Andrew Tully: 
Church Tax Exemption

WASHINGTON - Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, in his not often right, probably was on the wrong when he dismissed the court's 7 to 2 ruling that laws exempting church property from taxation do not violate the Constitution's prohibition against state support. He might have had in mind that Main Street wouldn't tolerate setting the tax exemption on its churches.

Another hard fact: He also might have noted another hard fact of life, to wit, that if the exemption were filled a great many more valuable tax burden on the public. Meanwhile, it may not be unimportant to submit that the Supreme Court's attitude today has changed under Burger's leadership. On the left, Douglas of the liberals dissented, a far cry from the situation in 1963 when the court struck down compulsory Bible-reading in public schools. Justice Douglas stand for 'strict constructionism' was a wry thing, all right, when compared to the majority vote of Justice Hugo Black, who is synd of liberal constructionists.

From Prosecuting Attorney

Sir, with the prosecution of Patrick Williams and five other defendants practically at an end, I have bigger things to think about. I have no time to respond to The Journal editorial of April 29, which was critical of me for stipulating to the charges, when I believe it was the best course for a man to take in the face of the problem.

Canada, however, is attacking the problem a bit more directly. Unlike the United States, where the defense of inflation is expected to be a natural result of an economic slowdown, Canada is considering direct credit controls.

Moreover, the Canadian government has already developed a program of voluntary restraints on prices and wages that the court has upheld with some reservations in the past few months, although the exact amount cannot be made public. Here is a comparison of results in the battle against inflation:

- Consumer Price Increases: In Canada, nearly 5 percent; in the United States, close to 6 percent.
- Unemployment: In Canada, slightly lower than in the United States. In the United States, 4.4 percent in April and traineeship.
- Industrial Output: In Canada, continuing at a slow pace, showing signs of picking up. In the United States, at a standstill, despite a slight increase in the last few months.
- Budget: Canada's is in surplus, meaning that the government is restricting economic activity. The United States budget is in deficit, but that is largely due to a rise in the prices of imported goods.
- Inflation: Canada's is far less, even falling back some earlier gains. In the United States, inflation is still at a high level (

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