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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
Vol. 60, No. 7, February 1956

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J. Addington Wagner, National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

The American Legion
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How to avoid dry, unruly “panda hair”

New greaseless way to keep your hair neat all day

Hunting for a greaseless hair tonic?

New Vitalis tames hair with V-7, the unique grooming discovery that’s not a mineral, vegetable or animal oil. You can use it every day—yet never have an over-slick, plastered-down look.

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Try new Vitalis with V-7. You will like it. (And so will your mate.)

New VITALIS Hair Tonic with V-7.
EXPERT TESTIMONY

Sir: General Mark Clark, speaking to 13,000 school teachers in Milwaukee, received an ovation when he said, "I believe in our Constitution, I do not believe in a world government. I do not believe our government should be subordinate to any other government. We should have more United States Days and fewer United Nations Days." He is one of the great generals who testified under oath that we were prohibited from winning the Korean war by the United Nations. Is it not time for the American people to wake up to the international conspiracy to take away our place and nation? Is it not now time for people to rise up and speak up for their own country?

C. A. Nolan
Seymour, Ind.

RECOMMENDS BOOK

Sir: I would like to recommend a book that is now on our library shelves for all Americans to read. It is The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur by Frazier Hunt. It tells the story, the frustrations and finally the heartbeat of this great American who has given so much for his country. It also might give some of the men who were under him in his last great undertaking a clearer, more understanding view of the man and also what he was trying to accomplish. May God in His infinite wisdom give our country more men of his caliber to lead America out of the dilemma she is now in.

D. Kelley
Los Angeles, Calif.

FAN LETTER

Sir: The article, "Art For Whose Sake," by Esther Julia Pels in your October issue and in your usual inimitable style, serves only to reflect your abysmal ignorance of anything outside boozing and bottom pinching. The article contained so many inaccuracies and such inconsistent reasoning that to refute it specifically would take as much space as Miss Pels devoted. I am merely one of the millions of veterans whom you reactionary blue shirted fascists DO NOT represent and never will so long as men of integrity continue to oppose fanatic extremists of either left or right in the fight to protect our rights of the individual. We will not conform to your strait jacket! Your magazine is but an ugly reflection of your narrow-minded, narrow-brained selves and I note that you offer to print letters without the signature of the writer . . . very indicative of your moral and ethical debility. Lastly, my fascist, blacklisting, guilt by association bigots, I defy you to try your best to smear me in any of the myriad methods at your disposal. In the past I have belonged to the Boy Scouts, Methodist Church, and Masonic Temple. That should be enough ammunition to give you a good start. I have no fear that this will be printed in your magazine because as in all spineless organizations everyone must agree with your point of view.

William M. Jackson
Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTS IN

Sir: What a crying shame that men entering the service after July 27, 1953, should be excluded from your membership! In my estimation The American Legion is one of the strongest voices raised in the world today in defense of the American way of life as our forefathers meant it to be practiced. The Legion has always been a symbol of good Americanism to me. Yet I am told that I may not join when I am discharged because I was not in the service on a particular date.

Walter P. Doske, Jr.
New York City

\*The American Legion was chartered by Congress as an organization of war veterans, and eligibility is strictly defined on that basis. To be eligible a person must have served honorably from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918; from December 7, 1941 to September 2, 1945; or from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953.

Editors

CAMPUS REPORT

Sir: As a recent college graduate, I know only too well how firmly entrenched the leftwingers and pro-communists have become in our country's colleges and universities. For example, when I was at college, my conservative friends and I were considered to be fascists, warmongers, reactionaries, etc., because of our support of Senator McCarthy, the McCarran-Walter Act, the Luf-Hartley Act, the Bricker Amendment, the Chinese Nationalists, and the outstanding work of the FBI and The American Legion. We were also ridiculed because of our opposition to UNESCO, the NATO Status of (Continued on page 50)
Something BIG happened in the low price field!

Now Dodge invades the low price field with the only full-size, full-styled, full-powered KING SIZE CAR ever offered at so low a cost.

This is the new '56 Dodge Coronet Series. And it comes to you in a full choice of body styles: 2-door and 4-door sedans, gallant Lancer hardtops in 2-door and 4-door models, and a dashing Coronet convertible.

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All this is your reward for the great Dodge Success—a full-size, full-styled, full-powered '56 Dodge in the low price field! Step up to the Coronet!

New '56 DODGE

VALUE LEADER OF THE FORWARD LOOK
From where I sit
by Joe Marsh

4000-Mile
"Cattle Crossing"

Our High School correspondent wrote in about a new project local students are taking up. It’s a small—but well-planned—venture into international diplomacy.

