

The Bill of Rights

December 15, 1791, 158 years ago, the ten amendments to the United States Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights were ratified and declared in force.

The Constitution, as originally adopted, made slight provision for the guaranty to the individual of a sphere of liberty not to be encroached upon by the federal government. To remedy this defect, the first congress after its adoption, passed and submitted to the states for ratification a series of ten amendments.

The ratification by the states was speedy, because without the promise of their passage, the states would not have ratified the original Constitution. These amendments are still in force though nibbled at constantly by both state legislatures and congress itself and have usually been upheld by the supreme court's interpretations, safeguarding personal liberty.

The Bill of Rights originated in England in its first form by the Magna Charta forced by the barons from King John at Runnymede in 1215. Because of usurpations of the Stuarts the "Declaration of Rights" was presented by both houses of parliament to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1689.

After declaring the late King James II to have done various acts contrary to the laws of the realm, and to have abdicated the government, the Bill of Rights proceeds to enact in detail the declaration as to the rights and liberties of the English people. It was laid down that the crown had no power to suspend or dispense with the ordinary laws, or form judicial courts or levy money without parliamentary sanction. Freedom of election, speech, petition, etc., were guaranteed along with other provisions copied in our own Bill of Rights.

The act recognized William and Mary as the joint holders of the crown, but with the administration of the government during their lives in William alone and regulated the subsequent succession, to all of which William and Mary agreed.

So the Bill of Rights prevailed among the American Colonies, who considered themselves British citizens, and its violations by King George listed in the Declaration of Independence was the cause of the American revolution and the formation of our government. But the British Socialist regime pays little attention to the rights of the people in its program of bureaucratic regimentation and nationalization and violates many of its guarantees.

The American Bill of Rights reads as follows:

Article I—Freedom of Religion, Etc. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article II—Right to Bear Arms. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III—Soldiers Not to Be Quartered in Private Houses. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV—Unreasonable Search Forbidden. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V—Rights of Accused in Criminal Proceedings. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI—Right of Accused in Criminal Proceedings to Trial by Jury and Compulsory Process. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII—Trial by Jury in Civil Case. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII—Bail—Punishment. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX—Rights Retained. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X—Powers Reserved. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Why Was the Hearing Held in Portland?

In Portland last Thursday there was a hearing on an application by Safeway Stores to sell milk in Salem. The hearing turned into a battle between Dairy Cooperative association, Oregon's biggest milk firm, and the giant grocery chain. Safeway claimed it already had the right to enter the Salem market.

The case was heard before Thomas L. Ohlson, state milk administrator. So the decision is in his hands.

Leaving aside the legal aspects of the application, Salem has cause to wonder why the case was heard in Portland. After all, it is a matter which affects Salem and not Portland.

The probable answer would be that the office of the state milk administrator is in Portland.

But why should the administrator of a state agency have his headquarters in Portland any more than should the governor or the adjutant general of the state guard?

It goes back to that question which repeatedly keeps coming up. Is Salem the actual capital of Oregon—or can state officials, who want to, establish offices in Portland or some other city of their choosing?

The constitution of the state of Oregon is specific on where public institutions shall be established: In the seat of government, which happens to be Salem and not Portland.

So why does the state milk administrator have headquarters in Portland? The same question can be asked of the state highway commission meetings and several other state administrative units like these.

Parental Problems



SIPS FOR SUPPER Mild Stuff

By DON UPJOHN

A dispatch over the teletypes of one of the great press associations coming into the building of our favorite paper tells of an incident in Berkeley, Calif., where stomach pumps had to be used on members of a family of five after they had eaten meat fried in weed killer, to a 10-month old boy who swallowed a can of liquid glue, to a two-year-old who drank paint thinner and last, but not least, a three-year-old who guzzled a half pint of kerosene.



