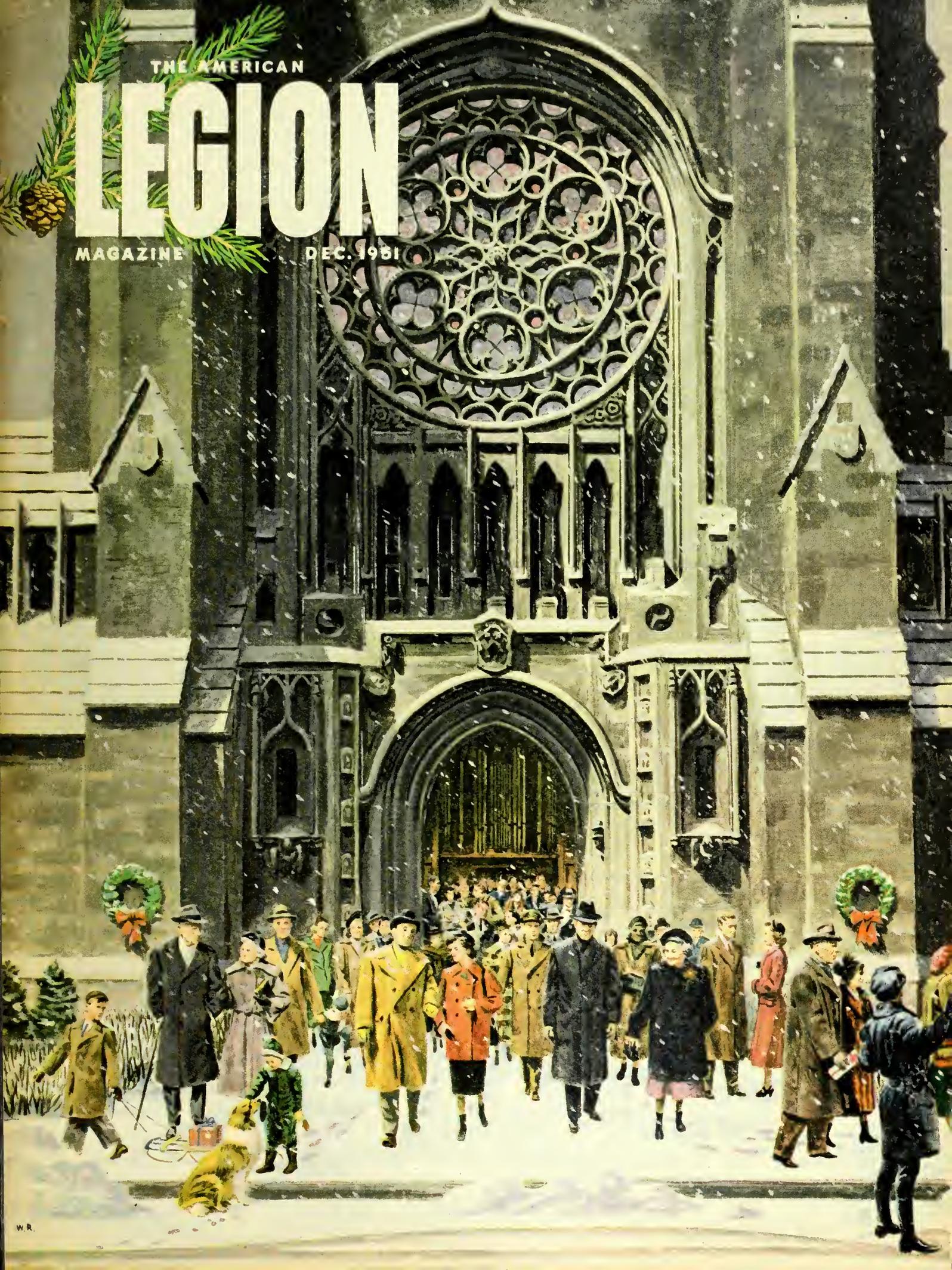


THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

DEC. 1951



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Store name.....

Address..... City..... State.....

Type of store.....  
(Men's Wear, Automotive, Package Store, Drug, etc.)

Legion Post No..... Card No.....

# LEGION MAGAZINE

THE AMERICAN

VOL. 51 No. 6



Knowing that we'll be hearing from many of our readers asking where this church is located, it's at Greensburg, Pa.

**POSTMASTER:** Please send copies returned under labels Form 3579 to Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

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THIS WHISKY IS 4 YEARS OLD • 86 PROOF



## WAS GRANDPA **CORNY**?

When I was young, grandpa was so embarrassing...

If anyone questioned his pet brands, he'd take it as a personal insult.

Once, when an old crony made some slurring remarks about grandpa's favorite brand of pipe tobacco, he refused to speak to the man for two years.

But he was most embarrassing about that car of his. He'd bought it back in 1919...and from that day on, he took full credit for everything about it.

Whenever he saw another car of the same make, he'd go up to the owner like the fellow was a long-lost brother. He'd button-hole perfect strangers, and practically kiss 'em!

To a small boy it was agony... could anything be *cornier*?

As I grew older, I began to see that having brand names you could look for and *trust*, wasn't a bad idea at that.

Maybe it is "corny" to think of familiar brands as old friends...

But it's good to know exactly what you're getting. It's reassuring to realize that most manufacturers of brand name products spend money for research and quality control to make their brands live up to their name.

They know the best way to make money is to make *friends!*

Every day thousands of these brands are fiercely competing for your friendship...trying to give you *more and more value and quality.*

If value, and better products, and better living are "corn," let's have more of it.

As you study the ads in these pages, remember...brand names are names of friends you can *count on!*

**Whenever you buy—  
demand the brand you want**

*Brand Names Foundation*  
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*A non-profit educational foundation*  
37 WEST 57 STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.



*Best Place  
under the Sun*



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Come let the magic of Florida sunshine put new sparkle in your eye, new spring in your step, new color in your cheeks.

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Please send new, colorful booklet:  
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**FABULOUS FLORIDA  
WARM in Winter!...COOL in Summer!**

# Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

## WE INSULTED THE RED ARMY

Sir: The article in the October issue, *The Myth of the Mighty Red Army* is a peace of Hitler's propaganda. It shows that the Hitler's ghost is much alive. It reflects on the moral of your publication and serve as a reminder to Russian people as well as Russian soldier that the drang nach Osten of a Hitler's dream has set deep roots here in America. The Russians with their backwardness has occupied the Berlin twice in 115 years or so and both times returned the Berlin to German peoples.

S. Wysocki  
West Brentwood, N. J.

## SENSIBLE APPROACH

Sir: It is time we had more information of the type supplied by Eugene Lyons in *Our New Privileged Class* in the September issue. One reason that this lunatic and traitorous minority has created confusion out of all proportion to their numerical strength and importance is that most of us don't know who they are and until they are exposed we patronize their shows and business. A surprisingly large number of unorganized people have been passing up shows including pinks and plain garden variety traitors in their casts and I am sure that many others would join them if they knew which shows were thus encumbered. Most of us would find less interest in reading magazines whose staffs were contaminated by this type of vermin and we might enjoy others more if we knew they stood with us. Let's not have censorship of any sort. Let those who like that stuff enjoy it, but let those of us who don't want any part of it know what it is. We might even be able to make it profitable for a writer to be a patriot first again.

R. J. Mackey  
Plattsburg, N. Y.

## THOSE RED "LIBERATORS"

Sir: I am a war bride and my husband is a Legion member so I always read the Legion magazine. I recently read *Our New Privileged Class* but what I can't understand is how it is possible for any American to be a communist. I lived right beside the Russians for two years and I have seen how they do and what all they did to men, women and children. If only these communists in the States could have seen what happened in Austria in 1945 when the Russians took over, the rapings, the beatings and the murders, I believe they would change. We always thought the Nazis were bad but the communists are a

lot worse. Is it because people have too much freedom over here, or is it just because they want to start something different that they become communists? I ask myself, why would an American want to be a commie? Does he want to get power over people and be a little dictator? Or is he fascinated by it because he thinks it is something new and exciting? But anybody who belongs to the party, I think, has something wrong with his brains. I believe if they were gathered up and shipped to Russia or China they'd soon find out how charming the reds can really be. I pray that every American will think of his forefathers who gave their blood to make this a free nation. Don't disgrace the ground you walk on, it was soaked with the blood of men who fought so you can walk as free men today. I write as a war bride who thinks this country is wonderful.

Mrs. Lotte Wyrick  
Marshall, Ill.



## SCREAMS OF PAIN

Sir: It is so strange, all the screams of pain that come from so many so-called Americans in our colleges and at Washington, D. C., every time Joe McCarthy or someone else steps on some commie's toes. I wonder if those who scream the loudest are hurt the worst.

E. E. Mansell  
Kansas City, Mo.

## ONE LATTIMORE SUPPORTER

Sir: Do you call it a "whimpering lament" for an American citizen to relate how he was attacked in a most cowardly manner and given no chance to defend himself? If Owen Lattimore is as bad as you seem to think why does not Senator McCarthy leave his privileged sanctuary and prove charges against him and those others?

Sammy Henderson  
Samson, Ala.

## EXAMPLE OF A COMMIE-TYPE SMEAR

Sir: Is this Jan Valtin the hold-up man with a Los Angeles' police record? If the same, he almost beat a Jewish pawnbroker to death in his store on Hill Street, Los Angeles. He was frightened away by the entrance of a customer but the police ap-

prehended him. He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. Does he really write articles appearing under his name or is he merely paid to permit the use of his name? Bad company, surely.

Justice  
Los Angeles

▼ Usually we don't publish letters from people who are afraid to sign their name, but we thought our readers would like to see this example of a cowardly attack on a man now dead, whose last article appeared in our May issue. Because Jan Valtin, whose real name was Richard Krebs, dared to expose the communists, he suffered this sort of vicious attack for years. Needless to say, the letter is a pack of lies, but technicalities like that don't bother some characters when they set out to blacken someone's reputation. Note, too, the appeal to prejudice. According to this contemptible smear artist it was "a Jewish pawnbroker" that Valtin "almost beat to death." *Editors*



#### GET GI RENTS DOWN

Sir: I have just read Lt. Cobb's letter in the September issue and I agree with him that rents in army towns are too high. I have always been told by my father, a very active Legionnaire, that the Legion wants to help the vets. Why don't Legion Posts get up petitions to stop these exorbitant rents? The American Legion has helped before; why not help soldiers' families now? I think, if married men with families have to go back into service after serving in World War II, that facilities should be made to accommodate them and their families at lower rentals. My husband is stationed at Camp Stewart, Ga.

Mrs. David DeWitt  
Ludowici, Ga.

#### EXCELLENT ANSWER INDEED

Sir: Herewith is the answer, on our part, to the article *Is the Medal of Honor Being Cheapened?* by Harold G. Stagg in your October issue.

Owen K. Davis  
Assistant Manager  
Hotel Hayward  
Los Angeles

▼ The answer was an announcement that "henceforth, holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, or of the Distinguished Service Cross, will pay nothing for room accommodations at Los Angeles' Hotel Hayward." Both Joseph P. Grey, manager of the hotel, and Mr. Davis are Legionnaires. How about letting them know what other Legionnaires think of their generous action?

*Editors*

#### URGES LATEST MANUALS

Sir: In Sound Off! for October a letter by Robert J. Crowley discussed the status of Korean veterans in regard to joining the Legion. I would like to state that his Post isn't the only one which doesn't know of

the rights and benefits of veterans. But I'd like to suggest to him and others that they check on the *latest* by-laws of The American Legion. Also to have the *latest* manuals for Post officers to refer to. Also, that the Post have or contact their Department Headquarters for by-laws, manual of ceremonies, Post Handbook of The American Legion, plus other material that should be in each Post. If not available through the Department Headquarters they can be obtained from National Headquarters.

Lorenzo E. Barrett  
Gilman, Vt.

#### HISS "UNDOUBTEDLY INNOCENT"

Sir: Your waving of the red, white and blue in the September issue of your publication is akin to the quoting of Scripture by the Salem witch hunters. It would take a long article to analyze the errors of indiscriminate attack on communists, fellow travelers and many honest, reputable citizens found in your lead article. As the art of reason is not wholly dead I gasped at your unhesitating endorsement of perjurers, psychopaths, and suspiciously red "reformed" spies, often more dangerous than the victims of their exposures. One is entitled to his own opinion on such controversial topics as the Hiss case, though the man is undoubtedly innocent, but to describe such men as Owen Lattimore as a virtual communist when he has triumphantly vindicated himself, is exactly what the communist technique requires.

Roger N. Parris  
Hayesville, Ohio

▼ We had the impression that Hiss had been found guilty and sent to the hoosegow, and we had no impression that Owen Lattimore had vindicated himself, but maybe Roger is holding out evidence. *Editors*



#### TOLERANCE

Sir: Your article in the October issue *Commander Crosses Hot Sand* was an excellent one, in my humble opinion. At one of the East-West football games, several years back, a Roman Catholic priest got up in the grandstand and spoke to the assemblage about what the Shrine Hospital had done for him. If it hadn't been for the treatments he received there he could not have pursued the usual normal activities of a healthy child and his studies for the priesthood.

E. B. Velikanje  
Yakima, Wash.

#### CHEER FROM DIXIE

Sir: Thanks for printing an article that doesn't ask for sympathy for the South. Your article in the October issue *Our New Frontier is Dixie* gives credit where credit is due and is mighty fine reading.

Nash D. McKee  
Raleigh, N. C.



## Why don't YOU buy Stocks?

Because you think you can't afford to?

Because you're afraid that there's too much risk?

Because you think a broker won't bother with your \$500 . . . saves his service and his help for big customers only?

Or, because you really don't know too much about stocks or how you buy them anyway?

If that's how you feel about investing, we think you'll want to read "*What Everybody Ought To Know . . . About This Stock and Bond Business.*"

It's written for you—a four-page pamphlet that answers the common questions anybody might ask—answers them in the plainest English possible.

If you've never bought stocks before, we think you'll find those answers interesting, helpful—yes, and surprising, too.

There's no charge for "*What Everybody Ought To Know . . . About This Stock and Bond Business,*" of course.

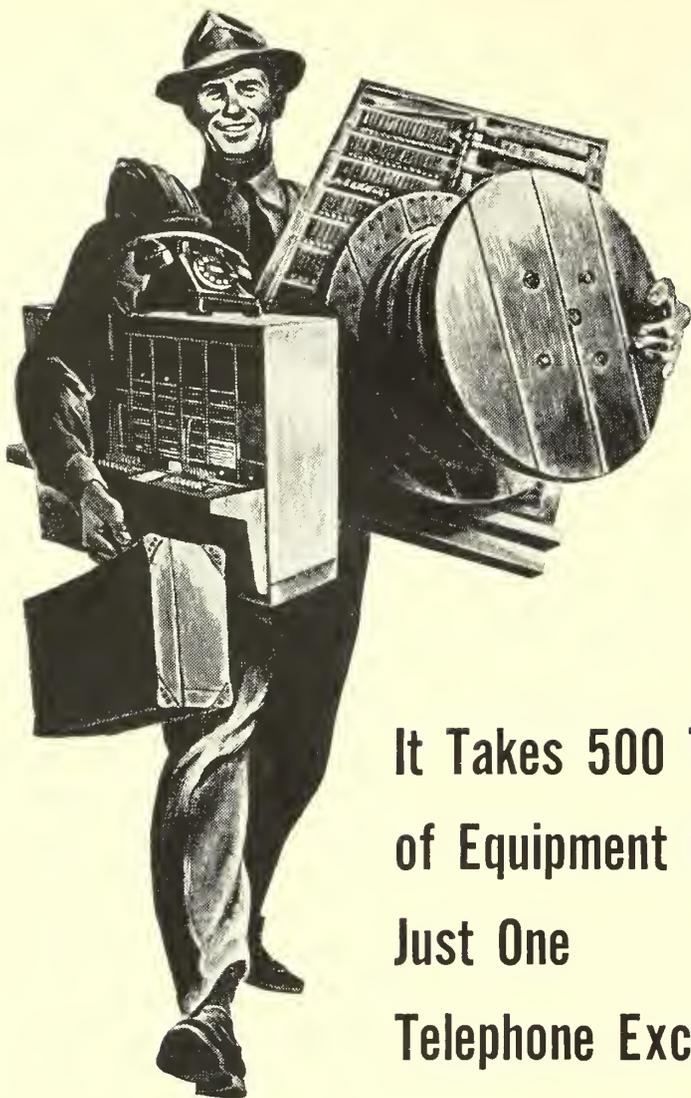
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Here's the story of months of work condensed into two minutes of reading time. (Bear with us, please, if several of the words get technical.)

There are 1800 crossbar switches, 4000 multi-contact relays and 65,000 conventional relays. These automatic switching mechanisms open or close millions of telephone circuit paths.

Eighty miles of cable are needed to connect all this apparatus. There are 2,600,000 soldered connections, each one a careful hand operation.

All that is for only one Telephone Exchange to serve one community. At present-day prices, the cost runs to \$1,500,000.

The money for these new facilities must come largely from investors who are willing to invest in the business.

Only through reasonable earnings can the telephone company attract the new money that is needed to do the job.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



## THE Editor's Corner

### TWO KINDS OF 4F

When the average person thinks of a 4F he is likely to get a mental picture of some such slug as Serge Rubinstein, the wonder-boy who made millions in financial juggling in this country, but who was most reluctant to defend the country that made him rich. But there are other types of 4F besides Serge or movie heroes or singers with holes in their cardrums or heads. Take Roy Augustine, for example. Roy is a 21-year-old New Orleans chap who has only one eye. The Army wouldn't take him, but about a year ago Roy borrowed a uniform and dog tags from a soldier about to ship out to Korea, went there and was wounded twice in combat before he was discovered and sent home. Only a few weeks ago the FBI picked him up for hanging around Camp Leroy Johnson in a uniform, waiting to hook up with another outfit going overseas.

So what happened to the patriotic American, Roy Augustine? They slapped him in jail for illegally wearing a uniform. And what about the valiant Serge Rubinstein, who refused to wear the uniform of the United States? Well, at last report he was wining and dining in our best West Coast restaurants while his deportation hearings were going on. Incidentally, he has been arguing that since he's a "stateless person" he might just as well stay in this country. We respectfully suggest that he be sent as a gift to the so-called People's Republic of North Korea.

### "LIBERALS" KNOW BEST

There has been a great hue and cry recently over progressive education in our public schools. Much of the fuss stems from an incident in Pasadena, Calif., where one Willard E. Goslin lost his job as superintendent of schools. The people who never let you forget that they are "liberals" and "intellectuals" promptly made Goslin a martyr. There were dark hints that Goslin's departure resulted from some sinister fascist plot. There was a book written about it, the south-paw reviewers of certain newspapers and magazines sounded the usual left-wing-type hosannas for it, and subsequently those great "liberal" organs, the *Saturday Review of Literature* and *McCall's* broke out with articles in which the Pasadena case was kicked around some more.

But we'll now let you in on a secret, something you'd never learn from those other pillars of journalism. Do you know why Supt. Goslin got the pink slip? Well, the people of Pasadena, the taxpayers who foot the bills, got a bit fed up with Goslin's innovations which had sent school costs to a record high. Also, they began to feel that their kids were coming home a little fuzzy in the head. So they had a referendum, and by a vote of better than two to one

the citizens made it clear they had had enough of Goslinism.

Why don't the "liberals" mention that? Don't these arrogant people believe that Americans have a right to express their will by means of the ballot?

#### GOOD TEACHING

As we've said before, The American Legion is all for teaching boys and girls *about* communism though it will oppose in every way anyone who tries to teach them communism.

The Richmond Hill (New York City) High School is in the former class, and we are indebted to F. J. Griffith of that school for sending us an outline being used by the History and Economics Department to show students how to detect communist propaganda. Unfortunately we cannot describe it in detail here, but it's something that ought to be in the hands of every educator — and used. It is just another indication that in most schools your child is being taught Americanism, and not some Counts-Rugg concept that children should be prepared for a super-state run by such as them.

#### DON'T FINANCE STALIN!

The other day a businessman told us about an interesting phone call he recently received from an official of an export-import house.

"Could you use 5,000 German shotguns?" the trader asked him.

This was surprising since no weapons of any kind are supposed to be made in Germany and none is being made in the Western Zone.

"Where in Germany did you get hold of that many guns?" the businessman asked.

"What difference does it make?" came the answer. "I'm giving you a chance to make some money. I've sold a lot of them to — — —," he continued, naming a very well known concern. "If they don't worry about where the guns come from why should you?" On being pressed, the importer admitted the shotguns were from the Soviet zone of Germany.

This explains why so many U. S. dollars are bundled off to Stalin's mob. But if certain unscrupulous dealers don't mind giving their dollars to the people who are now killing Americans, don't *you* reimburse them by taking the stuff off their shelves. If you have any doubts about the origin of any European product you'd like to buy, insist on a written statement which will permit you to return the merchandise for full refund if you subsequently learn it was made in a Russian-dominated country.

#### CHRISTMAS GIFTS

We know we don't have to tell you about the high cost of living, but as a help in filling your Christmas list we call your attention to two articles. *Christmas Toys You Can Make Yourself* on page 18 and *Gifts for the Outdoor Man* on page 26. It might even be a good idea to leave the Magazine where the little woman will see it and perhaps get the hint that you'd like some outdoors equipment for Christmas.



Paul Jones has been a favorite gift  
for five generations!

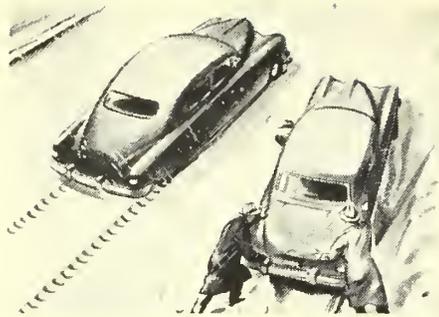


*So smooth, so mild,  
so rich and mellow—  
You just can't buy  
a better drink!*



# Paul Jones

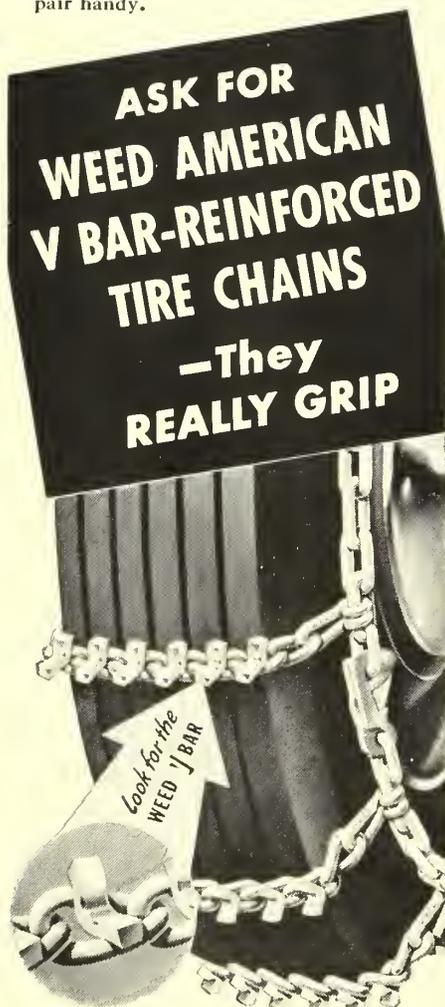
*Frankfort Distillers Corp., N. Y. C. Blended Whiskey.  
86 Proof. 72½% Grain Neutral Spirits.*



**TOO LATE** for Weed Chains when you're stuck in the snow. Put them on before you start.



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# PRODUCTS PARADE

*A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.*

## Ozone Lamp With More Oomph

A tiny lamp that dissolves odors with a triple dash of ozone, replacing unpleasant smells with clean, fresh air, has been announced by Westinghouse Electric. Three times as powerful as the ozone lamp introduced by the company in 1945, the new Odorout bulb explodes odor molecules in air instantly. This result occurs as ultraviolet radiations of a special wavelength, generated by the lamp, transform the oxygen around the lamp into air-purifying ozone. The tiny lamp, of 3½ watts, when burned in a special wall fixture, destroys cooking, smoking, dampness, mildew and perspiration odors. It sells for \$1.30, but note that special fixtures costing from \$5.65 and up must be employed.



## For Card Players

Now you can relieve yourself of the labor of holding a heavy fistful of playing cards, and concentrate on the mental aspects of the game. Science has now developed a device which holds the cards for you. It's a plastic frame with slots for the cards, and once you insert the cards all you have to do is relax till you have to take them out again. (We understand there's a man in Scranton working on an invention to make *that* automatic.) Anyway, the labor saving card holders sell for \$4.98 post-paid for a set of four, and the manufacturer is Click, Inc., Main St., Landing, N.J.

## Foolproof Needle Threader

A new kind of needle threader that is so easy to operate that needles can be threaded in the dark or by blind persons is being offered by the Wink Needle Threader Co., 76 Court St., Brooklyn 2. Made of Bakelite plastic, the device threads almost any size and type of thread and is guaranteed for life. It has only one moving part, a thin metal plunger. This revolves the needle so the thread passes through the needle's eye. A tiny hook at the end of the plunger

catches the thread looped over the end of the thrader, and by drawing the plunger back the sewer pulls the thread through the needle's eye. The gadget retails for a dollar.

## Inexpensive Power Plane

A way of converting a quarter-inch electric drill into an electric plane at low cost is offered by the International Twist Drill Corp., 624 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo. For \$14.95 they have a unit which holds the electric drill firmly in place as a power source for special planing blades which they provide. Or, for \$9.95 you can get all the parts so you can assemble an electric drill plane yourself. Either way, the company will refund your money if it doesn't satisfy you and you return it within ten days.

## Cheap Insurance

An inexpensive reflective disc for pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists is being introduced in an effort to reduce the number of after-dark traffic accidents. Three inches in diameter, the "Safety After Sunset" reflector is made of plastic-covered Scotchlite and shines like a beacon to oncoming motorists, giving them ample notice that there's someone on the road. Bearing a clip fastener it can be readily attached or detached. It is sold through the Automotive Safety Device Co., 444 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn., and the price is a modest 39¢.



## Electric Sharpener

A motor-driven knife sharpener that makes it a cinch to get a keen edge on dull cutlery is being offered by Herbert's, Inc., Dept. AL, 416 Pine St., Seattle 1, Wash. Called the Handy Honer, the device is operated by a light-duty motor. The honing is done by inserting the knife blade into a slot where one side of the blade is sharpened, and then inserting it into a second slot where the other side of the blade is honed. Sold with a money-back guarantee, the honer is priced at \$9.95 postpaid.

*When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine*



*There's only One favorite!*

Every sportsman has his favorite season . . . the one time of the year when he gets the most enjoyment out of his favorite sport.

In beer, however, every season is the *right* season to enjoy life with MILLER HIGH LIFE . . . the beer that's acclaimed the country over as the NATIONAL CHAMPION OF QUALITY! Join the millions more who are asking for . . . calling for . . . MILLER HIGH LIFE!

**Miller's**  
**HIGH LIFE**

*The Champagne of Bottle Beer*

A GENUINE MILWAUKEE BEER, MILLER HIGH LIFE IS BREWED AND BOTTLED BY THE MILLER BREWING COMPANY ONLY . . . AND ONLY IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.





It's *Practical* — he'll use it every day. It's *Economical* — modestly priced, no blades, no soap to buy. It's *Luxurious* — beautifully designed and packaged. It's *Safe* — no nicks, no cuts, no mess, no fuss. It's a *Time Saver* — men shave with it in sixty seconds. It's The All New Remington 60, one gift you know he wants, and will really appreciate!



You may give a Remington with confidence — secure in the knowledge it's the shaver preferred by men throughout the world. See it, on display today at all fine stores throughout the U.S. and Canada or any of our 112 Nationwide Shaver Headquarters. It's easy to buy! And a full year's warranty accompanies each shaver. So don't delay!

A PRODUCT OF **Remington Rand**



# THE Cardboard Star

By JOHN D. MacDONALD

It was Christmas Eve, but this year

Paul wanted to leave the house and its memories.

**P**AUL WYATH left the fireside and walked out onto the flagstone terrace. He left the terrace door open behind him. The wind swung it shut with a clattering smash.

"Break, damn you! Break!" he muttered. The wind was something that fled in mock panic out of the black northern sky—a wind that hurt his teeth, pasted his shirt coldly against him, fingered through the brandy-thickness behind his eyes.

Lights shone through the cedar hedge. The Turbells were having their annual Christmas Eve binge. Paul and Martha Wyath were not attending this year, nor would they ever again.

Joe Turbell had crunched over through the ice at dusk wearing a five highball grin. "Come on, boy! The festivities are about to begin. I'll send Alice down after Martha. Christmas al-

ways softens them up, boy. You know that."

"Not this time, Joe."

"Hell!" Joe said. "Hate to see it. Nice neighbors, you two. Had a lot of laughs together. Like to fix it up for you two."

And then Paul had said, without the smile, "Drop it, Joe. Just drop it."

"No need to get in an uproar," Joe had said, but he had gone peaceably back to his party. Now, at ten o'clock, Paul could tell with an almost mathematical precision how far along the party was. A dogged few would be down in the playroom, yanking the handles on the bandits. One of the bedrooms would be full of carolers. A few couples, always married to two other people, would be dancing in dreamy closeness in the darkened living room. The few casualties so far would be planted in the downstairs bedrooms

where they could do no harm.

He winced as he remembered that he had been a casualty the year before—trying to put bourbon on a big case of Tom and Jerrys. And on Christmas Day, complete with hangover, there had been the big brawl about Sylvia Bradey, the redhead. He couldn't remember much about Sylvia, but all he could remember had been bad.

That was the starting point of the trouble. Or maybe buying the house on Arden Lane had been the start. It was a poor time, he decided, to start thinking in holier-than-thou terms. But the standards of the people who lived on Arden Lane had not been the standards of the Paul and Martha Wyath of other, less-affluent neighborhoods.

The cold high laugh of a woman, like something torn, was whipped across the terrace by the wind. He shivered, chilled through, and went back into the house. Odd how alien and empty a house could get. How . . . inimical.

Paul turned his back to the fire and looked around the paneled room sourly. "You couldn't take it, boy," he said aloud. "You and Martha in a sixty dollar apartment. (Continued on page 40)

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

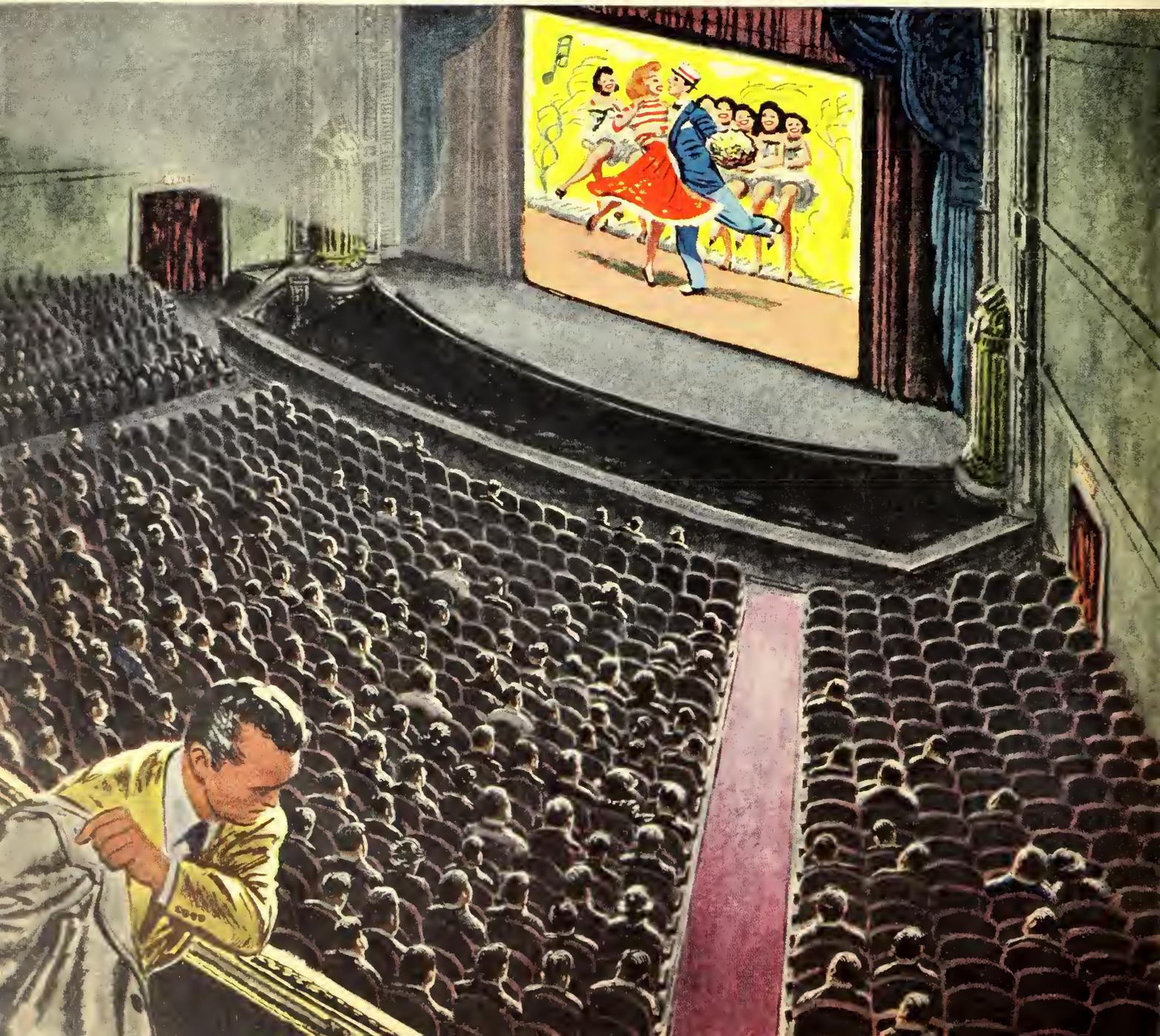
EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

# DID THE MOVIES

If you think that Hollywood's exposed reds were kicked out, this report on the present prosperity of many of them will probably surprise you.

By **J. B. MATTHEWS**

▼ **A drop** in box-office receipts worried industry leaders for a while, but they figured that movie-goers would eventually get over their anger at red stars.



# REALLY CLEAN HOUSE ?

**I**N THE SUMMER of 1939, Martin Dies, as chairman of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, began the investigation and exposure of the communist infiltration of the motion picture industry. His efforts were greeted with the customary cat-calls from the communists and other radicals, but time has brought startling confirmation of the testimony of Dies' witnesses.

Eight years later, in October and November of 1947, the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities again tackled the problem of subversion in the country's major entertainment field, with the result that the so-called Hollywood Ten were eventually jailed for contempt of Congress. Nine others who were subpoenaed did not testify because the hearings were abruptly closed.

In 1951, this same Congressional watchdog of the nation's safety against the Kremlin's criminal conspiracy has moved still farther on the way toward a full exposure of the conspirators' foothold in filmdom.

Without detracting in the slightest degree from whatever credit may be due the Congressional investigators, it should be noted that they have revealed little which the motion picture industry could not have found out for itself years ago—given the will to do so.

In view of all the exposures which have been widely publicized these many years, a lot of Americans would like to know if Hollywood has really cleaned house. To come speedily to the point: The answer is "no."

When the communists sent V. J. Jerome, John Howard Lawson, and Jeff Kibbe into the capital of filmdom, what did they want? To put the matter with all possible brevity, the communists aimed at four things in their penetration of Hollywood:

(1) to tap the fantastically high salaries of filmdom in order to fill the treasury of treason;

(2) to put the touch of glamor upon the ugly face of communist sedition;

(3) to smuggle the communist party line here and there into the scripts of motion pictures; and

(4) to capture the labor union and

guild organizations of those employed in the industry.

