

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Principles Of Freedom

We are indebted to Mrs. K. Walrath, 716 Owens St., Klamath Falls for a copy of "I Am An American" written by Charles F. Bondardt, Omaha, Neb., attorney, and published in the Omaha World-Herald. His essay is a reaffirmation of the principles of freedom and rights of individuals that have made America strong.

I AM AN AMERICAN

I am an American. Thou shalt not put strange gods before me. I will not adore them nor serve them. Thou shalt not compel my conscience, nor my mind, nor shalt thou compel my conduct so long as I respect the equal freedom of every other man.

1. I am an American. I hold that Americanism is more than a creed; that Americanism is a pattern of life, designed upon these principles: Honor to God, love of neighbor, reliance upon self.

2. I am an American. I hold that the progress of a nation is rooted in the initiative and enterprise of the individual. I hold it contrary to the law of nature and of nature's God to withhold from me the just rewards of my labor.

3. I am an American. I hold that I owe of my means in a reasonable degree to the care of the under-privileged and unfortunate; that justice and charity will admit of no less; that society can rightfully demand no more; that society, in demanding more, destroys what it seeks to effect.

4. I am an American. I hold that the morals of a nation should equal or surpass the morals of the most upright citizen. I hold it contrary to morals to incur obligations that cannot be honestly repaid.

5. I am an American. I hold that government derives its powers from the just and free consent of the governed. I hold that consent through inducement or constraint, through fear or favor, cannot be just and free.

6. I am an American. I hold that freedom is my most precious possession; that it is the highest obligation of government to protect that freedom; and that, beyond this, government is best when it governs least.

7. I am an American. I hold that my freedom imposes obligations which it is my proud privilege to discharge. I hold it to be my highest obligation to fashion and work out of my own destiny, and to provide for those who justly claim my support.

8. I am an American. I hold that I can look for the preservation of my heritage only to just laws, not to men. I hold that the law must ever be free. I hold it self-evident that the courts must be free.

9. I am an American. I hold that the American Constitution as interpreted by the courts is a correct expression of governmental principle. I hold that no right exists in government unreasonably to deprive me of life or of liberty or of property. I hold it self-evident that under a constitution the action of government is subject to judicial review.

10. I am an American. I hold it self-evident that truth is eternal, immutable and unchangeable. I hold it heaven upon earth to be an American. I pray to the great God in whom I trust to spare me the errors, the mists and the tempests that fill this vale below; in His mercy and goodness to grant to me, in adversity as in prosperity, to stay what I am, an American.

Awesome Burden

The awesome burdens of the White House, greater perhaps than should be borne by any one man, begin now to fall upon president-elect John F. Kennedy.

Within a mere matter of days and weeks, he must choose his secretary of state, his secretary of defense, his budget director, and many other key officers to take over when he is inaugurated Jan. 20.

No office in the world carries more weight and influence than the American presidency. It is the focus of free men's hopes for peace. It is at once the symbol of the free spirit and the gathering point of immense practical power.

The millions of Americans whose decision elevated Kennedy to the presidency will want him to demonstrate with reasonable speed what he intends to do about the great problems that threaten the peace. Our warm friends abroad will be watching no less keenly.

How shall we meet the continuing crisis of free Berlin under mounting menace from Khrushchev?

What can we do to determine clearly whether the Soviet Union seriously intends to agree to nuclear and possibly general disarmament? Not forever dare we hold off resuming nuclear tests, for fear Russia may be conducting undetected underground explosions that could thrust us dangerously behind.

What can we do speedily to shore up NATO's faltering structure and give it new life? Here the critical difficulties center on France's weakened participation and on evidence that NATO's weapons make-up needs

to be recast along modern, nuclear lines.

What, if anything, can we do to assist France in its terrible dilemma over Algeria, which threatens to lay it open to the depredations of the Kremlin?

How shall we reverse the Communist tide that has engulfed nearby Cuba, laps at the shores of all Latin America, ebbs and flows perilously in the Congo and elsewhere in Africa and Asia?

What kinds and amounts of aid must we offer to the underdeveloped peoples so they may find a safe, solid, independent road leading them to betterment under freedom, rather than to Communist enslavement?