Don Upjohn

At first blush, when one considers that all of this happened in one day in one town, the whole thing might be considered newsworthy. But, on the other hand, when we look back over the years and remember some of the stuff that was guzzled by the local boys around here during the prohibition era, the whole Berkeley yarn falls flat. What they took down there was about like an ice cream soda in comparison. Why they used a stomach pump on one of the local boys once to extract some of that dry era mixture and dog-goned if they didn't have to send the stomach pump to the hospital.

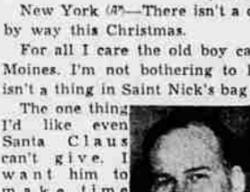
Now we've had a report from one of the customers that his family is going even further with a novel change for Christmas giving than even that of drawing names from the hat. He says there are four folks in his family and they've decided each one will buy his own gift and hang it on the tree. This seems to have some good points in its favor—at least they'll all get what they want and even exchanges will be unnecessary.

Discriminating Thief Lebanon — A "silk pantie" thief and window peeper is keeping...

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER With Little Nina Going Away, Hal Wonders About Santa

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—There isn't a darn thing Santa Claus can throw by way this Christmas. For all I care the old boy can get stuck in a chimney in Des Moines. I'm not bothering to hang up my sock, because there isn't a thing in Saint Nick's bag of tricks I can use.



Hal Boyle

The one thing I'd like even Santa Claus can't give. I want him to make time stand still and keep a girl I know from growing older, and from going away.

The girl is half past two, her name is Nina, and everything about her is wholly wonderful. Even her nose runs in a nice way.

I can brag about her with a clear conscience because she isn't mine, except to borrow on an hour's lend-lease arrangement with her parents two or three times a week. That is my privilege as godfather.

When first I saw her, she was just a moist, bald-headed ball of protoplasm that smelled of milk and made small noises like a puppy. She stubbornly refused to make baby talk and disdained the English language altogether until she was ready to use complete sentences.

One day the phone rang and as her parents leaped to answer it she looked up from her play pen and said gravely: "I'll get it. I'll get it."

It was in this way we learned for sure that Nina was a genius. Until then we were just going on blind faith. Now she is a flaxen-haired, sturdy-legged child with a mind and vocabulary of her own. She is a kind child, and the big sorrow of her life is that Jack fell down and broke his crown while going up the hill with Jill to fetch a pail of water.

Every night she wants to hear this nursery adventure again, and as soon as Jack falls down she tells her father: "You get doctor. Make him well."

I am her standby storyteller. And all this year as Nina has grown older I have been growing younger, and it has been a

happy, happy year—too good to go on, I guess. The other weekend her father and mother, George and Helen Camp Palmer, a young newspaper couple, got an assignment to go to Italy. They will be gone for three years. Nina doesn't know Rome from Rochester, but she has been told she is going to take a trip on a big boat. And she is so excited that she is beginning to lose interest in Jack and Jill. Whenever she sees a tug boat toot by on the East river she says: "There's Nina's boat. Tell me about big boat."

Recently, while her parents were shopping, I took her on a farewell visit to the Central Park zoo. She said goodbye to the monkeys, wanted to climb in and pet the tigers, jeered at the "lazy seal" that wouldn't go into the water. But most of all she loved the pigeons because they came and pecked peanuts from her hand.

Then we bought a balloon and hailed a cab home. On the way she turned to me with a luminous smile and said: "Hal, I sleepy." And she stretched out comfortably on the seat, put her feet in my lap, and dozed off. All the rest of the way I kept thinking, "Lord, Lord, can't you let it stay this way for a long time!"

There was so much I had to tell her—all about Cinderella and the three bears and the little boy who put his finger in the dyke and saved Holland. But now somebody in Italy will tell her all these fine stories, and probably get them all mixed up in the telling.

Three days after Christmas she'll be gone, leaving me a godfather in absentia. When I see her again she'll be almost six and greet me with a polite "Buon Giorno" instead of "Hi, Hal!"

