. Rhythmic | |
| 14. Exclamation | |
| 15. Oval with | |
| 16. Later | |
| 17. Petroleum | |
| 18. Place | |
| 19. Sand bank | |
| 20. Animal park | |
| 21. Vendition | |
| 22. Assume | |

Tubby

TUBBY YOU'RE AN ABSOLUTE GENIUS!

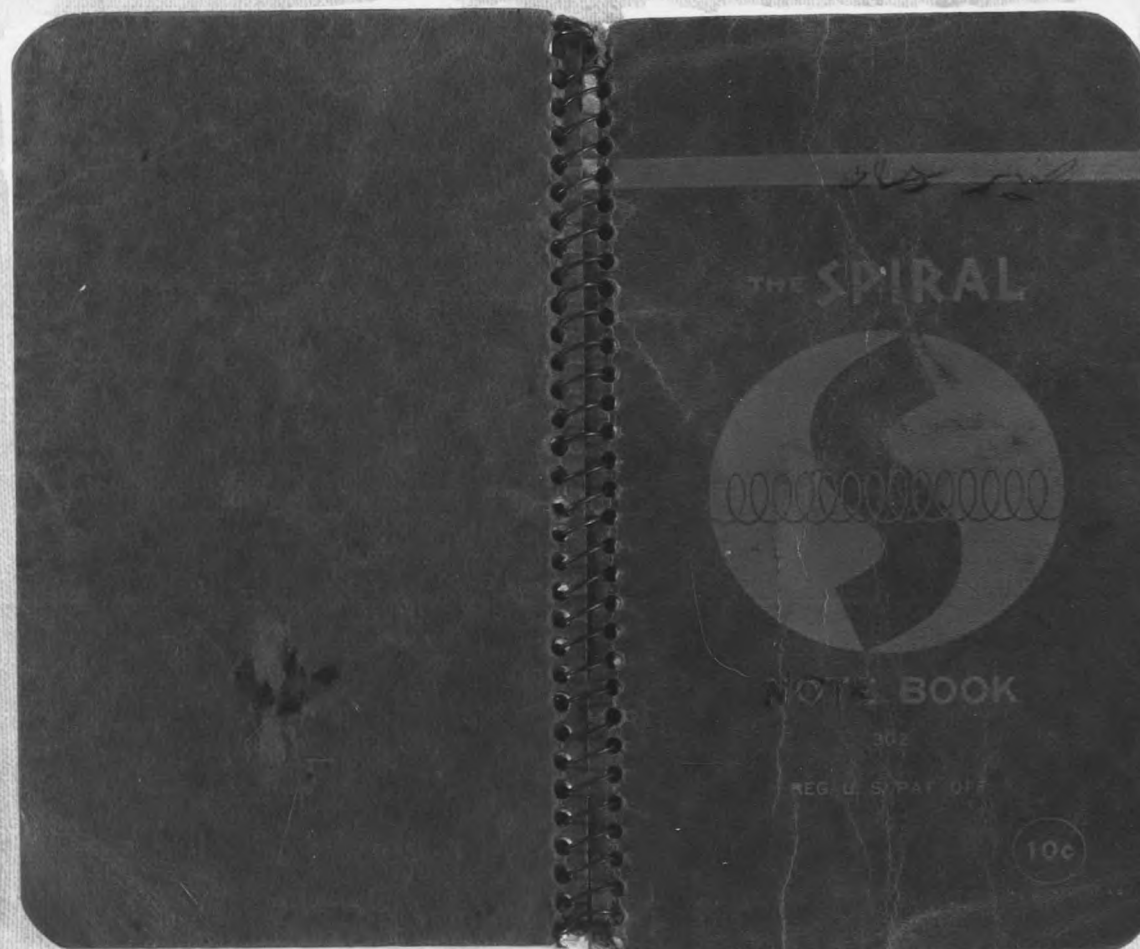
THANK GOODNESS FOR US! MY MUSIC TEACHER THINKS I'M A COMPOSER!

