

Apology to Caller

About 5 p.m. Friday we had a call from a young student of civics, who said that he disagreed with some statements in our editorial of Friday — namely, that the residents of the District of Columbia do not have the right to vote.

The young man pointed out that an amendment, the 23rd, to our Constitution was passed by Congress, and ratified by the necessary majority of states, the latter in the summer of 1961. This amendment, he stated, gave the vote to the people of the District. We had forgotten about the amendment, the last to be ratified.

Actually, it is the establishment of home rule, that we were talking about in our Friday editorial. We did not make this clear, we understood, when we read it over.

The amendment applies only to the vote for the presidency. The amendment itself does not give the people of the District of Columbia the right to vote for the presidency — it gives Congress the privilege of allowing the District to appoint, as Congress sees fit, electors to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, or if it would then be entitled to more votes than a state, to the number of the state with the smallest number of electoral votes for president.

Congress has not yet made provision for the actual process of voting for president in the District. But, even more important, and what we were actually referring to, is the need for legislative "home rule" by the 10-by-10 mile district.

You see, Washington, D. C., a city of nearly a million, has no city government — no mayor, no city council, no city judges, or clerk, or treasurer — elected by the people. These officials are, instead, appointed by a Congressional committee, under paragraph 17, Article I, of the constitution, which provides for Congressional administration of the district. And it has no representation in Congress.

But when the Constitution was written, it was never dreamed that this capital city would one day be a city of a million, with permanent residents, not connected with government, who had lived there for generations and had no "home state" in which to vote. They never dreamed of paved streets, sewage systems and sewage disposal, public schools through high school for everyone, electric plants, water plants, and the myriads of other developments which other local cities have the right to administer locally under broad rules.

The vote for the presidency, when it finally arrives, is just a small part of the problem. And it won't be solved until the Congress enacts legislation backing up the 23rd amendment.

Of course, the joker in the deck is this — Washington, D. C., is now about two-thirds Negro — and many Conservatives do not want the Negroes to control the city, or to control any electoral vote for the presidency. We hope that the representatives and senators from Indiana will favor truly democratic ideals, and give the right of franchise, in local affairs and in national affairs even eventually a Congressional seat, to an area which deserves it — the national capital.



PALM TOP—Cleopatra-style raffia (palm leaf) hat is shown in London as a silly touch to the spring fashion scene.

20 Years Ago Today

Jan. 7, 1943 — Pres. Roosevelt promises victory for United Nations in fighting message to Congress.

The first collection of discarded silk and nylon hose, to be used in the war production effort, will be made here tonight.

Mrs. Elmer Waters and R. H. Bauman, of Lafayette, will speak at the Kirkland and Hartford farmers' institutes Jan. 19 and 20.

The Red Cross knitting production center will reopen tomorrow at the American Legion home following the Christmas holidays.

War-time problems are the chief concern of Indiana legislators as the general assembly session opens.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. How does one properly reach for a slice of bread at the dinner table, with the hand or with the fork?

A. By all means, use your fingers, being careful to touch only the slice you are taking. Never, never use your fork or any of your own individual silver to help yourself from any common serving dish.

Q. How long should a call of condolence in a friend's home be?

A. This type of call should be brief — usually not longer than about 15 minutes. Unless, of course, the bereaved friend asks you to stay longer.

Q. I think you've said that a woman is not supposed to help a man on with his coat. Does this apply to a hatcheck girl?

A. Certainly not. The hatcheck girl is a professional attendant, and this is a part of her duties.

Q. My daughter is expecting her first baby. Would it be all right for me to give a stork shower for her?

A. As her mother, you cannot properly do this. Such a shower should be given by a very good friend of your daughter's.

Q. Is the double-ring type of wedding ceremony considered the most proper these days?

A. There is no question of propriety here. Whether or not the man wears a wedding ring is a matter of personal taste, not of etiquette.



UNIVERSAL POSE—The atmosphere's rarified—an exclusive Paris salon—but the way actress Sophia Loren holds dress to her to see how she'd look in it is a gesture used by all women when shopping for garments.

Mexico Is Land Of Violent Contrasts

MEXICO CITY (UPI) —Many persons are convinced the average Mexican is a lazy fellow who reclines all day against an adobe hut sleeping off heavy meals of chili con carne. There is exactly as much truth in that as there is in the undying legends that every Englishman wears a bowler hat and every Frenchman keeps a mistress.