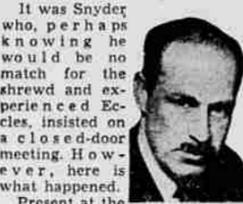
How can I believe in Santa Claus—this year?

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Snyder, Eccles Are Asked To Quit 'Public Squabbling'

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—The inflation row between Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and federal reserve dynamo Marriner Eccles attracted headlines a few days ago. But when the two men met behind the closed doors of a senate committee, the final results of the feud were hushed up.



Drew Pearson

It was Snyder who, perhaps knowing he would be no match for the shrewd and experienced Eccles, insisted on a closed-door meeting. However, here is what happened. Present at the senate session was Tom McCabe, popular, easy-going federal reserve chairman who agrees with Snyder on most things, and who pleaded with both Eccles and Snyder to cease their "public squabbling" because of repercussions on business and the stock market.

Eccles shot back that stock-market reaction to his dispute with Snyder was far outweighed by the future economic and financial welfare of the nation. It would be better to have a show-down now, public or otherwise, he said, rather than wait until inflation hits us.

"The press has made this a personal dispute between Secretary Snyder and myself, but it's not that at all," Eccles declared. "It's a question of deep fundamental policy that affects the future welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. The federal reserve system cannot adequately carry out its obligation to control inflationary trends while the treasury continues to borrow at fixed, low interest charges."

The interest rate (now averaging about 2.2 percent on long- and short-term government securities) should be somewhat higher, Eccles contended, to discourage dumping of government bonds by banks, insurance companies and other big purchasers. Also, it should be more flexible, he argued, so the federal reserve board could use it as a lever to prevent either an overexpansion or a tightening of bank credit.

Interest rates on government securities naturally influence the rate on commercial loans, Eccles pointed out, and therefore the quantity of such credit—which the reserve system is expected to control.

"Well, the treasury has obligations, also," argued Snyder. "Let the interest rate go up on government bonds and there will be a howl from farmers and other groups, who will then have to pay higher financing charges on private loans and mortgages."

Turning to Senator Douglas of Illinois, chairman of the meeting, Snyder remarked that congress was chiefly responsible for inflation trends.

"Inflation originates in the congress," he commented tartly. "If congress votes to appropriate great sums of money and then doesn't increase taxes to balance this spending, you are making inflation. You can't build up big deficits without taking risks."

The treasury chief added that the low interest the government was paying on its bond issues represented that much of a saving to the taxpayer and helped to balance the budget. However, Eccles shot back that it did nothing of the kind, but was a Robert-to-pay-Paul policy that actually cost the taxpayers more in the long run.

Low interest rates on government bonds often lead to dumping by big investors, who prefer to reinvest their money in less secure, but more profitable commercial loans, he explained. Since the federal reserve system is required by law to buy up the bonds dumped on the open market, this further increases national bank reserves—against which more inflationary money is then issued.

The amount of money the treasury is saving now by its fixed, low interest rates, is only a pittance compared with the future cost of inflation—if Snyder continues his present policy, Eccles warned.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

George Craig, first World War II vet to command the American Legion, had four years active combat service, and is really fighting in peace for the democratic ideals we had in war.

Courageous Congressman Andy Biemiller of Wisconsin deserves credit for taking Judge Armstrong's "bonus-for-bigotry" foundation off of the government's tax-exempt list.

U.S. Ambassador James Clement Dunn, now in Rome, is angling for the highly prized post of ambassador to the court of St. James.

Sen. Pat McCarran now thinks he is almost as important as the president. When McCarran returned to Washington last week, the entire staff of the senate judiciary committee was lined up waiting to greet him like a returning potentate.

Avra M. Warren, now American ambassador to Finland, will be the next U.S. envoy to Pakistan.