“We’re going to use some of the proceeds from football and basketball games to buy a couple of heifers”—she writes—“and send them to some needy farm family overseas.

“The folks who get our heifers will have to promise to give their first female calves to other deserving families”—the report continues—“so that the good work will go on and on.”

From where I sit, helping others to help themselves is always the best way. Both here and overseas, people should be encouraged to work out their own solutions—on how to make a living, on where to live, on what to eat, on whether their favorite beverage should be coffee, beer, soda water or what-have-you. That’s the way we do things here in America...and it’s not a bad idea to “export.”

Joe Marsh

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5TH AVE. W. 56 ST

EDITOR'S CORNER

BACK IN HARNESS

It would be foolish to say that banquets and dinners are a waste of time since quite often the food is good and sometimes even the speeches are stimulating. However, even though it happened last summer, we are still impressed with the idea behind a dinner given by Grant Hughes who had served as Commander of Post 279, Jacksonville, III., in 1926-27.

Grant called together a highly select group of 30 men who, like himself, had served Post 279 as Commanders. The dinner was to honor them, of course, but its primary purpose was to reactivate their previous interest in the rehab work for which the Post has long been noted. Some of these men had become inactive; others had drifted away completely. It was to get them back, so that their demonstrated leadership could again be used, that Grant Hughes staged his dinner.

Was it a success?

“It’s now like old times,” said Grant. “I think a lot of these men felt they were no longer needed, but now they realize how much their help means not just to Post 279 but to the 700 mentally disabled vets for whom the Post acts as guardian. That job calls for organization that only experienced leaders can give. With our WWI old-timers back in harness teamed up with the WW II Past Commanders, we now have a winning team to give our Post projects a new lease on life.”

It’s something you might think over, to be taken up at your next Post meeting.

NO HANDOUT

Because of The American Legion the Community Chest of Larchmont, N. Y., is out $1,000, the Community Chest of Mamaroneck, N. Y., is $2,000 poorer than it would have been, and an organization called the Guidance Center, located in New Rochelle, is not going to get $5,000.

If you think this is bad, read on. A couple of years ago the Guidance Center hired as consultant one Goodwin Watson. This is a luminary of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has a record of affiliations with communist fronts that is almost record-breaking. It was so bad back in 1943, when he was on the government payroll, in a strategic Washington job, that Congress went to the extreme of passing a law to cut off his salary. Anyway, up to now the good
Doctor has been tied up with scores of malodorous outfits.

When he turned up in the Guidance Center, advising disturbed people, including veterans, The American Legion of Westchester County protested and publicized his front record. Of course there was the usual counterattack by the phony liberals in the community, but the facts were too much. The Guidance Center, which went to bat for Watson, was cut off by the New Rochelle Community Chest. However, in the neighboring towns of Larchmont and Mamaroneck the Community Chests continued to allow their funds to go to the Center.

Then, last October, a strange offer was quietly made to the Guidance Center and the two Community Chests. For their valuable work in shielding Watson, they were offered a total of $10,000 by—yes, you guessed it—the Fund for the Republic. Half was offered to the Guidance Center, and the rest was to go to the two Community Chests which had not been troubled by Goodwin Watson's record of communist front affiliations.

The deal, much like the one made in behalf of Mary Knowles, the Fifth Amendment librarian of Plymouth Meeting, Pa., would have gone through except for one thing. The American Legion's charges against such abuses by the Fund for the Republic began to bear fruit when even Henry Ford II expressed his displeasure with what was being done.

Anyway, with the heat on, the boys who dispense the millions must have decided they couldn't pull it off. Word went out to the three agencies that there'd be no handout after all.

**ALL-AMERICAN GIFT**

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that we have been highly critical of certain actions of certain large foundations. Still, if you will refer to back issues of this magazine you will find that while we have criticized the way in which some foundations have aided left-wingers and subversive causes, we have applauded the way in which most foundations have aided worthwhile causes.

Dramatizing the way in which foundation money can be used constructively, the Ford Foundation has now embarked on a project which will benefit the entire nation. Soon a half-billion dollars from this foundation will begin to flow into hospitals and colleges all over the country, permitting better medical care and improved educational facilities for millions. To Mr. Henry Ford II and all those who planned this gift to all America, The American Legion extends its appreciation.

**WELCOME**

So many powerful voices are peddling the phony "liberal" viewpoint that it is encouraging to find another magazine joining the ranks of those who oppose subversion in all its forms. We welcome the National Review, a new conservative weekly being published by William F. Buckley, Jr. The address of the new publication is 211 E. 37th St., New York City 16.

