

# THE NOME NUGGET

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## Report Cuba Has Built Underground Missile Launching Pad

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — A Cuban refugee says Fidel Castro's government has built an underground missile launching pad with the aid of Iron Curtain country experts.

Robert Marrero, who fled Havana recently, said in an interview Monday the launching site in Pinar Del Rio Province is heavily guarded by militiamen who recently completed a 60-day missile training course by Soviet and Czech technicians.

Marrero said before he left Cuba he heard of militia and guerrilla fighting in the Escambray Mountains, reports of which had reached the mainland earlier.

### SHOULD BE PENALIZED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.), says airlines which delay flights should be penalized even as they are penalizing passengers who reserve seats and then don't show up.

In a news letter to constituents he said: "Why don't we have the airlines pay a \$5-an-hour fine for time spent in waiting in terminals for delayed flights? And how about \$50 fine for cancellations?"

**Gold Diggers Bowling League**  
Men's high individual series were: Dick Deems 558, Carl Glavinovich 534, Jim St. Amour 508.  
Women's high individual games were: Tweet Hardy 174, Lou Oliver 154, Pearl Bohrer 140.  
Men's high individual games were: Dick Deems 228, Carl Glavinovich 205, Tom House 197.

	W	L
Aukruk Lanes	22	18
Alaska Airlines	22	18
North Star	19½	20¾
N.C. Co.	16¾	23¾

## Sen. Scott Says Allies Should Have Knocked Berlin Wall Down

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Hugh Scott, (R-Pa.), says he was told by some defected East German police that they had orders to withdraw of the Allies moved in to smash the Berlin wall.

Scott, back from four weeks in Western Europe, said in an interview recorded for radio and television stations in Pennsylvania that the Western powers could have and should have "knocked the wall down."

He said he interviewed some of the East German military police who defected to the West.

"We learned from them in direct questioning that had we moved in to smash the wall down, their orders were to withdraw and not to fire unless we fired on government buildings," Scott said.

"And I also happen to know that only one out of four of these soldiers had bullets in his gun, and therefore, we could have done it."

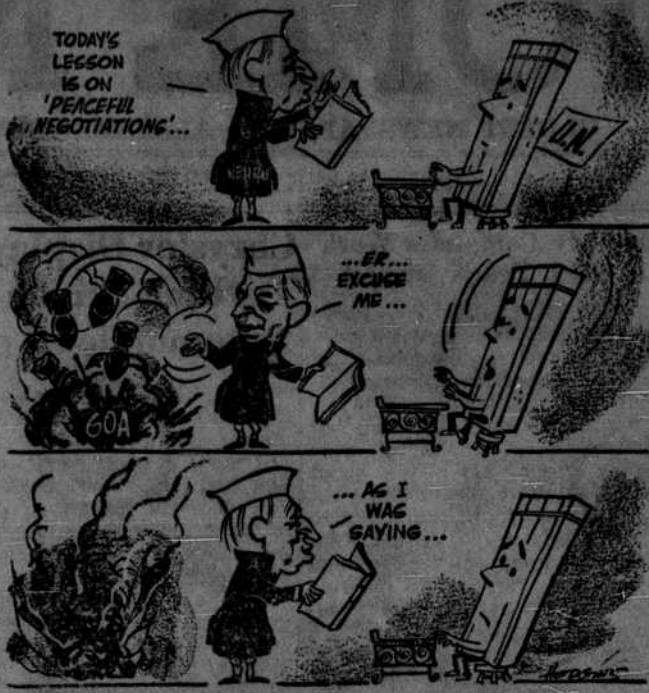
### India Statesman Expresses Disapproval of Invasion of Goa

MADRAS, India (AP) — One of India's elder statesmen has expressed strong disapproval of India's invasion of Goa and asserted his country has "totally lost the moral power to raise her voice against the use of military power."

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, 82, former governor-general who broke with Prime Minister Nehru's Congress party two years ago to found the right-wing Freedom party, voiced his criticism in the weekly Swarajya, the English-language magazine that supports the Freedom party.