In stating the primary communist objectives for Hollywood, two things have been deliberately omitted, namely, the enrollment of Party members and the recruiting of espionage agents. It is a grave mistake to assume that Hollywood's importance to the communist conspirators ever encompassed any wholesale enrollment of motion picture stars either as Party members or as espionage agents. It is equally silly to suppose that guys like Albert Maltz or dolls like Anne Revere were ever meant to do the dirty manual work of throwing up barricades in the streets.

So far as communist party card-carrying membership is concerned, it probably never exceeded three hundred in Hollywood. Richard Collins, one of the few Hollywoodites who has had the moral courage to renounce communism and tell a forthright story about it, estimates that party membership in the film industry is still at seventy-five percent of its peak strength.

In the 1951 Congressional hearings on communist infiltration of Hollywood, the names of some two hundred party members have been disclosed. By far the greater number of these are names which are little known to the movie-going public.

If, to the already exposed and to the still unrevealed communist party members, we add the longer list of Hollywood "big names" who have collaborated with communist party organizations and enterprises without ever formally joining the party, we have a story of communist penetration of the film industry which is truly shocking.

Without these "big-name" non-member collaborators, the vast sums of money could not have been raised to finance the communist conspiracy, and the seditious activities of the communist-front organizations could not have been glamorized.

In his courageous *mea culpa*, published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Edward Dmytryk phrased a thought which is important in assaying the damage which hundreds of Hollywoodites have done by their profligate aid to communist fronts. "I know now,"

Dmytryk said, "that you can't aid a communist front in any way without hurting your own country."

What one segment of Hollywood has done for communism cannot be measured solely by the disclosure in sworn testimony before a Congressional committee that some two hundred persons in the film industry have been members of the communist party. That's only a fraction of the damage.

Year after year, hundreds of Hollywood celebrities bestowed their enormous prestige upon communist front after communist front, to the hurt, as Dmytryk bitterly observes, of their own country. It is not enough for them to say now that they were simply "devoted to good causes," and not more than a half dozen have come forward with even that much of an alibi.

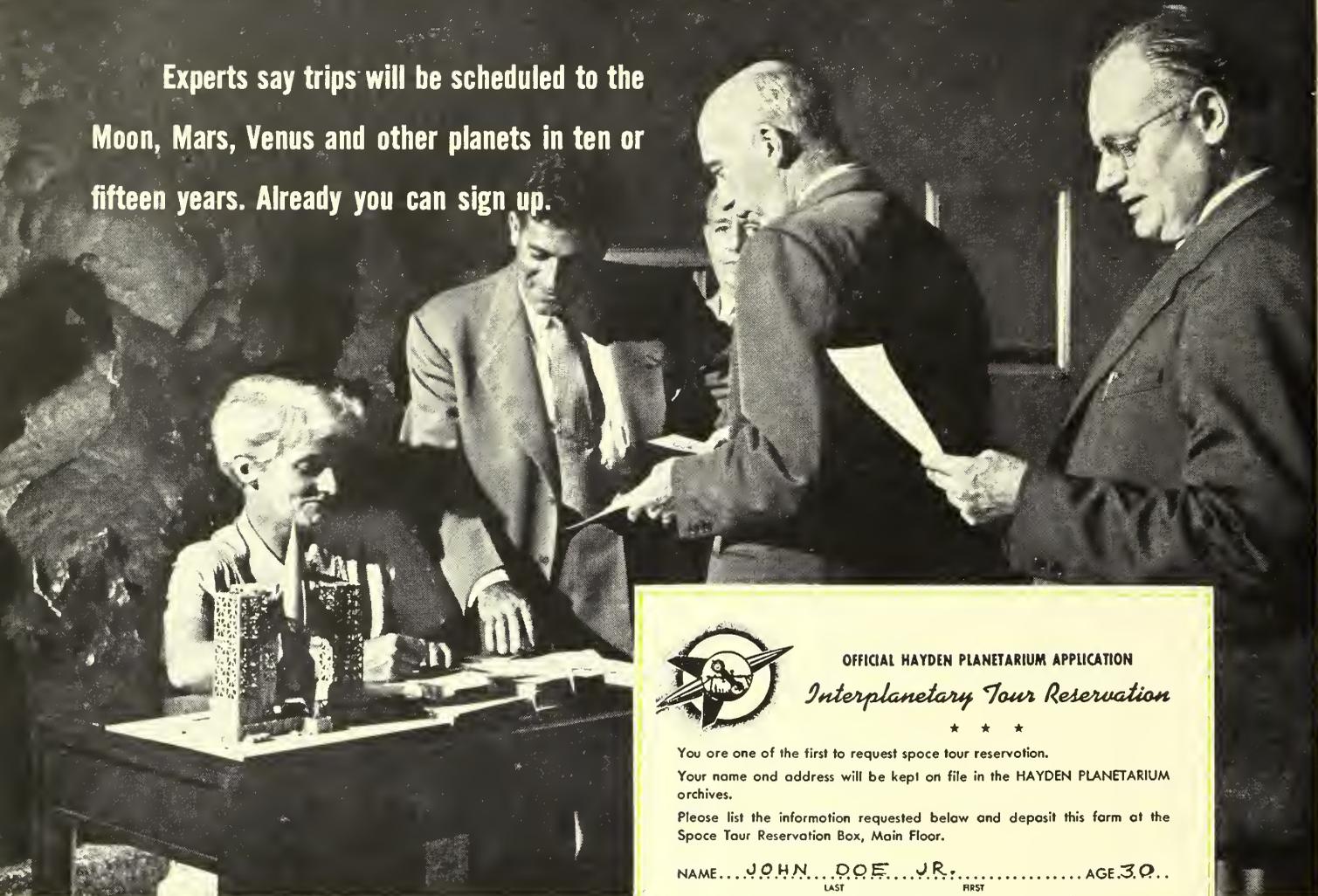
Let us consider a few out of the hundreds of communist fronts and enterprises with which Hollywood "big names" have been affiliated in recent years, discussing them briefly in the following order: (1) Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace; (2) Voice of Freedom Committee; (3) a *Variety* advertisement attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities; (4) the Brief *Annici Curiae* submitted to the Supreme Court; (5) Progressive Citizens of America; and (6) Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

(1) In March, 1949, when the "cold war" was full upon us, the communists staged what they called "The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Among the sponsors of this affair, as plainly labelled subversive as anything could have been, were at least forty-three Hollywoodites, twenty-three of whom have been identified as members of the communist party in the 1951 Congressional hearings. All of the remaining twenty have records of collaboration with communist enterprises, *and are still in good standing in Hollywood.*

Among those whose names were listed as sponsors of the malodorous Waldorf-Astoria gathering were the names of the 1951 top winners of the "Oscars" of (*Continued on page 49*)

# PICK YOUR VACATION PLANET

Experts say trips will be scheduled to the Moon, Mars, Venus and other planets in ten or fifteen years. Already you can sign up.



By **ALTON L. BLAKESLEE**  
and **JOHN FREUND**



OFFICIAL HAYDEN PLANETARIUM APPLICATION

## Interplanetary Tour Reservation

★ ★ ★

You are one of the first to request space tour reservation.

Your name and address will be kept on file in the HAYDEN PLANETARIUM archives.

Please list the information requested below and deposit this form at the Space Tour Reservation Box, Main Floor.

NAME... JOHN DOE JR. ... AGE 30 ..  
LAST FIRST

ADDRESS... CHICAGO ILL. ... CITY: U.S.A. ...

Check tour desired:  Moon  Mars  Jupiter  Saturn

**At the Hayden Planetarium in New York City you can now apply for a reservation for one of the first space trips.**

**A**RE YOU spending your vacation at mountain or seashore, Mexico or the Grand Canyon? Or just staying home? For shame. In fact, fie upon you and your humdrum ways.

Young Billy Woodburn of La Cygne, Kans., is of the bold new mind—he's going to the Moon.

Billy has his official reservation from the Hayden Planetarium in New York, and is just waiting for the call to step aboard a rocket ship whooshing into Space. Only nine years old, he was one of the first to sign up for tours of the Moon, Mars, Venus, Saturn, or a casual ramble in Space. Twelve thousand American men, women and children have their reservations, plus some curious Englishmen, a happy Dane, and two Chinese now living in South Africa.

They aren't all ticketed just for inter-planetary pleasure. Some have business deals cooking. Trapping rights for fur-bearing animals on Venus have been asked for by a New York broker. Steve Foytich in Honolulu sent a quick

cable to reserve the inside track on selling used cars to unwary Martians who may not know a clunk from a 1950 convertible. An Ohio boy wants the soft drink concession on Mars. Otherwise the inter-planetary financial opportunities are wide open for capitalists with foresight.

If this all sounds a bit out of this world, you're exactly right. But read on; you're not out of your mind.

It started when the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History staged a show of what it would be like to go on tours of our neighboring planets. As a gag to publicize the coming day of penetrating the frontier of Space, the Planetarium began accepting reservations for the first trips. The reservations are real enough. The Planetarium put them on file, to be turned over to the first commercial Space ship line that starts scheduled flights.

It even printed a rough time-table, for a rocket ship zinging along at about 25,000 miles an hour. It puts you on the Moon in 9½ hours, on Mars in 75 days, on Jupiter



**This blending** of fact and fancy shows an artist's conception of the moon, but the space man is wearing a U. S. Army outfit, and the rocket is a WAC Corporal.

in a longish 666 days. When do we go? Maybe in 1975, maybe later, say the experts.

Frank Forrester, a meteorologist, drew the job of being Earth's first Space Travel Clerk. Forrester figured it might take an hour or so a day to sign up a few spatial Columbuses and Magellans, and went whistling to his added duty. Then the Planetarium roof fell in, smack on his desk. Visitors to the show signed up in droves. News items of the Space trip reservations brought a terrific response by mail from all over the world.

"These aren't quite what you would call usual letters," Forrester commented gravely, stuffing three Moon reservations into an envelope.

"It's about time somebody thought of going on tours through the universe," wrote a woman in Yorkshire, England.

A West Virginia doctor said please hurry along the trip to the Moon because "I'm now growing on 85."

In California, a high school student plumped for Mars,

declaring, "I'd like to get out of this world before the H-bomb blows it sky high."

"A ticket to Venus, please," said a salesman of building materials in Olive Branch, Miss. "I figure from Venus it would be easy commuting distance to the other planets, and I could contact customers for new homes fairly regularly."

"I'll study very hard and make good grades if you will promise to let me go on one of the trips," promised a Missouri boy. And another lad solemnly added that "my mother says I may go." Other youngsters advised they would send change of addresses if their families should happen to move.

In New York, one woman wrote simultaneously to Lloyd's of London for a \$50,000 insurance policy to be paid to beneficiaries if the return trip from Mars somehow went haywire. American insurance companies, she said, had turned down her application as somewhat unusual.

From Havana, a romantic Cuban wrote for reservations "for three, two female and one male, because if we should settle somewhere it is better for the company to be mixed."

Twenty-four kids of the American Community School in Paris signed up for tours of the Moon, Saturn, Mars and Jupiter, but had a question: "We would like to know if the rings on Saturn will cut us in half?"

"I am in the seventh grade and I am pretty skeptical," admitted Miss Joan Lyndall Craig of Olathe, Kans.

Joan isn't alone, naturally. But don't be too quick to hoot down the whole idea.

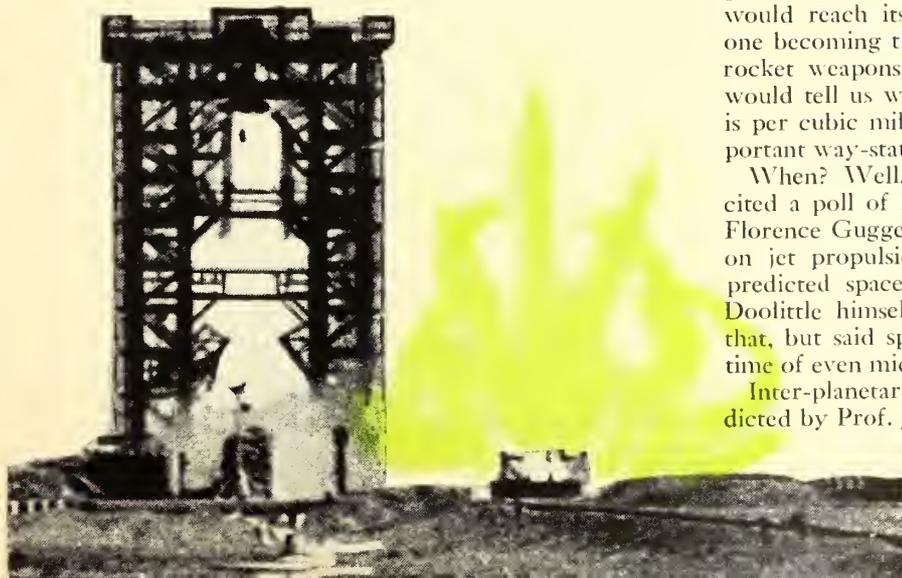
An Army rocket has zoomed to 250-mile height, where the earth's blanket of atmosphere is mighty, mighty thin. It was a two-stage affair, with a smaller WAC Corporal rocket shooting out of a modified V-2. The WAC Corporal reached a top speed of 5,000 mph.

In top secret research, the government scientists are working on hanging a man-made moon out in space, circling the Earth. This would be a rocket, kept moving in its orbit by its own speed and the Earth's gravity. At 1,200 miles out, it would go around us once every two hours. At 22,300 miles, it would circle the Earth every 24 hours.

Such a man-made moon is within reach of present engineering, say rocket experts like Willy Ley. Pilotless, it would reach its goal through step-wise rockets, the final one becoming the artificial moon. Militarily, it could guide rocket weapons to their targets by radar. Scientifically, it would tell us what space is made of, how much dust there is per cubic mile. And a big satellite could become an important way-station for space travelers.

When? Well, two years ago Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle cited a poll of leading rocket engineers by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, which supports research on jet propulsion. Twenty-five percent of the engineers predicted space flights might come in five to ten years. Doolittle himself put it "considerably farther away" than that, but said space flights may well come within the lifetime of even middle-aged Americans.

Inter-planetary missions in five to ten years were predicted by Prof. James R. Randolph, (*Continued on page 41*)



# HITLER'S MIRACLE MAN

Der Führer was almost at the end of his rope when he called on Otto Skorzeny to save him. The plot failed, but many Americans died because of it.

By **J. ALVIN KUGELMASS**

**T**his is the story of the man who caused the Allied armies to suffer the most disastrous upset of World War II. You doubtless remember that debacle. At the very moment when victory seemed nearest, the Allied lines were infiltrated by Nazis dressed in American uniforms and aping American mannerisms and speech. They misdirected troop traffic, spied out the locations of ammunition dumps, spread insidious lies. The resulting pandemonium, coupled with a sudden German drive, was almost sufficient to postpone victory by a year.

The man who stage-managed that monstrous masquerade was Lieutenant Colonel Otto Skorzeny, Chief of Sabotage of the Nazi Intelligence Service, the same man who arranged the rescue of Mussolini and kidnapped Hungary's Admiral Horthy.

I got his story in the only way it could be got . . . from Skorzeny himself.

. . . The time was about a year ago, the place, Paris. A reporter for *The Stars and Stripes*, I was sitting in a sunlit sidewalk cafe with a good friend — (a French newspaperman) — when he set down his pernod glass and tapped me on the knee.

"Would you," he said, "like a good story?"

I shrugged. Would a duck like water? "Why don't you keep it for yourself?" I asked.

"Because the party concerned will not give it to me. He wants his story told to the American public."

"Yeah? Who is he?"

"Otto Skorzeny."

"Skorzeny!" I stared at him incredulously. "B-but he's—"

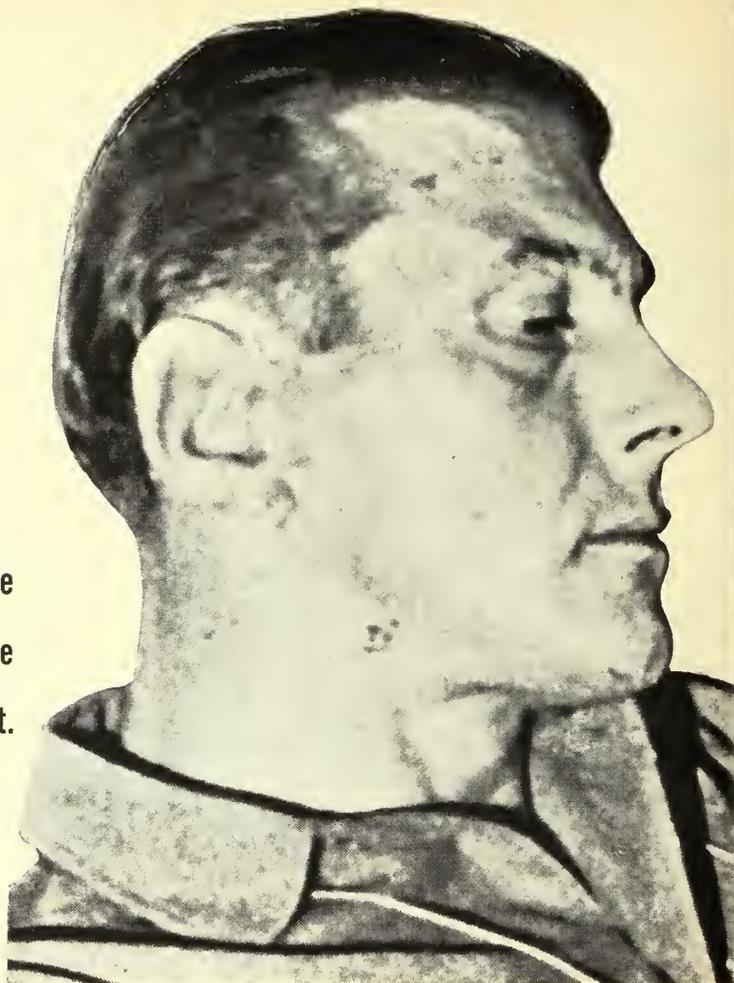
"He is here in Paris," said my friend. "May I assume that you would like to talk to him?"

"Good gosh, yes, but—"

"Very well," he said. "Meet us here at seven tonight." And smiling blandly, he arose, bowed, and walked away.

I looked after him, dazed.

There wasn't a newsmen in Europe who didn't dream of finding Skorzeny. In the press centers of the continent, Hitler was given up for dead by 1946. But few correspondents would concede that Skorzeny was. The wily and wicked



Lt. Col. Otto Skorzeny, former Nazi Chief of Sabotage.

## PREPARING TO SEIZE IL DUCE THE PARACHUTISTS



Another Skorzeny last-ditch operation was the liberation of Mussolini.

Herr Colonel was a much tougher nut than the Führer. His entire history testified to the fact.

On September 8, 1947, Skorzeny had been found innocent by a court-martial of high crimes against humanity. But he was still wanted by four nations for escaping prison while awaiting trial before a de-nazification court. He had made that jail break from Darmstadt, Germany, on July 28, 1948. Since then, various reports had sprung up about him.

One rumor was that he was plotting with Martin Borman in Argentina. Another story had it that he was the key figure in a gang of international smugglers. Still another tale had it that he was in Italy working with the notorious



**Skorzeny** reported at the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin. Hitler greeted him, then told how he'd utterly smash the Americans.



**The order** went out to strip the uniforms from all American prisoners within a radius of five hundred miles of Berlin.



**Then a hundred** American soldiers were transported to a specially constructed prison camp in a remote corner of Germany.



**There** they were studied, to their slightest gestures, and vocal expressions, by a specially trained group of Skorzeny's experts.



**Less than** two weeks later Hitler saw the results. He was so pleased with their performance he literally danced with delight.



**In the** vanguard of the German advance of December, 1944, were Skorzeny's masqueraders. They moved up into the lines.

**GRABBED A CABLE STATION. PRETENDING TO BE ITALIANS, THEY MADE THE PARTISANS PRODUCE MUSSOLINI.**



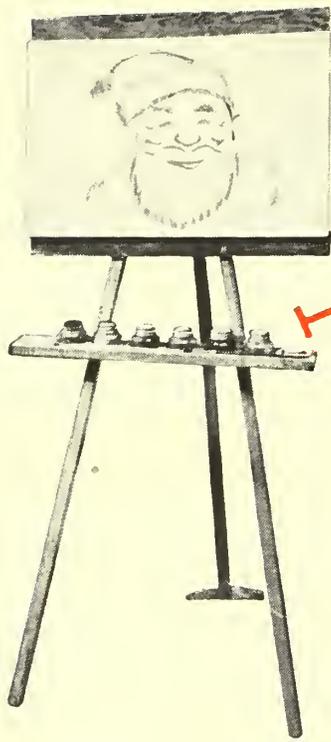
from Italians. Here Germans have landed on Gran Sasso Mountain.

narcotics king Lucky Luciano, deported from the U. S. It seemed impossible that he could be in Paris—but he was. And he gave small indication of being in hiding or of fearing arrest. Why he wasn't, I don't know. The reader will have to draw his own conclusions. I can only say that I had three long talks with Skorzeny. And all took place at swank sidewalk cafés in full view of blue-caped, strolling gendarmes.

Skorzeny is a huge man, so tall that he seemed still to be standing as he sat opposite me. His English was very good with the kind of British accent common among upper-class Germans. He constantly fingered a long scar on his left cheek, and interspersed his talk (Continued on page 43)



**Mussolini** surrounded by the Nazis who snatched him from the Italians. Skorzeny still has the diamond watch Il Duce gave him.



For youngsters with art tendencies, the easel shown above is ideal and very easy to make. The legs are made from lumber stock  $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 48''$  long. The drawing board is made of plywood. A butt hinge is placed on the back leg so that the easel can be folded up and put in a corner when not in use. The easel may be painted or stained as desired.



## Christmas Toys

YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF

You can get more fun out of toys than the children do, if you make them yourself. You'll save money too.

By **ROBERT SCHARFF**

**W**ITH CHRISTMAS only a few weeks away, most parents have a problem of toys for their children. If you are one of these parents, have you ever considered making the toys yourself? They are simple to make and besides being attractive to the youngsters, can be made, for the most part, from scrap lumber.

All the toys shown with this article can be made with a few simple hand tools. Power tools, of course, will speed the work but are not necessary. If you have a crosscut and a coping saw, a block plane, hammer, screw driver, wood file, chisel, a square, a brace and bit with a sturdy vise thrown in—then roll up your sleeves and begin.

Soft wood without knots, such as white pine and basswood, are best for toymaking. For many purposes, wall-board or Masonite is just as serviceable as wood and much cheaper. Plywood,

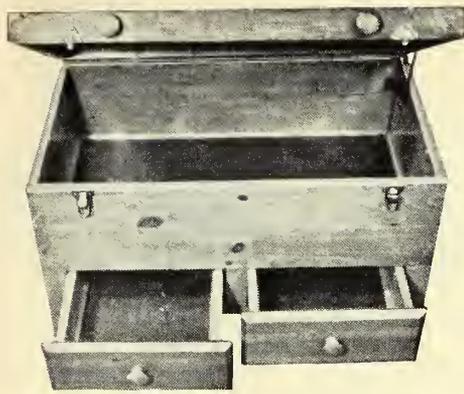
excellent for larger projects, is available in various thicknesses and has an attractive grain that lends itself to an oil varnish or oil stain. It may be a little harder to saw than a single thickness of soft wood of equal size, but it is much stronger and does not readily split or break.

The directions for making the toys shown on these pages are presented in the simplest manner so that the beginner as well as the experienced craftsman will find them instructive and helpful. Specific dimensions are given when required, but all possible leeway is left in matters of size, decoration and adaptability of materials and tools available in your workshop.

The easiest method to enlarge the size of a design illustrated here is by the square or graph method. To print the squares directly on drawings of this size would be more confusing than helpful,

so the following procedure is suggested. First, trace the outline of the photo design through thin paper, and square this off into quarter-inch squares. On another sheet of paper that is larger and heavier, draw the same number of squares but enlarge by any unit of measurement you require, for instance, one-inch squares or one-and-a-half-inch squares. By using this method, a design may be transferred from a one-inch area to a one-foot area without any difficulty.

Cut out the enlargement, lay it on the wood and draw around it. The pencil marks should be kept light as possible to facilitate cleaning for finishes. When setting the pattern on the wood, place the design as near to the corner as possible in order to save material and with the grain running the long way of the design. After copying the pattern, drill all holes required before sawing. This



The simple toy chest will appeal to all parents with young children. The overall dimensions for the one above are 32" long, 18" wide, and 18" high, but these may be varied to suit your needs. The two drawers in the bottom may be omitted if desired. All items are cut from 3/4" plywood and held together by means of angle brackets and screws. To complete, the entire chest may be painted or stained. Ornamental brass or wrought iron hardware will add much to the attractiveness of the finished chest.

will help to prevent breakage of small parts.

In drilling, turn the wood over as soon as the tip of the bit breaks through and drill back from that side to prevent surface splits underneath. To make an inside cut, drill a small hole within the area to be removed. Slip the blade of a coping saw through this hole, refasten in the frame and saw. When sawing is completed, remove the blade from the frame again and withdraw it from the cut.

After cutting out the toy, smooth it well with medium sandpaper, then sand with a finer paper and then finish with

the finest sandpaper available. Finally, dust it carefully.

Toys may be finished with various colors of enamel. A coat of enamel undercoater should be applied first to fill the pores of the wood. Subsequent coats of enamel will permit the color still to be evident when the toy has been relegated to a younger child. Play safe and use toy paint which is non-poisonous in its composition and especially made for this purpose. Such paints are made by most of the large paint firms.

When there are several spaces to be enameled with different colors, transfer the lines marking out these spaces to the smoothed wood and give each space a coat of enamel in the required color. It is, of course, impossible to apply paint of one color to a space adjoining a space just coated with enamel of another color. When the first coat of enamel is hard, smooth the entire surface of the object with 3/0 sandpaper and then dust carefully. The quick-drying enamels greatly shorten the time that must be allowed before the second color can be applied. When the second coat of enamel is dry, transfer to the wood any marks or lines that may be needed to complete the design. Always place enamel articles where no lint can settle on them while the enamel is drying.

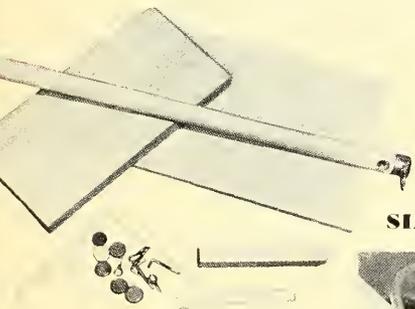
Oil stains are quick finishes to apply and are obtainable in many soft tones. They may be rubbed dry within a few minutes after application and waxed if so desired. Varnish stains, already mixed, are adequate for a high gloss.

At least three brushes should be within reach while you are painting; a very small one for fine lines and decorative detail, another about half-an-inch wide; and a third brush about one-and-a-half inches wide for (Continued on page 46)

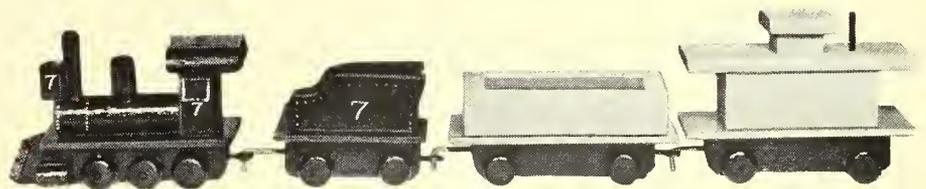


A big favorite with any girl is a real-life bed for her doll. As shown above, the bed is 20" long, 10" wide and 9" high at the headboard. The low end is 7" high. It was made of 1/2" plywood with the mattress base of hardboard. Corners are braced underneath by corner blocks or metal angles. Your wife can dress it up by making a mattress, pillow and blanket.

The sturdy little prancer shown above is made from 3/4" plywood. The overall dimensions are 26" long, 9" wide and 21" high at the head. The pattern can be made by copying from the photo as described in the text. The parts are cut by either power jigsaw or a hand coping saw. Parts are held together with glue and screws. After assembly, the hobby horse can be painted with enamel. Use bright, vivid colors, which while they may contrast sharply with each other, nevertheless form a harmonious combination.



Train parts can be made from odds and ends around the house. For instance, wheels are made from checkers, engine boiler from a broom stick, axles and funnels from dowels. The remaining items are made from wood scraps, glue, a few hooks and eyes, some 1 1/2" brads, and a little paint. They can be made with the simplest of hand tools.



Any small boy will go for a train like this and any boy's father can make one.

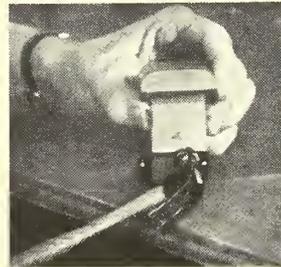
**SIMPLE TOOLS AND ODDS AND ENDS ARE ALL YOU NEED FOR TRAIN-MAKING**



The base of the engine, like most of the wood parts, can be cut with a coping saw or power jigsaw. The engine and cars are 5" long while the coal tender is 3 1/2".



Checker wheels and car bases are drilled to take a 1/8" dowel stick axle. Axles are fastened to the wheels with glue. A little oil will make the wheels turn freely.



All parts are fastened to their bases with glue and brads. Care should be taken to be sure that they are correctly spaced before nailing. Glue is applied first.

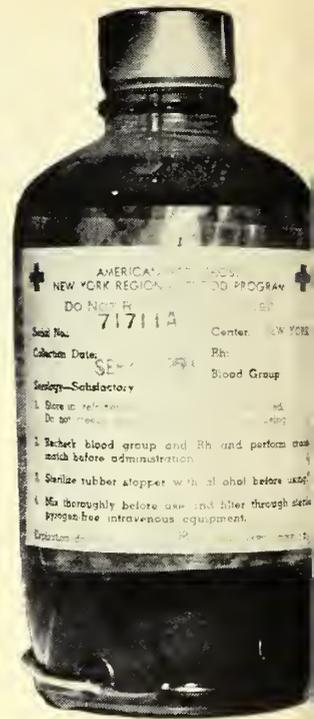


After assembling, all parts should be brightly painted with enamel. To add a final touch, windows, doors, etc., can be painted with fine brush.

# CRISIS IN BLOOD

Suspicion, apathy and misunderstanding have brought blood collection to an absurd crisis. Here are the facts that are too little known.

By ERIC NORTHRUP



**L**AST SEPTEMBER 10, in one of his final official acts as Secretary of Defense, George C. Marshall went on the national airwaves and told the American people that the reserve supply of blood plasma for Korea was exhausted. Not low. Not below quota. Exhausted.

General of the Army Omar Bradley joined his boss, adding further details of the collapse of blood collection from civilian volunteers to meet the needs of an American combat force fighting the Chinese communists.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East, appeared on the program by proxy with a written statement pleading for more blood for Korea.

This last-ditch appeal for blood by the top men in our military command made about the third page of most of the next day's major newspapers, back inside, after the morning's murders, rob-

beries and political and international arguments.

General Marshall gave figures showing that by last July, blood donations for the military had dropped off to nearly a tenth of the need. General Bradley added that Defense is going to count, for half its total blood needs next year, on blood it will tap from the veins of our soldiers and sailors themselves. His figures plainly showed that it will be impossible to get even the remaining half of military blood needs from civilian sources, if summer donation-trends continued.

The biggest news of all on the blood front went unannounced, namely that the ample supply of blood that our 70,000-odd wounded in Korea enjoyed up until last June (supply which helped raise front line survival of the wounded to eight times what it was in WW I) had in itself been a fool's paradise.

From June 1950 to June 1951 there was ample blood and plasma in Korea because we sent over everything in sight for this one operation. During the precarious year 1950-51 not a drop of blood or plasma went toward a national reserve for civil defense at home, and no military blood reserve for possible actions other than Korea was built up. We got by because we were lucky. There was no fighting in Europe and no bombs fell here.

The blood donations for common causes of the entire nation just did serve Korea for one year, then nearly dried up at the source.

The military wants more than 3½ million pints of blood during the next twelve months. It has recently been getting blood at a little more than one-tenth of the rate needed. On the other hand, the capacity of the country's qualified blood donors is about 500 million pints a year. We are able to give blood 142 times faster than the military needs it and 1,157 times faster than we gave it during July.

It is hard to pick holes in the "get tough" attitude expressed by Robert C. Ruark, Scripps-Howard writer, in his column of September 20. If the top military leaders have to get down on their knees to plead for blood donations for Korea, said Ruark, the matter is "past appeal." It is time to draft blood, he suggested, adding that since we have long been drafting men to spill their blood afield there can be nothing wrong with the moral position of drafting others to spill their blood safely and painlessly at home. This would seem like a terrible black eye for America, but the real black eye is the situation that has led to Ruark's suggestion.

Plainly, somebody has missed the boat in getting the idea across to the nation that a bloodbank is a place to deposit blood for a need we believe will arise, before we need it. What happened in Korea is an acute crisis in blood piled on top of a milder but perpetual crisis that is always with us. As a people we nod approval of bloodbanks, but our concept of giving blood is to wait until

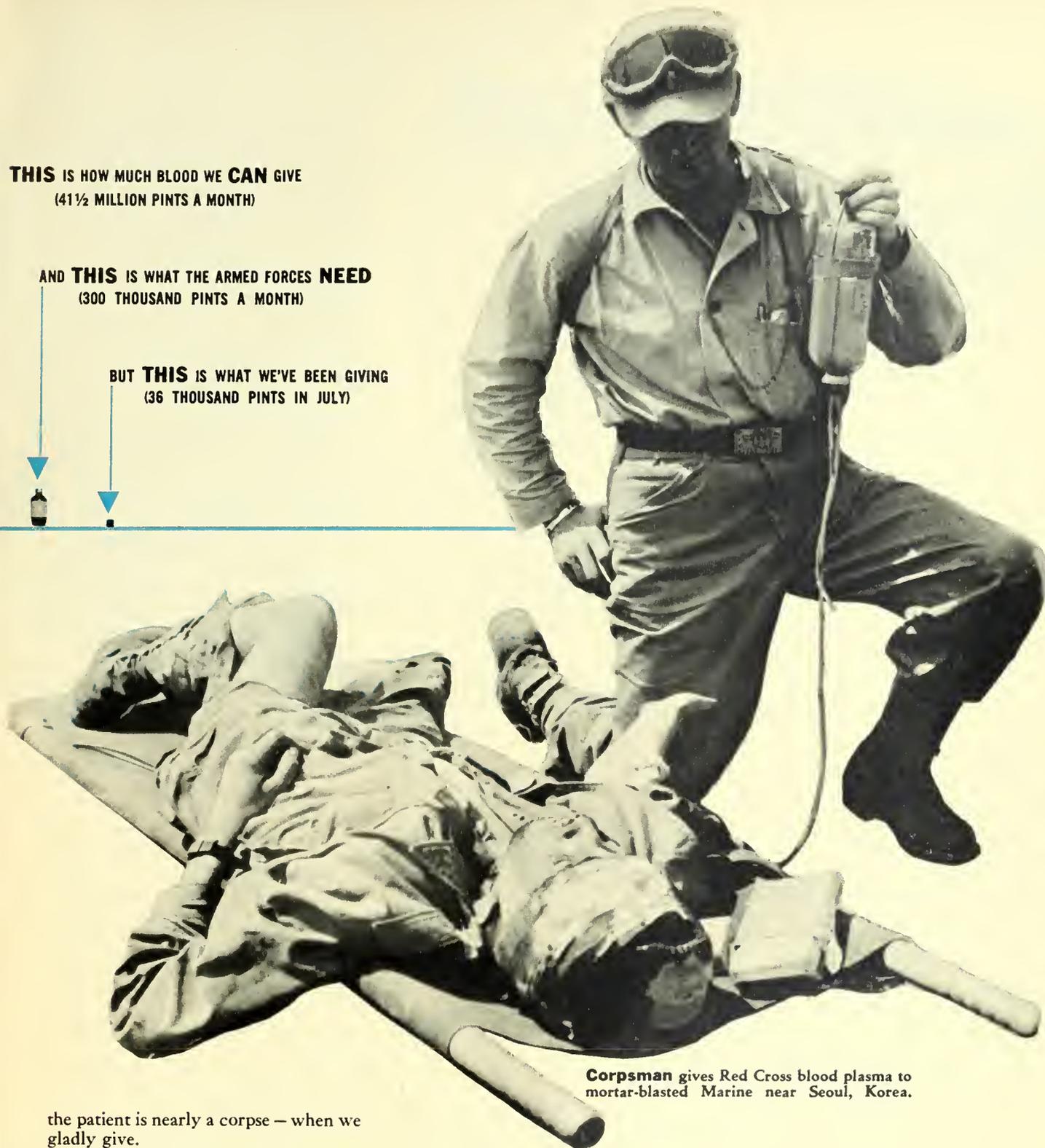
**The majority** lean on the civic-minded few, like D. C. Legionnaires Corbin (center) and O'Mara (right). O'Mara had given 38 pints when picture was taken.