No other tobacco can duplicate the Edge-worth cut, because it's actually "ready-rubbed" by an exclusive process. See in the picture what a difference this makes. Edgeworth's even-sized chunks (Picture C) burn slow and cool, with never a touch of tongue bite.

**EDGEPWORTH'S SPECIAL BURLEYS**

No one in over 50 years has ever equaled Edgeworth's way with tobaccos. Tobacco experts agree that white burley is best of all for pipes. But Edgeworth looks for a certain type of white burley, grown on well-drained land on sunny hillsides, just like fine wine grapes or fine coffee. Then these special burleys are aged for years before blending. This is another reason Edgeworth smokes cooler—8 to 10 degrees cooler by actual test.

**EDGEBORW**

**AMERICA'S FINEST PIPE TOBACCO**

Edgeworth's Exclusive wrap-around pouch is heat-sealed. Moisture can't get in—freshness can't get out.
MOVIES: Looks as if it won't be long before we'll see a new public reaction against some of Hollywood's product.

Five years back, the major film distributors made peace with America. They did a pretty good clean-up job on communism and repulsiveness in films. It paid off. Films never had it so good as in recent years when they gave decency and Americanism a try.

But now, signs of backsliding multiply.

Here we have carelessness at United Artists, which released the dope fiend saga "The Man With the Golden Arm," starring Frank Sinatra, in New York on Dec. 15. United Artists bigwigs say they did not learn until the day the film opened that Golden Arm's author, Nelson Algren, is a gent whose commie and commie front record stretches from here to there.

House Committee had Algren pegged as a "well-known communist" in 1944, with commie activities stretching back to 1935.

Since then, Algren has had his name up seeking "justice" for the Rosenbergs, passports for Robeson; welcoming the red Dean of Canterbury, wielding pen for the leftist "The Nation." His was one of 32 names affixed to a "Masses & Mainstream" open letter in 1948, stating that the signers were "squarely on the side of the Soviet Union in opposition to current U. S. leadership and policies."

Meanwhile, 20th Century Fox has dropped its plan to release "A View From the Bridge," by Arthur Miller, Daily Worker's candidate for "American dramatist of our time."

And as Oscar time will be coming up soon, "Outlook" nominates MGM's "The Blackboard Jungle," well-known saga of juvenile punks, as Film That Hurt America The Most in Foreign Countries in 1955.

A yell of "political censorship!" was heard in some quarters when the Jungle was cancelled from a showing at the Venice Film Festival in Italy recently.

What happened was that U. S. Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce flatly refused to attend Festival if "The Blackboard Jungle" were shown. Festival sponsors had free choice of showing off the Jungle or Mrs. Luce. They chose her rather than it.

Hedda Hopper has sent "Outlook" a letter on this matter from Mrs. Luce. "It became my official duty," wrote Madame Ambassador, "to leave the Festival if I and my officers believed... as we did, that it was not to the best interests of our country to associate the Embassy with... the face of America" that this picture presented, not only to other Ambassadors and other nations, but especially to Communist propaganda here."

But what was obvious to Mrs. Luce seems once again to be beyond the grasp of those who run the MGM lot.
Feel that power!

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1. PETROX. With Sky Chief you get up to 60% longer engine life—and greater gasoline mileage. That's thanks to Petrox, Texaco's exclusive petroleum-base element that cuts engine wear... eliminates power-wasting deposits... protects every part it touches.

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3. 100% CLIMATE-CONTROLLED
Just one premium gasoline... Texaco Sky Chief... is available and specially blended for altitude and climate wherever you fill 'er up in all 48 states. That's another Texaco plus that means top engine efficiency and economy — everywhere.

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TUNE IN: METROPOLITAN OPERA radio broadcasts on Saturday afternoons, ABC
TEXACO STAR THEATER starring JIMMY DURANTE on television, Saturday nights, NBC
ELECTRICITY MAY BE THE DRIVER. One day your car may speed along an electric super-highway, its speed and steering automatically controlled by electronic devices embedded in the road. Highways will be made safe—by electricity! No traffic jams... no collisions... no driver fatigue.

Power Companies Build for Your New Electric Living

Your air conditioner, television and other appliances are just the beginning of a new electric age.

Your food will cook in seconds instead of hours. Electricity will close your windows at the first drop of rain. Lamps will cut on and off automatically to fit the lighting needs in your rooms. Television "screens" will hang on the walls. An electric heat pump will use outside air to cool your house in summer, heat it in winter.

You will need and have much more electricity than you have today. Right now America's more than 400 independent electric light and power companies are planning and building to have twice as much electricity for you by 1965. These companies can have this power ready when you need it because they don't have to wait for an act of Congress — or for a cent of tax money — to build the plants.