Only 10 per cent of Americans now shine their own shoes, according to a survey by a shoe polish firm.

## THE TEACHER



## The American Way

### Who Were These Men?

By Willis E. Stone

(Editor's Note: Willis E. Stone is author of the "Proposed Liberty Amendment" and Chairman, National Committee for Economic Freedom, Los Angeles, Calif.)

THOSE WHO BELIEVE in American principles and stand solidly for our constitutional rights to private property and enterprise seem to invite persecution. One might well wonder that our institutions of freedom have managed to survive at all.

Remember Gen. Billy Mitchell? He was court martialed for daring to advocate air power. The same clan that did this now clamors for a few billion tax dollars for a flight to the moon.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was fired for wanting to win the Korean War against Communists. General Edwin Walker was fired for training his men to fight Communism in Europe, while the Defense Department at home trained Communists in the use of our best jet military aircraft.

Are these inconsistencies? Apparently not. It is not the rulers, but the people who love freedom and have somehow brought it about and, in a fashion, sustained it thus far in America.

It has always been so. History tells us it was petty jealousies that put Paul Jones ashore in France during the Revolutionary War and deprived him of a ship. When a ship was arranged, by Benjamin Franklin, he contributed mightily toward victory and independence.

The most amazing inconsistency of history is that once a groups of men, with a nation in their grasp, set aside the lust for power and at fantastic personal risk spoke out for American style freedom in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Have you ever wondered what breed of men were these who so completely reversed history and gave us our freedoms? Our history books skip over the signers of the Declaration of Independence with scarcely more than passing notice. Each signer knew in advance that he was signing his own death warrant if he were caught by the British or their cause failed. Yet they signed, and pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor. Best of all—they kept their pledges.

Who were these men? Twenty-four of the fifty-six were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and plantation owners. They were all in positions of financial security and moderately well educated, yet they put their lives, property, position and honor in jeopardy because they loved freedom more.

Five of the signers were captured by the British and tortured before they died.

Francis Lewis saw his home and properties destroyed and his wife captured. She died later.

John Hart and his 13 children escaped when the British sacked his home. His sick wife did not escape, and died. The children were scattered and vanished, and John Hart died of a broken heart in 1780.

Phillip Livingstone and Lewis Morris had their estates and properties laid to waste, and never recovered their properties.

Braxton Carter saw his fleet of ships swept from the seas, and died a bankrupt.

Thomas McKean served the Continental Congress without pay, and lost all his possessions to the enemy.

The properties of Ellery, Clymer, Middleton, Rutledge, Hall, Gwinnett, Hayward and Walton were looted.

At the Battle of Yorktown, British General Cornwallis made his headquarters in the home of Thomas Nelson, Jr. Observing this, Nelson requested General Washington to fire upon his home, and it was destroyed.

This is the price they paid for freedom. Dare we do less? They believed freedom to be worth the sacrifice. We know it was and is. Then why do we not give new vitality and force to the freedoms they gave us? We can, if we will, by applying the terms of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT pending in Congress as H. J. Res. 23. It has already been approved by Wyoming, Texas, Nevada and Louisiana. It provides that:

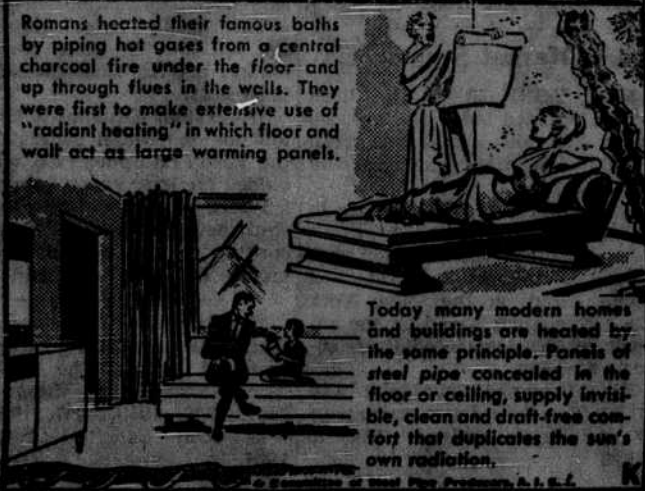
"Sec. 1. The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

"Sec. 4. . . . Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, and/or gifts."