**THIS IS HOW MUCH BLOOD WE CAN GIVE**  
(41½ MILLION PINTS A MONTH)

**AND THIS IS WHAT THE ARMED FORCES NEED**  
(300 THOUSAND PINTS A MONTH)

**BUT THIS IS WHAT WE'VE BEEN GIVING**  
(36 THOUSAND PINTS IN JULY)



**Corpsman gives Red Cross blood plasma to mortar-blasted Marine near Seoul, Korea.**

the patient is nearly a corpse — when we gladly give.

That puts our donations in the horse-and-buggy days of blood medicine. We want the emergency to be right here before we bare our arm. We have been in this habit for a long time and nobody knows what disaster it will finally lead us to.

As the Korean folly plainly shows, we now want bigger and bigger emergencies before we will give blood. What happened in Korea was that a combat army in the field ceased to be a big enough emergency. The summer truce talks at Kaesong turned off the

spigot of blood here at home. Our men remained in the front lines and kept fighting all summer. But the brass was talking peace at Kaesong and the flow of blood from home immediately withered away to a trickle.

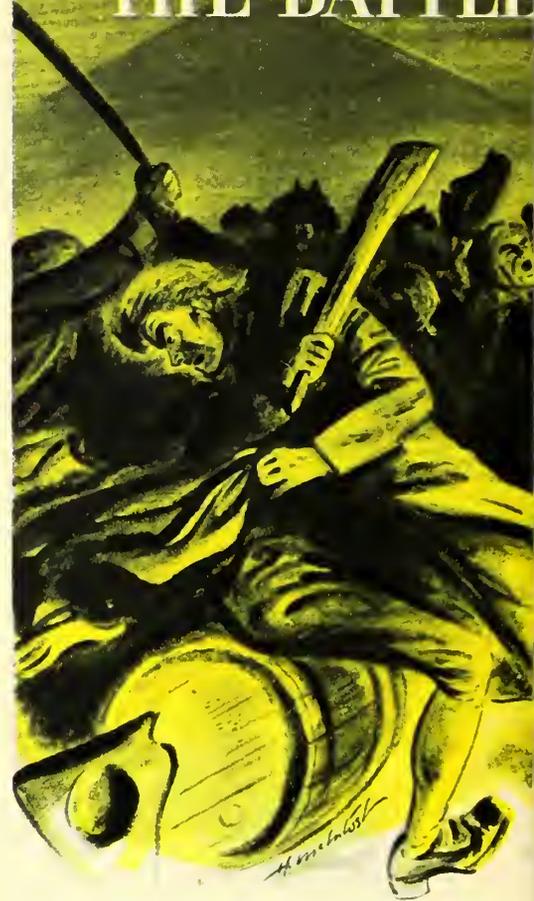
The flow had never been enough for our national need, but just enough for Korea. Even during the first year of the Korea fighting, when the going was worse and the blood supply was better, Red Cross deliveries rose and fell as our men in Korea went backward or for-

ward. With every retreat blood poured in. With every military success the blood donations waned. Sometimes the successes caused more casualties to our troops than the retreats.

None of all this is news to blood collection experts at all.

To date, voluntary bloodbanks have never been a reliable way of safeguarding a community or the nation's blood needs. Biggest users of whole blood and plasma in the nation, day in and day out, are our *(Continued on page 56)*

# THE BATTLE



The angry, club-wielding rivermen rushed the

Soon a line of hunched figures extended from the cabin to the barracks rolling barrels.

A true story about our Army in 1784, and the soldiers who decided that their whiskey ration was too small for half-frozen men.

By VERNON PIZER

**T**HE NIGHT of December 27th began much like any other at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1784. The setting was monotonously the same: chill wind sweeping in from the swirling Ohio River, pale moon sharply outlining the Fort's rough buildings. In their cabins scattered between the Ohio and the Fort, the rivermen quietly sought refuge from the night in a jug or a bed-mate or both according to choice and availability. Of the garrison within Fort Pitt, no one, not even a lone sentry, was out in the chill air.

The center of life in the Fort was the drafty, barn-like barracks. Now, some of the soldiers lay on pallets on the floor seeking warmth from the odd bits of uniform and equipment they had burrowed under. Many of the recumbent forms snored lustily, sleeping off the high-proof spirits they had dug up for Christmas. A handful of soldiers clustered in a semi-circle around the roaring fire at one end of the room. As usual they commiserated with one another.

One of the group took no part in the conversation. He listened intently and several times seemed on the point of saying something. Finally, after one of his companions offered a bitter complaint against the diminutive size of the

whiskey ration, he cleared his throat and spoke.

"They's a way to git likker, all you kin drink, if you ain't skeered to try it."

The words were a bombshell. It took the men a moment to realize the significance of the statement. "Speak up, Flanagan," one of the men ordered. "Ain't nothin' kin skeer me away from likker. I'd take on the' divil hisself fer a good swig."

Flanagan cleared his throat again. "It's here, right here in Fort Pitt. They's a tremenjus supply o' likker right here among all them damn stores we bin supposed to guard."

There was an astonished silence, then an outburst of angrily disputing voices.

"Yore plumb crazy, Flanagan. We all seen what's in them shacks; ain't nothin' t'drink in nary a one o' them."

"You tryin' to fun with us?" one of the men asked menacingly.

"Hold on, there," Flanagan warned. "I tell you they's likker here. More than we kin drink. It's bin sittin' gettin' sweeter by the day in barr'ls in that little shack across from the lieutenant's cabin. Why you reckon he keeps it locked an' don't let no one else go inside?"

It seemed incredible. Yet, nothing about the Army was really incredible

to the soldier of 1784. The Army was at low ebb. Congress, anxious to prevent the formation of a powerful military clique, had recently cut the Army to a total of 80 officers and men—25 guarding stores at Fort Pitt and 55 with similar duties at West Point. Congress insured against this puny Army developing delusions of grandeur by holding the purse-strings in a rigid grip. The ration allowance for each man was eleven cents a day, paid to a civilian contractor, since the Army had no Quartermaster. When it came to money the contractor was as inflexible as Congress. Grudgingly and regretfully, he allowed his wagon to make a scanty, weekly delivery of bread, whiskey, soap, salt, flour, and meat. Occasionally the soldiers at Fort Pitt were able to supplement their diet with catfish caught in the Ohio. When eye and trigger-finger were steady and Mother Nature provident, to this were added deer and turkeys bagged in the nearby woods with powder selected from the Government's deteriorating stores at the Fort. Congress gave the vise another turn by paying each private a niggardly 26 cents in "hard money" for a full month's work. The soldiers tried conscientiously

# THE ARMY LOST



soldiers, who fought back instinctively though unsteadily.

to give Congress no more than it paid for.

For these reasons the men could believe Flanagan. They could believe that the Government would tease them with a miserly whiskey ration while it kept barrels of liquor right under their noses.

"How come you never told us about this likker before now?" a soldier asked thoughtfully.

Flanagan looked sheepish as he answered. "Truth is, boys, I knowed where the lootenant kept the key. I used to help meself to a little swaller now and then when the lootenant wasn't around. He couldn't miss what one man did away with but if we all done the same he'd shore know it."

This intelligence was greeted with an angry reception.

"How come you tell us now?" the soldier persisted.

"The lootenant done changed the lock an' he keeps the key in a diff'runt place. I looked ev'rywhere but I can't find it. If I ain't gonna be able to take a friendly sip ev'ry now an' agin they's no reason why we can't all have us a big party just this one time. The lootenant's asleep already an' by the time tomorrer comes we'll have our bellies

full an' he'll have himself a busted lock."

The circle of faces relaxed into admiring smiles and several of the men licked their lips in pleasant anticipation. Some of the soldiers left the group to awaken their comrades. The news roused them more quickly than any bugler ever had. Quietly, the men left the barracks and made for the cabin. Flanagan took charge by tacit consent.

He dispatched one group to the lieutenant's quarters nearby with orders to whistle a warning in event of danger from that source. Then Flanagan slipped off his tattered coat and wrapped one sleeve around the lock. Turning to one of the soldiers, Flanagan directed him to hit the covered padlock a smart lick with a stout pole which lay at their feet. "An' keep that club away from me hand," Flanagan hissed.

On the second blow the lock snapped open with a muted rasp. As silently as possible the men crowded into the small cabin and began rolling barrels out into the moonlight. Each time a barrel emerged a soldier detached himself from the group and began rolling it away to the barracks. Soon a line of hunched figures were strung out propelling barrels which gurgled a tantalizing tune with each revolution. The men watching the lieutenant's quarters hurried to join their comrades and help them ease the casks into the barracks. It was short work to start the barrels flowing.

Flanagan was the hero of the hour. Perched on a barrel, cup of whiskey in his hand, he lapped up the liquor and the praise with impartial relish. The cold, the penny-pinching Congress, even the hated contractor were forgotten in the alcoholic camaraderie which cloaked the men. Finally, even the need for caution was forgotten as the men raised their voices in raucous and bawdy song. Flanagan, sensible to his responsibilities as host, as it were, roared for silence.

"Shut up, you idjits. You want the lootenant to come bustin' down here an' put an end to our likker supply?"

"Let's lock the bastud up like he kept all this likker locked up," one of the soldiers suggested.

Flanagan considered the proposal and could find no fault with it. "Rogers," he ordered, "bring me five or six boards about so long (*Continued on page 45*)



The merriment mounted as the level of the liquor dropped. One soldier slumped to the floor.

# SO YOU WANT YOUR BOY IN THE CUB SCOUTS!

This is for parents of 8-to-10-year-olds who know the frustrations of finding a man to head up a Cub Scout Pack in the neighborhood.

By MYRON STEARNS

HERE'S A PICTURE you may recognize. It was given me by a Legionnaire with a small son of his own. He tells me how, each fall, in the Parent-Teachers Association connected with the school his boy attends, the matter of starting a Cub Scout Pack in the neighborhood is brought up.

"We really ought to do something about it," the chairman of the meeting agrees. "A number of parents have spoken to me about it. Will anyone here"—a glance around the room—"volunteer to act as Cubmaster and start the ball rolling? We need a man."

Then comes an uncomfortable silence. The fathers who are present study the windows of the room uneasily, or look uncomfortably at their shoes, carefully avoiding the chairman's eyes. Some of the mothers look at the fathers accusingly. Finally, in view of the lack of volunteers, the matter is "postponed."

It happens every year. Apparently nobody feels qualified for the job.

Yet, actually, it takes only an afternoon for an average, intelligent father to pick up the basic know-how of a Cubmaster, even though he can learn more by experience all his life.

If your own boys are of Cub Scout age, and do not yet belong to a good Cub Pack, both you and they are missing a lot. But before there can be a Cub Pack in your town or neighborhood it has to be started, and first of all one father, a Cubmaster, is needed. Then several Den Mothers. Perhaps the scared fathers don't realize that the Den Mothers will do most of the work, meeting with the little Cub Scouts once a week. Perhaps the fathers who "don't have time" to be Cubmaster do not realize that the Cubmaster meets with the boys only once a month. Outside of his monthly meeting with the whole howling Pack, the Cubmaster's main job is organizational and can be fitted to his own time. He oils the machinery, getting the Pack and the Den Mothers and the parents into the swing of things. This is executive work, the kind that all fathers know they can do better than any mother that ever lived. Yet it is



usually easier to enlist several Den Mothers than it is to get one Cubmaster from a neighborhood pool of parents. Probably Dads just don't realize that Cubmastering is the kind of leadership that any good man is a whiz at, and doesn't call for a teachers college graduate or a playground director.

Cubmastering, as few fathers seem to know, is by no means the specialized job that Scoutmastering is.

Scouting is for the older boys of the universal gang age, under an adult male leader who is supposedly familiar with woodcraft, camp lore, knots, following a trail and building a fire; who knows a birch from an alder, a muskrat track from a bunny-print.

But Cub Scouting is done right around home, for the littler fellows eight, nine and ten years old. It is designed to bring the boys, with their parents' help, closer to their own fathers and mothers. In many respects the Cubmaster is less of a gang leader and more of an executive than a Scoutmaster is. Not only do the Den Mothers share the Cub work, but each Cub Scout's Dad has a job to do in furthering the achievements of his own little Cub Scout.

"Why, I'll bet you don't even know," one Cub-Dad told me with dead-pan scorn, "what a Dodge-spring is." He shook his head sorrowfully. "No? Well it's what you get out of the way of bears with. But then, you probably don't know much about boys, anyway."

I had to admit that I'd never heard of the spring thing. Happens I don't meet many bears nowadays. And although I do have an eight-year-old son,

he lives in a thinly-settled county where there are as yet no Cub Packs at all. Seems a "Dodge-spring" is a sudden jump from wherever you are standing, or walking, in any direction at all. Not a bad thing for any eight-year-old, who of course has to be on the lookout for bears and other likely wild animals at all times, to know. Incidentally, it's excellent muscle training. And it happens to be one of the "achievements" on the road from "Bobcat," which is at the very beginning of the Cub trail, to full-fledged "Wolf."

It is by such achievements that the Cub Scout program brings parents closer and closer to their young sons. Step by step, usually with intense interest, the Cub Scout progresses along the ladder that has been set for him to climb, from incoming Bobcat to first-year Wolf, to second-year Bear, and to third-year Lion at the top of the climb. And at each step his parents, and preferably his Dad (not the Cubmaster), must pass on his proficiency and certify to his accomplishment.

"Play catch with someone at a distance of at least 35 feet," the Wolf Cub Scout Book says, "until you can throw and catch reasonably well." And it is preferably Dad



who has to watch and decide when "reasonably well" has been achieved. No great hardship and a swell way of pulling Dad and Junior together!

All the Cub Scout achievements are the not-too-difficult, common-sense things. How to care for a jackknife and use it properly is one. Ever think of whittling for a few minutes with your



**When they ask you to be Cubmaster, you think of yourself as a gang leader (left)—but the Cubmaster's job is chiefly organizing the parents, committees, and Den Mothers (above).**

son, and show him how to make a door-stop, or a letter-opener, or perhaps a willow whistle? How to whittle *away* from himself for safety, and how to sharpen the knife properly?

Making something that *goes*, like a waterwheel in a small brook, or a soap-box wagon on a city street, is another achievement. Dad has to pass on its accomplishment; he may, and probably will, be asked to assist in the planning for it. Making a collection—of stamps, stones, shells, leaves, pennies of different years—is another. Not too painful. Are you totally uninterested in collections of any kind?

Making and flying a kite is another achievement. More difficult things come later, like making a reflector oven to

use with an open fire, for roasting potatoes, say, or cooking outdoor biscuits. In all these things Dad gets his chance to take a hand, to become more intimate with his youngster and share his point of view. Boxing, tennis, reading, learning to take care of a bicycle properly, keeping a scrapbook, planning and taking a walk with the family, are all "achievements" that help a Cub Scout climb up his ladder, with his Dad and Mom's assistance.

In one home a visiting parent was amazed to see Tommy, after bursting into the house and throwing his coat on the floor, boy-fashion, come back voluntarily, pick it up, and hang it carefully away. Inquiring, the visitor learned it was a Cub Scout "achievement" that was at last beginning to break Tommy, painlessly, of always leaving his things around.

I've talked with a lot of Cub Scout parents, mothers and fathers both, without yet finding a single one who didn't think that Cub Scouting had brought them into closer relationship, more intimacy, better understanding with their sons.

Boys playing and working together is also a regular part of the Cub Scout program, although quite different from the regular "achievement" steps.

Each Pack of thirty or more boys—is there is no fixed number—is divided into Dens of about eight boys each. Once a week these Dens get together during the winter—or all the year around if the parents want it that way—for a program of play and practice at the home of one of them, whose mother has volunteered for the "Den Mother" job. Quite a chore, to be sure, but according to all the Den Mothers I've talked with, well worth while.

"It ties you down a good deal," one Den Mother told me. "Once a week may not seem like much, but unless you

have a second Den Mother to share it with you, it means *every* week. Still," she went on at once, "I wouldn't have missed it for the world. Why? Lots of reasons. You learn a lot more about boys from having them playing and working things out with your own sons, for one thing—and you learn a lot more about your own boys too. You appreciate their good qualities more, and have a chance to see their faults more clearly, and it makes you feel proud and helpful and necessary. A crowd of little boys can be awfully trying, but they're enough fun to more than make up for it."

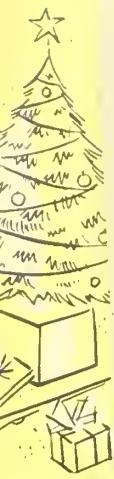
While a Scoutmaster is with his boys a lot of the time, a Cubmaster usually sees them only about once a month, at the Pack Meeting when the different Dens of the Pack get together. His work is largely with the parents, making sure of their help and understanding and enthusiasm for the Cub program.

A good deal of emphasis, in the most successful Dens, is put on the Pack Meetings, with boys spending a lot of time practicing their part of the proceedings. It has to be good fun.

The monthly get-together, with Cub Scouts putting on a show for the other Dens and their parents, is usually held in some place like the Community House, or perhaps the school gym. The theme may be something like "Cubbing Around the World," with each Den representing a different country. The Den representing Spain may stage a bull-fight, with wonderful two-boy bulls, that have been practicing under a blanket in the cellar for weeks. A Den representing Holland does a clog-dance with wooden shoes. Fathers not in on this Den's preparations wonder where in the world those boys ever dug up so many wooden shoes to do a slam-bang dance with. For Scotland another Den makes imitation paper bag-pipes, and sounds off with an infernal skirling that brings down (*Continued on page 62*)



**It is usually easier to get Den Mothers, who do most of the work with the boys, than to get that very necessary Dad as Cubmaster.**



REMINGTON HAND TRAP



Here's a gift that will make it possible for someone in your family — or the whole family — to get some solid pleasure out of that shotgun you have in your house. It's Remington's Automatic Hand Trap, and at \$3.95 it is undoubtedly the biggest sports buy you can make. With it, anyone can throw out clay pigeons and a range of 50 yards is easy. Since it is so compact and easy to work, it makes clay target shooting practicable for everyone. And for the hunter who wants to get his shooting eye in shape, it's a must. A product of Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., the Automatic Hand Trap can be found in virtually every sporting goods and hardware store.

ARMSTRONG DUAL RANGE RECEIVER SIGHT



If that man has a rifle, here's a gift that will certainly delight him. It is the latest thing in sights, and it is designed for all Mauser rifles; Winchester Models 70 and 54; and Remington Models 721 and 722. Although it has several improvements over conventional sights, its outstanding feature is the manner in which it can be zeroed in for two different ranges — say 100 yards and 300 yards. Either of those ranges can be selected instantly in the field by merely moving an elevation bar in the sight slide. Another unusual feature is a hidden Allen wrench in the base block which is used to make all elevation, windage and locking adjustments. There are other features, in addition to everything you get in other sights, but despite this the price is only \$10.50. Or, if you want, you can get the standard model without the dual range feature for \$8.50. Armstrong Sights are obtainable from sporting goods dealers or Firearms International Corp., 6521 Kerby Hill Road, Washington 20, D. C.

BACHE BROWN SPINNING REEL



Thousands of fishermen have adopted the spinning method of angling because it permits longer casts with light lures. It also permits the angler to cover water where casting with conventional fishing equipment has been difficult or impossible. If you have a deserving fisherman on your Christmas list, this Airex Bache Brown Mastereel, selling at \$23.75 will make a sure hit. Simply designed but with every feature desired by the fisherman, it will prove an excellent investment in fishing pleasure. And if you want to go all-out, get this Airex Spinning Rod to give with the reel. The price, \$19.50. Manufacturer of the rod and reel is Airex Corporation, 5-33 48th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Better sporting good shops feature this line.

MILLION-AIR WADERS



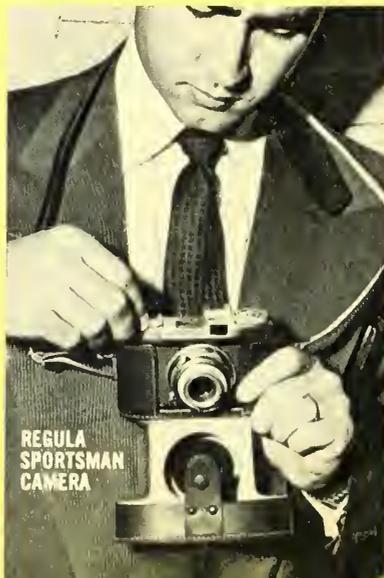
◀ Extra-heavy 20-gauge Vinylite plastic makes these new Chest Waders an attractive gift for the fisherman. Selling for \$14.95 they have several advantages. They are tough, stay flexible even at low temperatures, will last several seasons, do not become heavy or soggy in the water, and will not rot in sun or salt water. Special features of the Million-Air Waders are a split-proof crotch seam, two inside pockets for fishing gear, rust-proof suspender buttons, plastic suspenders, and seamless feet made of 30-gauge plastic. The Chest Waders come in forest green in three sizes, with a jiffy repair kit. The manufacturer is U. S. Fiber & Plastics Corporation, Stirling, N. J.

# Gifts for the OUTDOOR MAN

Kindly mention that you saw these products in The American Legion Magazine when ordering or inquiring about them.

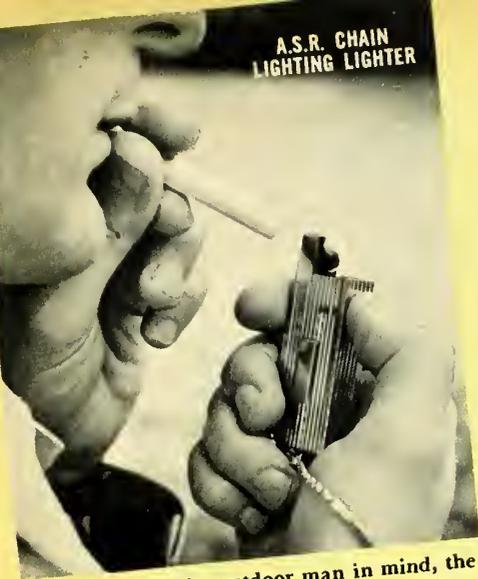
▼ For anyone who enjoys the outdoors this Regula Sportsman Camera is especially desirable. Made in the U. S. Zone of Germany, it is sturdy, compact and good looking, with everything necessary for making good pictures but without

excess frills. It uses 35 mm. film, and can take 20 or 36-exposure cartridges, black-and-white or color. It has a body release, a device to prevent double exposures, and built-in flash. However, it has other features of special interest for outdoor users. It has a unique red tell-tale indicator (corresponding to the safety of a gun) which lets you know when the camera is ready for use. It has large knobs so you can work the camera even with mittens. It also has a large viewfinder. The price of the Regula Sportsman with 2.8 lens and Compur Rapid shutter is \$67.50 including tax. With a 3.5 lens and Prontor shutter the price is \$49.95. Case is \$7.50 extra. The distributor of the Regula is Burleigh Brooks, Inc., 10 W. 46th St., New York City, and it is available in camera stores.



REGULA SPORTSMAN CAMERA

A.S.R. CHAIN LIGHTING LIGHTER



Designed with the outdoor man in mind, the new A.S.R. Ascot "Chain Lighting" Lighter has an interesting feature in a flint that will last a year or more under normal conditions of use. In addition it has a built-in wind resistant chimney and is smartly styled with a rhodium finish. The name "Chain Lighting" comes from the lighter's swivelled flexible chain, 18 inches long, which is attached to the belt loop on the trousers and may also be used as a key or knife chain. Selling for \$12.50 this latest thing in lighters is a product of the American Safety Razor Co., Brooklyn, and is available in jewelry shops.



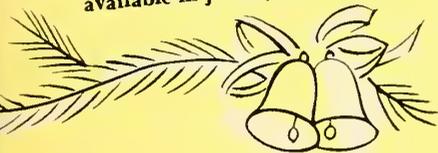
MARLIN OVER AND UNDER

Even if he has a shotgun, that scattergunner in your family will welcome this Marlin Model 90 Over and Under. This type of shotgun has been gaining rapidly in popularity for hunting, trap and skeet. This particular gun, though priced at a reasonable \$94.45, has features that make it especially desirable. Available in 12, 16 and 20 gauge, and in 26, 28 and 30-inch barrel lengths, the gun has a full pistol grip stock, large forearm, and matted top barrel. Action is hammerless and the gun cocks on opening. It is proof-tested and patterned at the plant. Available in gun shops and hardware stores, the Model 90 is a product of Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.



COLEMAN LANTERN

It would be hard to find an outdoorsman who wouldn't go for this Model 200 Coleman instant-light pressure lantern. It's new this year, with several improvements over an earlier single mantle lantern made by Coleman, and gives a light comparable to that of a 200-watt electric bulb. It holds 20 percent more fuel than the earlier model and gives up to nine hours of dependable bright white light. Besides being a must for hunters, fishermen and campers, it has obvious value as a standby emergency light. The price of the lantern itself is \$11.95, and the reflector, an optional piece of equipment, sells for \$2.75. The manufacturer is The Coleman Company, Inc., Wichita, Kansas, and you can purchase the lamp in most hardware and sporting goods stores.



IT'S DOLLARS to doughnuts there's something on these two pages that you'd like to give to a friend or get for yourself. If you find something you want to give, this feature tells you where you can buy it. If these pages show something you wish someone would buy for your Christmas, why not leave the magazine open where the home purchasing agent can't miss it?

PHOTOS BY LOU RIZZATTI



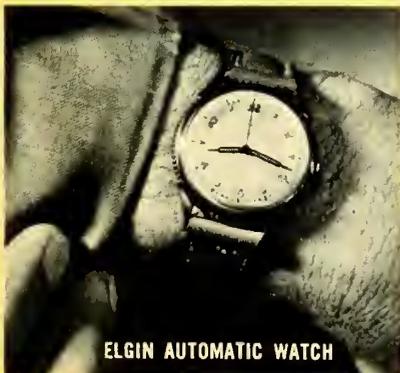
MASLAND DOUBLE-DUTY HUNTING COAT

Here, for \$17.50, is a coat that will go over big with anyone who spends much time outdoors. For hunters it is perfect since it has a washable, bloodproof, odor-resistant game bag which easily zips out of the coat and becomes a separate game carrier. But the coat isn't just for hunters. With the game bag removed it's a neat, three-button coat that is dressy enough for town and country wear. Light in weight, it is made of Masland Mountain Briar Cloth, a rugged fabric that is nearly waterproof and still "breathes." The jacket has five generous-sized pockets and the armholes are deep-pivoted for free arm action. The manufacturer is C. H. Masland & Sons, Carlisle, Pa., and the coat is widely sold.



SAFE-LOCK GUN RACK

Here is an attractive gift item that will not only protect your guns but also protect your family by keeping firearms out of the hands of those who shouldn't handle them. By means of an ingenious locking bar, rifles and shotguns can be kept safe, and pistols, ammunition, etc., can be locked in a drawer. Hand crafted of select knotty pine in a mellow honey tone, or mahogany, the Safe Lock Gun Rack measures 24 inches wide, 28 inches high and 5 3/4 inches deep. It is offered by Yield House, Box 179, North Conway, N. H., and the price is \$19.95.



ELGIN AUTOMATIC WATCH

Strictly an outdoorsman's watch is this new model Elgin automatic self-winding model which sells for \$71.50 with tax included. It has a stainless steel case, unbreakable crystal and luminous dot-and-figure dial. The strap is of gray padded calf. Since the watch has been promised in time for the Christmas market, you'll probably find it now at your local jeweler's.



# Legion Rod and Gun Club

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



THERE'S A LOT OF NEWS ABOUT THE GREAT OUTDOORS ON THIS PAGE,  
AND IF YOU WANT MORE, AN EXPERT IS READY TO ANSWER YOUR LETTERS.

In many states this is the month of the flashing whitetail; the time of the year when deer hunters get their boots oiled up and their rifles sighted in. Excepting for a few southern states, November and December are known as the D months on most hunter's calendars. Almost without exception this year conservation agencies are talking about large deer herds and exceptional hunting. From where we sit it looks like one of the best years in a long time.

It's also the half-hearted talk that with beef so high many a hunter who wouldn't be caught dead in the woods with the little woman is lugging her along this year to carry an extra license and qualify for tagging of another nice hunk of venison. So brush up on your etiquette. Deer hunting may go social yet.

There's more to this deer hunting than meets the eye, and it is a trifle more complicated than just owning the correct rifle, having the right load and being able to walk in the woods without breaking a leg.



Whether you're hunting the whitetail, the Coues in Mexico or Arizona or the western mule or blacktail, you'll want to make sure that you have boots that not only permit but encourage easy walking. The feet play a major role in hunting. The Bass boot or L. L. Bean's Shoepac are both excellent. You might also like to try C. H. Masland Company's red-wool lined hunting coat and trousers. They are warm, covered with mountain briar cloth, a material that actually sheds water, beats off the briars and is soft and comfortable besides.



And bring your glasses or binoculars. If you've got them, a flick of the wrist can save you many a weary mile of tramping. Get a well-advertised make, and try the 6 power. They have a much larger field of view than the 8. You can cover heavily forested areas with less movement, and movement is important in deer hunting: The less you move the more you see. Don't get fouled up with the "imported" glasses. Years ago the best binoculars did come

from abroad, but today American optics are as good as they come.

Scope-sighted rifles can mean the difference between a dead buck and the time-worn "I thought it was a doe," alibi. Even the 2½ power scope is useful in deer hunting.



Rifles can be as complicated as women so we're going to keep it simple and recommend the following. Keep this in mind: In deer hunting, the bullet you use should be heavy enough to stop, have sufficient shocking power to halt the animal in its tracks, but not the terrific velocity that damages and tears meat.

- 30.06 Springfield with 150 or 180 grain
- 30.06 Winchester model 70 with 150 or 180 grain
- .30 Remington with 150 or 170 grain bullet
- .32 Remington or Winchester Special with 170 grain bullet
- .35 Savage, Marlin or Remington with 150 or even 200 grain bullet

Some states specify that only a shotgun can be used. Stick to the 12 gauge with the rifled slug, or 00 buck shot.



Remember the old argument about correct deer hunting methods? Well there are three: Still hunting, Stalking, Driving. The method depends upon terrain. If it's open country, stalk; if the cover is thick and heavy, still hunting is wise; if the forests and woodlands aren't too thick, driving can be worked successfully although it is the least interesting of the methods and requires at least a dozen hunters.



A character named Pete Rickard over in Cobleskill, New York, claims he has a system that beats them all. Pete manufactures scents to help the hunter accomplish everything from training his dog to enticing the brain-heavy fox into a trap. Now he says that he has perfected a deer scent. All you do is rub it on a convenient tree, hide and, quicker than you can say whitetail, the deer comes walking in to investigate.

It has long been the habit, probably a lifesaving one, of deer hunters to wear a red cap. Now a few of the states are recommending that hunters try bright green and yellow. They say color-blind people can only distinguish these colors. Makes sense. You might give it a try. Can't do any harm and it might save your life.

All of the northern states and many western claim that ice fishing is reaching a new high with thousands of devotees becoming interested as soon as ice thickens on ponds and lakes. Sporting goods stores are beginning to carry fancy gadgets to increase the fun. Little ice fishing houses complete with heaters, thermos, and sundry other conveniences are offered. Ingenious traps and tilts (the tackle used in ice fishing) are beginning to appear on the market.



Winter isn't designed just for skiing and sledding sports and sunshine beach lizards. The deep south throws open its doors to hunters from all over the world who are interested in hunting one of the gamest little birds that flies: the bobwhite quail.

The season is a flexible one: Opening in the middle of November it runs straight through to March.

The Dixie Bird Bag is a little hunting item relatively new on the market that you might take along quail hunting. Although this bag or something like it has been used for years in the south, many upland game hunters had never seen it until C. H. Masland Company made it available for a few dollars. It has a belt that keeps the weight equalized, shell pockets on each side and a feather-light game bag in back. It makes the walking involved in quail hunting much easier and cooler.

If you enjoy pheasant shooting don't sell the many excellent game preserves short, and forget about seasons. At about four bucks a bird (and no limit on number or sex) you can shoot pheasant from the first of October to the first of March.

**IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OUTDOORS:** hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to **THE OUTDOOR EDITOR, AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.** We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

# UMT Planners Propose Training in 1952; Commander Wilson Asks for Quick Action

The National Security Training Commission, authorized under the recent law to prepare a plan of Universal Military Training, presented its plan to Congress late in October. The report must be acted upon by Congress within 45 days after reconvening in January.

As blue-printed by the Commission, the plan calls for as many as 800,000 18-year-olds to undergo six months' continuous training when the program is in full effect. However, the Commission expressed hope that legislative action would be taken promptly and that a limited National Security Training Corps of some 60,000 could be initiated by mid-summer of 1952.

The Commission appointed by President Truman is composed of James W. Wadsworth, New York, former Representative, Chairman; Dr. Karl T. Compton, Chairman of the Board of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Retired; Lieut. General Raymond S. McLain, Controller of the Army, and William L. Clayton, former Under-Secretary of State.

National Commander Donald R. Wilson of The American Legion commended the National Security Training Commission for the promptness with which it made its report to the 82nd Congress outlining a definite legislative proposal for the speedy implementation of Universal Military Training.

"The Commission's report once again emphasizes that we must have immediately some satisfactory UMT program in the interest of long-range national security," Commander Wilson said. "We have received the report and the Commission's proposed UMT legislation with deepest interest. Our national legislative and security staffs are at work making a detailed study and analysis of both the report and the proposed bill.

"The American Legion has championed a program of UMT for more than 30 years. Because of our long experience and study we are in a position to appreciate more than any other organization the complexities of the problems confronting the Commission in its efforts to produce a UMT program safeguarded by adequate civilian control.

"In our contacts with individual members of the Commission we have been impressed with and are grateful for the similarity between their and our fundamental objectives.

"The American Legion has always been interested in a UMT program which would provide adequate security for the nation and at the same time provide beneficial and necessary training for our young men. With the receipt of the Commission's plan it is now up to Congress to meet the frequently ex-

pressed demands of the American people for a satisfactory UMT program.