The average Mexican is likely to wear farm or factory overalls and work eight hours a day. Chili con carne was invented by an inspired chef in Texas and is unknown in Mexico except in restaurants catering to American tourists.

Mexico probably is the most complex nation in the two Americas. And it is a land of violent contrasts. It was born in violence an uncounted number of years ago when a massive upheaval of the earth determined its present topography of a central plateau ranging up to 8,000 feet above sea level. Until the last three decades it lived in violence with war and revolution being the normal way of life.

Wilson Loses Temper

Governments were overthrown with such dizzy speed that one president was in office only 47 minutes. Killing the chief executive was so firmly established as a way of changing administrations that President Woodrow Wilson a patient man, finally lost his temper and denounced Mexico for "government by assassination."

Mexico City, the capital, is a modern, shining mass of glass and steel architecture. Not too far south of it there is thick jungle where the land and the people have not changed much in the last 300 years. There are 90 separate languages or dialects spoken in Mexico and there are pockets of people who might as well be living on the moon so far as outside contact is concerned.

In the southern state of Chiapas a high ridge runs between the villages of Zinacantan and Chamula. If there were a road between the two towns, it would run for about eight miles. But there isn't any road, and there is no need for one. The residents of Zinacantan and Chamula speak different languages and wear different kinds of clothing. Each village is ruled by a council of elders, and the federal government is some mysterious force that is too far away in time and distance to worry about. A resident of Zinacantan would think as long about walking eight miles to Chamula as an American would of taking a trip to Borneo.

Land of Contrasts

The violent contrasts are everywhere. Mexico is more than 90 per cent Catholic, but the church is forbidden to own property. The church itself, the ground beneath it and the air above it are the property of the nation and the Catholic clergy use it only on a sort of lend-lease basis. The streets of Mexico City and other large urban centers are jammed with automobiles, but there is no such thing as a Mexican motor car. Foreign firms do manufacture some parts of a car in Mexico, but the remainder of the auto—usually the engine—has to be shipped in an assembled after arrival.

Communism is detested by an overwhelming number of Mexicans, but they live happily under a system that has borrowed heavily from Marxist philosophy including the nationalization of many industries and the expropriation of land to be divided among the peasants, many of whom live on communal farms.

Early Cities Found

There is strong evidence that there was a highly developed civilization in Mexico 1,000 years before Columbus discovered America. Archeologists, patiently fit-

ting together the pieces of the puzzle, are convinced that splendid cities were being built in Mexico when Britain was a fog-bound outpost of the Roman Empire inhabited by savages and Germany was a dense forest in which men lived like animals.

Progress continued down through the years in Mexico and moved to a pinnacle when the Aztecs established their capital on the site of what is now Mexico City. A prophet had told them to keep wandering until they saw an eagle devouring a serpent. Then they were to stop and settle down.

This is said to have happened in 1325 on an island in a lake. The eagle was perched on a cactus plant devouring a serpent and the Aztecs began the construction of the city of Tenochtitlan. It may have grown to as much as a 1,000,000 population, but in any event it was one of the largest cities in the known world. Much of the lake has dried up now, but Mexico City is still the capital and the eagle devouring the serpent still is imprinted on Mexican coins.

Aztecs Wrote Poetry

It was a highly developed civilization. The Aztecs knew how to reckon time, how to raise cotton and weave it into cloth, apparently understood the rudiments of astronomy, had an army and a navy and wrote poetry. They also built enormous stone temples, which could still be seen and in which they appeased their gods with human sacrifices. Some historians say 20,000 prisoners and slaves were sacrificed at the dedication of a temple in 1487.

What brought about the downfall of this Indian civilization was an ancient legend that some day white gods wearing beards would come out of the east. In 1519 when Montezuma II was emperor of the Aztecs runners from the east coast brought word to the capital that the white gods had arrived.

Cortes Conquers Mexico

The chief white god was a 34-year-old Spaniard named Hernando Cortes who had sailed out of Cuba in search of glory and plunder. He was a bold soldier, a cunning diplomat and he had a wide streak of meanness in his makeup as Montezuma was to learn to his sorrow. Cortes landed on the east coast of Mexico, founded the city of Vera Cruz and signed up a beautiful Indian girl named Malintzin to be his interpreter and to aid and comfort him in any other way he chose to specify.