The same experience, imagination and enterprise that electrified the nation in a single lifetime are at work shaping your electric future. That's why in the years to come, as in the past, you will benefit most when you are served by independent companies like the ones bringing you this message — America's Electric Light and Power Companies*.

*Names on request from this magazine
The Great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. — So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled, [26] with perfect good faith. — Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. — Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. — Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations & collisions of her friendships, or enmities: —

Our detached & distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. — If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance;—when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected;—when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation:—when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall counsel.—

Why forsake the advantages of so peculiar a situation? — Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?—Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and [27] prosperity in the toils of European ambition, Rivalship, Interest, Humour or Caprice?—

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it — for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements, (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy). I repeat it therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense, — But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.—

EXCERPTS FROM
Farewell Address
to the
People of the United States

George Washington
September 19, 1796

THE FOREGOING IS PRESENTED AS WRITTEN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.
A year ago the European situation presented an encouraging picture for the free world. Then the Soviet Union called for another conference.
MEANS TO US
By HENRY C. WOLFE

The story of what led up to the Geneva Conference, and what has resulted from this historic meeting.

Whenever the Soviets get into trouble, the free world can be counted on to bail them out. It happens over and over again. We rushed to their rescue in the 1921 famine, and we granted them an armistice when Korea had them on the run. At Geneva last July we lent them a helping hand—in fact, both hands. The Big Four Conference is a lesson in red switch-tactics and another tragic example of Western gullibility.

To understand the significance of the conference, we need to look at the European situation of a year ago. It presented an encouraging picture for the free world. We had the Kremlin stalled there. Western strength was increasing steadily. NATO had become a force to be reckoned with. There were American, British, French, Italian, Greek, and Turkish troops holding the line, supported by smaller contingents of Belgian, Dutch, Luxembourgian, Danish, Norwegian, and Canadian forces. We had built on the Continent a network of airfields for tactical support of our infantry and armored divisions. These were supplied by a vast system of pipelines and supply bases. Behind the frontline of NATO bristled the powerful strategic bombing bases in Britain and North Africa. No longer was there a possibility that the Red army could march from Central Europe to the English Channel.

Germany, at last, was started on the way toward a contribution of 12 divisions to NATO. From the beginning of the NATO buildup we had wanted German troops integrated into the Western defense force. In the early stages of NATO our strategy was based on a holding operation at the Rhine. With 12 crack German divisions bolstering our forces it would be possible to move our defense line east to the Elbe. The prospect of adding the German contingents, therefore, gave new heart to our NATO leaders.

It was in the Mediterranean, however, that we were strongest vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Here we could, in case of Soviet aggression against Western Europe, launch our strongest counterattack. Here, indeed, was poised our greatest deterrent to further Soviet attack on the free world. A glance at our Mediterranean defense posture shows why.

At the eastern end of the Inland Sea, NATO members Greece and Turkey stood guard with nearly 30 divisions of excellent troops. We had not only armed these allies but built them roads and air and naval bases. We had helped them strengthen their economies. At Izmir, Turkey, a staff of Greek and Turkish officers under an American commander worked in close and effi-

Italy's contribution to NATO consisted not only of top-grade soldiers but also air and naval bases. And backing up the Greeks, Turks, and Italians was the hard-hitting United States Sixth Fleet whose carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and auxiliaries range the Inland Sea from end to end. From the carriers our bombers could strike at the vital Baku oilfields and at the most important industrial, mining, and power centers in southern Russia.

Still farther back lay our great (Continued on page 51)
How to make

You too can be well heeled
if you are the kind of heel who
doesn't mind exploiting others.

By LESLIE GOULD

Want to get rich quick?
Control a multimillion dollar business, maybe several?
Have a generous tax-free expense account, including a limousine with chauffeur and a personal airplane?
You can do it, in spite of today's high taxes.
You don't have to marry the boss's daughter, nor be the son of a successful father.
There are some necessary qualifications. You have to be bold—daring—and, of course, overly ambitious.
You must be ruthless. Not burdened with a sensitive conscience. Not sympathetic, nor charitable. The last can come later after success.
A good war record isn't necessary. In fact, if you dodged or otherwise escaped military service you had a chance to get a start—a stake—while others were inducted or occupied with patriotism.
The most important qualification for success in this field of business raiding is to have no compunctions about liquidating a business, throwing hundreds—maybe thousands—out of employment—and turning a community into a ghost town.
The only consideration is how to make a fast buck without paying anything more than the smaller capital gains tax. To hell with everything and everyone else—the public, old employees, a community's welfare, widows, orphans, and even an old associate.