"The long experience of The American Legion in the study of and the battle for UMT will be made available to both the Commission and the Congress now as in the past. In the road ahead we shall summon the entire resources of our 17,500 Posts and their expanding membership for the enactment at this coming session of Congress of a UMT law which will provide real security insurance for survival of our young men."

## TWO NAMES ADDED TO LIST OF CHAMP MEMBER-GETTERS

Eight Legionnaires who had enrolled more than 500 members each for 1951 by last June 1, were introduced in a feature article of the September *American Legion Magazine*. To these eight must be added a ninth and a tenth.

Henry Von Wyl, Denver, Colorado, had 522 members to his credit on June 1. Von Wyl's name adds special distinction to the list because it establishes a single Post as having *two* of the ten

## PRESIDENT LOOKS IN ON HOME POST INSTALLATION



Members of Tirey J. Ford Post No. 21 and its Auxiliary Unit, Independence, Missouri, held a joint meeting on September 6 for the double purpose of installing officers for the 1952 term and to dedicate their new building. Joe Harbin was leading the singing, "My Wild Irish Rose," when the Post's most distinguished member and the nation's No. 1 Legionnaire, President Harry S. Truman, arrived at the home—an unexpected, surprise visit. But while there, in a short address he dedicated the new building. Garnet E. Joyner was installed as Commander, succeeding John Gillum, and Mrs. Keith Seamands was installed as President of the Unit, succeeding Mrs. Garnet E. Joyner.

top member-getters nationally. Felix Pogliano, 1951 National Vice Commander, was one of the original list of eight top signer-uppers. Pogliano and Von Wyl are both members of Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post of Denver.

The other new name to the list actually stood fourth in the nation for 1951. He is Bert Bates, of Memphis (Tennessee) Post No. 1. Legionnaire Bates, with a distinguished record of Legion service, obtained 676 members in 1951, and has secured 500 or more for several years running.

The *American Legion Magazine* would welcome a thousand corrections of this sort.

## EARLY LEAD IN MEMBERSHIP POINTS TO RECORD YEAR

The early boom in advance 1952 American Legion membership is gathering more and more momentum. It has carried The American Legion as of November 1 to an increase of more than 116,000 over the advance enrollment of a year ago on that date.

As of November 1, *The American Legion Magazine* 1952 subscription cards totaled 700,000 as compared with some 584,000 on this date in 1950. The Magazine subscription cards are the quickest indicators of membership progress because they are sent in direct by Posts. Dues and Membership transmittals reach National Headquarters through the regular Department channels.

Of the 58 American Legion Departments, 54 had exceeded on November 1 their advance enrollment records of a year ago. This is an accomplishment that has no parallel in recent years.

### Wilson Optimistic

National Commander Donald R. Wilson called on the 17,311 Posts of The American Legion to keep up the fine membership pace for 1952.

"If every Legionnaire will sign up 'Two for '52!' we can muster the largest membership in all American Legion history," he said. "It is an inspiring sight to see the daily delivery at National Headquarters of mail bags almost bursting with American Legion magazine subscription cards. The 1952 membership enthusiasm in all Departments is remarkable. Let's keep that enthusiasm going at fever pitch."

Illinois had the largest numerical advance enrollment for 1952 with 54,441. Indiana was second with 40,552.

Largest increase as of November 1 in advance enrollments was 13,798 reported by Iowa. Other increases on that date over a year ago in advance membership included Minnesota, 10,328; Tennessee, 7,361; New York, 6,053; Nebraska, 5,593; Michigan, 5,270; Missouri 4603; Kentucky 3,721; Indiana, 3,384; Illinois, 3,101; Arkansas, 2,966; Oregon, 2,472; Connecticut, 2,420; Arizona, 2,372; and New Mexico, 1,527, to mention a few.

# WHAT THE MIAMI CONVENTION DID

The 33rd annual National Convention of The American Legion was held at Greater Miami, Florida, on October 15-18. In three crowded day-long business sessions the delegates representing the 17,400 Posts adopted a series of resolutions dealing with all the major activities and interests of the Legion. These resolutions and mandates form the working chart for the year ahead. The most significant of the actions taken are summarized here:

## REHABILITATION

The Convention Rehabilitation Committee had under consideration 209 of the nearly 700 resolutions presented to the Convention. Highlights of the report adopted are:

**Opposed reduction of veteran benefits** as proposed in the Report of the Joint Committee on Economic Report; asked extension of all rights, privileges and benefits accorded veterans of WW2 to veterans of Korean Emergency, including a GI Bill of Rights for Korean vets.

Asked early separation of disabled from Armed Forces for purposes of retirement pay or treatment under VA provisions; that Separation Centers have trained personnel to advise men and women of rights under present laws, and to furnish a pamphlet with benefit provisions clearly stated; urged early assembly and return of essential records from Korean theatre to eliminate long delay in adjudicating claims; reiterated opposition to VA policy of mass reduction of force when reductions are necessary, but rather have Regional Managers have jurisdiction in reduction to permit a more intelligent dismissal of ones who can be best spared and thus permit better service to veterans.

**Claims and Rating:** Urged legislation to increase disability compensation for vets of both World Wars and Korea by at least 10 per cent; increase disability pension awards to \$75 and \$90 (present rate \$60 and \$72); increase death compensation awards to dependents; raise annual income limitation of \$1,000 and \$2,500 to \$1,800 and \$3,000 respectively, and to exclude life insurance payments and retirement annuities from computation of income.

Asked legislation to provide same basis for death pension for widows and children of veterans of WW2 and Korea as is now provided for widows and orphans of WW1 veterans.

Urged VA policy that service-connection shall be incontestable after one year, except for fraud or was clearly illegal.

Repeated the demand that VA take appropriate action for decentralization of all death claims to Regional Offices.

**Insurance:** Amendment of VA regulations sought so that reinstatement applications under USGLI and NSLI will be accepted within ten, instead of five, days after execution; asked interest rate of 3 percent be used in calculating settlement of policies involving annuities; urged amendatory legislation to restore the right of WW1 vets, who are insurable, to secure new USGLI, and of WW2 vets to secure new NSLI; asked amendment respecting liens on USGLI of service-connected vets so that principal sum shall be only the premiums due from date of lapse to date of reinstatement and conversion, without interest.

**Vocational Rehabilitation and Education:** Demanded educational opportunities for vets of present emergency similar to the benefits

granted WW2 vets under Servicemen's Re-adjustment Act of 1944 as amended.

**Armed Forces Review Boards:** Required that Legion sponsor legislation to provide for Board of Review consideration of decisions which resulted in discharge, release or retirement of any officer of Armed Forces, with physical disability, without retirement pay.

**Prisoner of War Claims:** Asked legislation to award compensation at rate of \$1.50 per day to former prisoners of war for each day they were held under below-standard conditions, payment to be made from Alien Property funds; opposed legislation that would deplete Alien Property funds prior to payment of all claims of former prisoners of war; called for appropriation necessary to review claims of former POWs so that expeditious payment be made to them and their dependents, and also to provide for study of the mental and physical effect of malnutrition and starvation suffered by POWs and interned civilians.

**Medical and Hospital:** Demanded sufficient funds to continue VA medical care at present high standard; a sufficient number of beds for all so-called nursing cases at all VA hospitals; endorsed and supported policy of VA hospital care for Korean servicemen and veterans, also asked that VA urge Department of Defense to make available to VA for veterans such beds as Department can spare in its hospitals.

Called for immediate survey by VA of future needs in order that the Government may provide for the care of those in need of hospitalization; urged establishment of research geriatric centers in different areas for study, diagnosis and treatment of vets suffering from chronic diseases; demanded same provisions for out-patient treatment

for Korean vets as afforded those of WW2; reiterated demand for appropriations necessary to provide adequate care and hospital facilities to treat mental cases among vet population; asked for salary scale and promotion opportunities in VA medical service so that this agency can compete for sufficient personnel with other medical fields.

Provided for long-range program of advocacy of (1) to enable schools to produce more doctors without sacrifice of quality; (2) expansion within existing schools of medicine to maximum capacity; (3) expansion of medical courses to four years wherever feasible; (4) creation of new medical schools by colleges and universities, and assurance that more definite aid will be given to securing of more nurses.

Reaffirmed previous stand that benefits of hospitalization now available to all veterans of all wars for non-service connected disabilities be retained; to petition Congress to enact legislation directing VA to construct sufficient number of additional hospital beds for treatment of medically indigent veterans, including those suffering from chronic diseases or disabilities, regardless of service connection, and also urged that VA and the Department of Defense renegotiate contracts for allocation of beds in Department of Defense hospitals now being reactivated, for the use of veterans.

## CHILD WELFARE

Reemphasized three major principles of (1) maintaining the integrity of the American family home; (2) utilizing and cooperating with existing sound facilities for children instead of attempting to establish competitive and duplicative resources, and (3) maintaining a whole child program designed to meet the physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual needs of children.

Adopted a strong 15-point program to combat the narcotic evil, to provide for laws limiting production, and penalties for unauthorized distribution, and to disseminate information relative to the dangers of illicit drug use. Urged State Legislatures to enact legislation patterned after laws adopted in Tennessee, West Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland controlling narcotics, and providing penalties.

Urged that Social Security benefits be extended to vets of Korean war, with wage credits to members of Armed Forces now serving or who will serve in crisis, similar to credits accorded WW2 vets; and that Social Security benefits be extended to the people of Puerto Rico on same basis as to other States.

Recommended that the emergency maternity and infant care program of WW2 be re-established for families of men now entering military service; that the system of quarters allowances be revised by providing that allowances shall be based on number of dependents of servicemen; that the definition of child shall be the same as that currently used by the VA, and that the amount of Government contribution for quarters allowance shall be the same for all enlisted pay grades.

Demanded educational benefits for orphan children of veterans of current emergency, and for orphan children of WW2 vets equal to subsistence allowance of WW2 vets under the GI Bill, to be available to children of such veterans who died in service as a direct result of service.

Urged establishment of child care centers where needed, and asked Posts and Units to survey local needs for such centers to be operated on community level.

Protested Armed Forces policy of dismiss-

## SON OF PAST COMMANDER IS NEW NEVADA SKIPPER



Archie Pozzi, Jr., Carson City, is the new Department Commander of Nevada, filling the shoes of his dad, Archie Pozzi, Sr., who served as Commander of that Department in 1938-39. This, so far as our record goes, is the first instance of a father and son commanding a Department. The senior, WW1 vet, has had a long record of Legion service on all levels; the junior, WW2 vet, is a graduate of the American Legion College at Indianapolis; Past Department Adjutant of Nevada, and an active membership worker.

ing former juvenile delinquents from service under conditions other than honorable for the sole reason of their prior encounter with the law, and also of practice of some recruiting centers of automatically rejecting all persons who at one time were committed to a training school for juvenile delinquents.

#### AMERICANISM

Reaffirmed belief in full American traditions and emphasized present need of unusual zeal to safeguard and perpetuate it.

Commended FBI and J. Edgar Hoover for anti-subversive work.

Reaffirmed opposition to all laws limiting enjoyment of full citizenship by American Indians.

Informed entertainment and associated industries that Legion will continue exposing communist influences in them, and specifically directed *Legion Magazine* to publish facts of such influence.

Urged outlawing of communist party and similar organizations.

Urged revocation of commissions of commissioned military personnel who refuse to testify on grounds of self-incrimination in hearings related to loyalty, national security and subversion.

Pledged Legion to intensify fact-finding and exposure of communism; to be wary of false labeling of individuals and organizations; to encourage growth of responsibilities of citizenship; to safeguard basic American principles and freedoms, and to encourage growth and condemn limitations of such individual freedoms abroad.

Commended, and urge continuance and strengthening of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Urged Legion at Post level to initiate publicity campaign to increase registration and voting in American primaries and elections.

Asked that Congress name November 11 as "Veterans Day" for veterans of all wars.

Called attention to the fact that the Stars and Stripes—our "Old Glory"—is the only flag to represent the United States, and should be so honored to the exclusion of all other flags. Opposed flying any other flag over U. S. public buildings; recommended that use of UN flag in U. S. be restricted to UN occasions and places.

Commended U. S. teaching profession and National Education Association for support of Legion Americanism program, and for their growing recognition of the dangers of communism in their profession.

Reiterated racial and religious tolerance mandate of Legion, emphasizing need for understanding among all our people.

Urged that naturalized WW2 veterans, present day servicemen and former Philippine Scouts be equally exempt—with veterans of other wars—from loss of citizenship by reason of foreign residence under Nationality Act of 1940.

Asked that the President declare every September 17th as "Constitution Day."

Recommended to all Posts that a copy of *The Key to Peace* be placed in every high

### MIAMI SOUVENIR PACKETS WILL BE SOLD AT \$1 EACH

Souvenir packets left over from the Miami National Convention, including the badge and illustrated program, can be had for \$1 each by writing the National Adjutant, National Headquarters, The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## MIAMI P. O. LEGIONNAIRES FURNISHED THE COCONUTS

If the delegates and visitors at the National Convention at Miami seem a bit "coconutty," blame the Legionnaires of Miami's Post Office Post No. 311. That outfit is responsible for sending out some 15,000 nuts in the husk—another one of Florida's bumper crops not so highly publicized. And there's no telling how many nuts were picked up and carried away by motoring visitors from other supplies.

When preparations were being made for the national meet, members of Post Office Post conceived the idea of establishing a branch postoffice in the National Headquarters rooms. Permission was secured from Postmaster S. R. Valliere, a charter member of the Post,—then fearing there would not be enough business to justify the trouble members of the Post set out gathering coconuts for mailing back to the home town. When the Legionnaires began to come in, a stack of 15,000 had been piled up—there were but few culls when they left. And business was brisk—brisk enough to keep a half dozen Legionnaire postal clerks busy as little bees. The Legion Post furnished the nuts, the labels, the manpower to tack the labels on—all the sender had to do was to pay the postage.

A tremendous volume of mail, other than coconuts, was handled by the branch during the Convention. The project was under the direction of Past Commander Dennis F. Daly with members of the Post serving on a voluntary basis.

school library in the U. S. and possessions.

Urged that all U. S. colleges and universities require American history as a subject for admission, graduation or both.

Expressed gratitude to U. S. news media for publicity given Legion Americanism program.

Urged more universal practice in honoring the flag, and of flag ceremonies, at all levels of American society, for their symbolic meaning to American life.

Commended public testimony given by many former communists. Urged Federal Government to increase efforts of Loyalty Commission.

Expressed sympathy over passing of William Randolph Hearst.

Commended General Dwight Eisenhower's current work in Europe.

Requested Postmaster General to check flow of seditious material through the mails, specifying certain Iron Country publications.

Asked that U. S. representatives in UN be persons who are above suspicion as to loyalty to U. S.

Asked amendment to U. S. immigration law to permit certain step-children and adopted children of former U. S. military personnel, born abroad, to be admitted to U. S. as non-quota immigrants under certain conditions.

Deplored use of churches for meetings of *Methodist Federation For Social Action*, named as use of religion as cloak for activities inimical to American society.

Urged all marksmanship groups to avail themselves of services of Legion marksmanship training courses.

Urged issuance, on June 14, 1952, postage

stamp commemorating 175th birthday of the flag of the United States.

Commended organized labor for its aggressive work in ousting communist influences from the labor movement.

Urged continued support for "Crusade For Freedom."

Memorialized Congress to perpetuate by law our National Anthem, as is.

Adopted Legion slogan for Memorial Day: "I'll march Memorial Day for a buddy who can't."

Provided for a study of accomplishments of *Moral Rearmament* with eye to recommending it to all Legion levels if report is affirmative.

Asked repeal of alternative oath for citizenship.

Thanked Coca-Cola Company for providing medals for Legion Marksmanship Program.

Authorized continued Legion cooperation with Boy Scouts, National Education Association, and All-American Conference to Combat Communism, and further development of joint programs.

Commended National Rifle Association's book, *How to Shoot a Rifle*, and authorized Legion cooperation with NRA in distribution of the book to Legion Posts and school libraries.

Supported principles and objectives of, and urged sufficient appropriations for enforcement of, Internal Security Act of 1950.

Authorized distinctive insignia for achievement in Legion Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship program.

#### SECURITY

Reaffirmed recommendation that, in the interest of military effectiveness, the present structure of the Air Force be maintained without change, and that an Air Force Academy be established at the earliest practicable date.

Urged that some type of civilian pilot training program be activated to train qualified men who agree to take any assignment given them by the Government after training is completed.

**Civil Defense:** Pledged complete support of civil defense program; offered facilities of Post homes and meeting places to Red Cross for training of first-aid and other courses, and demanded of Congress adequate funds for civil defense which will insure safety and protection of civilian population. Designated civil defense as the fourth arm of national defense, and demanded that the program be implemented to the end that plans, operating finances, and necessary equipment be made available to the States.

### MRS. MacDOWELL RETIRES AS AUXILIARY SECRETARY

After 23 years of service as National Secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Gwendolyn Wiggin MacDowell has announced her retirement following her return to the National Headquarters from the 1951 Convention at Miami Beach, Florida. She will return to her home town Story City, Iowa, after clearing up details of the organizational work—it was there she became active in Auxiliary work before her appointment as National Secretary and removal to Indianapolis in 1928. During Mrs. MacDowell's incumbency, the Auxiliary has trebled its membership, expanded its activities and multiplied many times its influence for good in American Life.

**Merchant Marine:** Called for a long-range program to encourage private American enterprise — not Government — to construct, operate and maintain U. S. merchant ships and shipyards, modern docks and cargo-handling equipment necessary to serve our peacetime commerce, and therefore always available for national security, and instructed Legion National Security Commission to continue an extensive information and educational program about the American Merchant Marine as an arm of our national defense structure.

**Military Affairs:** Urged legislation to provide that illegal evaders of military service be subject to penal provisions as strict as military law for those who desert in the face of the enemy; that the Selective Service Act be amended to define clearly qualifications for deferment; and that the draft policy be one of absolute equality for all.

Asked for the creation of an American Legion of Free Men to give brothers all over the world an opportunity to join in the fight against communism.

Called for a reduced transportation rate for servicemen while on furlough or leave.

Recommended that the Philippine Scouts be immediately reactivated.

Demanded that the qualifications for deferred classification as a conscientious objector be made more stringent; that no conscientious objector escape military service entirely, but that they be classed in Class I-AO for non-combatant service.

Urged that orientation program be implemented by giving it top priority status, assigning high calibre instructors trained in educational leadership, experienced in technique of discussion, well grounded in American history and capable of interpreting our American traditions.

Requested that the United States and Dominion of Canada take necessary steps to construct a highway connecting Skagway, Alaska, and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, in the interest of joint defense and security.

Approved H. R. 5426 and urged passage as a step forward in creation of a Reserve structure that will implement Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the more effective utilization of the Reserve components.

Opposed the abolishment of the commissary service to members of the Armed Forces, or to any other action that would increase cost of living to those in uniform.

**Universal Military Training:** Called upon the Legion to re-double its efforts to secure passage of the necessary final legislation to immediately initiate a program of Universal Military Training.

**Naval Affairs:** Asked change in Naval discharges to have included a complete record of service, indicating dates and locations of foreign service, and that discharge from any branch bear thereon blood type of veteran.

Called for continuance of construction of military installations for Alaskan defense, including radar installations, housing for military personnel, military highways, harbor facilities, pipe lines and airfields in Alaska. Deplored inefficient handling and slowness of completion of key radar installation and screen. Defense of Alaska was called vital to the defense of all America.

Demanded that any future consideration of war surplus material be given intent and prudent thought of future needs — and that staggering losses to national economy and security be avoided by refusing hasty liquidation of vital items.

Called upon Congress to establish a special committee to make study and evaluation of the present Armed Forces educational systems, in the interest of efficiency and expanding the Officer procurement program.

Recommended that physical standards for induction into the Armed Forces be changed

to permit induction of men who may be suffering from some physical defect which would preclude combat duty, but which will allow limited duty assignments.

Asked that the pay of officer and enlisted personnel be increased in an amount commensurate with increased cost of living and the increases granted civilian employees. Endorsed H. R. 5564 which embodies such equitable increases in pay.

Demanded that immediate action be taken to prevent work stoppages and slow-downs in all key and allied industries supplying war materials to our Armed Forces in Korea.

Called for a positive program for an all-out effort in all phases of preparation and warfare, psychological and otherwise, that will insure the restoration of freedom to all the peoples of the world.

Demanded that our nation abandon its policy of using temporary and makeshift expedients to meet each recurring crisis, and asked for a long-range, consistent program that will give us the power for peace within the limits of our economy.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reiterated condemnation of the present government of the Soviet Union and its satellite governments as intent on world conquest, without regard to basic human values of freedom, independence and human

dignity; vigorously condemned all efforts to appease communism and communists in Korea, China, or anywhere else in the world.

Marshall Plan aid should be limited to those countries of Western Europe who are rehabilitating themselves; future grants of financial assistance should be made with realistic appraisal as to whether or not such grants will further global strategy of our defense needs; Marshall Plan aid be discontinued as soon as possible; that the Point 4 program be limited to the sole purpose of offering American technical know-how to the under-developed areas of the world, and removal of this program from control of the State Department; deplored the growing tendency on the part of the State Department to become an operating department, rather than a policy-making agency; recommended that the Department concentrate on the major task of formulating American plans to combat the very real threats to our security throughout the world.

Reiterated condemnation of the failure of the State Department to deal adequately with the grim and bloody advance of communism, and demanded the removal from office in that Department, and all other Government Departments, of any and all persons who are not in complete accord with our opposition to communism, replacing them with men of unquestioned loyalty, with realistic views and unquestioned courage.

Reaffirmed belief in the United Nations as the best bulwark against the development of a totalitarian world government; urged regional defense pacts within the framework of the United Nations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty and Rio Pacts; restated Legion plan to strengthen United Nations by limitation of the use of the veto in matters of aggression, international control of scientific weapons, and establishment of an international police force; reaffirmed opposition of the United States in any form of world federation or world government, or an intermediate federative organization which would, in whole or in part, involve the sacrifice of the sovereignty of the United States.

Urged continued strengthening of the North Atlantic Treaty organization; approved the so-called Ploven Plan which calls for the institution and recruiting of an army in Europe; urged closer diplomatic cooperation among the nations of the North Atlantic Pact; recommended that efforts be made toward improvement of relations with Spain, and approved resumption of diplomatic relations with that country; urged continuation of the education of the German people in the democratic processes of government and the development of capable and trustworthy leaders among them.

Demanded the release of William Oatis, Associated Press reporter, now held in prison by Czechoslovakia. If not released then the following action was demanded: Severance of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia; that all alien representatives of the embassy and consulates of that country be deported; that our government cease all trade with Czechoslovakia; expel that country from the United Nations; our nation request other friendly nations to take similar action; and recommended that our Government allow Czechoslovakian nationals who reside in the United States the same identical rights as are allotted to American citizens residing in Czechoslovakia.

Urged that our Government employ reciprocal basis in dealing with governments that restrict the free flow of commerce, information and diplomatic relations, and that number of diplomatic representatives and agents of such countries be limited on the same basis to the number of our agents and representatives permitted by them.

### PRIZE CATCHES FEATURE LEGION'S SALMON DERBY



Walter Akeley Post No. 29, Port Angeles, Washington, has sponsored an annual Junior Salmon Derby for nearly twenty years. The 1950 contest brought out 501 youngsters ranging in ages from 9 to 14, and in the 4-hour fishing period the young anglers landed 140 fish, 80 of which were salmon. The prize catch was a 37½ pound Chinook, pictured above. Twenty-five major prizes were awarded, including nine bicycles, a \$50 Defense Bond, two radios, complete trout fishing outfit, and in addition other prizes were given for races and games held during the fishing tourney. Some 3,000 people turned out for the frolic.

## CHILD CARE CONFERENCE AT LAS VEGAS, DEC. 6-8

Las Vegas, Nevada, will be host city to the Legion's first Area Child Welfare Conference of the year. Dates of the meeting, as announced by Randel Shake, American Legion National Child Welfare Director, are Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6-8.

Occupying a top spot on the Conference agenda will be a discussion of concrete plans for putting into effect the 15-point anti-narcotics program adopted by the National Convention in Miami, in October.

Department Child Welfare Chairmen of the American Legion and its affiliated organizations, together with other Legion officials, will attend the Conference from Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The Western Child Welfare Conference will be followed by similar meetings in other areas of the country:

Area "D" Jan. 11-12 Des Moines, Ia.  
Area "B" Feb. 1-2 Charleston,  
W. Va.  
Area "C" Mar. 6-8 Little Rock,  
Ark.  
Area "A" Mar. 14-15 Portland, Me.

Conferences are also expected to make a survey state of effects of the conflict in Korea on children, particularly with regard to children of servicemen. Scheduled for study are the present system of allowances for dependents of military personnel, the need for a system of maternity and infant care similar to the program in effect during World War II, and other aspects of the present emergency affecting children.

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proposed for construction at Fort Funston in San Francisco be named the William Randolph Hearst Memorial Hospital.

Requested the United States Senate to create a standing Veteran Affairs Committee to which all bills affecting veterans may be referred.

Reaffirmed opposition to the adoption of such portions of the Hoover Report as pertain to veteran affairs.

### ECONOMICS

**Employment:** Urged that Congress restore the monies (some \$300,000) cut from the Budget provisions of the Veterans' Employment Service to provide effective service in veterans' placement; that Congress provide funds so that the Veterans' Employment Service can continue work in placing veterans in the field of gainful employment; reaffirmed cooperation with the Bureau of Re-employment Rights, U. S. Department of Labor, to assist vets in securing re-employment rights.

Called for amendment to Non-Discrimination Control Clause of contracts which now provides for non-discrimination for employment and promotion because of race, creed, color or national origin to include "those citizens who are members of the Reserve, National Guard, or who may be eligible for the Armed Forces." Condemned discrimination by employers against those liable to be called up for military duty.

Urged legislation to provide readjustment allowances for unemployed veterans of the Armed Forces in service after June 27, 1950; called for job counselling and job

assistance to veterans of Korea campaign as is accorded vets of other wars.

Pressed for fulfillment of the Legion community development program; urged Posts to organize active Employment Committees and to name a Post Employment Officer; reiterated opposition to any effort to weaken the Veterans Preference Act; demanded preferential treatment of disabled veterans; insisted that the GI Bill, with corrective amendments, be extended to veterans of Korean war.

**Veterans Preference:** Deplored and condemned violation of Veterans Preference Act by certain Government agencies in the appointment of personnel under Civil Service; condemned job selling in any form to veterans or anyone else, and asked that steps be taken to end the practice of demanding pay, contributions, or compensation in any form in return for influence in obtaining jobs, contracts, or other favor.

Asked equality of WW1 vets with those of WW2 in matter of time spent in "on the job" training, which counts toward retirement for WW2 veterans, but cannot be counted by WW1 vets. Endorsed Senate Bill 995 which seeks to correct this inequity.

Called for sufficient funds to the Civil Service Commission to carry out its positive recruitment program; opposed any proposed legislation which would have the effect of discontinuing or adversely changing benefits now available to veterans, particularly as to veterans' preference.

**Housing:** Approved project for housing units constructed by municipalities, with preference to veterans in rental or purchase; approved in principle S. 2032, now pending, which has for its purpose the further finance and sale of such housing units; condemned excessive and unnecessary costs in local, State and Federal building codes; urged that Government secondary market known as Federal National Mortgage Association give areas where VA GI loans are not now available the same preference that is now extended to defense and disaster zones.

**Agriculture and Conservation:** Citing the Kansas and Missouri floods, urged that legislation be enacted to establish an adequate program of flood control to alleviate danger of future disasters; asked that the National Agricultural and Conservation Committee give special attention to the Western forestry and agricultural problems confronting veterans.

Declared continued support of the Farmers' Home Administration and use whatever means deemed advisable to inform Congress of the need for increased loan funds for this agency.

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## COMMANDER J. E. JACKSON KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

J. E. "Peck" Jackson, 37, of Denham Springs, Department Commander of the Louisiana Legion, was killed instantly, at 2 A.M. October 30 on the outskirts of Baton Rouge, when his automobile failed to take a sharp curve and overturned in a ditch.

Commander Jackson was alone at the time of the accident. He was returning to his home from New Orleans.

Commander Jackson was elected on July 29th at the Department Convention at Shreveport. He is survived by his widow and three small children. He entered the military service in WW2 as a private and emerged as a major in the Quartermaster Corps, serving in the European theatre.

Condemned as contemptible American citizens who, for mercenary reasons, serve as agents and newsgatherers for hostile and antagonistic foreign countries, such as American employees of Tass News Agency.

Approved recent treaties with Japan, Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand as further defense against communist aggression; expressed grave concern over recent developments in the Middle East now under pressure from communist dominated countries; recommended that United States take leadership in calling a conference of leaders of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, the Arab States and other neighboring nations to seek means to alleviate the tensions, unrest and disagreements in that area; that the United States render every possible assistance to promote amicable settlement of the Iranian oil crisis, and that notice be given that the United States will not tolerate Russian interference in the Middle Eastern area.

Reaffirming policy adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in 1949 with respect to Asia and the Far East, opposed recognition of red China by the United States or admission of red China delegates to the United Nations; demanded defense of Formosa and urged support of Chinese Nationalists or patriotic groups of Chinese who will vigorously fight any aggressor, and asked that full advantage be taken of the use of guerrillas against the Chinese communists; demanded that the war in Korea be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion; denounced Americans dealing in strategic material with communist countries; commended the valiant efforts of the Korean people to preserve a free government for themselves; commended the efforts that brought about the recent peace treaty with Japan, and expressed hope that Japan may soon resume her rightful place among the nations of the world and may be enabled to do her share to prevent further communist aggression; recommended that our Government urge Japan that it is not to her interest to enter into any type of treaty with communist China; commended the Philippine people for their courageous stand and tremendous progress against communist and revolutionary elements, and urged support of Regional Defense Pact under UN charter for mutual defense of the free nations of the Far Pacific and South-eastern Asia.

Deplored ineffective administration of Voice of America program, called for its revitalization and transfer from State Department to other Government agency; approved and recommended continued support of "Crusade for Freedom"; recommended use of Russian refugees in Europe as an effective force for infiltration and "Fifth Column" activities in Russia; called for a constructive program of psychological warfare against communism, recognizing that we must win one of two conflicts - the ideological or military.

Urged continued program of mutual understanding and helpfulness between the peoples of the two Americas.

### LEGISLATIVE

Approved in principle the efforts of the American Bar Association to protect the purely local and domestic affairs of American people from regulation by international treaty without benefit of any local legislation.

Asked that legislation be enacted providing for Philippine Scouts who did not serve with guerrilla forces be entitled to pay from time of surrender until recall to duty, upon proper proof that the men concerned did not engage in activities against the interests of the United States.

Recommended that the new VA hospital

★ ★ ★ **LEGIONITEMS** ★ ★ ★

106th Infantry Post No. 106, Brooklyn, New York, presented a Life Membership card to Past Commander Kleng M. Nelson, charter member and veteran of both World Wars, in recognition of his long years of devoted service to the Post and the Legion. . . . The American Legion Hero Medal was awarded Miss Sally Beamer by Commodore Denig Post No. 83, Sandusky, Ohio, for outstanding heroism in saving the life of a boy at Battery Park last summer. Presentation was made by Past Commander Reinhardt N. Ausmus. In addition, Miss Beamer, high school sophomore, was selected as the nation's "Youth of the Week" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and was awarded an all-expense trip to New York City, where she participated in a coast to coast TV show.

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After finding a large American flag on the town dump, William S. Miller Post, Westminster, Massachusetts, started a campaign to educate the public as to proper method of disposing of worn out flags. A three man committee was named to conduct the campaign, and notice was given that flags to be disposed of should be brought to the Post home for proper disposal. . . . Richard Brian, Hospital Chairman of Fire and Police Post No. 396, Minneapolis, Minnesota, started a movement to have home town newspapers sent to the VA Hospitals in the Minnesota area. Movement has spread because of the favorable results - "Like getting a letter from home," is comment of several hospitalized veterans. A subscription to the home town newspaper addressed to Chief Librarian of the nearest vet hospital will do the trick.

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Captain Edward W. Craig has been elected Commander of the reactivated John J. Pershing Post No. 87, Guam, and was installed by Lt. Edward E. Clifton, Past Commander of Post 226; Orange Grove, California. The Post has increased its membership to 60. . . . "Number One Member for 1952," was the designation given Hon. Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army, when he received membership Card No. 1 for 1952 issued by M. M. Eberts Post No. 1, Little Rock, Arkansas. Presentation of the card was made at the Secretary's office in the Pentagon, Washington, by Adjutant Lloyd Lewis and Past Commander Clovis Copeland of Little Rock.

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Paul Anderson, Oroville, Washington, 9th District Commander, reports that on his official visit to Republic to install officers of Leo K. McCormack Post No. 80, he congratulated Bill Belling upon completing a successful year as Post Commander, then turned to install his twin brother, Ed Belling, as the new Commander. A week later, at Waterville, Commander Anderson installed Wesley Bates as Commander of Mansfield Post

No. 177 to succeed his twin brother, Leslie E. Bates. And at Ephrata, after presenting a Past President's pin to Mrs. Bettie Weber, ex-WAVE, for presiding over Wilson Creek Unit No. 216, Legion Auxiliary, for the 1950-51 term, he then installed her as Commander of Wilson Creek Post - the only woman Commander in Washington and the first Post in the Department to turn in 100 percent 1952 assigned membership quota.

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The Legion Junior Baseball team of Bottineau, North Dakota, a Class B outfit, made a record for itself in 1951 - 18 victories to 1 defeat. The youngsters challenged into the Class A tourney at Minot in August, copping two games and losing two. Alex Marsden has managed the team for five years. . . . Earl Otto, a paraplegic veteran of WW2, and his father, Arthur Otto, of Chilton, Wisconsin, have been granted a patent on a device of their invention which enables those who have lost the use of their legs to drive cars. After five years of work and trials, the father and son team came up with a single hand control which operates the brakes, throttle and headlight dimmer switch. Earl is Adjutant of Chilton American Legion Post No. 125. . . . Legionnaire Edgar C. Hale, Rock Island, Tennessee, writes that he has a \$25 War Savings Bond issued to John F. Preisendanz, Jr. Owner can recover it by sending his Army Serial Number and present address.

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Six of the 18 charter members of Grayling (Michigan) Post No. 106 are members of the Post's bowling team. The team has bowled together for 15 years.

. . . A complete historical and pictorial record of the 347th Fighter Squadron, 350th Fighter Group, 12th Air Force has been published as a non-profit venture by Charles Schiffman, 445 W. Poplar St., Stockton 3, California, from whom it can be had at a charge approximating cost. . . . Paul Cardone, Jr., a WW2 paraplegic of Montclair, New Jersey, now finds life much simpler and brighter. At a public ceremony, members of Public Service Post No. 160, Newark, presented a motorized wheel chair to him. The device, product of 18 months of work by skilled mechanics of the Post and Public Service Transport Company, was conceived by Commander Charles Engels, Public Service Post, who had seen a picture of a motorized wheel chair built by a paraplegic in Omaha, Nebraska. Skilled workmen set about construction - the result is a de luxe version of the Omaha model.

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With two teams competing in an intensive membership campaign, the 1952 quota of 140 members for Griggs-Wyatt Post No. 33, Meredith, New Hampshire, was not only met, but surpassed - 176 members. Donald Brogren captained the Blue team, and Charles Dunleavy skippered the Gold team. . . . Under the sponsorship of Lawnton Post No. 998, more than 80 painting contractors volunteered time and services to paint the one and a half-story house of Mrs. L. M. Barnitz, WW2 widow, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Painters' and Decorators' Local No. 411 members wielded the brushes and in exactly 5 minutes, 39 seconds after given the starting signal the entire house shone resplendent in a new coat of gleaming white. Paint was contributed by James B. Sipe & Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and local concerns donated all necessary ladders and scaffolding. Lawnton Post served lunch.