## Wonderful World by Waldman



**HEATING**  
2,000 years ago, the houses of Korean noblemen contained "Spring rooms"—so called because of their Spring-like warmth, even on coldest days! The rooms were heated by fires kindled under the hollow floors!



Romans heated their famous baths by piping hot gases from a central charcoal fire under the floor and up through flues in the walls. They were first to make extensive use of "radiant heating" in which floor and wall act as large warming panels.

Today many modern homes and buildings are heated by the same principle. Panels of steel pipe concealed in the floor or ceiling, supply invisible, clean and draft-free comfort that duplicates the sun's own radiation.

## Alaska Employers To Get Bill for Workman's Comp

JUNEAU (AP) — Alaskan employers are going to get a January bill for 1961 federal unemployment compensation taxes amounting to .55 per cent of the first \$3,000 of each employee's annual pay.

That is .26 per cent more than the state's employers paid last January on wages earned by their employes in 1960.

In addition to these federal taxes, each Alaska employer will be required to pay state unemployment compensation taxes ranging from 1.5 to 4.0 per cent on a taxable wage base of \$7,200.

Two things account for the increase in the federal unemployment compensation tax bite for 1961.

First, 1961 was the first year for one-tenth of 1 per cent increase in the normal federal unemployment comp tax (FUTA), bringing the tax to .4 per cent on the first \$3,000 of income for each employe.

Secondly, 1961 is the first year in which Alaska employers must start repaying an \$8,765,000 loan from the Federal Reed Fund. The rate for the first year of repayment is .15 per cent on the first \$3,000 of income for each employe.

Federal unemployment compensation taxes will jump to 1.1 per cent for the 1962 calendar year, payable by employers in January of 1963.

This amount breaks down in the following manner:

Normal FUTA taxes will be .4 per cent. Reed Fund repayment taxes will double, jumping to .3. In addition, employers will have to come through with .4 per cent on a \$3,000 wage base of finance the 1961 federal temporary extension unemployment compensation program (TEC).

This latter program extends the number of benefit weeks by 50 per cent for those claimants who have exhausted benefits under the state program.

In 1963, FUTA taxes and the TEC tax remain the same. The Reed Fund repayment tax jumps to .45 per cent and the first repayment taxes for the 1958 federal temporary unemployment compensation program (TUC), which cost Alaska employers \$938,000, will be collected.

These taxes, payable in January, 1964, will amount to a total, then, of 1.40 per cent on a wage base of \$3,000.

In 1964, total federal unemployment compensation taxes drop .1 per cent, to 1.3 per cent on a \$3,000 wage base.

This 1.3 per cent in taxes breaks down into .4 for FUTA taxes, .6 per cent for Reed Fund repayment taxes and .3 per cent for TUC. TEC taxes end with 1963, unless the program is extended.

Reed Fund repayment taxes will jump .15 per cent each year until the \$8,765,000 has been repaid. TUC taxes will also jump .15 per cent a year until that \$938,000 obligation has been met.

On the basis of federal unemployment compensation taxes collected in Alaska during fiscal 1960, approximately \$200,000 a year will be collected from each .15 in taxes, on a \$3,000 wage base.

This means that the Reed Fund debt probably will not be satisfied until the 1968 or 1969 tax year.

The TUC obligation will probably be satisfied in 1963, possibly in 1962.

Benjamin Franklin, that genius of all trades, was the first to urge U.S. farmers to grow soybeans, which he had seen in Europe. Few paid any attention to him then, but today soybeans are the fifth most valuable American crop.