Everyone has a price—that is your creed—and you act accordingly.

Those that you can't buy off, you try to get something on and resort to blackmail. You must be willing even to frame an individual standing in the way of your making a fast buck. Anything and everything goes.
You can't do it alone. You need smart lawyers, clever accountants and commission-hungry brokers and bankers who like to pick up a little change on the side.
The lawyers are the most important. They see that you keep just within the letter if not the spirit and intent of the law. They know how to buy the political influence that will be needed to put over the fast deals. They know the "deer paths." While a most reputable law firm won't tread these, it will always provide an introduction to a counselor who will.
The accountants will help ferret out the candidates for a raid—usually a well-heeled enterprise where the management has grown old and has only a small stock interest. With the lawyers, they will work out the various tax dodges.
This field of business raiding is highly lucrative. It is almost financially riskless. There are millions in it.
There are some risks. You can wind up at the wrong end of a gun, as several have, either self-destroyed or murdered. Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king. Coster-Musica, who swindled McKesson Robbins, Serge Rubinstein, the draft-dodging financial finagler.
The first two were suicides. Rubinstein was murdered—a crime still mysteriously unsolved.
The start can be modest. The same as to initial capital—a few thousand—and that can be borrowed. The goal is control of a small company, the shares of which can be manipulated and swapped for shares in other companies.
There is no fixed formula for the initial stages. The only limit is your imagination in this kind of scheming. Before attempting the takeover of the company that is to be the vehicle for building up the empire, you may want to try your hand at some other fast deals.
These may be a quick turn in the market in some obscure stock. Or in real estate. Or in dealing, as in the war and immediately following years, in hard-to-get supplies. This is black or gray marketeering, and this is tax-free money.
The war and immediately following years presented other opportunities for the quick-footed and agile-brained individual. This was in liquidating Gov-

Illustrated by Joel King
First, you set your sights on the business you intend to raid. Don’t worry about what your activities will do to the people concerned. Think only of number one.

Lawyers are most important, to keep you within the letter of the law, if not within the spirit.

A crooked accountant can help you ferret out candidates for your raid. He can tell you who owns stock and how much.

Your enterprise may need some window dressing. If so, it isn’t too hard to find lawyers and public relations men to deodorize you.

Once the raid is over, you may decide to ditch the company. This may put people out of work, but why worry?

When you grab control, you can move your relatives, lawyers and others onto the payroll, giving them lush jobs.

And so you attain the proper goal for a smart young fellow like yourself. Such things couldn’t happen to a nicer guy!

Need money? One source is cash in the hands of mobsters, anxious to move into respectable circles. This kind of money has turned up in tractions, steel, theaters, etc.

Lawyers are most important, to keep you within the letter of the law, if not within the spirit.

A crooked accountant can help you ferret out candidates for your raid. He can tell you who owns stock and how much.

Your enterprise may need some window dressing. If so, it isn’t too hard to find lawyers and public relations men to deodorize you.

Once the raid is over, you may decide to ditch the company. This may put people out of work, but why worry?

When you grab control, you can move your relatives, lawyers and others onto the payroll, giving them lush jobs.

And so you attain the proper goal for a smart young fellow like yourself. Such things couldn’t happen to a nicer guy!

The only people who mind are the suckers who have to pay more for the things they need, the people thrown out of jobs, and those who once owned your companies.
COMMUNIST LEADERS have told us again and again that communism and capitalism cannot exist together. And they are right. Coexistence has been tried, time and again, right here in America. It has never worked.

There have been 75 communist experiments in the United States. All were based on the idea of common ownership of land and equal sharing of the products of labor. They were not organized by nitwits nor crackpots, but by the finest minds of their day. Nor was there anything but cooperation on the part of government. Yet all failed, and for the same reasons.

Those who have examined these reasons discovered valuable material in connection with present-day discussions of world conquest, Iron Curtains, and coexistence. They observed how these colonies lived and died. All died young, discredited and in debt, their members disillusioned. All died from the same ailment, All, that is, except those few which adopted the ways of capitalism.

They all would fail again today in a fair and open trial. They failed not because of lack of intelligence, nor ability, nor money, nor tangible assets, nor substantial sponsorship.

Robert Owen, who founded New Harmony in Indiana in 1825, had the sympathetic ear of John Quincy Adams, the President-elect, and upon invitation, spoke before the Congress of the United States.

The North American Phalanx, founded near Red Bank, N. J., in 1843, was endorsed by Horace Greeley.

Brook Farm in Massachusetts was promoted by the pen of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, and Margaret Fuller. It was the most brilliantly intellectual of the communist settlements. There Charles Dana, later the great editor of the New York Sun, transplanted trees and shrubs, and Nathaniel Hawthorne shoveled manure.