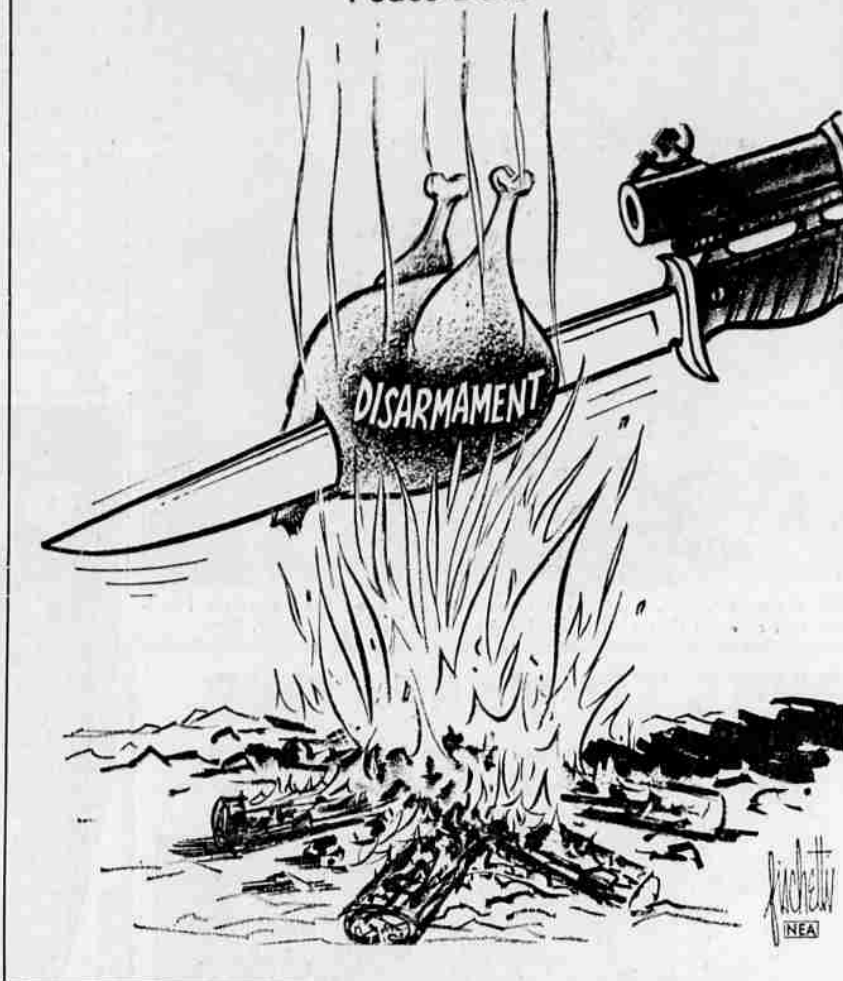
What steps can we take to put the Soviet Union far behind us in the great struggle for supremacy in the missile and space fields?

And how can we manage all these matters while still devoting our energy and resources to advancing American well-being at home? The new president will face a problem of farm surpluses long resistant to solution. There are growing needs in education, in health, in highways and other public facilities. The economy must be encouraged to rise to the urgent occasion.

The totality of the problems placed almost instantly upon Kennedy's shoulders is frightening. But their magnitude is not the full story.

For he must balance his programs and policies with nearly superhuman delicacy, mindful on the one side not to tax American resources beyond wise limit, on the other not to spare imagination and vigor in a great contest with tyranny whose final stake is the survival of free men.

Peace Dove



Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Nov. 17, the 322nd day of the year with 44 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new quarter.
The morning stars are Mars and Mercury.
The evening stars are Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1734, John Peter Zenger, editor of the New York Weekly Journal, was arrested by the royal governor of New York, charged with libel.

In 1890, Congress convened in Washington for the first time.
In 1899, the Suez Canal in Egypt was opened formally with considerable pomp and circumstance.

In 1877, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company gave its first production, Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "The Sorcerer" in London's Opera Comique Theatre.

In 1881, Samuel Gompers organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada.

Thought for today: U.S. writer Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "Nothing can bring you peace but yourself."