BY GUERNEY LE PELLEY

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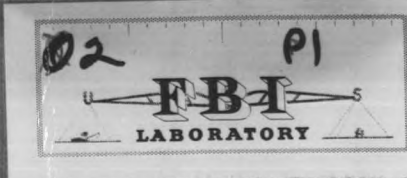
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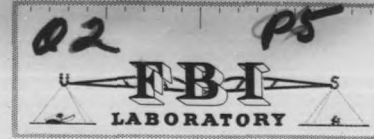
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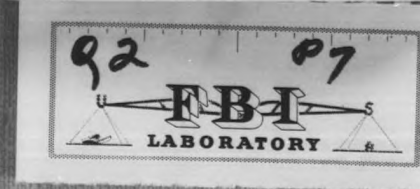
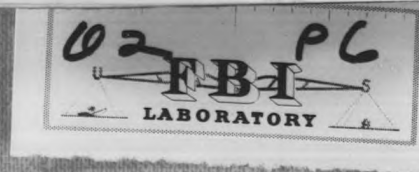
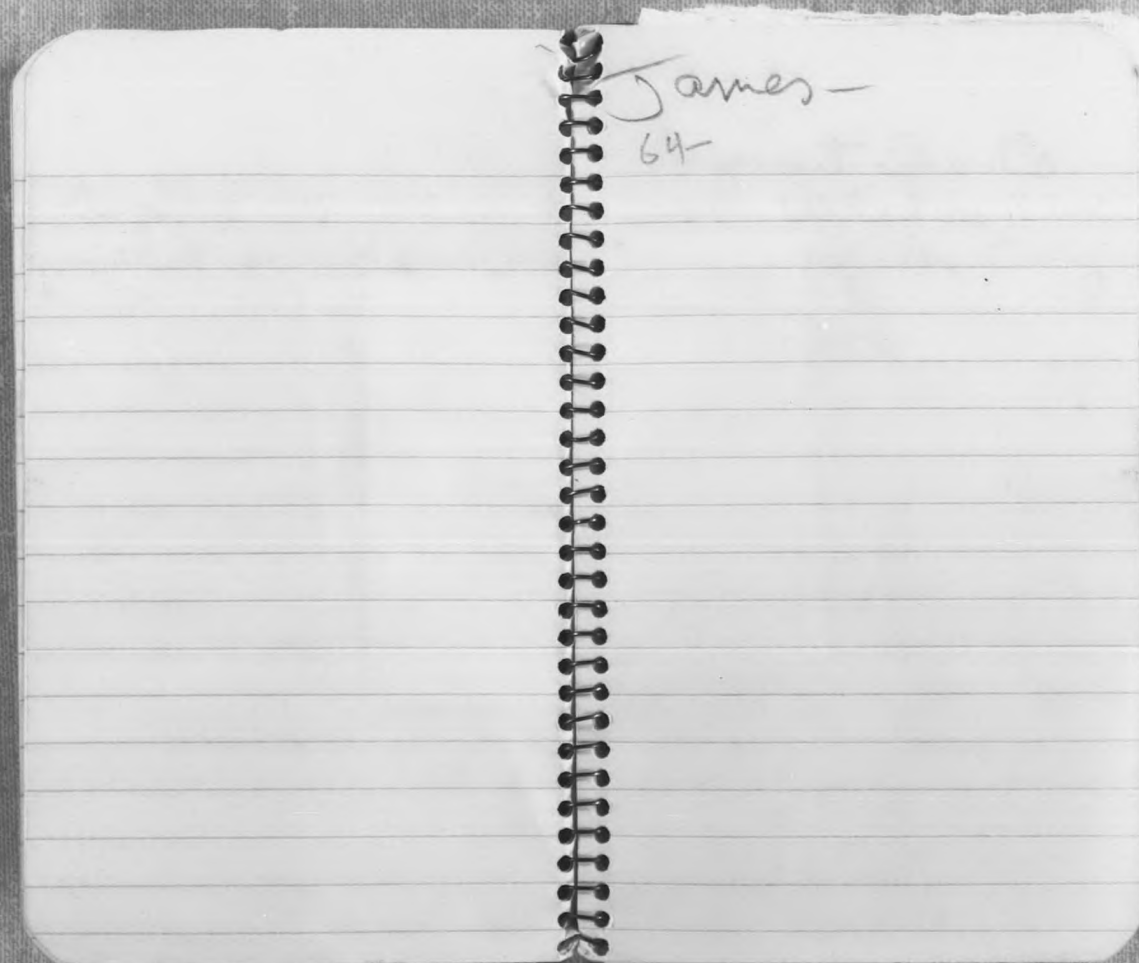
- ① See Mrs. Thurber -
- ② Make appt. with Person
- ③ See John
- ④ See E. Lewis
- ⑤ Check data on police offrs.