The Ouicida Community in New York State eventually rejected communism. One reason was basic. Governor Bradford expressed it earlier: "And for men's wives to be commanded to do service for other men... they deemed it a kind of slavery,..."

The food was often scanty, consisting of graham bread stewed with milk, but the table talk was full of protein. It was rich with "alert sallies and quick retorts... par allusions... shrewd wit and ridicule" from the lips of members and such guests as Emerson and Greeley.

Brook Farm consisted of 200 acres of land, was well-financed, and entered into with enthusiasm by 115 members. This ambitious project lasted five years.

The 75 experiments were inspired by many different motives. Some were religious. Others had a sincere desire to improve the social and economic lot of the poor and underprivileged. Their geographic locations were even more varied than their motives.

The Shakers established four communities in Massachusetts, two in New...
Some of the experiments were motivated by religion. The Shakers established four such communities.

York, two in Maine, two in New Hampshire, and one in Connecticut. Massachusetts also had its Brook Farm, its Hopedale, and its Fruitlands, Indiana had Harmony, New Harmony, Blue Springs, and Forrestville. Ohio had its Yellow Springs, Kendal, Zoa, and Snowberger communities. Pennsylvania was the site of two Rappite experiments and of another at Ephrata. New York had more than one Fourier project along with its Shakers, a Franklin Community, Haverstraw, Gossackie, Oneida, Skaneateles, and the Ebenezer.

Frances Wright founded a communitarian community called Hushaba in Tennessee. The Phalanx movement, a form of Fourierism, went west as far as Illinois and Wisconsin. None of these settlements was hampered by trying to till rocky, barren land. All chose fertile soil, many the finest river bottom land.

Geography seems to have nothing to do with the failure of communism in America.

The movements excited Americans most in the 40 years from about 1820 to the beginning of the Civil War. Several groups had foreign origins. They came to America because it offered freedom of action. They could set up their little circles without governmental interference or restrictions.

New Harmony was the first nonreligious experiment of any great size. Its founder, Robert Owen, had made a fortune operating textile mills on a profit-sharing pattern. With this experience he envisioned a social revolution which he said would "give the death blow to a tyranny which, for unnumbered ages, has held the human mind spellbound in chains of such mysterious forms that no mortal has dared approach to set the suffering prisoner free." These words were organized by modern Marxists into the rallying cry, "Workers of the world, arise! You have nothing to lose but your chains!"

The start was auspicious. Owen had bought 30,000 fertile acres—along with cabins, stables, and other farm buildings. This domain was at the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. Owen's business success in Scotland had won him the confidence and patronage of British nobility; and he came to America with prestige that admitted him to the House of Representatives, where he delivered more than one lecture. President James Monroe, President-elect John Quincy Adams, the justices of the Supreme Court, and all Cabinet members were present to hear him.

In public lectures, delivered in many places, Mr. Owen invited "the industrious and well disposed of all nations" to emigrate to New Harmony. Within six weeks after the purchase of New Harmony 600 persons had gathered there, and in less than a year the population was more than 900. Many intellectuals of the day were Owen converts. Yet there was no harmony in New Harmony. Even table manners degenerated. Parents complained that their children were deprived of food because of the pigishness of others.

(Continued on page 46)
Catching MORE FISH with an OUTBOARD

The motor-propelled boat takes you where the fish are.

By ROGER WRIGHT

T he age-old argument about which method or bait is "best" is still going on. And it probably will continue as long as our lakes and streams are inhabited with fish.

"What's your flavor, worms?"

"Not on your life, Mister. You just can't beat a Marilyn Monroe-finish 'River Runt.'"

"Spinning is the only way to catch fish."

"Never, absolutely never. Gimme a three-pound monofilament and a small green frog."

"Did you ever try a 50-foot gill net?"

Every lure, every fishing technique that has been invented, has been touted as the only way to mess up a skillet with fillets. Now I'm going to add another log to the fire.

The best lure a fisherman can own is an outboard motor.

Before you consider this mechanized chunk of aluminum in the same class as other fishing equipment, let's think about this business of catching fish for a minute.

Fish are where you find them. One bend of the river may not produce a single strike, while another may put a half dozen fish on the stringer. And unless your uncle was a northern pike or you have 200 bucks to invest in an aqualong, you can't be sure until you fish them both.

The big point is—to catch fish, you first have to find where they are feeding. And an outboard motor is the best fish-finding gadget ever invented.