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## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

714th MP Battalion, Z.I. A Co. - Will any member this outfit who remembers serving with me from April to October, 1943, at Pier 86, N.R., New York City, please write. Need statements. Peter Piantanida, 32-14 214th Place, Bayside, New York.

10th Command Service Squadron - Urgently need to contact men who served with me in Carolinas in Pacific, 1945, particularly Charles Campbell, ex-Indianapolis, Ind.; Vincent Bigelow, ex-Gardner, Kans., and "Pinky" Shanklin, ex-Los Angeles, Cal. Statements needed. Floyd Bland, Route 2, Bigelow, Ark.

330th QM Battalion - Need to locate Capt. Haney, who was located in Philippines in July, 1945, when he treated me for eye burns; am now slowly losing sight. Statement needed to establish service-connection. J. B. Myers, Route 4, Oil City, Pa.

Station Hospital, Camp Davis, N. C. - Will Major L. E. Dunham, above station in 1943, or anyone who knows his present address please write. His statement needed to support claim for injuries. W. F. Barker, St. Charles, Va.

Co. K, 101st Infantry, (WW1) - Need to locate Lt. Leo R. Adams, formerly Medford, Mass., Edward G. Ehlert, (known as George), formerly Cleveland, Ohio, or other comrades who know of my being gassed on Hill 309, Meuse-Argonne. Statement needed. Clare E. Crites, Box 12, Tuscarawas, Ohio.

Air Service, U. S. Navy, (WW1) - Need to locate Robert T. (Whitey) Whitehouse, pilot, stationed at La Croisic and possibly Ele de Eau, France. Statement needed for disabled veteran. Mrs. A. I. Barrett, Rt. 3, Box 175, Hood River, Oregon.

657th School Squadron, Stewart Field, N. Y. - Will men who remember me and who recall treatments at West Point Hospital following an operation in September and October, 1942, please write. Particularly need to locate Capt. Plunkett, Joe Choma, Bill Leitz, Skeeter Hazel and Ed Griffith. Jack Knudsen, 803 1/2 N. 2nd St., Decatur, Ind.

Co. L, 18th Infantry - Will comrades who served with *Pvt. Osie M. Vest* in French North Africa just prior to his death in action, April 23, 1943, please write his mother. Insurance claim pending. Mrs. Bessie M. Brown, RD 1, Xenia, Ill.

812th Bombardier Sqdrn., Big Spring, AFBS - Urgently need to hear from comrades who served with me during winter of 1942-43. Need help to establish claim. Joel H. Britteon, P. O. Box 1334, Eden, Texas.

413th AAA Bn. - Will anyone who remembers any facts about the injuries received by *Barnett L. Goodson*, or who remember his service, please write John S. Giddings, American Legion Service Officer, McLoud, Okla.

50th Airborne Bn. - *Herbert Hollandworth*, this outfit, needs help from service comrades to establish claim; will anyone who remembers him and his service please write John L. Giddings, American Legion Service Officer, McLoud, Okla.

9th Armored Div., (attached) - Will shipmates who know of my fall down six steel steps while sailing home from Marseilles, France, between Oct. 1 and 9, please write James H. Ashley, Jr., 1218 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

390th AAA Bn. - Need to locate *Pfc. Ed Gillispie*; will anyone who knows his present address please write. Was hospitalized for frozen feet at Christmas season during Battle of the Bulge; hospital records lost; Gillispie sketched my picture. He can establish hospitalization and perhaps give name and location of hospital. John E. McLaughlin, Jr., Main St., North Lancaster, Pa.

Co. A, 4th Bn., 59th Infantry, Camp Walters, Tex. - Important that I contact officers and men who served with me October to December, 1944. Need help to establish claim for injuries resulting from a fall. Charles D. Huff, Berryville, Va.

Hqrs. Co., 7th Inf., 3rd Div. (WW1) - Will anyone who remembers me, nickname "Chick," being severely shocked and gassed July 15, 1918 at La Rocq Farm, Marne, please write. Also, wounded near Cunel, in Argonne, Oct. 10, 1918. Need help on claim. Julian G. Chicardy, 25 Columbia St., Homer City, Pa.

16th Port New Orleans-Le Havre, France - Will Capt. Balch please contact Paul Flesch, M.D., 80-15 Grenfell Ave., Kew Gardens, N. Y.

USS Quincy - Will shipmates of *F/3c George John Scully*, who was lost off Savo Island, August 7, 1942, please write his brother. Insurance claim pending. James J. Scully, 165 Spring St., Cambridge, Mass.

Co. B, 772nd MP Bn., Fort Ord. - Fort Lewis, Seattle, Wash. - Need statement to support claim. Will S/Sgt. Brennan, S/Sgt. McCarthy or anyone who remembers me please write. John H. Ertl, 2913 Foster Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Corporal, red hair, wore glasses.)

Battery E, 118th FA, 31st Div. - Will anyone who remembers me, Camp Jackson, Camp Mills or in France, please write. Need help to complete claim. (Remember the piano player in Camp and with *Elsie Janis* entertainment?) Clyde W. Wagner, 328 East Pico St., Los Angeles 15, Cal.

Co. B, 3rd Pioneer Infantry, (WW1) - Will men who served with me, particularly Sgt. Henry

W. Rosenav, formerly Roxbury, Mass.; Sgt. George T. Taylor, ex-Ipswich, Mass.; Sgt. George R. Jones, ex-Mablewood, Mass.; Sgt. Roy C. Hughes, ex-Somerville, Mass.; and Sgt. Edwin F. Bliss, ex-New York City, please write. Need statement to support disability claim. George E. Spencer, Cass Lake, Minn.

USS Parrott (218) - Will shipmates between 1922 and 1927 please write. Need help to establish claim. Donald J. Ferrell, 1312 Fulton Rd. N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Co. E, 17th Inf., 7th Div. - Will service comrades please write me about death of my brother, *M/Sgt. James M. Wightman*, reported killed near Twi-Gol, South Korea, March 9, 1951. Claim for mother pending. Bill Wightman, Box 204, Batesburg, S. C.

369th Engineers, and Co. B, 45th Engineer Bn. - Urgently need to locate Alvin Price, formerly of West Philadelphia, Pa., who served with me in India, Burma and Assam. Statement needed. Address Robert Heyward, Ward 14, C/O Dr. Francis C. Shaw, Dannemora State Hospital, Dannemora, N. Y.

560th Casual Co., or USS President Grant - Will anyone who remembers me in Casual Co. or ship's crew please write - ship landed at Newport News, Va., in December, 1918. Statement needed. Frank Moon, 445 S. Francis St., Picher, Okla.

USS Worden (DD 352) - Need statements from men on anchor detail who saw me hit the deck with sound power phones on forecastle at time of collision (sunk on reefs at Amchitka, Aleutians, Jan. 13-14, 1943). CBM Grimes was there. Spinal operation may be necessary. Statements needed. Harry J. Simoneaux, 916 Mulberry St., Donaldsonville, La.

Co. I, 2nd Ordnance, Camp Aberdeen, Md. - Will anyone who remembers me at this station in 1918, please write. Statements needed to prove claim. Walter Zambotowski, Northville, Mich.

Australia, 1942 - Need to locate nurse Lieutenant in rest camp near Brisbane, Christmas, 1942. To identify, we discussed Major Smith, Al Smith and Five Points. Nurse was assigned to New Guinea during Christmas period. Claim pending. E. O. Suggs, Jr., P. O. Box 126, Calhoun City, Miss.

USS Basilar (AG 68) - Will shipmates who remember me in 1945 please write, especially, E. L. Waters, J. D. Miller, S. R. Rhone, C. Peaches, W. C. Wilson, C. Davis, Lt. J. D. Morse, Lt. Teetor, Lt. Vargo, Scott D. Ewing, Lt. W. J. McKinnan, Medical Officer. Claim pending. Arthur Takeall, 103 N. West St., Annapolis, Md.

HGF Replacement Depot No. 1, Ft. Meade, or Co. B, 11th Bn., 4th Regt., IRTC, Fort McClelland, Ala. - Will anyone having information about any injuries or sickness of *Pvt. Samuel Estep*, please write at once. Widow and small children need further proof for pension. George C. Shafer, Vice Commander, Unity Post No. 229, American Legion, 718 Washington Ave., Roselle, N. J.

Herbert Flowers (WW2 vet.) - Last known of in Hazel Park, Mich., please communicate with Mrs. Cora C. Griggs, Rt. 1, Ocklawaha, Fla. Settlement of father's estate.

U. S. Cable Censor, New York City, (WW1) - Victoria Adams, Yeoman 1 cl. (F), above office WW1, needs to contact enlisted or officer personnel who can attest that she was treated at Brooklyn Navy Hospital during her service. Write Victoria Adams, Apt. 4A, 853 7th Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

Co. 3, 21st or 22nd Regt., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. - Will anyone who was signed into the WACs from the WAACs with Sylvia (Mac) McDonald in July or August, 1943, please write Sylvia Hagopian, 403 Mt. View Ave., Petaluma, Cal.

D Troop, 71st Squadron, 10th Regt., (later changed to D Troop, 15th Sqdrn., 15th Regt., U. S. Com.) - Will anyone who was on detail with me the day before Gen. Harman inspected the Troop, in July, 1946, or anyone who was on detail with me when I injured my back, (taped and put on light duty for three weeks.) Need statements for service connection - have had two operations. George Belinc, Jr., 509 West John St., Martinsburg, W. Va.

SC 1029 - Need to hear from shipmates during the invasion of Southern France. I received injuries, now need statements. Elton Jonas, 67 Chapel St., Lockport, N. Y.

Hospital, Luzon, P. I. - Will anyone who was in hospital with or remembers *Stanley C. Filbrant* during months of June and July, 1945, please write. Statements needed to establish hospital record, and service-connection for claim. Address Roland F. Reed, County Service Officer, 251 Main St., Longmont, Colo.

Hqrs. Co., 138th Field Artillery, (WW1) - Will anyone who was with *Orin J. Long* during the train wreck in France in which a number of men of the above unit were injured, please contact Arnold Green, Adjutant, Fennville Post No. 434, American Legion, Fennville, Michigan.

Army Rail Trans. Co., (ASU 8384) - Will anyone who served in this outfit, Fort Richards, Alaska, who remembers *Fred W. Nelson* having frozen feet and hands, please write. Especially M/Sgt. Charles L. Criles and Marlin J. Johnson. Contact Mrs. Bessie E. Nelson, 517 W. 11th St., Clovis, N. Mex.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Co. B, 137th Infantry, 35th Div. - Reunion, Emporia, Kansas, December 15-16. Information from Tom Sutton, 408 South Commercial, Emporia, Kansas.

Co. C, 101st Engineers Assn. - Reunion, Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1952; YD Clubhouse. Old files send address to H. F. Heald, Secy., 9 Clark Ave., Beverly, Mass.

CASU 38 - Reunion, Nashville, Tenn., March 21-23, 1952. Details from L. M. Steele, 427 E. Ferguson, Tyler, Tex., or Granville Peets, 10432 Occidental Ave., Seattle 88, Wash.

56th and 603rd Engineers, (WW1) - Reunion, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 15, 1952. Information from Louis Nickles, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

USS Oklahoma - Second annual reunion commissioning and WW1 crew, New York City, May 2-3, 1952; Governor Clinton Hotel. Write Joseph Bacco, Secy-Treas., 1615 East Ave., Rochester 10, N. Y., for details.

Co. C, 314th Ammunition Train, (WW1) - Annual reunion, Fremont, Nebraska, 1st Sunday in June, 1952. Write Ray L. Spath, Secy-Treas., Scribner, Nebraska.

4th Armored Div. Assn. - 6th annual reunion, New York City, June 19-21, 1952; Hotel Statler. Address all inquiries to 4th Armored Div. Assn., P. O. Box 247, Madison Square Sta., New York 10, N. Y.

57th Field Hospital Assn., (WW2) - 2nd reunion, St. Louis, Mo., June 12-14, 1952. Details and reservations from John B. Webb, Secy-Treas., 2021 Harlem, Joplin, Mo.

USN Base Hospital 3, Espiritu Santos, New Hebrides - Grand reunion all members Cub 1 and Cub 3, Medical Units, serving during the Guadalcanal campaign, June, 1952, to be held during American Medical Association meeting. Write Dr. Albert S. Hyman, 450 East 63rd St., New York 21, N. Y.

713th Railway Operating Veterans - Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 27-28, 1952; Del Prado Hotel. Write Marvin Krinke, 1200 Lafond Ave., St. Paul, Minn., for reservations and information.

83rd Infantry Div. Assn. - Annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, August 21-23, 1952; Desher-Wallick Hotel. All members write R. Catalano, Secy-Treas., 89rd Inf. Div. Assn., 1435 Clark St., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

82nd Airborne Division - 6th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 4-6, 1952; Hotel Sherman. Contact Chester W. Novak, Secy., 6619 S. Stewart Ave., Chicago 21, Ill.

718th R.O.B., (ETO) - Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., August 1-3, 1952. Details from Leo J. Sorgmann, Secy-Treas., 13 Banbury Court, Crestwood 19, Mo.

22nd Bomb Group - Reunion, New York City, Saturday, December 1, starting 12:30 p. m. Place: Zet Psi Fraternity House, 31 East 39th Street. Get in touch with Walter Gaylor, 367 Broad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, for details.

### THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA SEPTEMBER 30, 1951

#### ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$ 382,533.33
Receivables .....	1,000,403.08
Inventories .....	458,893.01
Invested Funds .....	459,482.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund .....	\$ 254,140.84
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund .....	1,229,171.70
Real Estate, less depreciation....	893,175.12
Furniture and Fixtures, less	
depreciation .....	312,211.70
Deferred Charges .....	67,319.48
	<u>\$5,057,330.37</u>

#### LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities .....	\$ 596,154.97
Funds restricted as to use.....	480,732.09
Deferred Income .....	780,886.50
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust .....	\$ 254,140.84
Employees' Retirement	
Trust .....	1,233,514.52
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund .....	\$ 23,464.13
Restricted Fund .....	17,939.98
Reserve for construction	
Wash. office .....	780,186.70
Real Estate .....	80,000.00
	901,590.81
Unrestricted Capital:	
Surplus .....	254,060.33
Excess of Income over Expense	
9 Months .....	556,250.31
	<u>810,310.64</u>
	<u>1,711,901.45</u>
	<u>\$5,057,330.37</u>

# COMMIE LEADERS WANTED BY FBI



**ROBERT GEORGE THOMPSON**

**FRED MORRIS FINE**

**HENRY WINSTON**

Alert citizens and law enforcement agencies throughout the nation have been requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist in locating eight top flight communist party leaders — all of whom have jumped bail and are now fugitives from justice. Three of these men — Robert George Thompson, Henry Winston, and Gilbert Green — stand convicted under the Smith Act of conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States by violence and have gone into hiding to avoid prison sentence.

Four others — Fred Morris Fine, James Edward Jackson, Jr., Sidney Steinberg, and William Norman Marron — are under indictment in the Federal Court, New York, under the same charge.

Study the pictures of these men and

cular; race, white; bullet wound, left knee, appendectomy. Walks with slight hop or limp. Speaks slowly and usually carries a briefcase.

**Fred Morris Fine**, age 37; secretary, public affairs department, national headquarters, communist party; born March 30, 1914, Chicago, Illinois; height, 5 feet, 5½ inches; weight, 139; build, medium; hair, brown, partially bald in front; eyes, brown; race, white; mole on left cheek at mouth level; large mouth, heavy features and prominent Adam's apple. Not known to drink, smokes pipe and cigarettes; has worked as steel worker, clothing store clerk, typist and book-keeper.

**Henry Winston**, age 40; national organizational secretary, communist party; born April 2, 1911, Hattiesburg, Mississippi; height, 5 feet, 11½ inches;

hair, black, curly, bald in front; eyes, brown; race, Negro; small star scar outer corner of left eye; well-groomed and neat in appearance; has Doctor's Degree, School of Pharmacy, Howard University, and has worked as druggist.

**Sidney Steinberg**, age 36; assistant national labor secretary of the communist party; born September 16, 1914, Otenos Kaundas, Lithuania; height, 5 feet, 6 inches; weight, 157; build, medium; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion, light; has used the name of Sid Stein; meat cutter; has worked as organizer communist party in New Jersey and New York.

**Gilbert Green**, age 44; chairman of district 8, communist party, Chicago, Illinois; born September 24, 1906, Chicago; height, 5 feet, 6 inches; weight, 150; eyes, hazel; hair, black, curly; high



**JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR. SIDNEY STEINBERG**

**GILBERT GREEN**

**WILLIAM NORMAN MARRON**

read about their habits. If one is spotted, call the nearest office of the FBI or a police or peace officer. Tell the officer what you know and let him make the arrest. Here is a brief description of each of the fugitives:

**Robert George Thompson**, age 36, born June 21, 1915, at Grants Pass, Oregon; height 5 feet, 9¼ inches; weight 170; eyes, dark brown; hair, brown, thick, straight; complexion light; build, mus-

weight, 200; eyes, brown; hair, black, kinky; build, stocky; race, Negro; face pockmarked; likes baseball and other sports; dresses fairly well and does not speak with accent. Has worked as a writer, organizer and lecturer.

**James Edward Jackson, Jr.**, age 36; Southern regional director of the communist party; born November 29, 1914, Richmond, Virginia; height, 5 feet, 6½ inches; weight, 160; build, medium;

forehead; complexion, dark; build, medium; quiet and convincing speaker, not given to emotional outbursts.

**William Norman Marron**, age 49; also known as Bill Norman; organizational secretary of the New York State communist party; born November 10, 1901, at Ekaterinoslav, Russia; height, 5 feet, 6 inches; weight, 162; build, medium; hair, black; eyes, blue; complexion, dark; heavy beard.

# Veterans Newsletter

DECEMBER 1951

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

## **VET CAR BILL PASSED OVER VETO:**

In the closing hours of the first session, 82nd Congress, on October 20 — just before recessing until January — the House-Senate compromise bill (S. 1864) extending and broadening the provisions to furnish autos up to the sum of \$1,600 to blind and amputee vets of WW2 and Korean war was passed over the veto of President Truman. . . . New law will benefit 11,700 WW2 vets and all Korean ex-GIs who have lost use of a hand, foot or who are blind . . . Conference Committee killed House-approved provision to extend benefits to 5,775 similarly disabled WW1 vets.

Old law, which expired June 30, limited the eligibility to WW2 vets who had lost or lost use of leg at or above the ankle . . . Over 26,000 vets received the \$1,600 payment . . . To be eligible for the benefits under the new bill, vets must be qualified for compensation under the VA for disabilities: (1) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet . . . (2) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands . . . (3) Permanent impairment of vision of both eyes, with central visual acuity of 20/200, corrected with glasses, in the better eye . . . Vets must be licensed to drive in their own State, except that a vet who cannot qualify to operate a vehicle can receive the benefits if another person operates the car for him . . . WW2 vets who have already received the benefits are ineligible under the new bill . . . Eligible veterans of WW2 and Korea have three years after enactment of law to apply for the \$1,600 benefit or three years after discharge.

## **VA GETS MONEY FOR KOREAN DEATH CLAIMS:**

After months of delay, Congress finally got around to providing VA with funds to pay death claims of dependents of Korean War dead . . . House passed the measure in August as part of supplemental appropriation bill . . . Held up in Senate, pressure of accumulated 15,000 death claims pending in VA brought action in October under a joint resolution . . . Payments to dependents will be made under terms of the new automatic insurance law enacted by Congress earlier this year.

## **WAR WITH GERMANY LEGALLY AT END:**

WW2 with Germany legally came to an end at 5:45 p. m., October 19, when President Truman signed a joint resolution approved by both Houses of Congress terminating the state of hostilities . . . The resolution simply ended the war, though no negotiations for a peace treaty with the split German nation was implied . . . Effect is for morale purposes, grants rights to pursue trade relations which are denied to enemy

aliens, and makes general business relations easier . . . Joint resolution does not lift the occupation of Germany by our Armed Forces.

Statistically-minded newshawks announced that end of war under this one-sided joint resolution came just 9 years, 10 months, 8 days, 2 hours and 40 minutes after initial declaration . . . And further, it was just 5 years, 5 months, 12 days, 22 hours and 4 minutes after the German armed forces surrendered to the Supreme Allied Commander in a little school house near Rheims, France.

## **RESERVE OFFICER LOSES PLEA IN COURT:**

Reserve Officer commissions issued during WW2 will remain in force until six months after the United States is officially no longer at war . . . That was the decision of U. S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan, Alexandria, Virginia, in denying a writ of habeas corpus to Captain William H. Miley, who sought his release from the Army on the ground that his commission had expired and that he was being illegally detained . . . The officer, a New York attorney, contended that his Reserve commission, issued when he left active service on July 31, 1946, expired on July 31 of this year . . . Judge Bryan ruled that the National Defense Act specified the commission would remain in force until six months after the end of the war.

## **VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR KOREAN VETS:**

American veterans disabled in military service anywhere in the world after fighting started in Korea June 27, 1950, are now eligible under Public Law 170, 82nd Congress, for vocational training on the same basis as WW2 vets under Public Law 16 . . . Previously, the rehabilitation training had been limited to Korean veterans who needed it and whose service-connected disabilities had resulted from armed conflict or extra-hazardous service outside of combat . . . New Act lifts the bar by eliminating the "armed conflict" and "extra-hazardous" requirements . . . The effect of this limitation barred hundreds of veterans from the benefits who were disabled while serving in the United States or in non-combat zones elsewhere . . . In the past those entitled were mainly veterans injured or disabled in Korea itself . . . Under the law, training may be extended to those veterans disabled in any part of the world after June 27, 1950, who meet essentially the same requirements as their fellow-vets of WW2: A discharge under other than dishonorable conditions; a compensable service-connected disability, and a need for training to overcome the handicap of the disability.

### **VETS MUST APPLY FOR INCREASED PENSION:**

Blind and helpless veterans who may be entitled to the new increased pension rate of \$120 per month when they need the regular aid and attendance of another person will have to apply by letter to receive it . . . VA has ruled that there will be no automatic review of cases to determine whether disabled non-service-connected vets qualify for the increases from the fixed rates of \$60 and \$72 per month . . . The new rate results from Public Law 149, 82nd Congress (passed over presidential veto), and which became effective November 1, 1951, for claims filed prior to that date . . . Claims filed after November 1 will become effective, if increase is granted, as of the date of filing . . . Pension is payable to war veterans, subject to certain limitations, who become permanently and totally disabled from causes not due to service . . . The basic rate is \$60, which is increased to \$72 after ten years of continuous receipt or when the veteran reaches the age of 65 . . . The new \$120 rate is not applicable when the veteran is being hospitalized or furnished domiciliary care by VA. . . .

### **ALL-TIME HIGH VETS IN PUBLIC SERVICE:**

The all-time high number of war veterans in public service was reached on July 1, 1951 . . . On that date there were 2,316,045 persons on the Federal Government's payroll, of whom 1,072,200, approximately 46 percent, were veterans . . . The veteran figure consisted of 1,024,100 ex-servicemen, 28,500 ex-service women, and 19,600 wives, widows or mothers of veterans entitled to preference because of service of husbands, sons or daughters . . . Virtually 60 percent of all U. S. male employees are veterans and a little more than 8 percent of all women employees have veteran preference . . . Number of disabled vets on pay roll has increased steadily from 51,000 in 1946 to 164,000 on July 1, 1951.

### **EARLY NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE COUNTS:**

In a decision of wide interest to members of Reserve components, U. S. Court of Claims ruled on October 2 that National Guard Service prior to 1916 and after 1903 was "Federally recognized" and therefore counted for retirement benefits . . . Decision upsets the Army's contention that there was no Federal recognition of the National Guard prior to the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916 . . . Court held that Dick Act of 1903 extended Federal control over the organized militia of the States.

### **SOUTH DAKOTA DROPS BONUS TAX:**

When South Dakota slapped a three percent sales tax on liquor, beer and cigarettes after WW2 in order to pay a soldiers' bonus, cynics refused to believe that it would be taken off when the bonus was paid . . . But it was . . . In early October the State held true to its promise and disregarding the national trend, cut its taxes by \$8,000,000 . . . Enough had been collected to retire the bonds that financed the \$21,000,000 veterans' bonus.

### **TWO NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS ALERTED:**

Two more National Guard Divisions — the 37th (Ohio) and the 44th (Illinois) — have been alerted for recall to active duty . . . The 37th reports to Camp Polk, Louisiana, about January 15th, and the 44th moves to Camp Cook, California, about a month later.

### **OREGON BONUS STILL IN HASSLE:**

Oregon vets of WW2 must get along without their State bonus until the State can sell the necessary bonds to finance payment . . . Government biggies say it's inflationary — same ruling in West Virginia — and bankers are not buying in the face of this disapproval . . . But plans are proceeding to make the payment if and when the cash money is available . . . Oregon's Governor Douglas McKay, in a drawing for No. 1 spot, pulled the name of Dillard L. Whitmore, Beaverton, Oregon, out of the fishbowl . . . He will get check No. 1, but not until the \$40,000,000 bonds are disposed of.

### **MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PRESUMPTIVE PERIOD:**

President Truman has signed a bill into law which provides a two-year presumptive period after discharge for ex-servicemen developing multiple sclerosis . . . The Senate chopped a year off the House-approved bill, which called for a 3-year presumptive period of service-connection.

### **OLD SOLDIERS ARE GOOD LOAN RISKS:**

The VA's multi-billion dollar loan and guarantee program recently hit the \$16 billion mark — and statistics again prove the old soldier a gilt-edged security risk . . . VA has approved home, farm and business loans of \$16,183,980,571 for 2,751,087 vets, with VA responsible for \$8,275,909,389 . . . Defaulted loans have amounted to \$23 million . . . Farm loans were granted to 61,751 veterans at a face value of \$238,807,562 . . . VA has had to fork over \$1,356,719 on "bad" loans.

### **GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDEND:**

Letters received from USGLI policyholders indicate a widespread misunderstanding of the dividend being paid on live policies in 1950 . . . No "special" dividend has been declared and there no big melon-cutting, as in the case of NSLI . . . But VA is paying the regular dividend on all USGLI policies that has been in force long enough to earn a dividend . . . This is paid by check as soon as possible after the anniversary date of the policy . . . The amount of the dividend and the time of payment varies . . . So many factors enter into the calculation of the amount due as dividend on each individual policy that no understandable formula can be given in a short space . . . Type of policy, length of time in force, age of insured, and other factors are considered when the accountant figures out the size of the check.

### **SUPPLY CENTERS SET UP BY VA:**

Two distribution centers to supply eligible veterans with hearing aid batteries and stump sockets direct, at Washington, D. C., for east of the Mississippi River, and at Denver, Colorado, for all west of the Mississippi . . . New plan will cut time required for delivery from weeks to just a few days . . . Under new system, Regional Offices will send initial postal cards to eligible veterans addressed to the center handling area . . . After that, each package of fresh supplies will contain a postage-free postal card to be used by the veteran in submitting his next order . . . The Washington center goes into operation on November 1 . . . Denver will not get started until January 2, 1952 . . . VA says plan will not only reduce delivery time, but will also save the Government about \$500,000 a year by eliminating administrative handling in VA field stations, provide better control of the procedure of issuing batteries and stump socks, and enable VA to take advantage of quantity prices.

# Give him Calvert... the gift that completes the picture!



**N**O MATTER what other presents he gets, his holiday enjoyment will truly be complete when he opens that bottle of smoother, mellower Calvert. It's really many gifts in one, because he'll enjoy it so many different ways.

Whatever his drink, he'll delight in Calvert's smoother, mellower taste. He'll enjoy it in the most superb highball he ever tasted. Or a zestful Manhattan... a robust Old-Fashioned... a festive holiday Egg Nog or Hot Toddy.

So give Calvert Reserve... in the distinctive decanter bottle and handsome gift carton. And serve Calvert, too! It's the whiskey that Challenges Comparison!



# The Cardboard Star

(Continued from page 11)

Fine. Wonderful. But give you five or six promotions and put you in a forty thousand dollar ranch-type arrangement, completely surrounded by other similar edifices filled with neurotic wives and hospitable liquor, and you end up as a cheap 1950 edition of something out of Scott Fitzgerald, complete even to making scenes at the country club and snarling at your kids. Paulie, you're a great guy, you are."

He sat down again. Maybe the thing to do was head for the Turbells and try to catch up. Merry, merry Christmas Eve. Get out of this place where the mortgage makes creaking sounds and you stare at the backs of all the books you were going to read. And never got around to.

Something had to be decided about the house. And the furniture. And the bonds, the kids, the cars, the joint checking account.

A God-awful mess, but other people had been through it. Others seemed to survive. Joe had been through it, and Sylvia, and both the Eklunds. In fact, you could almost say that divorce was a prime indoor sport on Arden Lane.

He suddenly realized that he could neither stay in the house overnight, nor could he join the party next door. The roads would be bad, but a hotel in town was the right answer. A hotel has a nice anonymity.

He was three steps up the stairs when he heard a sound like frozen gravel breaking under car tires. He paused, his hand on the rail, and listened. A car door thudded and the side door buzzer sounded seconds later. Friends usually came to the side door.

When he pulled the door open, Martha stood there, the green scarf out of the glove compartment tied under her chin. A gust of wind pushed her off balance and she had to speak loudly to be heard above it. "Paul, I don't want to be a bother, but . . ."

"Come in, come right in," he said heartily. He slammed the door against the tumult, a tremulous hope in his heart. "You're looking well," he said inanely.

"Paul, we're in a mess. Mother got the tree and she thought I got the decorations. I thought she got them when she got the tree. I waited until the kids got to sleep and now the places where you can buy good things are closed. So I thought you wouldn't mind if I came out and got the stuff that's here."

"That's perfectly all right," he said dully. He looked into her eyes and saw no other motive there. No other chance there, for him. All the ugly, unforgettable things had been said. It was finished and done—beyond repair. "Where's the stuff?" he asked. "I'll get it."

"I don't think you can find it, but come along because there's a lot of it."

He turned on the attic lights and she went up ahead of him. Her step was an achingly familiar thing in the house, quick and light. He helped pull the old desk out of the way. "In those two boxes," she said. "Sure you can carry both of them?"

"Of course," he said, with a trace of irritability.

They were heavy and awkward. As he followed her down he wondered why tinsel and ornaments should weigh so much. In the lower hallway she turned, her finger on her chin, her head tilted.

"I just thought, Paul. We're having just a little tree and there's no point in my lugging all that stuff around. I think I'd better just pick out what we can use. Put them right in there on the floor."

He put them down, straightened up, dusting his hands together. "Did the stuff come for the kids?"

"Day before yesterday. You spent too much, Paul. I opened them to check for duplications. Good thing I did, too. I got Budgie an erector set too, but the next

smaller size, without the motor, you know. So I took mine back."

She knelt on the floor and untied the cord on the first box. Without looking up she said, "I was afraid you might be next door. I guess we weren't invited this year."

"Joe came over and asked me. I was going over in a few minutes. You just caught me in time." He wondered why he lied.

"Oh," she said. "Then I *was* lucky to get here when I did."

"You still have a key?"

She lifted the lid off the box. "I think two strings of lights will be enough for that little tree. This one and this one."

He knelt across the box from her and held his hand out. "Let me see that one, Martha. I thought so. You don't want this one. It's the kind where if one light goes out, they all go out. Drive you crazy."

"Heavens, yes! Remember that Christmas? The apartment on Taylor Place, wasn't it? When Anne said she had been sneaking up and untwisting bulbs because your face kept getting so red?"

They laughed then, but the laughter died at once, as though it had been choked. He picked out another string and said, "These two will be all right. Better let me check them."

He took them over to a wall plug, glad of the chance to be, for a moment, where he could not detect the fragrance of her hair, see the long young lines of her body, the play of firelight on her face. Both strings were complete.

She worked in silence over the ornaments for a few minutes, sorting them out. She picked up a plastic reindeer with one horn.

"That's broken, isn't it?"

"But, Paul! Don't you remember? Budgie would never forgive me if that wasn't on the tree! It's been on every tree he can remember. He even forgave Anne for chewing off that horn."

He nodded. "And you were in a panic because you thought she swallowed it?"

"And Budgie found it in his stocking where she spit it out?"

She looked up at him for a moment and then looked away. "That was when we were in the rented house at the corner of Castle and Prine."

She took the lid from a box of ornaments inside the bigger box. They were clever and rather beautiful ornaments. She clapped the lid back on.

"Taking those?" he asked.

"No."

"Those were new last year."

"Not last year, Paul. The year before. We bought them for the first Christmas in this house. I'm afraid they're too . . . big for the tree Mother bought."

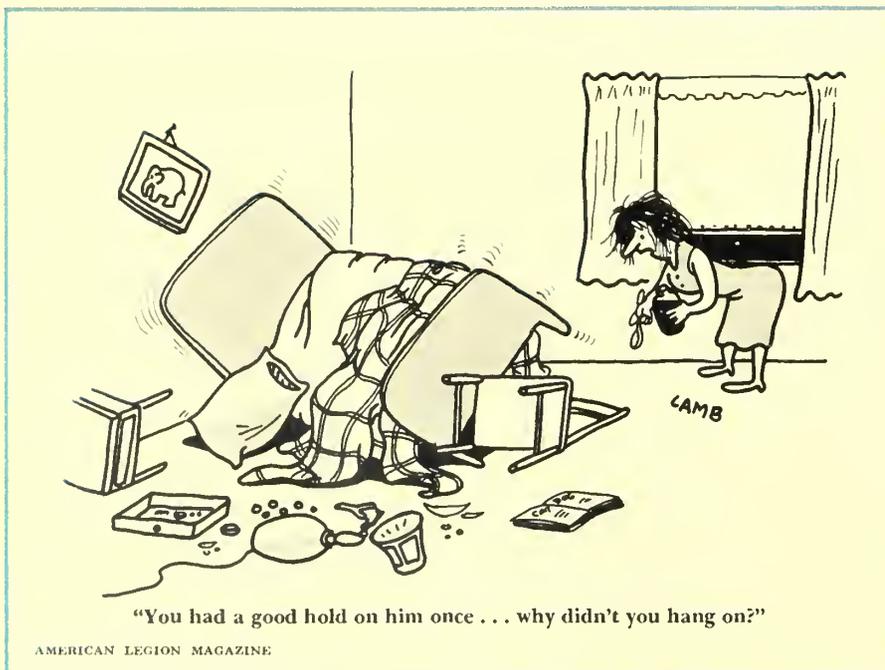
"Why didn't you say what you started to say, Martha?"

"Please, Paul. There's not much point in it, is there?"

"I . . . guess not. Sorry."

"Let me see now. Lights. Two boxes of ornaments. Another box, I guess. I can't undo this knot. Would you cut it for me, please?"

He took out his pocket knife and cut



the cord. She opened the box. She had thrown the scarf aside. A sheaf of the blonde hair, lightly threaded with grey, swung forward as she dug around in the box. There had always been an odd quality of eagerness about her. A very young eagerness. But this past year had killed that beyond recovery. He wanted to turn and smash his fist against the stone of the fireplace.

Instead he merely turned and looked into the fire.

He heard the small sound in her throat and turned quickly. She tried to put the object she was holding into a box very quickly.

"What's that?"

She held it so he could see it. He re-

membered it, and wondered how on this night he could ever have forgotten it.

"We forgot to buy one, until the stores were closed," he said.

"And it was our first tree and we didn't know at first what was missing," she said in a far-off voice.