Tilden-Hayes Race Settled By Committee

By JOHN BECKLER

WASHINGTON (AP)—It seemed like a good idea back in 1789 to have the president of the United States chosen by an electoral college.

The idea was to have the best people in each state get together and pick the best man in the country to run things. It worked fine as long as George Washington was around.

Washington won the unanimous vote of the electors in 1789 and 1792, but never again did the system work the way it was supposed to. The grit of politics got in the gears.

Once the people began to have a say as to who were the best men in each state and rival parties started pushing rival candidates, the whole idea of a genteel aristocracy tapping one of its members as president collapsed.

But despite its failure and the repeated attacks on it, the system is still with us and the antiquated machinery will have to be cranked up on Dec. 19 to make the election of John F. Kennedy official.

On that day the electors will meet in their respective states and confirm what the voters did last Tuesday. Each state gets as many votes as it has members in Congress.

Originally the electors in most states were chosen by their state legislatures but now they are picked by party leaders in each state (although Alabama picked them in a primary). This slate of electors is what the voters choose, not a presidential candidate. The vote is recorded in the candidate's name, however, and as the system has evolved, the electors' votes in almost all cases belong to him.

Fourteen unpledged electors in Alabama and Mississippi will be free to vote for anybody they want on Dec. 19, but their votes can't change the result as it now stands.

EDSON IN WASHINGTON

After The Party: Comes Bill Paying!



By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Now come the problems of paying the campaign bills. And there is every indication that both Democratic and Republican national committees will far overstep the three million dollar limits imposed on them by the Corrupt Practices Act.

Then will come the job of transferring accounts around so that the congressional, state or auxiliary citizens' committees can pay the bills which the national headquarters can't pay without breaking the law.

Present indications are that when the books are closed at the end of the year, Republican headquarters will have spent between seven and eight million dollars, the Democrats between five and six million, on presidential and congressional elections alone. The figures do not include state or local political committees' expenditures.

Financial positions of the two parties are completely different today.

The Republican organization, with a quota collected from every state, a well-established list of several thousand contributors on whom to call and a better system of raising funds at political dinners, has had no really big money strain. And over \$400,000 was raised in contributions under \$5.

The Democratic party, placing more reliance on its Dollars for Democrats drives, may have discouraged larger giving.

The Democratic National Committee may wind up the campaign a million dollars in debt. A fourth of this will be unpaid bills from the Los Angeles convention and carry-over indebtedness from previous campaigns. These past debts are acknowledged, but not put on the books till there is money to pay them. The other three-fourths of the indebtedness will be for campaign bills for which money was not collected prior to election day.

The Democrats contracted this indebtedness with the foreknowledge that if they won the presidency, most of their money prob-

lems would disappear. For a lot of givers wait to see which side wins before making political contributions.

The bills which come in after election are clean-ups, but their total is always staggering. They cover last minute expenses of trouble shooters rushed into states where somebody gets panicky and senses defeat, travel, hotels, long distance phone calls, broadcasts and advertising for final appeals.

The Republican expenditure of \$400,000 for Nixon's jet flight to Alaska and his four-hour, \$200,000 "teletone" were campaign efforts which the Democrats couldn't match simply because they didn't have the money.

The four Nixon-Kennedy TV debates unquestionably saved both parties a million dollars apiece. But even so, both parties had to resort to subsidiary organizations for campaign financing.

For the Republicans it was Volunteers for Nixon-Lodge. For the Democrats it was Citizens for Kennedy-Johnson. Each will have raised and spent over two million dollars by the time the books are closed for the year.

Republicans also outcollected and outspent the Democrats on their national congressional campaigns—two and a half million to a mere half million—or five to one.

What has been pointed up again is that there must be revision of the Corrupt Practices Act to put campaign financing on a more realistic basis in keeping with today's high costs.

Last January the Senate passed a bill which would have raised the limit on national committee spending from three to 12½ million dollars in a presidential election year.

This would also have brought primary campaign expenses for federal offices under financial accounting control. But for this very reason the House refused to consider the legislation. It died with the 86th Congress.

This was one of the more glaring failures of the Democratic-controlled House. But its passage would have helped the Republicans more than the Democrats in the campaign just closed.

John Quincy Adams, who became president. Clay became his secretary of state.