The average outboard owner, however, only uses his kicker to ferry him back and forth across the lake. When he reaches the spot he wants to fish, he'll shut off his motor and grab up an oar.

This is a mistake. Your outboard is as superior to a pair of oars for fishing as it is for taking you there and bringing you back. Of course, there are a few outboard-handling tricks to learn—that's the purpose of this article. But once these techniques are mastered, you'll be in for more fishing fun than you ever imagined.

Get an outboard—and fish with it.

Let's consider the plight of the sportsman when he takes that long-dreamed-of trip to a strange lake. With all of that strange water around him he literally doesn't know where to go or what to do. The beginner and expert alike are faced with the same problem when in such a situation. And if he has an outboard, the whole lake is his to fish and explore.

When in such a position, as I was on a recent trip to Kentucky Lake, I start asking questions. I know something about the habitat of the largemouth bass that I'm seeking, but I always make it a point to ask questions.

"How's fishin'?” is the first one.
I don't expect to get a profound answer, but this query is one of the best ways to open a conversation on the subject. After this opening, I'll find out if the bass are on the points or back in the bays at this season of the year, I'll want to know if they're in deep or shallow water, if they're hitting on surface or underwater plugs.

With this information, I crank up my outboard and set out on an exploration jaunt. The bass won't be feeding actively until evening, so I want to have several good fishing spots in mind before this lucrative period is on hand. Slowly cruising around the edge of the lake, I make mental note of a submerged log, a rocky point that drops off into deep water, or a little cove that is filled with stumps.

Later on I'll fish these spots I've selected. All of them may not pay off, but one or several are likely to produce the action that I'm looking for. And on the next morning I'll have more information than I had before. If the rocky point produced fish, I'll concentrate on similar spots. And even if such fishing sites prove to be a mile or so apart, I'll spend the necessary 15 minutes motoring to each one of them instead of blindly fishing one section of shoreline.

This is finding fish. And it takes an outboard motor to do it. Consider the professional fishing guide, for instance. A guide is paid to produce fish for his customers, and he won't spare the gasoline in doing it. His technique is the one I've already described—motoring from spot to spot until there's enough fish on the stringer to satisfy his guests.

Trolling is another good method of finding fish. For some species of fish this technique is rather ineffective, but for others it is deadly. As an example of this, Wisconsin is well known for its law against using an outboard motor for trolling. There's a sound reason for this. The muskelunge is the backbone of this State's tourist trade, and this big fish is a sucker for a trolled lure. If anglers could troll with an outboard in Wisconsin, the supply of muskie would be so seriously depleted that the resort business would suffer.

Other species of fish frequently taken by trolling are walleyed pike, northern pike, white bass, and occasionally black bass. Of course, trolling is one of the most effective methods of taking a number of salt-water game fish and is likewise a favorite technique for West Coast salmon and steelhead fishermen.

As a general rule of thumb, slow trolling pays off best. Select a slow-wobbling underwater lure, and throttle your outboard motor down to its slowest speed. Maintain just enough forward motion to impart action to the lure. Put out enough line to allow your lure to run at the desired depth, but don't let it too far out in back of the boat. Remember this, the wake of your slowly churning outboard propeller will attract more fish than it will scare away. An underwater lure trolled 20 feet behind the boat will ordinarily take more fish than one wobbling along 100 yards back.

Although slow trolling is considered correct, and the worth of a fishing outboard is judged on its ability to run at a virtual crawl, the opposite case is occasionally the only solution.

We were fishing the Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri, and had arrived at the peak of the summer white bass run. The fish were schooled up, but had not begun to slash at the shad on the surface. (Continued on page 60)
During February Legionnaires will have two opportunities to try a little experiment. On February 12th we will celebrate Lincoln’s Birthday, and on the 22nd we will mark the day of Washington’s birth. On both those national holidays observe carefully what happens. Walk or drive around your community and see to what extent the flag is displayed. It will of course appear before public buildings, but the chances are you will not find it waving in front of one house out of four or five. If you do, your community is indeed unusual.

This neglect of our flag does not mean that many Americans have no love of country. Nor can it be said that they are unpatriotic. But the sad fact is that most Americans are apathetic when it comes to our National Color, and this apathy is a dangerous symptom. Another danger sign is the sneering way in which some people talk about patriotism and “flag waving” in attempting to prove how progressive and sophisticated they are in their thinking.

Actually such people prove something quite different—that they are ignorant of this nation’s history and the reasons for its greatness. Still, it is something worth thinking about. It cannot be dismissed lightly because it indicates far more than the ignorance of an individual. It expresses an attitude that must have been fostered because it is an unnatural concept.