"You thought of it first and then I helped you," he said.

"Yes, you drew the star and cut out the cardboard."

"The tinfoil came from cigarette packs," he said.

"And then we were so proud, Paul, because it looked lovely on top of the tree."

"A table tree. Fifty cents at the grocery store on the corner."

And then they were both standing,

somehow, and he was holding her by the wrists, very tightly. Firelight glittered on the tear paths on her cheeks. He was not such a fool as to think that one close moment would wipe out all the pain of an endless year, or take the scar tissue from her heart. But he did hope that in this moment they had turned about and taken the first hesitant step that might one day lead them back to what they had been before.

"Merry Christmas, darling," she said, and in her voice was the ghost of the eagerness of Christmases before.

He held her close and saw on the rug behind her, the cardboard star. He marvelled that the tinfoil was as shining bright as on that night twelve years before.

THE END

## Pick Your Vacation Planet

(Continued from page 15)

former editor of the American Rocket Society's *Journal*, depending on how much pressure is brought on current military experiments in rockets, he said. Igor Sikorsky also foresees man-carrying space rockets in a decade or so.

Another rocket expert, G. Edward Pendray, thinks we may get to the Moon within the next 15 years. And sooner than that he sees rockets that will carry mail from New York to Chicago in 10 minutes, and passengers from New York to London in less than 1½ hours.

The big problem for Space flight is to get the energy kick to escape from Earth's gravity. This escape speed is seven miles per second, about 25,000 miles an hour.

The faster the rocket is accelerated, the better chance there is of putting in enough fuel to get a weighty ship up and free. Fuel consumption per mile decreases with increasing speed of the ship.

But fast acceleration is just as bad for humans as fast stopping. Both subject them to increased strain. You're under a pretty good force right now, of normal gravity. Medical men measure the increase from sudden stopping or acceleration in terms of increased gravities of "G's." A man can stand four G's for eight minutes. At just four G's, a man weighing 150 pounds would feel as though he weighed four times as much or 600 pounds. Lying prone, and perhaps wearing an anti-gravity suit, would help him withstand the effects of being subjected to this force or strain.

A man can withstand a force much greater, say 10 G's, for only a few moments. A rocket accelerating too fast would make it more than a bit unhealthy for the Space passenger.

Once free of the earth's gravity, our Space ship would keep going, without needing any more fuel. The speed would slowly decrease until we came within the gravity attraction of the Moon, Mars, or other destination. Then we would speed up again, drawn by that planet's gravity. We would brake for a landing by coming in backwards and using rocket power again to slow down for a gentle landing.

We wouldn't aim straight at the Moon or other target. Instead, our course is elliptical, what astronomers call a Keplerian orbit, designed to keep on course by the gravitational pull of the sun and other

bodies, and to bring us to the place where the Moon will be at the end of our journey.

There's a faster way to make the trip, by using our man-made moon. We refuel there, and take off again, this time with no great expense of fuel, and can keep using a little fuel through most of our trip. This way we could reach Mars or Venus in about five or six days.

Once you've cast off your earth chains of gravity, you're set for fantastic experiences, such as no human has yet had. A Michigan mother, 58, looks forward to it all, asserting "I for one am not afraid."

But it will make her hair stand on end, and yours too. Not from fright, but from lack of gravity. Far enough away from Earth, you weigh practically nothing. Your hair weighs nothing, and it won't lie down in neat locks.

Aboard our pressurized, oxygenized rocket ship, you're going to meet other surprises. Your eyebrow itches, say. You raise your hand to scratch it, and get a black eye. On earth, it takes effort to lift your hand against gravity. Aboard our ship, you use the same effort and your hand hits like a sledgehammer.

You start to write a "Having wonderful time" postcard. At the first push of your pencil, you rise right out of your chair. The force exerted on the pencil lifts your weightless body. Under those circumstances you can lift an anvil as easily as a pencil.

Your sleeping bunk is upholstered, and has a net or straps so that when you turn over in your sleep you won't go flying through the air and collide with a wall of the ship.

To get around the ship, you may well use swimming motions. Only your eyes will be able to tell you whether you're upside down or not; your other senses won't be any help.

One vacationist volunteered to be a cook, on her word that she was a good one. She has new tricks to learn. Dishes and spoons would float around the ship unless clamped down. Water won't flow downhill, or stay inside a pan. You can't even drink from a straw. Your drinking will be from pump-equipped special bottles. You will probably use special clamps to get food into your mouth. A sudden lift of peas with a fork

would start a vegetable bombardment, and likely lift you from your chair also.

The cabin must circulate air efficiently, or you may suffocate in your own breath. Your breath will just hang there in front of you. Lighting a cigarette will take skill. Hot combustion gases won't rise from the match, but instead will put out the flame. You'll have to pull the match downward continuously while keeping the cigarette end in the flame at the same time.

No one quite knows what will happen to bodily functions, because scientists haven't been able to create gravity-free conditions on Earth. They hope to, and are studying possible ways.

Very likely you won't need much food or drink, for your energy output will fall down to about that of normal sleeping. Lack of gravity won't interfere probably with digestion or other functions. Your heart may slow down some, pumping weightless blood, and breathing become shallower. Oxygen consumption will be lower, and this will aid in carrying enough aboard our ship. These at least are the guesses and estimates of such Space medicine authorities as Dr. Heinz Haber and Dr. Hubertus Strughold of the Department of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field, Tex. The concepts above of what Space travel will be like come largely from them.

Writing in the *Journal of Aviation Medicine*, Dr. Heinz Haber says: "The problems concerning the human factor of Space travel will become most urgent if a suitable propulsion becomes available; it can easily be concluded that the physiological part will play a more decisive role in the initial stages of Space travel than it did during the early stages of aviation. The future-minded aeromedical science, therefore, most concerns itself with an anticipation of medical problems in relation to the possibility of interplanetary travel."

The "sky" as you look out the windows is completely black, there being no atmosphere to reflect or scatter sunlight. The stars and constellations all look familiar, their positions apparently unchanged. The nearest stars are too far away to "move" even during our flights to the outermost planets of our solar system.

The sun's rays hitting the ship won't be filtered as they are by Earth's atmosphere. There will be dangerous amounts of ultra-

violet light. The ship's hull has to reflect, absorb, or transform this solar radiation. But the sun can help keep our ship warm in Space.

Getting drilled by a meteor or shooting star is one unpredictable hazard you'll have to chance. Space is full of meteors and debris, ranging from the size of specks of dust to peas and huge boulders. Hundreds of millions of them, mostly the tiniest kind, enter Earth's atmosphere each day, and burn themselves out by their friction.

Our space rocket doesn't have this protection. The meteors travel at an average speed of about 30 miles a second—better than 100,000 miles an hour—and range up to speeds double that. The risk of being hit depends upon the size and speed or time of travel of the ship. The chances are variously figured. One recent estimate gave a 50-50 chance of a hit once every two years of flight time. Others put the hazard much higher. Tiny meteors might be stopped by a quarter-inch hull on our ship. But a big baby would mean an immediate journey's end for us as astronauts.

Damn the meteors: Full speed ahead, you say. And what's the reward?

Sights and wonders that humans have never beheld before.

But a small boy in Idaho thinks it would be marvelous to play baseball on the Moon. A bunt there would be a home run on Earth. Gravity is only one-sixth as strong. A 150-pounder would weigh just 25 pounds. Leaps and steps of 20 feet would be easy.

You step from the Space ship onto the face of airless, soundless Moon. The price of your ticket equipped you with a special Space suit for this moment. Maybe the suit is like one described in a recent issue of the *Journal* of the British Inter-Planetary Society, founded in 1933. The suit totally encloses you, has its own oxygen supply, is pressurized, and carries off body vapor and carbon dioxide. It heats or cools you,

for here during the two-week day the temperature reaches 248 degrees, by night it tumbles to minus 238. The suit probably is built in layers, and the helmet has a clear plastic window. Jutting from the top of the helmet is an aerial, for you must talk by radio with your companions: here where there's no air to carry spoken sound.

You can explore the craters of the Moon, to learn whether they were made by meteors, or by volcanoes. You can climb mountains taller than any on Earth. You can search for life on the Moon. You can see the other side of the Moon. Because it always presents the same side to the earth, no one has yet seen the other side.

You see Earth, bright in reflected sunlight like a bigger Moon. It looks stationary, not spinning. The corona or pearly halo of light around the sun will be visible all the time, and not just at times of eclipses, as on Earth.

Or do you prefer to go to red, rusty-looking Mars, learn what the mysterious canals really are, whether there are Martians, what the polar caps are—frozen water or dry ice? Are the dark areas on Mars green vegetation? Clouds rise far higher than on Earth. Huge dust storms sweep Mars' surface—why? By day the temperature is 42 degrees, by night minus 106. Winter, and very rugged winter sports, last a year.

For romance, Jupiter offers 11 moons, but an atmosphere you wouldn't care to breathe—ammonia and methane gases. From Saturn's moons you have intriguing views of Saturn's rings, made of cosmic debris and millions of little moonlets.

The prospects intrigue a Seattle woman who has "always believed that we should be doing such things one of these days. I can see no reason why there can't be other planets with life, perhaps more highly developed than ours.

"So let's go."

The jump-off has to wait upon better

fuels, or step-wise rockets to break free from earth's gravity. Atomic energy might give us the kick. The rub is developing a small enough atomic energy plant. And atomic energy is mainly heat, meaning you still would need to use the heat to heat something else to give you the rocket propulsion. And the medical men would like to be certain of more things about gravity-free and Space travel; you wouldn't want to be Space-sick or worse during the journeys.

You already are a pretty busy Space traveler, even if you may not be aware of it. Our Earth spins at a speed of 1,037 miles an hour at the Equator, and buzzes along at 64,800 miles an hour around the Sun. The whole solar system is scooting off into Space at 43,200 miles an hour toward the constellation of Hercules. Our great Milky Way galaxy is rotating, and that movement carries us around its center at a speed of 630,000 miles an hour.

But if you still have wanderlust, you can look forward some time to humans exploring Space and our sister planets.

The 12,000 reservations don't mean 12,000 firm volunteers waiting to get in line and buy tickets. Dr. William F. Holmes of The Psychological Corporation, New York, checked over the letters of request. Some kids wrote because they're enchanted with the Buck Rogers idea, he said. Souvenir hunters accounted for other reservations, as did some publicity seekers. The idea tickled the sense of humor of many others who go along eagerly with a gag. Then there was the man who declared he had just written a book after talking with a man from Mars, actually. Still others are soldiers of fortune who would indeed try anything, Dr. Holmes said.

The letters show, too, that the public is impressed with advances in rocket research, has faith in science, and with the idea that Space travel at long last may be coming.

No one can say just when, but no one can safely say it won't happen. The Planetarium is "keeping an open-minded attitude toward inter-planetary flight," says Robert Coles, acting chairman. He says:

"You never can tell what is going to happen. We certainly don't know all the answers. I think we'll be pretty well on our way when we can send out a satellite that will hang in Space to be used as an intermediary point."

Space Travel Clerk Forrester was positive about one thing, though.

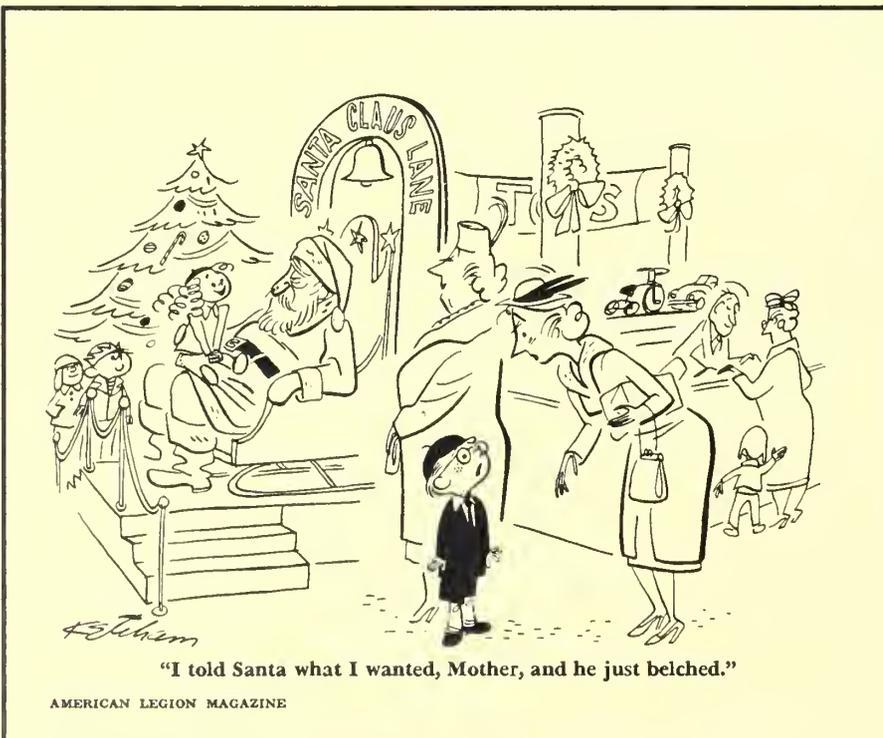
"Don't tell anyone to ask us for any more reservations. We just had to stop taking them, or we'd never get any other work done. Half of America might sign up if we kept this thing going."

Then, reflectively, he said: "Gee, when Space travel starts what a terrific new business it will be—if we can guarantee return trips as well as airplanes and trains do today."

The demand will stem from a variety of reasons.

"Make mine a one-way ticket, anywhere," declared a man in Missouri. "After 20 years as a band leader and clothing salesman, I've come to the conclusion that I'm in the wrong world anyway. Earth people are getting to be terrible bores."

THE END



# Hitler's Miracle Man

(Continued from page 17)

with the phrase, "I'm just a simple soldier."  
"You are going back to America," he said. "If you tell my story there, I will be a free man. I am tired of being hunted, although," he winked, "no one is really trying to catch me. I want to be free in every sense of the word. Legally free."

"All right," I said. "Let's have the story."  
"Of course." His smile was thinly mocking. "Where would you like me to begin . . . at the Battle of the Bulge where my two thousand men threw you Americans into panic?"

"Begin at the beginning," I said, restraining a desire to kick him. "How did you happen to be placed in charge of such an important assignment?"

That, Skorzeny explained, was the outcome of his successful handling of the Mussolini and Horthy affairs—exploits which brought about his promotion to Chief of Sabotage.

"So we will begin with Mussolini," he said. "But I will make it clear at the outset that I was no admirer of Il Duce. I had profound contempt for him. He was a Latin, you know, without strength of character. He was rescued because his being in prison was bad for German morale."

Mussolini was being held (Skorzeny continued) by Italian partisans who were a little at a loss as to what to do with him. They were cooperating with the Americans at the time, and they weren't sure what the latter desired them to do—shoot Mussolini or hold him for trial.

"I was given a rescue party of forty men," Skorzeny went on. "They were of the British Commando type, but far better trained. Dressed like partisans, we traveled only by night and in small groups. All of us could speak Italian. We posed and looked like the newly reorganized Italian troops which had been helping the Americans."

The Duce was being moved about from one improvised prison to another, but the Skorzeny party kept track of his movements by reading the one-page partisan newspapers. Learning that he was at that particular moment held atop a mountain in the Abruzzi region, they stole a small plane and glider from an aviation school. Ten of them took off for the mountain in these conveyances, while the remaining thirty deployed themselves on the ground.

"We landed on an open field on the mountain," Skorzeny said, "and immediately there were shots fired at us. Such is the way of Italians—first they shoot, then they ask questions, then they run. One of my men who spoke Italian best shouted at them. The shooting stopped, and the partisans came forward, humbly. They were not military men, you see. They wilted and backed down when addressed with authority."

"My man told the partisan leader that we had come to take Mussolini to the Americans for trial. 'Deliver this pig to me,' he barked. 'We cannot keep the Americans waiting.'

"Immediately, we were taken to the Duce's room, high up in the attic of an ancient house. Mussolini was hollow-cheeked and unshaven and he looked half-

crazy. He cowered back on the bed as we entered his room.

"My man strode forward and started cursing him. He struck Mussolini so hard that his nose began to bleed, and then he spat in his face. 'Dog!' he shouted. 'Your time has come! Now you shall pay for your many sins!'

"Il Duce began to blubber and cry that he wanted a trial. At a signal from me, two of my men grabbed him and dragged him out the door. We all shouted insults at him and jeered at him about his social disease. As you know, he was half-rotten with syphilis.

"We put him in the glider and sailed off, with the partisans saluting us smartly. That was September 12, 1943. Just to make things look good—oh, and for the fun of it—I had smacked Mussolini in the face myself. Now, when I leaned back in the glider and shook his hand he was completely bewildered. He almost fainted when I told him I was taking him to Hitler. Then, he took off his beautiful wrist watch and gave it to me. See the diamonds? . . . worth a fortune."

With Mussolini safely in the hands of his Axis partner, Skorzeny's peculiar talents were again free for his Führer's use. And, very shortly, Hitler presented him with another job.

Hungary was an ally of Nazi Germany, but rumors were rife that the Hungarian dictator, aging Admiral Miklós Horthy, was preparing to surrender to the Allies. A Hungarian by birth, Skorzeny was secretly dispatched to his unhappy homeland; his assignment—to kidnap Horthy and bring him back to Germany.

Flying a small plane, he landed at night in a potato field near Budapest, badly cracking up the craft and seriously injuring his arm. The plane caught fire after he landed. Fearing the whole countryside would be aroused, Skorzeny ran for two hours before hiding in a barn. Then, seeing that he had not been pursued, he stepped out into the road.

"A stupid peasant driving a hay wagon into Budapest gave me a ride. After a while, I changed into his clothing and took over the reins myself."

"But the peasant?" I asked, frowning. "What became of him?" Skorzeny laughed. "Don't be an American fool," he said.)

According to Skorzeny's information, Horthy was supposed to be hiding in an old castle in Budapest. He located it without difficulty, and holed up until nightfall. Then he scaled up its sheer walls and entered a window. Pulling out his Luger, he crept down a dark high-arched hallway.

"A woman came out of a room and I grabbed her by the throat. She told me that Horthy had fled the castle after broadcasting a surrender to the Russians. I was furious with disappointment. I didn't know why Hitler wanted the Admiral, but since he did, I had to get him. . . . You are curious about this woman? Well, what could I do but make very sure that she gave no alarm. I left the castle then and the following morning I made contact with our Budapest intelligence agent.

"He advised me that the Russians feared

treachery on the part of Horthy, and were thus hesitant about entering Budapest. Meanwhile, he said, Horthy was in a little villa on the outside of the city, awaiting the arrival of the red emissaries.

"I stole a motorcycle with a sidecar and went out to the villa. Horthy was sitting at a table with two men when I walked in. I shot them both through the head, and knocked the good Admiral unconscious with my trusty Gestapo blackjack. Then I threw him into the sidecar of the motorcycle and drove off.

"As soon as Horthy became conscious, he started begging me to kill him. He knew, apparently, what Hitler would do to him. I couldn't oblige him, of course, so whenever he became too annoying I knocked him unconscious. Aside from his begging, he was very little trouble. He was seventy-seven years old and was incapable of much resistance."

Speeding out of Hungary, Skorzeny sighted an ambulance. He forced it to stop, "disposed of" its occupants, and threw Horthy in. A few hours later they were in Munich, where Skorzeny saw to the Admiral's arrest as a traitor.

"I phoned Hitler personally to tell him of the successful kidnapping, and he told me to come to see him at once. From that point until the end of the war, I was a very busy man. I—but may I deviate from the main story for a moment? Before I tell you of the affair of the two thousand—the high point of my career—I should like to clear up some lies that have been told about me.

"First of all, I did not plan to assassinate your General Eisenhower. I merely spread a rumor to that effect to make trouble. It was worth it. Ha, ha! Eisenhower was under close guard for weeks, and it almost drove him crazy, I am told. We laughed very much about it.

"Second, it is not true that I kept Tito and Mikhailovitch from getting together or that I got them to fight each other. The two leaders couldn't have been made to join forces. They had opposite ways of thinking, and it would have been impossible for them to team up against us.

"Finally, it is not true that I was in Argentina after I escaped from prison. I understand there is a kind of Nazi underground there, but I was not and am not interested in it. The Nazi movement is lost. There are other things for us to do now. . . . You will see that these lies are exposed as such in America? I want your people to understand that I am no master trickster, no international gangster. As you have seen for yourself, I am only a simple soldier. . . ."

In response to Hitler's command, Skorzeny reported promptly at the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin. The Führer looked pale, and very sick. He shook Skorzeny's hand, and curtly jerked his head at the latter's "Heil!" "No time for that," he said shortly and led the sabotage chief into his war room. Picking up a pointer, he placed the tip on a huge map of Western Europe.

"We are about to launch a great counter-attack here," he said, pointing along the course of the Meuse River. "If our panzer divisions can get across the Meuse, we can

smash the Americans in the face. We can snuff their supply lines, disorganize them, cut through them, make their invasion of Europe a nothing. A nothing!" — his voice rose to a hysterical pitch. "Do you hear? Nothing!"

Clenching his fist, he drove it hard against the wall. He smashed it again and his hand began bleeding.

"This is it," he rasped, eyes glittering fanatically. "Here we will change history again. We will extend the war for two years and make terms the way we want them. And," he panted, dropping into a chair, "this is how we will do it . . ."

Skorzeny shook his head, sadly. "He was a great man, Hitler. Like me, he was seriously misunderstood. We talked for almost an hour, and I was given full powers to carry out his scheme. The offensive was not to take place until my preparations were made. As I prepared to leave, Hitler placed his hand on my shoulder. 'This will be the cleverest plot in the history of warfare,' he said. 'Only you can see it through. Only you have the necessary will and daring.'"

Using German Army teletypes, Skorzeny issued an order to strip all American prisoners within a radius of 500 miles of their uniforms and to fly the clothing to Berlin. He also ordered that one hundred American prisoners be flown immediately to the city. From there, uniforms and prisoners were transported to a specially-constructed stockade at a remote spot in Germany. He then sent out a call for 2,000 German soldiers who could speak English fluently.

"The men looked good to me when I assembled them. Many had been trained long before the war for operations in England and the United States, and they weren't run-of-the-mill soldiers. The hundred Americans were my psychological laboratory. They were there to be looked at, imitated, studied. I wanted my men to watch their gestures, the way they tilted their heads, to notice small facial and vocal expressions.

"They learned rapidly and well, my two thousand. So rapidly that they were ready in ten days, and so well that Hitler literally danced with delight when he saw them. 'How's tricks, Mac?' one would say, and slap another on the back. And the other would reply, 'Okay, pal.' They wore American wristwatches and even had pictures, which we had taken from prisoners, of American wives and girl friends. They carried captured Garand rifles slung over their hips in the loose American manner."

On December 16, 1944, with the Allies advancing with seemingly irresistible force, the Germans struck back with 29 fully-armored divisions. And in the vanguard of the Nazi offensive were Skorzeny's two thousand Nazi "Americans." Some were driving captured American tanks. Some were dressed as American M.P.'s. Some were chauffeuring American ambulances. Many were disguised as wounded soldiers making their way back to the rear lines.

"Separating into teams, we advanced into your lines. We shouted terrible stories of defeat and rout up ahead. We screamed that the entire Allied front had collapsed. We disrupted communications. We flashed back the locations of your ammunition and supply dumps, and our heavy artillery went to work with tremendous effect. Four of my men, dressed as military police, waved off a long file of American troops who were sent into the sector as reinforcements. They turned those troops up a side road and kept them going north while our twenty-nine divisions were plunging west. It wasn't until two days later that you Americans began to wake up. By that time we had pressed ahead thirty miles.

"Gradually, however, our push lost its strength. I had done my part successfully, but Hitler was unable to follow through. The nation was no longer strong enough to support a major offensive.

"Hitler had a notion of holing up after Germany's defeat, with a picked force in the mountains of Bavaria and continuing the fight from there. But he needed time to arrange things, so I was given another

job — he personally assigned me to it. It was my task to see that the Americans crawled across Germany, instead of racing; and I did see to it.

"I organized fifty teams of twenty men each, all of whom were detonation experts. We spread out north and south on both sides of the Rhine, and the mines we sowed slowed a million of your advancing men to a snail's pace. They just didn't know what would strike them next. Not only did we plant the usual mines on the roads and along sides of the roads, but we also mined places and things which were ordinarily free of such contraptions. Toilets — beer bottles — doorknobs — light switches — abandoned vehicles. In all, I think we laid well over 10,000 booby traps.

"As to the Battle of the Bulge, I believe American fatalities reached a total of 19,000. And at least half of those deaths, I would say, were brought about indirectly by my 2,000 masqueraders. Indirectly, remember. My men had orders to kill no one as long as they were wearing their American uniforms. To have done so would have been a very serious breach of military law."

"(But your men did do a lot of shooting," I pointed out, "particularly those that were riding tanks." "I know," said Skorzeny, firmly, "but they took off their uniforms first. Such were their orders and they obeyed.")

"Well, then, Germany could no longer fight and I ran off to Austria and hid out for a while in the hills. But that was no good; it is not my nature to hide. So in May of 1945 I presented myself at American headquarters in Salzburg. I was held in prison for twenty-two months, during which time I was questioned about one matter and another almost every day. Some of your silly officers drew up a list of charges that read as though I was responsible for the conduct of the entire war. After much talk, however, most of these charges were dropped and I was taken before a court-martial. Two and a half hours later I was cleared. I was cleared by you — your own people.

"Then the stupid segment of the German population which had crawled out of its holes decided to put me on trial under the de-nazification laws. They were cattle, scum, and I could not submit to them. Besides, such trials are a farce; hundreds of Nazis have bought verdicts of innocence. So I escaped the Darmstadt prison — how is my affair — and since then I've been at liberty.

"Am I really being hunted? On paper, yes, I am wanted by four nations. But the hunt never seems to pass the technical stage. You see how freely I roam about Paris. And I have no trouble crossing borders between one country and another."

Skorzeny spread his hands persuasively; huge, ham-like hands — hands that had delivered Mussolini to Hitler, that had slugged Admiral Horthy insensible, that had guided 19,000 American soldiers to their deaths, that had . . . ?

"After all," he beamed, "why should I be hunted? You have heard my story and now you will transmit it to your countrymen. And at last they will know the truth about me — that I am only a simple soldier. They will understand that, yes?"

Yes?

THE END



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## The Battle The Army Lost

(Continued from page 23)

an' a handful o' good-size nails to go with 'em."

Rogers returned in a few minutes with the materials.

"Now I want some volunteers for dangerous dooty," Flanagan said, looking around expectantly.

Every eye was fixed on the barrels and nobody stepped forward.

Flanagan became exasperated. "All right, we all go; thin no one gits at the likker till we git back."

Reluctantly, the men fell in with the idea and, Flanagan in the lead, they headed for the lieutenant's cabin, carrying the boards and nails. A few yards from the



cabin Flanagan halted the party and whispered his instructions. "Pick up some stones to use fer hammers. Half o' you men take some boards an' nails an' go to the winder in the back. The rest take the other boards an' nails an' go to the door. When I whistle you all begin nailin' those boards like hell an' thin we kin go back an' finish the likker without no trouble from the lootenant."

Flanagan waited a few moments allowing his men to deploy into position, and then whistled sharply. The men responded enthusiastically, driving the nails awkwardly but determinedly. The clatter muffled the yells of surprise which came from within the cabin. It was over quickly and the soldiers hurried back to the barracks. Now, with no need for restraint, the men devoted themselves to the barrels with abandon. The gaiety and song mounted as the level of the liquor dropped. One soldier, less hardy than his companions, slumped to the floor from his perch atop one of the casks. One moment he was sitting on a barrel drinking from a tin cup, the next minute he was snoring in the middle of a puddle of whiskey. His companions laughed uproariously.



Advertisement

## From where I sit by Joe Marsh

### Our Bank Says "Help Yourself"

*People around here need lots of small change these days—what with candy, gum, cigarette and soft drink machines . . . pay phones . . . and those penny sales taxes.*

Used to put a strain on our bank. Changing money took up a lot of time. Then the Chief Teller Happy Wilson, read about another bank using a "help yourself" change system. The directors decided to see if it would work in our town.

*They set out some big shallow bowls full of nickels, dimes and pennies with a sign saying "MAKE YOUR OWN CHANGE." Works fine, too. At the end of the day the totals are never more than a couple of cents under—or over—the right amount.*

From where I sit, folks everywhere are pretty much alike, although they may seem different. Farmers and city folks, Republicans and Democrats, those who enjoy a glass of beer occasionally and those who prefer something else—we all usually try to live up to the trust others have in us.

Joe Marsh

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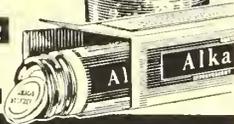
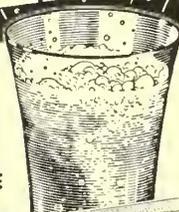
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"That ain't good manners; let's wake the bastard up," one of the men suggested.

"Fire yore pistol off in his ear. That'll do it," Flanagan said.

"Pistol ain't big 'nuff. Let's fire the damn artill'ry. Let's wake ev'ryone up, the whole country. No one orter be sleepin' when we got such a fine party goin'."

The suggestion was greeted with a chorus of admiring cries. Its boldness and originality, coupled with the stimulation of the whiskey, prodded the men to action. They stormed from the barracks, tin cups in hand, and made for the four artillery pieces drawn up on the edge of the parade-ground.

Whipping off the poorly-fastened gun coverings was simple. More troublesome were the trunnions which lurked solidly and painfully in the shadows of the pieces, and the rammers and other paraphernalia which tripped the unwary. But, drunk or sober, these men were artilleryists. Under Flanagan's direction, or perhaps in spite of it now that he was becoming incoherent with whiskey and the unaccustomed glory of his first command, the men loaded the pieces with bags of loose powder and touched off the slow-match firing devices.

The guns thundered in a ragged volley. The crash tore through the chill night and reverberated out over the river and the plains. It shocked the sleeping rivermen into wakefulness. With a resiliency born

of long experience with the unexpected, the rivermen, almost in unison, threw on clothes and, grabbing up the handiest weapon, set out at a run for Fort Pitt.

In the meantime, the soldiers continued reloading and firing, pausing frequently to gulp from their tin cups. A few of the band lay sprawled on the ground where they had been knocked down by the recoil of either the guns or the whiskey. Those who still remained upright turned unsteadily from artillery to liquor and back again. With their attention divided, the soldiers were unaware of the approach of the rivermen until the angry, club-wielding mob was on them. The soldiers fought back instinctively but ineffectually. As often as not, when a soldier swung a rammer his target proved to be one of his own comrades. The fight was over in a matter of minutes. While here and there a riverman nursed a bruise, it was unquestionably a defeat for the U. S. Army. In the tradition of the conqueror, the rivermen claimed the whiskey as booty and rolled the barrels off into the night. Except for the wounds to be licked and the tales to be told around barracks fires, the U. S. Army's engagement was ended.

When the Lieutenant finally broke out of his quarters, his was the unenviable task of sending an official account to the War Department. Years passed before he became a captain. THE END

## Christmas Toys You Can Make Yourself

(Continued from page 19)

use on larger surfaces. Having all three brushes is real economy.

A good brush can be quickly ruined if abused, but will give long service if properly cared for. A small pointed brush used for fine details should be given a slight twisting movement when it is dipped in the paint, to bring the hairs to a point. This same movement should be used when making a line on the wood.

Never, under any circumstances, should a brush be forced down to hit the metal ferrule against the wood, but rather stroked against it in a manner that would tend to smooth the hairs and not mess them or press them backward. Don't use the brush to stir the paint either. Use a little paddle instead. Many good brushes are also ruined by letting some paint dry in them each time they are used until they become hard and useless. It is a good practice, especially with small ones, to rinse them in turpentine each time they are used and before laying them down. The work that a brush can do depends entirely on how it is cared for.

### THE TRAIN

Wooden toys will always be a favorite with children in the one-to-five age group. The toy pull-train ranks among the leaders in this field, especially if the construction eliminates flimsy attachments and parts that can easily be broken.

The simple, sturdy wood pull-train, shown here, meets all the requirements plus the fact that it is easy to make. From odds and ends in your lumber pile, the rough parts can be cut, sanded and painted all in one evening. The next day the few inexpensive items can be added to complete the train.

If desired, simple stencils may be used to paint the names on the railroad cars. A realistic detail can also be added without too much difficulty. Paper cut-out windows may be added to the locomotive and caboose while paper doors may be put on the caboose cars. The paper cut-outs are cemented to the cars after painting, using any one of the household cements. A coat of white shellac will prevent them from being easily torn off.

The wheels for the train may be made from small checkers or pieces of dowel sticks, but be certain that they are drilled so as to spin easily on their nail axle without undue wobbling. If the wheels should squeak annoyingly, a small amount of very light machine oil may be applied to the hubs.

### THE EASEL

If you have a youngster in your home who has art tendencies this easel with its built-in color rack for holding the paint jars is a Christmas present that will give him or her many hours of pleasure. The construction of the easel is simple and is started by preparing the upright members according to the dimensions given in the diagram. Three pieces of stock  $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 48$  inches long is required for the main uprights. The center upright is cut in two parts at a point  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches from the upper end. These two members are joined with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch brass butt. In order to permit the splaying out of the two outer uprights it will be necessary to taper the inner edge of each member at the upper end.

A cleat made of  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch stock cut to a length of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches will be required to secure the three uprights together. The

cleat is fastened permanently to the center upright with two 1½ inch No. 10 flathead screws, while the outer uprights are secured to this cleat member with 1½ inch No. 10 round-head screws as shown. A second cleat is placed between the outer uprights to keep the legs apart and to hold the hook and eye assembly. The screw eye arrangement is used to hold the center upright out from the body of the easel. The hook, purchased to size, is placed on the upright, while the eye is located on the center cleat.

An 18-inch long by 15-inch wide by ½ inch thick board of either plywood or wallboard is used as the surface for securing the drawing paper. The board is fastened to the outer uprights with 1¼ inch No. 8 flathead screws.

The paint shelf is made of a strip of ¾ inch x 2¾ inch wide by 18 inch long lumber.

**WALLY**



(From December, 1935 A.L.M.)

ber. The boring of the holes to hold the paint jars may be accomplished with the aid of an expansion bit set to the diameter of the jars. The hole should be approximately ¼ of an inch deep. When completed, the rack is fastened to the outer uprights by two 1½ inch No. 10 round head screws. A paint brush holder may be added by tacking a piece of ¼ inch quarter round on the outer edge of the color rack.

**THE HOBBY HORSE**

You can make the spirited and sturdy little prancer shown here very quickly and easily, because it is so designed that it can be constructed entirely of flat stock. The shapes of the two identical legs, the head and neck, the two rockers, the tail and the body with its support are shown in the drawing. All parts can be cut on a jigsaw, a bandsaw or by hand with a coping saw. Three-quarter-inch plywood was used in the hobby horse illustrated, but if desired, the project can be made from some hard wood such as oak, hickory, maple or walnut. Pine or fir plywood, however, is lighter and is very strong. It also is much cheaper.

Head and tail pieces are joined with 1¼ inch No. 8 round head screws and glued



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America's #1 stimulating hair groom—

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(plus tax)  
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**For Men of All Ages!** It's sure to please—this large bottle of Vitalis in its special Christmas package! Dad's favorite—and Junior's too!