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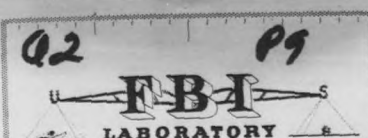
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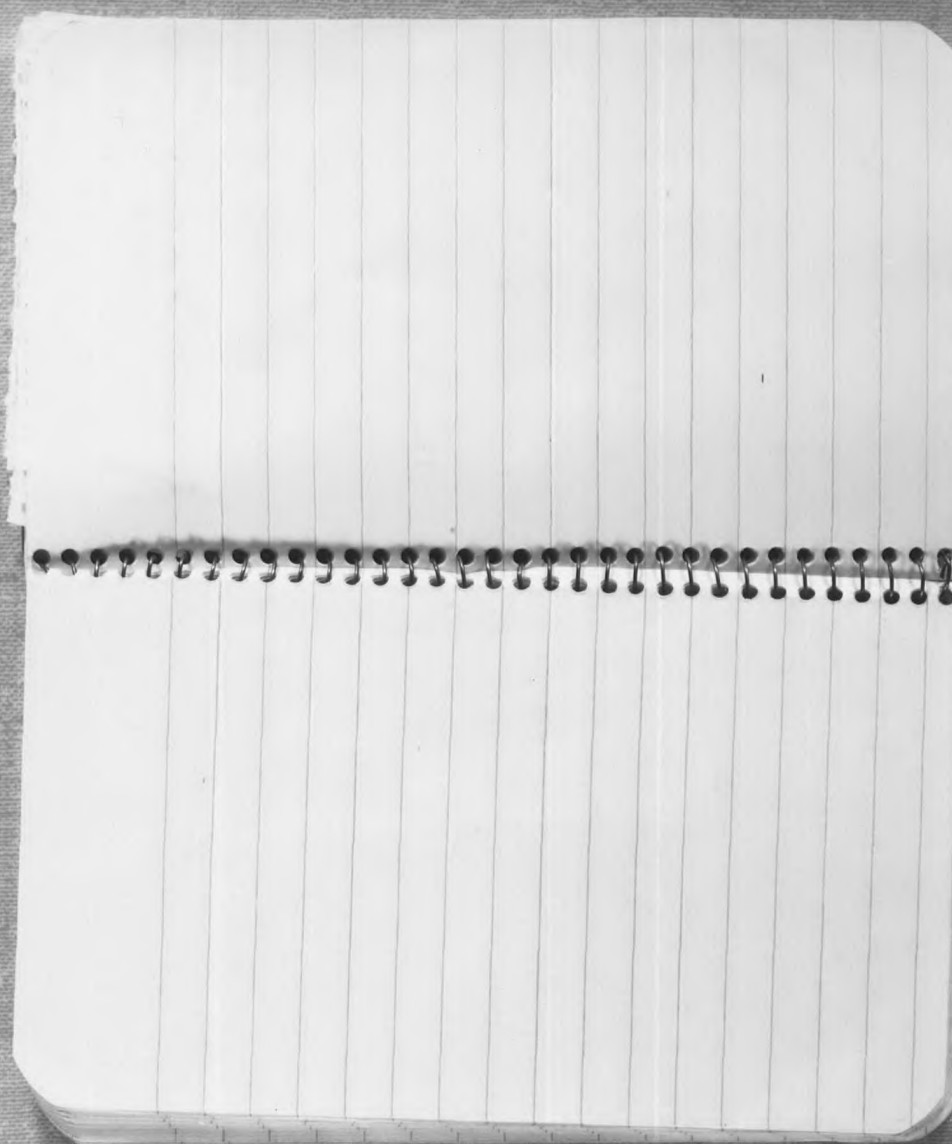