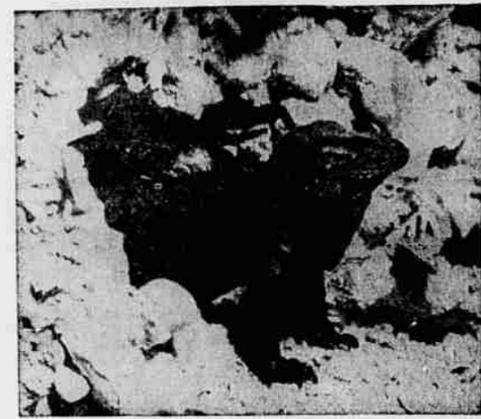
The navy has just developed the world's most powerful airplane engine. It will outfly even the fastest Russian jet.

A long-suppressed feud between Secretary of Defense Johnson and Atomic Energy Chairman David Lilienthal is about to break into the open.

The real estate lobby has a new device for killing rent controls. It is fixing up a list of vacant apartments in overcrowded Washington exclusively for congressmen who want to rent—just to show there's no housing shortage.

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



"When you're through phoning your boy friend, Miss Smith, I want you to take some letters, if you don't mind."

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

It's High Time That America And England Got Acquainted

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

These days of clashing political ideologies have a tendency to breed doubts and suspicions even between old and tried international friends.

We had a rather startling indication of this recently when Lord Strabolgi, laborite member of the British House of Lords, declared in a debate on defense that there were American hotbeds who were talking quite glibly of using atomic power to divert the gulf stream if England went communist.



DeWitt MacKenzie

England owes her temperate climate to the Gulf stream and presumably might become an Arctic country if the stream were turned away.

Well of course, the scientists promptly tossed this idea out the window as nonsense. It would take more than atomic power to shift the Gulf stream, even if anybody wanted to shift it.

So much for that scare, but speaking rather louder than words are our deeds in trying to help Britain overcome her crisis and get on her feet.

But what is the basis for such outlandish ideas as the Gulf-stream nightmare? It strikes me that the answer is lack of acquaintance. Our two peoples don't know each other as well as they should, though from first-hand observation of both countries for many years I believe America knows England better than England knows us. And I could be wrong about that.

The British school system prior to the second world war didn't teach much about the United States. American history ceased with the revolution. Since the outbreak of the war some schools have given more attention to the United States.

Unfortunately this study has been greatly hampered by the shortage of news print which has resulted in skeleton newspapers. There hasn't been room for much more than mention of the major events.

True, England has been getting educated through America's movies. A large section of the British public has the idea that two-gun cowboys still shoot from the hip in the wild and woolly west. And the ways of gangsterism are amazing.

Naturally the reason for this lack of acquaintance is the great distance separating our two countries, and the cost of travel. It's comparatively easy for the Briton to get to the continent, or for the American to reach Canada or Latin America, but crossing the Atlantic is another proposition.

So we need personal contact, and that will come in due course. Meantime, we have to fall back on present communications and improve them.

I was chatting with an Englishman the other day on the subject and asked him what he thought would help solve the problem.

He said that a return to normal size newspapers in England would help immensely by providing space for adequate news coverage. The motion pictures and the radio are vital mediums. More interpretive news writing and more factual novels are needed.

To illustrate his argument my friend told me about a waiter he knows in a London restaurant. This waiter was reading up on America, and one of his favorite books is the Last of the Mohicans. He thinks of America partly in terms of this thriller of days long gone.

This waiter's viewpoint isn't so unusual. It's not so many years ago that I found many Britons who thought Indians still roamed the plains near Chicago, and that Chicago was only a short ride from New York. And here in America one encountered some pretty queer ideas about England, too.

It's time America and England got acquainted. From First Grade to Seventh In But Four Months' Time

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 15 (AP)—John Poroyoff, 21-year-old Bulgarian refugee, was placed in first grade four months ago because he didn't know a word of English.

Today he's a seventh grader, having skipped all the grades in between. He was a college student in Bulgaria before being drafted into the army. His parents still are overseas.

And seven-year-old Sophie, who won't ask anything for her-