Then Cortes burned his boats to cut off the last line of retreat and marched inland with 508 Spanish foot soldiers, 32 archers, 13 musketeers and 200 Indian burden bearers. Malintzin got one of the 16 horses in the expedition as payment for services rendered.

Montezuma greeted the white god with affection and reverence. In a few years Montezuma was dead, the Aztec empire had collapsed and Cortes had so thoroughly conquered Mexico that the land and the people would never be the same again.

Tomorrow: The Mexican people today—who they are and how they got that way.

Save Ravelings

It's a good idea when hemming table linen to save the ravelings and wrap them around an empty spool. They are the best material possible for darning holes and thin places in worn table linens.

Sandwich Filling

You can make a delicious filling for sandwiches with cold salmon, cream cheese, and olives. Make a smooth paste of the cheese and salmon, and then add stuffed olives that have been cut in halves.

DECATUR DAILY DEMOCRAT

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Nigerian Drive - In Run By Missionary

LAGOS, Nigeria (UPI) — The sign on the green and yellow stand beside the highway reads: "Afro-American drive-in—eat."

In a forest of palms and towering African cottonwoods, the drive-in stands as a symbol of private enterprise, self-reliance, and the determination of an American missionary, Kathryn Dick.

Behind this new business venture is the story of Miss Dick, daughter of a Mennonite minister who was born in Munich, N.D. Now grey-haired at 54, Miss Dick came to Nigeria 32 years ago as a missionary of the Sudan interior mission. She has stayed on to raise her "family" of Nigerian orphans and to instill in them a measure of her own grit and spirit.

The drive-in beside the highway between Lagos and Ibadan, in the midst of the African rain forest, sells soft drinks, sausage rolls, souvenirs and religious literature. Behind the drive-in is a 30-acre farm belonging to two of Miss Dick's "boys." And on the farm there is an non-profit youth camp.

Nine of the "family" are studying in the United States, five are in England and two more girls are going. With help from the "family," they put themselves through school.

James and Sam, who own the farm, are agriculture graduates from Texas A&M, and Miss Dick says they are the only two agriculture graduates in Nigeria today who have rolled up their sleeves and started farming rather than putting on a white shirt and going into a government ministry.

When Miss Dick first arrived

in Nigeria, she and another girl missionary hiked 80 miles through the bush to their post at Oro Agor, north of Ilorin.

There they started a girls' school—at a time when women's education was virtually unknown in Nigeria—then a boys' school and finally an orphanage.

"Seventy-five per cent of the girls were runaways from child Moslem and pagan marriages," Miss Dick recalls. "Those women are the leaders in the Christian community there today."

In those days, the infant mortality rate was 90 per cent in Nigeria, and the two girls, neither of them doctors or even nurses, began delivering babies with the aid of a medical book.

"Among the first 200 we never lost a one," Miss Dick says.

Another problem was orphans. If a mother died, it was taboo under native custom for another woman to nurse the baby. Most of the orphans starved. So, in 1933, the girls acquired their first orphan.

Cows' milk was scarce, too, but they could get some. They had to fashion the nipple for their bottle from the inner tube of a bicycle tire.

The two girl missionaries often taught school with babies in their arms, for it was also taboo for the school girls to care for the infants. Gradually that taboo broke down, and each girl had an orphan baby to care for. As the orphanage grew, abandoned children from broken homes came, too.

To give the children a sense of belonging, each "belonged" to a missionary or a missionary family and that is how Miss Dick's "family" began. Today she says it numbers around "six

dozen."

Miss Dick left the orphanage in 1952 and for the next four years was woman's editor of the African Challenge, the Sudan interior mission newspaper. Then she was a field worker for two more years.

By that time, two of her boys, James Jolayemi and Sam Gbadeyan, were studying agriculture at Texas A&M. They wanted to buy a farm as a home for the "family" and to run a youth camp American style.

So Miss Dick began hunting for a site. She found one beside the Lagos-Ibadan highway, built herself a corrugated iron shack on the property, moved in and waited for the boys to come home.

They came two years ago, rolled up their sleeves and, with the help of the younger boys, began clearing the farm and building the buildings. When they went to work with their hands, instead of taking the government jobs offered to them, "people thought they were daff," Miss Dick says.

What they wanted was a chicken farm and a youth camp. Today they've got both. Their farm has 500 layers, 1,000 broilers, and incubators and all the necessary buildings.