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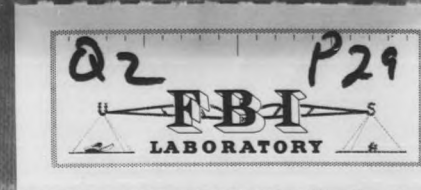
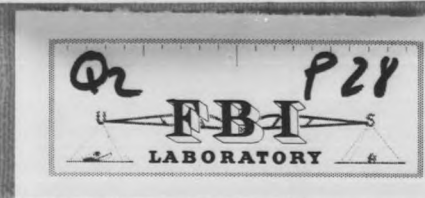


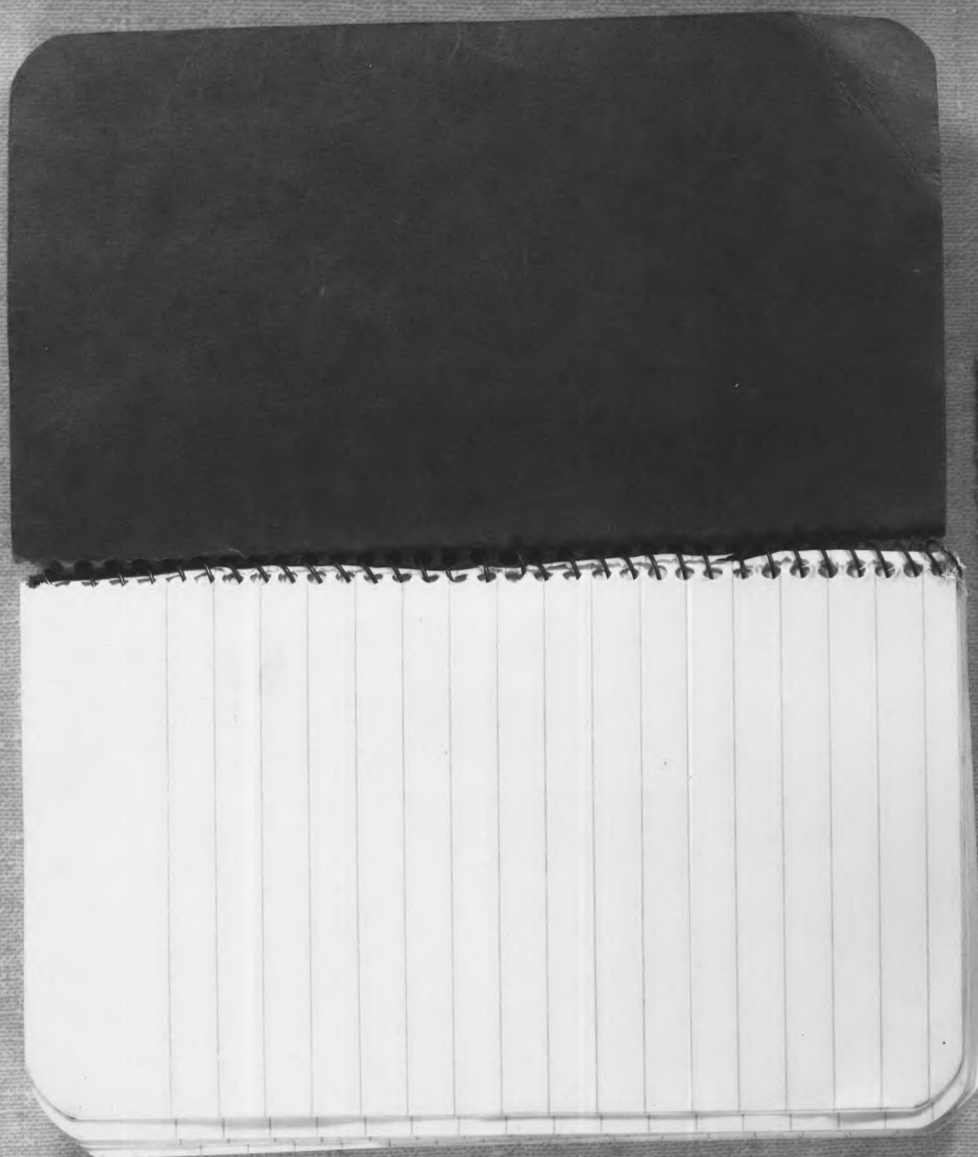
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