In 1888, Grover Cleveland won a majority of the popular vote, but lost on electoral votes (233 to 168) to Benjamin Harrison. Cleveland got even in 1892 when he beat Harrison to win a second—and non-consecutive—term as president.

But the worst mess was in 1876 when Democrat Samuel B. Tilden won the popular vote but fell one vote short of an electoral majority due to conflicting electoral counts in three Southern states. The House was Democratic that year and the Senate Republican. Neither would let the other act.

Finally a commission of five senators, five representatives and five Supreme Court justices voted on the rival claims and by an 8-7 vote awarded all the disputed votes to the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes. He was named president just two days before inauguration day.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

This is probably as good a time as any to reply to some of the questions both of my readers have been asking these past few months, since I wound up this thing.

Q: How do you manage to write a column three or four times a week?

A: Easy. I get hungry if I don't eat every day.

Q: Do you find it hard to write a column that often?

A: The writing part's OK. It's the thinking-up part that's hard.

Q: Why don't you try making your column twice as long?

A: Why don't you try minding your own business?

Q: Your column last week was one of the funniest I've read. I just wanted you to know!

A: I thought that one was the most serious I ever wrote. I wish you had known!

Q: I expect to graduate from Journalism School on June 30th. Can you give me a sure-fire way of having a columnist's job waiting the day after?

A: Have your father buy a newspaper plant on the 29th.

Q: On what basis do you make such wild statements without backing them up?

A: Ignorance.

Q: Your columns are so stupid I'm amazed other readers can't see it.

A: What other readers?

Q: Aren't you ashamed to get paid for the stuff you write?

A: I'm even more ashamed when I don't get paid.

Q: I see the two things you write about most are women and democracy. How come?

A: Haven't you ever heard of life, liberty, and the happiness of pursuit?

Q: I think you're the tops in this column-writing business.

A: Just how do you mean that? My dictionary says a "top" is something with a point on its head, always spinning dizzily and invariably winding up flat on the floor.

Q: Would you advise others to become columnists?

A: It's habit-forming. But cheaper than dope.

Q: Where do you get your wonderful jokes?

A: From my high school annual and The Christian Herald.

Another pee pee of mine (I've got a million) came to light the other day in the news columns. Down at Bakersfield, nine "college" students were found tarred and feathered and chained as part of a fraternity hazing prank. If that's a "prank" I'll eat the tar and feathers. While this might appear to be an extreme instance in these hazing activities, there still is absolutely no reason for

such a practice at any level, in any school activity. School authorities ought to impose strict regulations against hazing and "initiation" ceremonies and practices at all grade levels.

Oregon newspapers, from one end of the state to the other, are lambasting Oregon's antiquated vote-counting procedure. With one or two exceptions, counting boards in Klamath County did right well by us. Hardly anyone would say, however, that voting machines would not be better. A new development in the field, I'm told, is a system of voting using electronically-processed cards, which is really fast. Hardly is the voting over than you have the results — and they're complete, official results, too.

We can be glad that world-wide television isn't here yet. The three major candidates for the premiership of Japan have announced they will stage a television prior to the voting later this month.

Wonder if you parents had a chance to read those "Teacher Talks" items we carried in last week's supplement. And the items about what the teacher knows about your child? Anyway, a sequel to that is this story about the current system of school grading. It is designed not to discourage any parent or student. Even though Junior may be dumber than an ox, the idea is to hold out some encouragement. The ultimate in strained encouragement came when one teacher added this note to what otherwise was a very poor report: "He contributes nicely to the group singing by helpful listening."

To those who scoff at the idea of a community boasting a large convention place, I offer this tidbit: About 17,000 conventions were held in this country last year, with a combined attendance of more than 9,000,000. Just think of what would happen if we got 'em all.

Two young male students were discussing the newly-discovered fact that the human body is 92 per cent water. Just then a lovely coed walked by and conversation stopped. In a moment one had resumed the conversation by remarking: "Man, she sure did a lot with her eight per cent!"

Which reminds me of the home-maker in Tibet. Smelling something burning, she rushed into the kitchen screaming, "Oh, my baking yak!"

Yak, yak.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Newborn Baby Can Be Germ Spreader

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.