And for two very good reasons!—Vitalis (1) stimulates scalp with a wonderfully refreshing wake-up tingle, prevents dry, flaky scalp; and (2) grooms hair in a clean-cut masculine way. Directions for famous Vitalis "60-Second Workout" on package. Contains new grooming discovery

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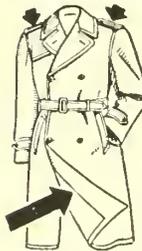


\* When filter turns brown—in Medico Pipes or Cigarette Holders—throw it away, with the nicotine, juices, flakes and tars it has trapped. Insert fresh filter for cooler, cleaner, dryer, sweeter smoking. Imported Briar.

**NEW: MEDICO CREST—\$3.00**  
Finest Medico ever! Exquisite Burgundy finish.  
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Wide variety of styles and sizes.  
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REAL OFFICER'S TYPE! **790**

With Military sleeve — NOT RAGLAN, but set-in shoulders, stormpiece, shoulder straps, yoke lining, 2 big slash pockets, belt all around. Weather-sealed by Impregnole. Sizes 34-46.

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**SEND NO MONEY** Pay postman plus 85¢ COD charges or send check or money order plus 25¢ postage. Print name, address, size. Guaranteed fit or money back. Order now while supply lasts. EXCHANGEABLE AFTER XMAS. STRAGO MFG. CO., Dept. A, 13 W. 17 St., N. Y. 11, N. Y.

### CHECK ASTHMA SYMPTOMS ANYTIME!

Any-time—anywhere! Convenient ASTHMADOR—in powder, cigarette or pipe mixture form—is always ready and easy to use. ASTHMADOR'S soothing, aromatic fumes bring welcome relief from the distressing symptoms of bronchial asthma. Economical, too. At any drug store in U. S. and Canada.

**DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S  
ASTHMADOR**

onto the body member as seen in the photograph. The lower ends of the two legs are screwed with 1 1/4 inch No. 8 round head screws onto the rockers, and upper ends are screwed to the body with 1 1/4 inch No. 8 flat head screws. The stretcher piece is then set between the legs and fastened tight with 1 1/4 inch No. 8 round head screws.

A 5-inch piece of 1/2-inch hardwood dowel passes through a hole in the neck and provides a hand grip for the young rider. The dowel should be glued into a driving fit hole.

If a little care is exercised in painting the rocking horse, it can be made a really gay and attractive toy. Use bright, vivid colors, which while they contrast sharply one with another, will nevertheless form a harmonious combination. You will find that the following color scheme meets the requirement: 1—undercoat of white paint; 2—a coat of cream enamel; 3—bridle—bright red; 4—eyes, nostrils and tail piece, black. When painting use masking tape, wherever possible, to keep all edges sharp and clean.

### DOLL'S BED

The charm of any toy and the pleasure it gives a child depends to some extent upon how faithful a miniature reproduction it is of the real thing. The realistic little doll's bed shown is a small scale replica of a real bed.

The construction is sturdy but simple. The end and side pieces are cut from 1/2 to 3/4-inch plywood or equivalent lumber. The bottom is made of 1/4-inch plywood or Masonite. The end and side pieces are held together by means of brads and glue. The bottom is set in between those pieces and is held in position by means of corner blocks. The bottom is glued to the corner blocks. They can be finished with stain or paint.

### JIGSAW PUZZLES

Jigsaw puzzles, if interestingly designed, can mean fun for the entire family. Puzzles for three- to five-year-olds should be very simple, with big parts and contrasting colors. Draw the design directly on 1/4-inch plywood, paint it and then cut it out. A power saw is handiest for the latter, but if unavailable, use a coping saw with a fine blade. The completed puzzle should be approximately 10 inches square or about 8 by 12 inches.

For older children cut pages from their story book, colored prints or covers from magazines, and paste them with household cement on 1/4-inch plywood or Masonite, making sure that the paste covers every part of the surface. Apply a coat of white shellac to entire picture to prevent tearing of the paper and then cut out the design.

Puzzles for adults can be personalized by the use of enlarged family snapshots mounted as described above. You will be surprised at how much your family will enjoy and treasure these puzzles.

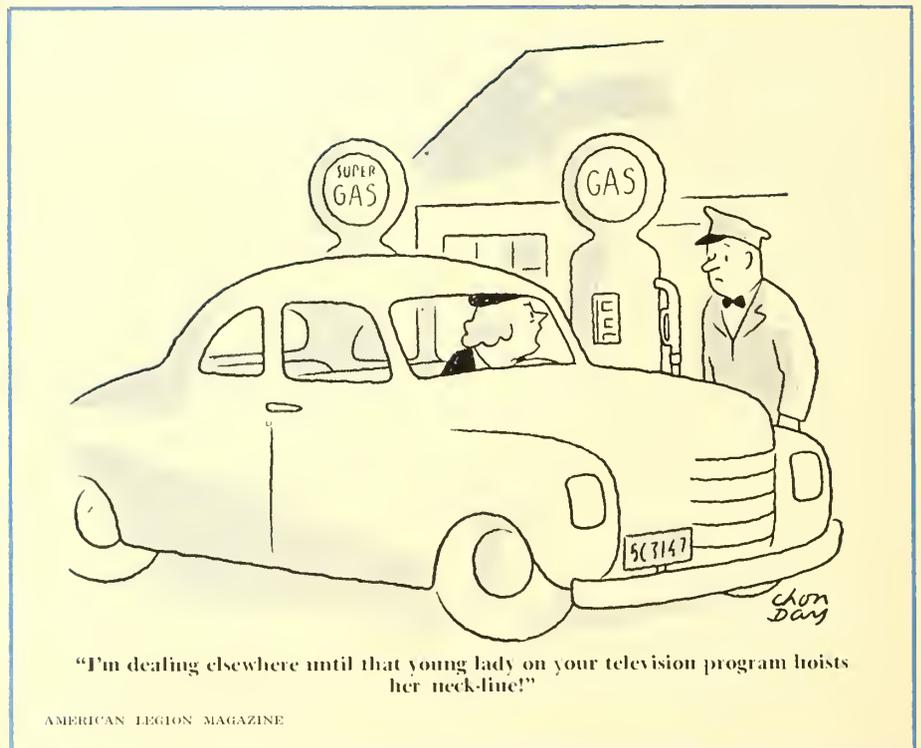
### TOY CHEST

The low-cost toy chest illustrated will appeal to parents of young children who want to solve the toy-storage problem. Children will also appreciate a place to keep their toys.

The sides, feet, lid and bottom are cut to size from 3/4-inch plywood. The feet are attached to the bottom with screws. Then the four sides, which have previously been nailed and glued together, are set upon the bottom, and eight small metal angles are used to secure them to it. A shallow drawer may be added, if desired, to hold the small toys; this should be cut in front of the chest as seen in the photograph.

The entire chest may be painted or stained. Ornamental brass or wrought iron hardware, as well as a decalcomania, will add much to the attractiveness of the chest.

THE END



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

# Did The Movies Really Clean House?

(Continued from page 13)

the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, namely Jose Ferrer and Judy Holliday.

The Academy, with some two thousand members who are professionally employed in the film industry, is controlled by a solid bloc of four hundred. Despite the well-known extensive and substantial aid which both Jose Ferrer and Judy Holliday have rendered communist front organizations, they were awarded the Academy's highest recognition. Obviously, the Academy's controlling members are entirely indifferent to shocking communist-front-aid records like those of Jose Ferrer and Judy



Holliday when they select the recipients of the "Oscars." Let it be underlined that this happened in 1951, not 1941.

(2) As of April 12, 1951, the Voice of Freedom Committee — a notorious communist front which was thoroughly exposed a long time ago by Fulton Lewis, Jr., in his radio broadcasts — was passing out printed matter which contained the names of Jose Ferrer and Judy Holliday, even including one piece which bore what purported to be facsimiles of their signatures. Dorothy Parker, named as a communist party member in sworn testimony, is head of the Voice of Freedom Committee.

Other Hollywood celebrities whose names appeared on the 1951 roster of the Voice of Freedom Committee were Stella Adler, E. Y. Harburg, Zero Mostel, Edward G. Robinson and Sam Wanamaker.

(3) In all the history of Congress, no other committee has ever been the target of such abuse as that which has been heaped upon the Committee on Un-American Activities. As a sample of this abuse let us review an advertisement in *Variety*, the bible of the entertainment world, in its issue of October 29, 1947. One hundred

sixteen persons from the motion picture and theatrical world declared in that advertisement that they were "disgusted and outraged" by the hearings which were then being conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities on the subject of the communist infiltration of Hollywood. They added: "We hold that these hearings are morally wrong because: Any investigation into the political beliefs of the individual is contrary to the basic principles of our democracy." Whatever their motives or whatever their degree of ignorance, there is no dodging the fact that the signers of the *Variety* advertisement were "fronting" for the Hollywood communists.

The true character of the communist conspiracy with all its ugliness was well known long before these "big-name" entertainers made their attack on the Committee on Un-American Activities. For them to attempt to conceal the nature of that conspiracy by describing it simply as a set of "political beliefs" indicated one of two things: abysmal ignorance of communism or willful connivance with it.

There were really "big names" from the motion picture world affixed to the declaration of that *Variety* advertisement. Among them were Louis Calhern, Norman Corwin, Paul Draper, Jose Ferrer, Henry Fonda, Ava Gardner, John Garfield, Paulette Goddard, Moss Hart, Van Heflin, Lillian Hellman, Paul Henreid, Katharine Hepburn, Judy Holliday, John Houseman, Marsha Hunt, John Huston, Garson Kanin, George S. Kaufman, Elia Kazan, Gene Kelly, Philip Loeb, Myrna Loy, Aline

MacMahon, Burgess Meredith, Arthur Miller, William Morris, Jr., Sono Osato, Herman Shumlin, Donald Ogden Stewart, Deems Taylor, Cornel Wilde and William Wyler.

Hundreds of motion picture celebrities have taken emphatic and public stands which were either out-and-out pro-communist or which had the effect of aiding and abetting the communist conspiracy. With very few exceptions, these same celebrities have *not* taken a similarly emphatic and public stand *against* the communist menace, even to this very day in 1951. No large group of them has taken a full-page advertisement in *Variety* to tell the American people that communism is *not* simply a set of "political beliefs," that it is on the contrary a malignant force which menaces the very existence of this nation, and that it is the solemn duty of the Congress of the United States to investigate and expose this menace. If these film celebrities want to reverse their 1947 stand and assure the American people that Hollywood has really cleaned house, they are, of course, at liberty to take another full-page advertisement in *Variety* in an attempt to undo their original mischief.

(4) When the fate of the Hollywood Ten went before the Supreme Court of the United States in October, 1949, a group which called itself "Cultural Workers in Motion Pictures and Other Arts" presented to the Court a brief *Amici Curiae* in the cases of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. Two hundred eight persons from the motion picture industry signed this

## UNCLE WALTER

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<h3>IT SMOKES SWEET</h3> <p>A MERRY SMOKE — Sir Walter Raleigh!</p>	<h3>IT CAN'T BITE!</h3> <p>SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S BLEND OF CHOICE KENTUCKY BURLEYS IS EXTRA-AGED TO GUARD AGAINST TONGUE BITE. THE LARGE SIZE CANISTER OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH — IN A BEAUTIFUL YULETIDE PACKAGE — MAKES THE PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT!</p>

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### 16x50 mm SUPER-POWER

This unit is the Most Powerful commercially available standard — practical Binocular. COATED, only 26 oz. weight. It is a unique development we are proud to offer. In fine case with straps.

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### 7x50 mm PRISM BINOCULAR

Imported from U.S. Zone abroad. Finest Ground and color Corrected Lenses. Inter-pupillary adjustment. Eye focus. Greatly increased light transmission; very wide field. Night Glass. Naval Model. With handsome case and 2 straps.

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**\$36.00 plus 20% Fed. Tax (total—\$43.20)**

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Same fine manufacture as above 7x50mm's but 43% more powerful. In fine case with neck and shoulder straps.

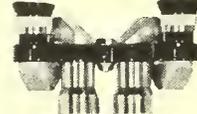
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### 8x30 mm GERMAN

This is a REAL BUY. These are genuine GERMAN, Coated, Center-Focus Binoculars made in Germany. They have great optical precision and are but 10 1/2 oz. in weight. Magnesium. In Hand made leather case with straps. Similar glasses on the market at very high prices.



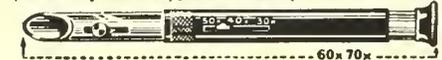
**\$36.00 plus 20% Fed. Tax (total—\$43.20)**



### 6x15 mm PRECISION PRISM BINOCULAR—COATED

This is the same nation-wide famous tiny precision model and so widely at much higher prices. Eye-width adjustment—individual eye focus adjustment. 470 foot field at 1,000 yards (leather case & neck cord).

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Both lower side adjustment and upper tube extension to increase power. Exceptionally critical instrument **\$4.95**

**20x40x60 POCKET MICROSCOPE**  
This model has high light clarity, very powerful, lower knurled adjustment knob. Unusual buy in this Power and quality **\$3.95**



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Newly imported from France. Highly ground and polished precision lenses. With 2 directional French Mirror. In box including 5 prepared slides complete **\$12.95**

**25 POWER ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE WITH CLIP, REG. \$2.50, THE SPECIAL FOR THE YOUNG SON. . . . .99c**

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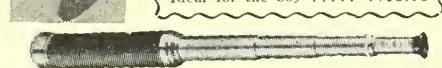
This is the finest instrument we handle. It is in every way comparable to domestic makes selling for \$450.00. Complete with tools, oil for immersion, 3 objectives: 10x, 40x & 100x oil immersion. Eye pieces are 5x, 8x, 15x Huygenian. X & Y mechanical stage. Able 1-2 condenser. In hardwood chest with lock and key, etc. **\$275.00**



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Precision, Polished Lenses. Ideal Instrument for Nature Study, Botany, Mineralogy, etc. With prepared slide **\$6.75** in box complete

**8X Wollensak Explorer Telescope. Ideal for the boy . . . . . \$8.75**



**GENUINE WOLLENSAK TELESCOPE.**  
Adjustable Powers, 15x, 20x, 25x, 30x, 35x, 40x Fully coated lenses throughout. The finest telescope we can offer. In Leather Case. **\$30.50**

**10-DAY TRIAL UNCONDITIONAL MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE**  
SAVE MONEY — NO CATALOGUES OR TIME PAYMENTS  
Each item is a real investment in education and practical lifetime use and pleasure. Add 7% F.T. and Holy Federal Tax on Binoculars only. Send check or M.O. C.O.D. — you pay postage. Please send Mail Orders to nearest office. For reference apply to your bank. **5 YEAR GUAR.**

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brief on behalf of the Hollywood Ten. Among them were sixty-five individuals who were named as communist party members in sworn testimony before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities this year.

In addition, there were film celebrities such as Michael Blankfort, Vera Caspary, Charles Chaplin, John Garfield, E. Y. Harburg, Marsha Hunt, John Huston, Garson Kanin, Arthur Kober, Howard Koch, Burt Lancaster, Arthur Miller, Clifford Odets, Sam Wanamaker and William Wyler. The sum and substance of the brief submitted by these Hollywoodites was the contention that the Congressional hearings were simply a crude effort at "thought control."

(5) With respect to communism in Hollywood, it is true that times have changed somewhat. To understand the character of this change, we have only to recall the mass rally of the Progressive Citizens of America which was held in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on October 15, 1947. This rally of the PCA was called to give moral and financial support to the "unfriendly witnesses" who were about to leave for Washington, D. C., in response to subpoenas of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The PCA was demonstrably a communist-front organization; and most of the Hollywoodites whom it rallied to its support were members of the communist party, some of them having been notorious as such for many years. Despite these facts, an audience of more than five thousand turned out for this Hollywood pro-communist event at the Shrine Auditorium four years ago. Conspicuous in the auditorium, according to press reports, were Edward G. Robinson, Paulette Goddard, Lionel Stander, Burgess Meredith, Marsha Hunt, Evelyn Keyes and the "19 unfriendly witnesses" among whom were the subsequently famous Hollywood Ten. Gene Kelly was master of ceremonies, and Norman Corwin delivered the principal speech. It is possible that no such sizable communist-controlled rally could be held in Hollywood today, although after Howard Da

Silva and Gale Sondergaard returned from the 1951 Washington hearings a rally attended by seven hundred was held by the Arts, Sciences and Professions front in their honor.

The Progressive Citizens of America, under whose auspices the 1947 rally was held in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, had been formed almost a year before by the merger of two other communist-dominated organizations, namely, the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. To anyone who desired to know the political facts of life, the PCA was clearly a communist enterprise. In the following year, 1948, it launched the presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace.

Throughout its relatively short life as a communist front, the PCA wielded quite an influence among cinema luminaries. A few weeks before the PCA meeting in the Shrine Auditorium, the California daily newspaper of the communist party ran the following significant Hollywood item: "The PCA has a recent leaflet out featuring John Garfield, Lena Horne, Edward G. Robinson, Anne Revere, George Coulouris, Richard Conte, Gene Kelly, Paul Henreid, Larry Parks and Betty Garrett — to say nothing of Katharine Hepburn, Paul Draper, Larry Adler, Howard Da Silva, Lee Cobb, Morris Carnovsky, and all the others who are in there pitching on the side of the common man." When the communist party's newspaper says you're "in there pitching on the side of the common man," it doesn't mean you're a rank-and-file member of the Democratic Party. It means something else!

(6) Almost the only communist front now active in Hollywood is the Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions — a branch of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The communist party's *Daily Worker* of June 29, 1951, carried a list of "200 Notables" who called for the dismissal of the federal indictment against W. E. B. DuBois, charged with failing to register as



"Almost a hundred bucks worth of toys and he plays with the empty boxes!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

a "foreign agent." The signatures were reportedly obtained by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Among the signers were the following persons from the motion picture world (some of whom have now lost their Hollywood standing): Herbert Biberman, J. Edward Bromberg, Arnaud d'Usseau, Howard Fast, Jay Gorney, Dashiell Hammett, Millard Lampell, John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Earl Robinson, Gale Sondergaard and Dalton Trumbo.

The personnel and size of the foregoing list clearly indicate that communist influence in Hollywood is waning insofar as the sponsorship of communist fronts is concerned. With the growing public awareness of the menace of communism, a lot of Hollywood celebrities and near-celebrities, once mired in the slough of communism,



are getting box-office religion these days. A much smaller number, hitting the ideological saw-dust trail, has experienced genuine repentance and conversion. Others, stubbornly refusing either to confess or repent, have maintained a defiant silence. Some of the latter are in high places in the industry. Although times have changed for the better, the complete house-cleaning job in Hollywood remains to be done.

A review of current films will give us some idea of the extent to which recently-exposed communists and collaborators with communist fronts are still connected with the production of motion pictures. As this article goes to press, some of these films are still in the shooting stage, others are or have been on the exhibitors' 1951 schedules. Let us consider these pictures by studios.

There are at least nine film releases in these categories from the studios of the 20th Century-Fox Company, to wit:

(1) "Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie" started shooting in Kansas on August 16th with a cast which includes Albert Dekker. Dekker, an actor who became a California State Assemblyman, served as master of ceremonies for American Youth for Democracy, which was merely a cover-up



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name for the Young Communist League, and has been affiliated with numerous other communist projects.

(2) "As Young As You Feel," released in June, 1951, also included Albert Dekker in its cast.

(3) "I Can Get It For You Wholesale," released in July, 1951, was written by Abraham Polonsky and directed by Michael Gordon, both of whom have been named as communist party members in sworn testimony.

(4) "Secret of Convict Lake," released in August, 1951, was also directed by Michael Gordon.

(5) "Take Care of My Little Girl," released in July 1951, was produced by Julian Blaustein, a signer of the Brief *Amici Curiae* submitted to the Supreme Court on behalf of the Hollywood communists.

(6) "Half Angel," released in June, 1951, was also produced by Julian Blaustein.

(7) "The Day the Earth Stood Still," released in September, 1951, was produced by Julian Blaustein with a cast which included Sam Jaffe who has been affiliated with not less than fifteen communist fronts.

(8) "The Desert Fox," released in October, 1951, has a cast which includes Luther Adler whose record of pro-communist connections goes back sixteen years to his associate editorship of *New Theatre*. Adler also signed the 1947 *Variety* advertisement which denounced the Congressional investigation of communism in Hollywood.

(9) "On the Riviera," released in July, 1951, co-stars Danny Kaye who was treasurer of the communist front known as the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Kaye also defended the Hollywood Ten as a member of the Committee for the First Amendment and was affiliated with American Youth for Democracy.

Among the current pictures in these categories are at least eleven films from the studios of Columbia Pictures, to wit:

(1) "Death of a Salesman" entered production on September 10, 1951, under the direction of Laslo Benedek who signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*. Stanley Kramer, the producer, taught at the Los Angeles com-

munist training school in 1947. The author of the play, Arthur Miller, has a long record of supporting communist fronts.

(2) "The Marrying Kind," whose shooting began on September 17, 1951, has Judy Holliday in the leading role. A regiment of former F.B.I. men could not wipe out or explain away Miss Holliday's record of supporting communist fronts, including the Waldorf-Astoria Conference and the *Variety* advertisement.

(3) "Fourposter," whose shooting began on September 21, 1951, is directed by Irving Reis who signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*; and Stanley Kramer is the producer.

(4) "Sirocco," released in July, 1951, has a cast which includes Lee J. Cobb and Zero Mostel. Cobb has been affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization, the League of American Writers, and the International Labor Defense—all of which have been cited as subversive and communist by the Attorney General. He was also a sponsor of the infamous Waldorf-Astoria Conference. Zero Mostel sponsored the communist party's May Day Parade, according to the newspaper *PM*, and was affiliated with American Youth for Democracy, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and the Civil Rights Congress—all on the list of the Attorney General.

(5) "Santa Fe," released in July, 1951, has Irving Pichel as director. Pichel was an instructor at the communist party's training school in Los Angeles, to mention only one of his pro-communist affiliations.

(6) "Two of a Kind" was released in July, 1951, with a cast which includes Alexander Knox who was an instructor at the Los Angeles training school of the communist party.

(7) "The Brave Bulls" was released in July of this year with Robert Rossen as producer and John Bright as author of the screenplay. Both Rossen and Bright have been named as communist party members in sworn testimony.

(8) "M," released in the early part of this year, stars Howard Da Silva and Luther Adler. Da Silva has been named as a member of the communist party in testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities. His communist activities in-

clude a lectureship at the Jefferson School of Social Science, party training school in New York City.

(9) "The Magic Face" was released in September, 1951, with Luther Adler in the east.

(10) "Saturday's Hero" was released in September, 1951, with Sidney Buchman as producer. This film is from Millard Lampell's novel, *The Hero*. Buchman and Lampell are co-authors of the screenplay. In September, Buchman admitted to the Congressional committee that he had been a member of the communist party for about seven years, but he refused to reveal the names of fellow communists. Millard Lampell has a long record of collaboration with communist enterprises.

(11) The scenario of "Emergency Wedding," a 1951 release, was written by Dalton Trumbo, one of the Hollywood Ten. The picture was released while Trumbo was actually incarcerated in a federal prison under sentence for contempt of Congress.

"Emergency Wedding" was a remake of an old picture entitled "You Belong to Me." Its release by Columbia Pictures at this particular time, with the name of Dalton Trumbo blazoned on the screen credits while he was serving a jail sentence for his defiance of Congress, raises an interesting question concerning the significance—if any—of the film industry's policy with respect to communists, as announced at the close of the two-day session of the Motion Picture Association of America by its president, Eric Johnston, in November, 1947. Harry Cohn, head of Columbia Pictures, personally attended that session of the Motion Picture Association and reportedly endorsed its declaration of policy which included the following unequivocal statements:

"We will not knowingly employ a communist . . . We will forthwith discharge or suspend without compensation those in our employ, and will not reemploy any of the Hollywood Ten until such time as he is acquitted or has purged himself of contempt and declared under oath that he is not a communist." *Harrison's Reports*, a thoroughly independent reporting service on motion pictures, says very much to the point, "One wonders whether Harry Cohn is fighting the communists and their fellow travelers or merely tolerating them." "Emergency Wedding" starred Larry Parks who since, but not before, the release of the picture has confessed his former membership in the communist party.

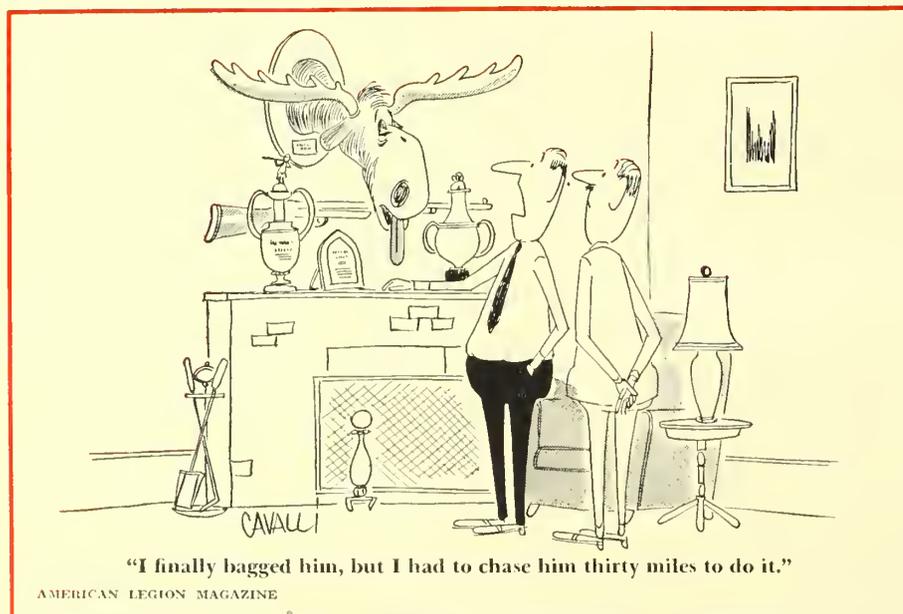
Eight such films, now in production or currently showing, are from the studios of M-G-M, to wit:

(1) "Singin' in the Rain" entered the production stage on June 18, 1951, with Gene Kelly in the stellar role. Kelly signed the *Variety* advertisement and was master of ceremonies at the rally of the Progressive Citizens of America which bitterly attacked the investigation of communists in Hollywood.

(2) "Huckleberry Finn" entered production in October, 1951, with a cast which included Gene Kelly and Danny Kaye.

(3) "An American in Paris" was released in September, 1951, with Gene Kelly as its star.

(4) "Strictly Dishonorable" was released in July, 1951. This picture was produced,



directed, and written by Norman Panama and Melvin Frank, both of whom signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(5) "Kind Lady" was released in July, 1951, with a cast which included Betsy Blair, a signatory of the Brief *Amici Curiae*. Edward Chodorov, one of the authors of the screen play, was named as a communist in the 1951 Congressional hearings.

(6) "The Red Badge of Courage" was released in August of this year. It was directed by John Huston who also wrote the screenplay. Huston signed the Brief *Amici Curiae* and the *Variety* advertisement.

(7) "Show Boat" was released in July, 1951, with Ava Gardner, signer of the *Variety* advertisement, in a stellar role. The following significant item appeared in the communist party's *Daily Worker* of May 27, 1946: "Artie Shaw, noted Hollywood band leader, and Ava Gardner, his screen actress wife, will fly from Los Angeles to be present with Paul Robeson at the National Negro Congress convention." The National Negro Congress was officially

cited as a subversive communist front.

(8) "Go For Broke," released earlier this year, was directed by Robert Pirosh who signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

Nine films in these categories are from the studios of United Artists, to wit:

(1) "High Noon," starring Gary Cooper, an anti-communist, entered production on September 5, 1951. The film also featured Mary Virginia Farmer, a named communist, and Howland Chamberlain, both of whom refused to answer the \$64 question before the House Committee. The producer is Stanley Kramer; the associate producer is Carl Foreman, a named communist; and the director is Fred Zinnemann, who signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(2) "He Ran All the Way" was released during the past summer. The picture was produced by Bob Roberts and Paul Trivers. It was directed by John Berry; and the scenario was written by Hugo Butler and Guy Endore. All five have been named as communist party members in sworn testimony. Shelley Winters, signatory of the Brief *Amici Curiae*, is co-starred with

John Garfield. Despite his close association with Roberts, Trivers, Berry, Butler, and Endore, John Garfield told the Congressional committee that he had "never known any communists during his experience in Hollywood or elsewhere." If it were not so serious in its implications, Garfield's entire testimony before the committee would be one of the funniest "scenarios" of 1951. The photography of "He Ran All the Way" was the work of James Wong Howe who has been affiliated with at least two communist fronts which were cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

(3) "The Second Woman" was released in July, 1951, with a cast which includes Morris Carnovsky who has been named in sworn testimony as a communist party member.

(4) "So Young, So Bad," a current release of United Artists, was directed by Bernard Vorhaus who also wrote the screenplay. Vorhaus has been named by three witnesses as a member of the communist party.

(5) "Pardon My French," released in

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August of this year, was also directed by Vorhaus. The screenplay is by Roland Kibbee, another of the two hundred Hollywoodites named as communist party members in testimony under oath.

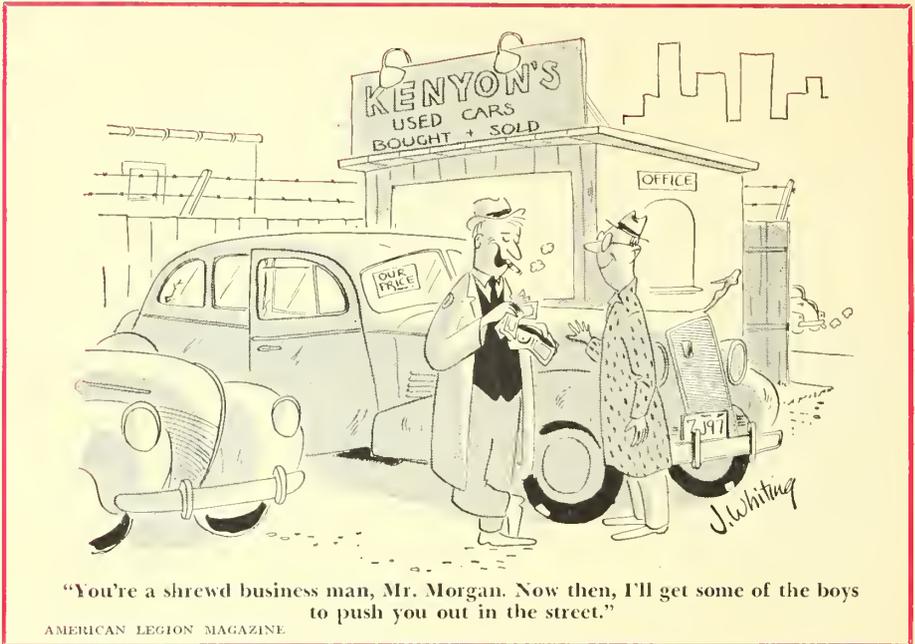
(6) "The Men," a current release, has a cast which includes Dorothy Tree (Mrs. Michael Uris) who with her husband has been named as a member of the communist party before the Congressional committee.

(7) "The Prowler," released in May of this year, was directed by Joseph Losey, a signatory of the Brief *Amici Curiae*. Its screenplay is by Hugo Butler, named as a communist party member. Its leading roles are taken by Van Heflin who signed the *Variety* advertisement and by Evelyn Keyes who participated in the rally of the Progressive Citizens of America.

other Abbott and Costello release, was also written by Robert Lees and Frederic I. Rinaldo.

(5) "The Lady from Texas," an October release, gave Connie Lee Bennett credit as co-author of the screenplay and included Howard Duff in the cast. Both signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

Warner Brothers was apparently hoodwinked into the purchase of a film story, ostensibly written by one J. Redmond Pryor, but actually the product of Lester Cole, one of the convicted Hollywood Ten. Warner Brothers paid \$20,000 for this story, "These Many Years." In evidence placed before the Congressional committee, it was established that J. Redmond Pryor is the wife of Lester Cole. The agent who handled this transaction for Lester Cole and his wife was none other than George



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

(8) The screenplay of "Three Husbands" was written by Vera Caspary and Edward Eliscu. The latter was named in sworn testimony as a communist party member. Both Vera Caspary and Edward Eliscu signed the "call" of the League of American Writers, a notorious communist front during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, and both signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(9) The Academy prize-winning "Cyrano de Bergerac" was directed by named-communist-party member Michael Gordon. Jose Ferrer's stellar role in the picture has already been mentioned.

Universal-International contributed five such pictures to the roster.

(1) "Prince Who Was A Thief," released in July, 1951, was a vehicle for actor Jeff Corey. He was not only named as a communist but was an uncooperative witness before the House committee.

(2) "Wyoming Mail" of 1951 release included Howard Da Silva in the cast.

(3) "Abbott and Costello Meet the Invisible Man" was written in collaboration by Robert Lees and Frederic I. Rinaldo, both named as party members. On grounds of self-incrimination, Lees refused to answer questions concerning his party affiliation.

(4) "Comin' Round the Mountain," an-

Willner, former managing editor of the communist party's *New Masses*.

Warner Brothers' pictures which are currently showing or in the production stage include the following:

(1) "The Crimson Pirate," whose production was begun in Italy on July 3rd, includes Burt Lancaster in its cast. Lancaster signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(2) "Streetcar Named Desire" was released in July of this year. It was directed by Elia Kazan whose pro-communist record goes back to the days of his teaching for the New Theatre League fifteen years ago. The cast includes Marlon Brando who sponsored the Waldorf-Astoria Conference.

(3) "The Flame and the Arrow," another current Warner Brothers release, was written by Waldo Salt who has been placed in the membership of the communist party by competent testimony.

(4) "Come Fill the Cup," released in October of this year, was written by Ivan Goff and Ben Roberts, both signatories of the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(5) "Tomorrow Is Another Day," released in September, was written by Guy Endore who has been named as a communist party member.

(6) "Painting the Clouds with Sunshine" is an October release whose co-author is

Roland Kibbee, named as a party member.

It is only fair to call attention to the fact that Warner Brothers also produced the recent and deservedly successful anti-communist film, "I Was a Communist for the F.B.I.," which effectively depicts the grueling nine-year assignment of Matt Cvetic as an undercover F.B.I. agent in the communist party.

Paramount Pictures has three current or forthcoming releases of the kind we have been describing, to wit:

(1) "Somebody Loves Me," which



started shooting on August 27, was directed by Irving Brecher who signed the Brief *Amici Curiae*.

(2) "Detective Story," a November release, was produced by William Wyler who signed the 1947 *Variety* advertisement and the Brief *Amici Curiae* on behalf of the Hollywood Ten and gave support to the Waldorf-Astoria Conference.

(3) Shelley Winters, signer of the Brief *Amici Curiae*, appeared in "A Place in the Sun," released in September. Anne Revere, identified in testimony as a communist party member, plays the role of the mother.