The youth camp, all run by the "family," can accommodate 50 children. James and Sam have blood families of their own by this time, but the bigger "family" is still there and Miss Dick is starting a new one with two sets of baby girl twins.

The "family" does everything for itself. It provides the meals for the camp, it clears the forest, it builds the buildings (40 so far), it farms the farm. A \$10,000 a year operation now, it is not yet self-supporting, but aims to be within two more years. Meanwhile, support comes from about 10 churches in the United States; Miss Dick calls them "our people."

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the Adams Circuit Court of Adams County, Indiana. Notice is hereby given that Harvey Mankey was on the 28th day of December, 1962, appointed: Executor of the will of Elizabeth M. Griffiths, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, whether or not now due, must file the same in said court within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or said claims will be forever barred.

Dated at Decatur, Indiana, this 28th day of December, 1962. Richard D. Lewton, Clerk of the Adams Circuit Court for Adams County, Indiana.

Seymour H. Schurer, Attorney and Counsel for personal representative 12/31, 1/7, 14.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the Adams Circuit Court of Adams County, Indiana. Notice is hereby given that Robert McCullough, Paul McCullough and Mary Archer were on the 27th day of December, 1962, appointed: Co-Executors and Executrix of the will of William D. McCullough, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, whether or not now due, must file the same in said court within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or said claims will be forever barred.

Dated at Decatur, Indiana, this 27th day of December, 1962. Richard D. Lewton, Clerk of the Adams Circuit Court for Adams County, Indiana. Hubert R. McClenahan, Attorney and Counsel for personal representative 12/31, 1/7, 14.

TV PROGRAMS

Central Daylight Time

WANE-TV

Channel 15

MONDAY

6:00—Bachelor Father

6:30—Early Evening News

6:45—Walter Cronkite — News

7:00—Guestward Ho

7:30—To Tell the Truth

8:00—I've Got a Secret

8:30—Lucille Ball

9:00—Danny Thomas

9:30—Andy Griffith

10:00—Loretta Young Show

10:30—Stump the Stars

11:00—Late News

11:15—Sports

11:30—Award Theater

TUESDAY

7:15—Daily Word

7:30—Bob Carlin — News

7:45—College of the Air

7:55—Bob Carlin — News

8:00—Captain Kangaroo

8:30—Coffee Cup Theater

9:00—Coffee Cup Theater

10:00—Coffee Cup Theater

10:30—Love Lucy

11:00—The McGuffey

12:00—Love of Life

Afternoon

12:30—CBS News

12:45—Guiding Light

1:00—Ann Colone Show

1:15—News

1:30—As the World Turns

2:00—Password

2:30—Hoseparty

3:00—To Tell the Truth

3:30—CBS News

3:50—The Millionaire

4:00—Edge of Night

4:30—Dance Date

Evening

6:00—Bachelor Father

6:30—Early Evening News

6:45—Walter Cronkite — News

7:00—Sugarfoot

7:30—Lois Bridges Show

8:00—Red Skelton Show

8:30—Sea Hunt

9:00—Saints and Sinners

9:30—The Price Is Right

10:00—"61 Days of Decision"

11:00—News & Weather

11:20—Tonight Show

TUESDAY

6:30—American Government

7:00—Today Show

7:30—Engineer John

8:00—Coffee Break

8:30—Path to Life

9:00—Sea Hunt

10:00—NBC News

10:30—Play Year Hunch

11:00—The Price Is Right

11:30—Concentration

WKJG-TV

Channel 33

MONDAY

6:30—Gateway to Sports

6:45—News — Jack Gray

6:55—The Weatherman

7:00—Huntley-Brinkley Report

7:30—Sea Hunt

8:00—It's a Man's World

8:30—Saints and Sinners

9:00—The Price Is Right

10:00—"61 Days of Decision"

11:00—News & Weather

11:20—Tonight Show

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6:30—American Government

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8:00—Coffee Break

8:30—Path to Life

9:00—Sea Hunt

10:00—NBC News

10:30—Play Year Hunch

11:00—The Price Is Right

11:30—Concentration

WPTA-TV

Channel 21

MONDAY

6:00—Poppye Show

6:30—Quick Draw McGraw

7:00—21 Evening Sports Report

7:10—21 Evening Sports Report

7:20—21 Evening Sports