Written For
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

If you're a regular viewer of Westerns, you know what type casting is. You don't need a score card to tell who's the "good guy" and who's the "bad one."

And you probably know, too, that every once in a while a director will pull a switch and do what's called "offbeat" casting by having the actor who looks like the "good guy" turn out to be the villain.

Today I'm going to give you an example of "offbeat" medical casting that will surprise you more than anything you will see in the wildest Western.

For the villain of today's piece is the newborn infant!

Let me give you the details as they have just been reported by Doctors Valerie Hurst and Moses Grossman of the University of California's Medical Center in the New England Journal of Medicine.

It seems there as an epidemic of a skin infection (impetigo) in the center's nursery. During the period of the epidemic, some 278 infants were born in the nursery. Some developed impetigo. Others did not.

After a lapse of 18 months, an unselected group of 94 of the families of the babies were visited and tests were done to determine how many of the infants, their parents and their brothers and sisters carried the staphylococcus bug that was responsible for the epidemic of impetigo.

To the surprise of investigators, about one-third of the infants (now 18 months old) still carried the bug in their noses, throats, or on their skins. 600 to their greater surprise,

fewer than half of these "carriers" had actually been afflicted with impetigo. The remainder were what is called "asymptomatic carriers."

When the investigators pursued their inquiry further, they made these startling discoveries:

Approximately 10 per cent of the members of the family carried the staph in their noses or throats. That is to say, they, too, were asymptomatic carriers.

Just under half of the babies had suffered some sort of staph infection in the 18 months that elapsed following their discharge from the nursery.

One mother in each group of five had also suffered a staph infection during this same 18-month period. Most of these infections were in the skin (boils and carbuncles). But some involved the breasts.

One father in each group of 10 had also suffered from boils or carbuncles and there was a single case of pneumonia that almost ended fatally.

One brother or sister in each group of eight was also infected in the manner of the parents, bringing the total number of staph infections to 82 over the 18-month period.

It takes a wide stretch of the imagination to picture a newborn baby as the villain in any life situation. But facts are facts. And the lesson to be learned is as obvious as the angelic expression on any infant's face.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Anticipating Retiremen," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, c/o Herald and News, Box 400, Dept. R, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the origin of the custom of throwing rice on the bridal couple as they depart on their honeymoon?

A—Rice has always been known as a symbol of good crops and a full larder. Legend has it that by pelting the bridal couple with it, prosperity and happiness would be sure to follow.

Q—What is meant by the burden of a song?

A—The running accompaniment or repetition of musical sounds or words.

Q—For what did Henry Ford once draw a one-cent check?

A—Payment for a sign believed to be the oldest one used at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Mass.

Animal Fair

ACROSS									
1 Young cow	5 Zoo animal	8 Small rodents	12 Eye part (anat.)	13 Above (poet.)	14 Employ	15 Fruit	16 Shake	17 Lath	18 Indiana (ab.)
19 Penetrate	21 Peer Gyn's mother	22 Compositions (for two music)	24 Possessor	26 Make into law	28 Burden	29 Extinct bird	30 East (Fr.)	31 Unit of energy	32 Goddess of infatuation
33 Harbors	35 Thralls	38 Rigid	39 Indian peasants	41 Palm leaf	42 Garnet	43 At this place	46 Pewee coin of Thailand	50 Short jacket	51 Son of Venus (myth.)
52 Thoroughfare	53 Heavy	54 Distant							

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE									
1 Aardvark	2 Camel	3 Kangaroo	4 Ostrich	5 Zebra	6 Hippopotamus	7 Badger	8 Squirrel	9 Mole	10 Beaver
11 Porcupine	12 Eyelid	13 Eave	14 Hire	15 Apple	16 Work	17 Pear	18 Bamboo	19 Veil	20 Shawl
21 Peer	22 Sonnets	23 Poems	24 Owner	25 Law	26 Burden	27 Dodo	28 East	29 Joule	30 Aphrodite
31 Harbor	32 Isis	33 Rigid	34 Peasants	35 Palm	36 Garnet	37 At this place	38 Pewee	39 Jacket	40 Venus
41 Thoroughfare	42 Heavy	43 Distant							