It is noteworthy that the self-same issue of the communist party newspaper which touted the Hollywood stooges of the Progressive Citizens of America, already mentioned, also performed a remarkable historical service, quite by inadvertence to be sure, in listing the names of Hollywood notables who were *not* "in there pitching for the common man," namely, Ginger Rogers, Robert Montgomery, Adolphe Menjou, George Murphy, Walt Disney, Charles Brackett, Morrie Ryskind, Leo McCarey, and Ida R. Koverman. It is hardly necessary to point out that this inadvertently-compiled Honor Roll of Americans in Hollywood was far from complete. To it we should add the names of hundreds of Hollywood celebrities who never at any time in their careers have had any truck with communism and have been actively in opposition to it when it was stylish to flirt with treason. At the risk of unwittingly omitting some of the best anti-communist fighters in Hollywood, let us add to the *Daily Worker's* list the following names of good Americans in Film-land: John Wayne, Charles Coburn, Roy Brewer, Ward Bond, Bob Arthur, John

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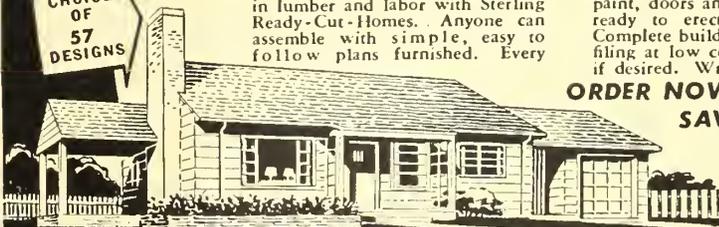
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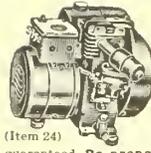
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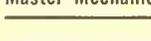
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Ford, Clark Gable, the late lamented and irreplaceable James K. McGuinness, Fred Niblo, Jr., Pat O'Brien, Lela Rogers (mother of Ginger), Robert Taylor, and the late Sam Wood.

The communist cell in the celluloid capital has never outnumbered the American contingent. The Hollywood Ten have never, except perhaps in news value, been as important as the Hollywood ten thousand loyal Americans in the motion picture industry. These things must be said in any discussion of communism in Hollywood in order to make it clear that no one intends or wishes to indict a whole industry for the sins of a minority.

On the other hand, no good is to be derived from minimizing the foothold which communism gained and still possesses among those who make our films. With varying degrees of success, all four of the major aims of the communists in Hollywood were achieved: (1) Hollywood was "milked" for vast sums of money. (2) Communist causes and fronts were glamorized by Hollywood celebrities. (3) The extent to which the communist party line was smuggled into the scripts of films is debatable. Certainly, such pictures as "Song of Russia," "Mission to Moscow," and

"North Star" were saturated with pro-Kremlin propaganda. (4) The communists for years controlled the Screen Writers Guild, even during the incumbency of the self-proclaimed anti-communist, Emmet Lavery. The failure of the communists to capture the Hollywood unions took vigorous fighting on the part of loyal Americans like Roy Brewer in the labor movement.

The Congressional Committee has made a beginning in exposing and investigating the communists in Hollywood. And, through the Motion Picture Association, the large motion picture companies have announced the policy of not employing known communists. A few people named as communists have lost their jobs. The weakness of the Motion Picture Association policy seems to be the reluctance of the producers to inform themselves about the apparatus and ways of communism in Hollywood. As one witness before the House Committee declared, they are "allergic to finding out about it." The "allergy," of course, is partly economic.

Only an aroused public opinion is likely to exert the necessary pressure to cleanse Hollywood of all communist influence.

THE END

## Crisis In Blood

(Continued from page 21)

hospitals. Their blood does not come from the Red Cross. Voluntary donations to hospital bloodbanks are always welcome, but the hospitals will scarcely lift a finger to get voluntary donations. As of right now, all experience has shown that the returns are too piddling to justify the organized high-pressure campaigning required. So far, any national attitude toward blood donation as a routine civic duty simply does not exist. One hospital serving a population of nearly 200,000 people reports that voluntary donations of blood to its bloodbank add up to a figure which is just barely perceptible—zero-plus percent of the hospital's day-in-day-out needs. The hospital manager feels his experience is fairly typical.

The blood donors whose pictures you see in the papers freely giving to a bloodbank—rather than for an extreme emergency—are too small a group of eye-minded men and women to meet 1 percent of the normal needs of peacetime America, even though they give far more blood than their fair share of the responsibility.

Our habit of giving blood only in emergencies—when Uncle Joe has an accident or our troops land in Normandy—is scientifically outmoded, but it persists. Whole blood can be stored for more than twenty days, and can then be broken down into parts that serve many uses of whole blood. The parts can be stored indefinitely. The word *bloodbank*, to which the whole nation gives lip service, means blood given in advance for storage for future use, tomorrow or next year. If every man and woman in the nation who is qualified to be a donor would deposit his fair share, a storage and deposit system could be worked out that would serve nearly all national needs forever, except total disaster. And no donor would have to give

more than two or three pints in a lifetime. Under such a system anyone needing blood could have it free, neither replacing the blood nor paying for it. His blood bill as a patient in a hospital or in a civil disaster would be the processing and storage costs. Enough would be left for military needs far greater than those of Korea. That is what is possible. But that is blood Utopia. Today the average American gives more blood to the mosquitoes than he does to the human race.

In a real disaster, if emergency donors have to be relied upon, the injured die during the time in which the donors are typed, tested and tapped. Bloodbanks can solve every aspect of this deadly delay except the human element of not giving enough until the crisis is at hand.

On Thanksgiving Eve, 1950, a Long Island Rail Road train loaded with New York commuters piled up at a temporary track-rebuilding project, killing 76 people and maiming 130 others. The Red Cross rushed blood and plasma to the scene. As doctors crawled over the wreck, transfusing plasma into every victim without waiting to check pulses, an independent local bloodbank issued a radio appeal for emergency blood donors. Donors appeared by the score. They broke through police lines at the scene of the wreck, interfered with rescue operations, cluttered emergency relief stations and got in the way of ambulance stretcher-bearers at hospital entrances and wards.

Not a single drop of blood from these admirable but wrongly-informed donors was used during the emergency. Had the doctors stopped to type and test and tap them, the death list would have been larger than 76. In this instance, because the wreck was in a metropolitan area of more than ten million people, enough blood and

plasma was available in the area bloodbanks to care for a disaster involving a couple of hundred people. In the days that followed, whole blood was needed for survivors who had been carried through the first shock with ready plasma, and more was needed to replenish the plasma and blood that had been used. For this realistic job, volunteer donors became scarcer.

Such typical muddled situations can scarcely be blamed on the volunteer donors. Since it is always incredibly easy to get blood the wrong way, and terribly difficult to get it the right way, there can only have been a fundamental failure, to date, to spell out a proper concept of *bloodbank* to the entire public. Or else — and this is the attitude the hospitals are forced to accept today — the facts that blood cannot be manufactured and costs nothing to make do *not* put it in a special class among drugs.

Generally our hospitals treat blood as a commodity that is bought, sold and traded. One source of hospital blood is the commercial bloodbanks, which buy blood from professional donors and sell it to the hospitals.

There is no standard nation-wide charge for blood that is sold to a hospital patient. Each hospital has its own price scale, with the object of balancing the books and the blood supply of that hospital's bloodbank. The factors that fix the price are different at different hospitals.

Cash charge for a pint of blood may range from \$20 or less to \$40 or more. This price may or may not include the handling and storage and management charges of the bloodbank. Where not included in the price of blood, these charges will appear elsewhere on the bill.

The total cost of a transfusion of one pint of blood is apt to be around \$40, no matter what the blood itself lists at.

Yet even the hospitals admit there is something special about blood. Unlike aspirin or penicillin, everybody produces it. If blood is among the most valuable and critical of drugs, it is also by far the most abundant. The trick is to get it.

## IMP-ULSES

By Ponce de Leon



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Since you are a manufacturer of blood, and all your friends and relatives are in the business too, you need not pay the list price in dollars for a pint at the average hospital if you need a transfusion. The average voluntary hospital will work a trade, if you can get friends to repay the hospital in blood. The hospital may ask that two pints be given to pay for each one used. Or you may be able to repay half with blood and half with money, each pint you repay counting for half-a-pint money-credit.

Plenty of people gripe at this deal. It looks like trafficking in blood for profit. All of which proves that blood is not like other commodities, because whoever complained about trafficking in aspirin for profit? There is something sacred about blood, or at least Mr. Tightfist can argue it's sacred when it comes time to pay up.

Actually, the only traffickers in blood for profit are the commercial bloodbanks, and the idea that blood is sacred doesn't seem to bother the hospitals they sell the blood to, or the persons who sell their blood to the commercial banks. Without the commercial bloodbanks, hospitals would have to demand more than two pints for one from their patients.

The hospitals' price list for blood has a number of arguments in its favor that nobody can break down, nor ever will break down unless voluntary donations become the chief source of hospital blood.

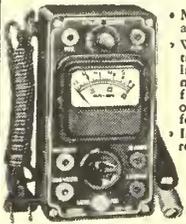
If you need blood your hospital has it, if yours is one of the more common blood types, and will give you a transfusion. If yours is a rare type of blood, your hospital probably knows where to get some. It is simply a fact that in order to guarantee that there will be blood there when your life

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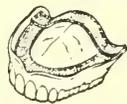
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or health may be at stake, the price must be two pints for one or the list price in cash. The total economic and humanitarian picture of the cost of operating a hospital bloodbank, with the obligation to store, process and transfuse blood, and to give it when life or health are in jeopardy, and find out later if the patient can repay, determines the present price of blood for ordinary hospital use. Some hospitals get the idea across to patients with a rough bookkeeping system that credits one pint to replace the blood used and one to meet the costs of the bloodbank. It's not that simple, but that's the general idea.

At present rates, with all factors taken into account, hospitals just keep their bloodbanks going. It may be slightly beside the point that the price is a very cheap one to pay for your health or your life. The hospitals don't figure it that way; they figure what they need in order to keep the bloodbank going.

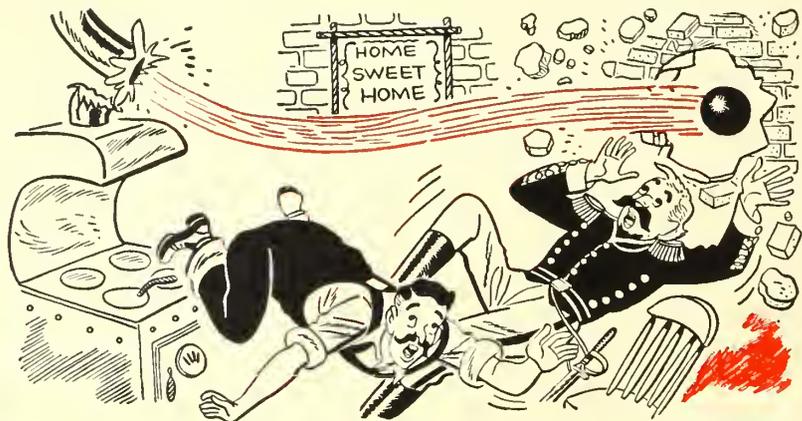
The biggest danger in the hospital system is that their price is too low. It keeps their bloodbanks up to day-to-day levels but doesn't take into account the responsibility of each local hospital to be ready for any large-scale emergency.

A hospital in the suburban New York area, operating on the two-for-one or \$35-a-pint basis, uses about 2,400 pints of blood a year and has a normal supply on hand

of forty pints of blood and "a few pints of plasma." This hospital serves two dozen towns with a total population of 180,000 people! Forty pints is thin ice. By itself, that bloodbank couldn't handle a train wreck in town. It would, of course, join with the Red Cross in borrowing blood and plasma from other metropolitan sources. But let a bombing, or perhaps even a great windstorm, hit the area and the failure of better blood preparedness could cause untold unnecessary deaths, as each bloodbank tried vainly to borrow from its neighbor.

The administrator of the above hospital recently exhibited his civil defense plans, carefully drawn up on paper. "There they are," he said. "We finished them long ago and there's nothing more we can do. All we lack is blood, money and people." If ever a smile was sardonic, his was.

While the hospitals do meet day-to-day needs by handling blood on a cost-accounting commercial basis, they would love to see a change in public attitude that would make periodic blood donations by everybody become the order of the day. While they feel unable to bring about that change themselves they recognize that the "sacredness" of blood makes it a touchy thing to handle commercially. Ugly and false rumors about how blood is handled have done untold damage to the over-all reputa-



**He Tried To Run Away From War!**

By E. JOHN LONG

Wilmer McLean was an industrious, peace-loving farmer, tilling his rich acres in northern Virginia when Union and Confederate armies marched toward each other in July, 1861. Each wanted possession of the strategic railroad junction of Manassas, a short distance south of McLean's farm. He hoped and prayed they would miss him.

But the two armies met in bloody conflict right on and around his newly ploughed cornfields. The commanding general of the Southern forces, P. G. T. Beauregard, moved into his house and used it as his headquarters. A shell went down his chimney, in fact, wrecking his kitchen!

After the battle McLean decided to go far away. He would find a quiet place, where he would never hear another rifle shot, nor see another man in uniform, Union or Confederate.

So he sold his place near Manassas, with its bitter memories of the Civil War's first battle, and drove deep into Virginia. He knew a tiny village where, he was sure, the grim hand of Mars could never again touch him or his family.

The village? Appomattox Court House! From his doorstep McLean heard the last volleys of the great struggle. In his parlor were signed the terms of the South's surrender.

tions of both the hospitals and the Red Cross. Classic ugly rumor is the common gossip that hospitals sometimes sell, at a profit, blood that was freely given to the Red Cross for patriotic purposes. Like most vicious gossip this story has its roots in a half-truth.

To meet local demands in any one area, the Red Cross and the hospitals sometimes borrow and lend blood among themselves, to get their blood to where it is most needed. Records are kept, and blood borrowed directly by one bloodbank from another is eventually repaid, pint for pint.

More than once, a patient in a hospital, or a visitor, has seen a transfusion made to a patient from a Red Cross blood bottle.

Without knowing that this was blood that had been paid back to the hospital by the Red Cross in return for the hospital's own blood that had been lent earlier, such witnesses have spread the talk that they have "seen with their own eyes" the hospitals selling Red Cross blood, or swapping it on a two-for-one basis.

These ugly rumors served, in some cases, as an excuse for refusing to pay hospital bills for blood "that somebody gave freely." But the Red Cross, which never sells blood, felt these rumors even more strongly. Some potential donors for the Red Cross drive for blood for Korea began to refuse to give. "We know you," they said in effect. "We give it and you sell it."

So damaging was this false story, spread by half-informed and suspicious minds, that a top-level meeting among Red Cross and voluntary hospital representatives was required to establish a rather obvious policy for the future. Henceforth hospitals will not sell blood that they own in Red Cross bottles. They will divorce it from the Red Cross label first.

This is just one example of how their different systems of getting and distributing blood make mutual dealings difficult between the hospitals and the Red Cross. These troubles will continue as long as blood is half-commodity, half-gift.

We, the people, who have a complete monopoly on the manufacture of blood, will determine whether blood is a commodity or a sacred gift. Today it is a commodity, as the people have proved.

That is—the hospital commercial system works for hospital needs, but the Red Cross drive for blood as a sacred gift to the men in Korea has fallen on its face. Probably it will come back to life, but only after a lot of whipping and pleading and expensive campaigning. An increase in the death rate of the wounded in Korea could do the trick. Anything that has to be bought at that price is no sacred gift.

Not only will the people make the decision by their actions, but they will pay for the decision. They will pay by giving more blood freely for medical needs, or they will pay in higher cash prices for blood and in higher taxes.

This next year, the military requires more than 3½ million pints of blood. The blood itself need not cost a cent. But if blood is to be a commodity, then the Department of Defense may some day enter the cost of blood into its budget. At \$35 a pint, the blood that Defense seeks freely this year could cost taxpayers \$116,000,000. There is a question whether enough blood could be bought without offering more money than that. Uncle Sam seldom gets bargains when he buys things. All who say they favor economy in government could prove they do by phoning the Red Cross for a date for a blood donation today.

Blood collection cannot remain forever as it is now. It will go one way or the other. The two systems of giving blood and selling it will not continue to live side by side. They fan prejudices and petty grievances among donors, and these are reflected in breaches, here and there, between the different blood agencies.

So far, giving blood is nice and selling blood works. But in today's dual system neither giving nor selling is a substitute for the other. Both must work, or very quickly one must serve for both.

Meanwhile there is an entirely different angle to the blood crisis on the scientific front, which is brewing more trouble in blood collection. As with the atom bomb, so with blood. Scientists have accomplished wonders with blood that pose more problems for policy makers.

In the last few years the scarcity of blood has helped spur scientists on to find

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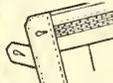
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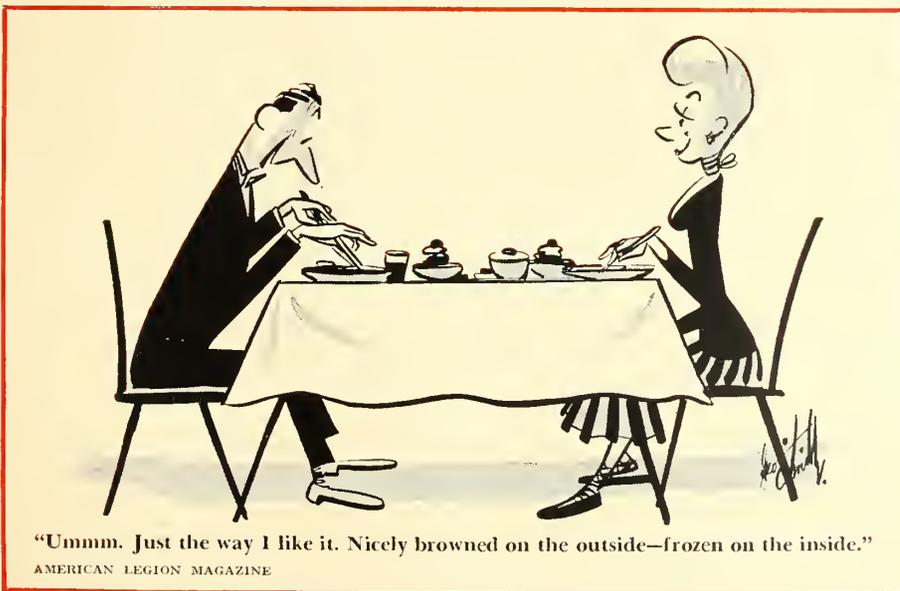


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ways to economize with the blood at hand. "Why give whole blood to every patient when many may only need a certain part of it?" asked men like Dr. Edwin Cohn, head of the huge and busy blood laboratory at Harvard. "Let's spread the blood around more!"

Blood specialists speeded up work on breaking blood down into its parts. Earliest breakdown is the familiar one of separating the red stuff from the clear liquid plasma. First suggested in 1918, it was achieved in 1935. Plasma is plenty good enough for on-the-spot treatment of most accident victims in shock. It keeps indefinitely, and doesn't require typing. In shock, one's own liquid plasma drains off out of his blood into his body tissues. The thickening of the red cells in the blood vessels that follows often causes quick death to people whose actual wounds need not be fatal. Even if there has been no severe blood loss, patients who

### WALLY



(From December, 1937 A.L.M.)

are pulled out of shock with ready plasma on the scene of violence or fire will still require whole blood. The thickening of the blood in shock usually kills some of the red cells. But with the liquid balance of the blood restored by plasma transfusion, victims can be got to hospitals alive and there is time later for proper typing for such whole blood transfusions as may be needed.

The idea of a bloodbank really began to be feasible years ago when plasma—that could be stored and kept—proved it could stand in for the most urgent uses of whole blood. Before then, whole blood—which keeps only about twenty days—was thrown away when its term expired. Today it is kept whole while good, and then broken down for further keeping.

The next step for the scientists was to break the red stuff down and see what they could do with that—and break the plasma down into parts too.

The results in ten years have been fantastic. New uses for parts of blood—blood "fractions"—have appeared by the dozen. In theory, amazing economy has been achieved. Today eight pints of blood can serve thirty different patients, with thirty different maladies, where only eight patients would have been served when you were ten years younger. Each patient, with his own malady, needs in theory only that

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part of the eight pints that helps what ails him, and not the rest.

It is a pretty theory, but it doesn't work. The patients don't show up with the right afflictions in the right proportions. What has actually happened is that in their effort to stretch the scarce blood, the scientists have found lots of new uses that vastly increase the demand for whole blood. In common practice, most patients who need any part of blood are still best served with whole blood, and that is what they usually get. Now they need it for more reasons than they once did. Other patients need certain blood fractions only, and blood is beginning to crawl into the field of "vaccination" — that is, preventive injection. It is also a source of new-fangled surgical supplies: All of this calls for more and more blood for more and more medical uses, at a time when hospitals stay on narrow margins, military collections are falling far behind, and a civil defense reserve doesn't exist.

The only bright ray in the picture is that several manufactured substances — including two noteworthy ones — have appeared on the scene to do some of the work of blood plasma. Dextran in Sweden and polyvinylpyrrolidone (call it PVP) in Germany proved themselves as plasma substitutes for initial treatment in shock way back in WW II. Now these substances are both being manufactured in this country. Dextran is made chiefly from sugar and PVP from formaldehyde and acetylene.

These plasma substitutes will almost certainly fill a tremendous gap in our unnecessary blood shortage. But they offer their own particular horrors to blood collection agencies. Though neither Dextran nor PVP is yet in general use, they have both been widely publicized, and any day now potential blood donors may be expected to say: "But you don't need blood any more. They can manufacture it."

There is no substitute for human blood. The plasma substitutes will serve to restore the immediate balance of liquid in the blood vessels of patients in shock. They

will not replace lost blood, nor will they serve any of the uses of red-cell or plasma fractions. Best, and most needed, is still whole blood. The gap between the need for whole blood and the amount available is so tremendous that even those savings that plasma substitutes can effect could not fill it. Any drop in donations because plasma substitutes can effect savings, will simply wipe out the savings. When the substitutes come into wide use they may save even more lives than plasma is now saving. Those saved will need follow-up whole blood.

Meanwhile the scientists are continuing merrily ahead, discovering more miracles that can be worked with the blood that is so hard to get. The miracle list is pretty respectable now. Measles "vaccination" is done with a product of the plasma of adults — immune serum globulin. Last summer in Utah tests were started to see if the globulin might not be a polio preventer too. There is reason to think so.

Scrum albumin, from plasma, is a highly concentrated agent against shock, and a source of ready proteins for prematurely-born infants.

Fibrin foam, fibrin film and thrombin are three plasma products that stop uncontrolled bleeding.

Antihemophilic globulin, from plasma, checks the bleeding of people who are hereditary "bleeders," sufferers from hemophilia.

Blood grouping serum is a plasma product used in a newer, faster method of typing blood.

These plasma products come from human plasma, and cannot be got from plasma substitutes.

Red cells are used in the treatment of anemia. They also form a powder to heal stubborn wounds, and can be used effectively in some cases of leukemia.

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wound or a severed artery to stop bleeding. It clots the bleeding in a spidery web, and can be left there to be absorbed after healing—a permanent, self-eliminating bandage. Fibrin film, another blood-plastic that is a dead ringer for cellophane, is used to replace the delicate outer membrane of the brain in critical brain surgery.

But things are not as bright on the blood-collection front. There, by sticking to old-fashioned ideas of how and when to give blood, we have a crisis in blood.

It is very easy to work out, on paper, a national voluntary blood insurance program, that would solve forever all national and local blood needs. But how you would get everybody to give the few pints in a lifetime in a systematic way that would make national blood insurance work is a question with no realistic answer today.

First step would be to destroy the idea of waiting for an emergency. That is definitely out, right now. Right now there's a terrific emergency that cannot wait and must be met by the old system. You phone or visit your Red Cross unit to arrange a date for a donation for the Armed Forces. Doctors advise that five pints a year is the safe limit for giving. THE END

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# So You Want Your Boy In The Cub Scouts!

(Continued from page 25)

the house. A comb with tissue paper may produce the alleged skirling with a kazoo effect.

Each year one Pack meeting of course has to be a circus. Nothing can beat that. In June the meeting is usually a picnic. A winter theme may be railroads, with chairs for the different Dens arranged in lines to imitate trains; each Den of course designs and brings in its own huge cardboard locomotive, each completely original. A real trainman may be on hand to explain, in his proper conductor or mechanic or engineer's uniform, how train signals are given, and what each particular set of toots

ing extent those qualities, salesmanship itself, depend on knowing your subject thoroughly, the goods or plans or ideas that you have to sell, the steps that need to be taken.

It's the know-how that counts. Fellows like you and me with the right understanding of how to set up a good Cub Pack can do a good job.

The real low-down on setting up a successful Pack is surprisingly easy to come by. The Scout organization has thrashed the whole thing out thoroughly, and put it down for your benefit. There's a Cubmaster's Handbook, and a whole Wolf Scout Book for Wolf Cub Scouts, and a Bear Book for second-year Cub Scouts, and a Lion Book for Lion Cub Scouts, the last year before they can join up as Boy Scouts. Reading just those four, which can be done in a single afternoon, and is interesting besides, is enough to give you a pretty clear idea of what it's all about.

Then there are additional helps. "Ten Steps—How to Organize a Cub Scout Pack" and the like. There may seem to be quite a lot of red tape, of setting up the right committees and all that sort of stuff. That's what executive work is. After this preliminary spade-work is attended to—and it's after all not particularly difficult, —it's pretty clear sailing.

If for any reason you can't get enough information from the printed word, there are Scouters connected with the nearest local Scout Headquarters, to help out.

It's your ability to succeed with the parents, they'll insist, over and over again, that makes the Pack a success or a failure. You have to go to the Moms and Dads, or make them come to you, and be sure, first, that they see the advantages for their boys and themselves of *having* a Pack; second, that they really want to *have* a Pack; and third, following naturally from the first two but not so easy unless they're already sold on those first two, that they themselves will help out, that they will do their own important share of the work.

Almost every Mom and Dad of an eight-year-old boy wants that boy to be in the Cub Scouts. Once a Pack is going you'll find just how many parents want their boys in. A waiting list will likely be the order of the day. The wish is there, so the Cubmaster is off to a head start. His job is to jell the wish into action so that a Pack will begin, and there are certain tricks to the trade that make it easier.

It is usually hard to start a Pack successfully, with parents agreeable to their part, in any large-scale, general meeting.

Instead, you have to get right down to the bottom of things, to talking with the other Dads and Moms who have sons of Cub Scout age that will be in a Den or Pack with your own. Then it works. You should call small meetings, of just the parents of boys who can form a single Den. If, having gone through those four books I mentioned, and being impressed (as you can't very well escape being) with the advantages of Cub Scouting for your own son and yourself, you have the books on hand to show and impress other parents with, you're pretty likely to find that



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means. There may even be a genuine Diesel whistle brought in, to blow the roof of the meeting hall off and make all the Moms cover their ears and shudder.

But before you can have these double advantages that go with a well-run Pack—the development of easier intimacies over an interesting set of Cub Scout achievements at home, and rousing Pack meetings that are excellent fun once a month—you need a Cubmaster.

"Will anyone here volunteer to act as Cubmaster and start the ball rolling?"

Even granting that Cub Scouting is great stuff for eight and nine and ten-year-old boys, and often still more valuable for their Dads, and their Moms too, the answer is usually no. Not me. Not when you ought to be able to find somebody else better equipped. So, year after year, your own sons have to have it postponed "until next year." And next year never comes.

Far more Dads than realize it have the qualities of a good Cubmaster, if they only knew the right things to do, the easiest steps to take. Liking people, your friends, your neighbors, is important; people who lack that quality are out of luck anyway. Being a fairly good mixer is important, too; we nearly all of us, when you come right down to it, qualify on that point. Being able to talk fairly freely, to explain things fairly clearly, to be at least a reasonably good salesman, is important. To a surpris-

you're an excellent salesman. Possibly even a lot better than you ever suspected. A Scouter from your local Scout office will help you to explain the program.

How about money and space? Both are needed, but not much and not often.

Space? The Den meetings are in homes. You need a school gym or a church or Legion hall or some such place for the monthly Pack meetings. If there is any difficulty about getting space in a school or a church, and if the Legion Post has a hall that is big enough and is in the right locality, it would be hard to imagine a Post that would refuse free use of the hall for the Cub Scouts once a month. Legion Posts do not provide space for as many Cub Packs as they do for Scout Troops, because the Cub Scouts stick pretty close to their own immediate neighborhoods. Legion Posts comprise one of the largest sponsors of Scout units in the nation — 3,882 Troops, Packs and Explorer groups.

Money? The achievements require little things found around each boy's home, or that should be supplied by his parents. The parents usually pay for each Cub Scout's manuals. But a group is definitely required to sponsor the Pack and perhaps foot the bill for postage, stationery, awards, and other miscellaneous expenses of the whole operation. A livewire group of enthusiastic Cub Scout parents could themselves be the sponsoring group, but existing organizations are more reliable and more permanent.

Here again, Legion Posts, PTAs, etc., that are worthy of their names not only accept an invitation to sponsorship where they are logical sponsors, but take pride in it. This article is addressed to parents in neighborhoods that do *not* have Cub Packs, or that need more than they have. Leading Legionnaires have told me that I need not be subtle in hinting that Legionnaires and Legion Posts will be following one of the basic creeds of their organization if they supply the leadership and/or sponsorship that will fill in empty spots in the Cub Pack map of America.

When it comes to getting volunteers for particular Cub Pack leadership jobs, from Cubmaster down — Den Mothers and assistants of all sorts — the Scouts have developed a motto that Dale Carnegie could very well add to his list for Making Friends and Influencing People. It's this:

"It's easier to get two than one."

Any single Dad, and any single Mom, is likely to be hesitant about taking on a Cub Scouting assignment. "But if you can't do the whole thing, couldn't you tackle part of it?" Well, that doesn't sound nearly so formidable. "If you can get somebody else to take the main part of the load, I'll be glad to help out as assistant" is a fairly frequent response. That makes the rest much easier. "I've already got an assistant for you," can be the approach, "if you'll be a Den Mother" — or Cubmaster or whatever it may be.

Nobody, of course, wants to volunteer for work of any kind, just for the sake of working, if somebody else will volunteer instead. Let George do it. Of course. But if it's for you and your own son, for them and their own boy of Cub Scout age, and their help is *needed* — well, that's different.

Isn't it?

Then how about yourself?

THE END



## Tough Old Bird

By DAVID A. HELLER

Uncle Sam's most famous military bird has reached his final honored resting place. "Kaiser," fabulous reddish-brown homing pigeon, veteran of two world wars and thirty-one years service with the Army, has been mounted and placed on permanent exhibition in the Department of Military and Naval History of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

Kaiser was doubly famous. He served the United States with distinction as a heroic messenger in World War I, and he was the oldest pigeon in the world. He died October 31, 1949, at the age of 32. A man would have to live 163 years to attain a comparable age.

Kaiser was hatched in 1917 in Cologne, Germany. His military career began the same year with the Imperial German Army. American doughboys captured him on the Meuse-Argonne front in 1918 and he was assigned to the Army Supply Service. After the Armistice, he was sent to the Signal Corps Pigeon Breeding and Training Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

At Ft. Monmouth Kaiser fathered dozens of birds, many of them World War II heroes. For decades he helped train carrier pigeons. Other birds were hatched, lived and died. Kaiser carried on.

Otto Meyer, Chief of the Breeding and Training Center, and other experts, were baffled by Kaiser's long life. Meyer declared that Kaiser was the "toughest" bird he had ever seen. "He died of old age and was never sick a day in his life," Meyer said.

Smithsonian officials said that only "Winchester," General Philip Sheridan's immortal horse, and two other pigeon heroes from World War I, "Cher Ami," and "President Wilson," are similarly enshrined.

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*Kisses can be delivered  
By wire or letter;  
But male delivery  
Is guaranteed better!*

— EMILY CAREY ALLEMAN

## SAID WITH FLOWERS

A guest handed the hotel manager a bouquet of flowers and said, "It's for the phone girls."

Obviously pleased, the manager said, "Thank you, sir—thank you, sir. I know they will appreciate the compliment."

"Compliment!" roared the guest. "I thought they had all died."

— HAROLD HELFER

## BY THE FIRESIDE

Television keeps the family at home—at least until the set is paid for.

— RICHARD ARMOUR

## VERSATILITY

The hieroglyphics of the medical profession may be irritating to the average layman but one young man insists that the undecipherable prescription scrawled by his doctor has stood him in very good stead indeed. Since obtaining the medicine for which it was written he has, to date, used the slip of paper as a pass to several football games, for transportation on his local transit lines, as an invitation to three parties, as a note in introduction to the man who gave him his present excellent job and as

an excuse for deferment by his draft board. He is now working out lyrics in hopes that it will make the Hit Parade.

— MARY ALKUS

## AS ONE GAL TO ANOTHER

*Some men like fishing  
And some model cars  
While some are absorbed in  
The study of stars.  
There's golfing and bowling  
And carving in soap,  
And scaling high mountains  
With ice-ax and rope.  
Each one has his hobby  
But as for me, honey,  
I like men who make things,  
Especially money.*

— RUTH BLOW PETERSON

## PUT IN HIS PLACE

I was standing in line at one of the California colleges, preparatory to being fingerprinted for Government requirements. The Chief of the College's Police Department sweated in nervous tension as he held the hands of provocative coeds who squealed and tittered when he smeared their dainty fingers with black ink and closed his big palm over them on the records.

"Next!" he snapped. A huge, overweight



"Did you win some sort of raffle, or did you close out our bank account?"

## GLAD MONEY

*She gave me old bills  
But I didn't rebuke her;  
Who cares if it's filthy —  
As long as it's lucre?*

— RUTH ARMS

## TIME MARCHES ON

Before boarding a trolley car, little Billy's father instructed that if the conductor was to ask his age, he was to say that he was five years old. The conductor did ask the boy his age and Billy replied that he was five.

"When are you going to be six, Sonny?" asked the conductor pleasantly.

"Oh," replied Bill, "when I get off the trolley car."  
— F. G. KERNAN

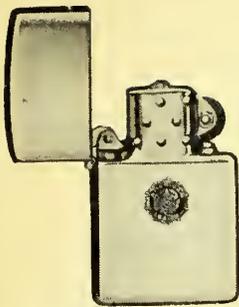
## PLEASE TURN OVER, DEAR, YOU'RE SLEEPING ON YOUR BACK

*My husband sleeps quite soundly,  
(Far more than he suspects)  
I do not mind his sound repose,  
It's just his sound effects.*

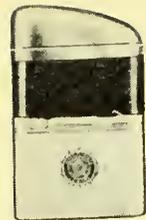
— ELIZABETH DAVENPORT PLANT



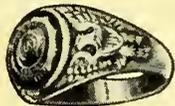
"Easy does it, Miss Pyne, it's still three minutes to five."



L962—Zippo famous windproof lighter. Satin chrome finish. Lifetime guarantee. \$3.25



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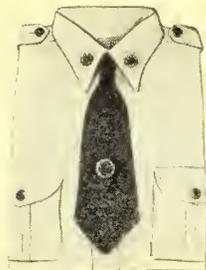
LN937—Gold-plated tie chain. Unusual value. Midget American Legion emblem. Bright polish \$1.80



LN928—Gold-plated cuff links. Natural gold finish, bright polish. Sunburst design. \$2.70



L1105—Auto and Utility Robe. 75% wool, 25% rayon. Size, 50 by 60 inches. Plaid design in rich blending colors. Packed in water and moisture repellent zipper case with carrying handle. Serves as blanket, cushion, robe or pillow. Legion OR Auxiliary hand-woven emblem applied to robe. Specify emblem desired. \$9.75 complete with case.



Official Legion shirt. Perfectly styled, pre-shrunk, color-fast poplin. Embroidered collar insignia. Removable, good-quality buttons. Sizes 13½ to 18 in sleeve lengths 32 to 35.  
L755—White shirt. . . . . \$5.20  
L756—Blue shirt. . . . . 5.40  
L751—100% all-wool Legion Gold tie. . . . . \$1.10  
L750—100% all-wool Legion Blue tie. . . . . \$1.10  
Be sure to specify color, neck size and sleeve length.



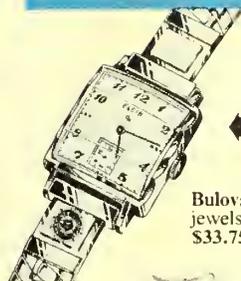
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