By J. ADDINGTON WAGNER
NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Since the beginning of time man has taken pride in his native land. Some of the greatest pages in history tell of men who have shown this love of country by heroic actions in its behalf. These men were not merely patriots; their actions made them superpatriots. And many of them were flag wavers, literally as well as figuratively. We have had a great many such men in our own history. As a matter of fact, it is because of such men—more than a few of whom have been Legionnaires—that we are a free, independent, and great nation. What has happened in recent years to cause some Americans to talk about patriotism with a sneer, scoff at the display of our flag, and deride fellow Americans who happen to take pride in their country and believe that this nation should come before all others?
This is something that is relatively new, an attitude that has been developed only in the past two or three decades. Prior to that time there was no compulsion about patriotism. No American used to salute the flag or stand for our national anthem with a self-conscious feeling that this was something he had to do. Those earlier Americans did more than show respect for their flag; they felt something deep inside them that often made Old Glory look a bit blurred as it went by.

To many of our modern-day sophisticated such a reaction is incomprehensible. They consider it sloppy, sentimental poppycock. If they have taken certain courses at certain institutions of higher education they are likely to couple patriotism with a five-ruble word, “chauvinism.” This show of education still does not alter the fact that such a person is not quite as bright as he pretends to be. The fault may be his own since he may have been exposed to a proper education about this country, and it didn’t take. On the other hand, he may be another victim of a certain segment of educators whose allegiance is not to the United States of America we know, but to some fuzzy concept of one-worldism or totalitarianism.

Let me emphasize as strongly as I can that the great majority of professors and teachers in this country are loyal, dedicated Americans who are doing their utmost to instill in our children a love of country based on understanding. Unfortunately, there are a few educators who have set a different goal for themselves. Aiming to prepare our boys and girls to be “citizens of the world,” or pawns in a highly organized collectivist society, they decry love of country as something shameful, reeking of the poisoned air of nationalism. Fortunately, such teachers are a small minority, but they do a lot of harm and can undo a lot of the fine work being done by the loyal and patriotic majority of teachers.

However, education is not the only field in which such subversives operate. The attempt to weaken this country by fraying the ties of patriotism that bind us together is not restricted to classrooms. It is a widespread campaign that operates on many fronts, and its danger is expressed in the Biblical injunction: “If a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand.”

We now understand, in general, how communists operate within a country. We know that one of their major objectives is to set class against class so that in the resulting chaos they can move in and seize power. Think how easy we will make their task if we permit ourselves to be broken up not into fragments but into millions of human particles without the strong, cohesive force of patriotism to bind us together!

We can take it for granted that the communists are part and parcel of the conspiracy to make patriotism unpopular. However, it is a grave mistake to think that they are the only ones who are involved in this project.

Americans are inclined to oversimplify things, and this seems to be especially true when it comes to communism and other forms of subversion. Too

(Continued on page 57)
What has brought about
Today's Record Craze

Why Americans are now buying hundreds of millions of records every year.

Every day more and more people are hurrying and scurrying to buy more and more records. That this industry would enter the realm of "big business" has long been apparent, but it is apparent also that recent sales figures have delighted even the industry's most conservative experts. Just a few years ago hardly anyone could have foretold that approximately 200,000,000 discs, or $230,000,000 worth, would be sold in 1954. Last year approximately 300,000,000 records were sold and all indications are that even more will be sold in 1956.

What's causing so many shoppers to stop and pick up their choice of any of the 18 recorded versions of Beethoven's "Frohe," 17 of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique," 11 of Grieg's "A Minor Concerto," not to mention the almost limitless variety of less standard works and, of course, the many, many "pop" records? Hardly anyone knows for sure, but there are several definite clues.

Although a purchaser's motives are not always clearly understood, the fact that so many people spend so many hard-earned dollars to indulge their musical hobby is thoroughly appreciated by the record companies. Hardly anything that could conceivably make their product more desirable has been overlooked.

Unquestionably the greatest single factor among the many which have caused the tremendous upsurge in interest on the part of the record-buying public is the improvement in the quality of recorded sound. Sound reproduction has become amazingly realistic, both because the records themselves have been astoundingly improved and because even average home record-playing equipment is so much better than it used to be.

It is only in comparatively recent years that the sound of our finest symphony orchestras, of the piano, the violin, the organ, the string quartet and trio could adequately be reproduced in the home. The names of such men as Toscanini, Dorati, Monteux, Heifetz, Horowitz, Francescatti, Ricci, etc. have become household bywords. In the past the sounds of great voices and brass bands were almost the only things that survived the reproducing process with even a semblance of telephone clarity. Nowadays the voice is reproduced with an uncanny, almost electric sense of what is called "presence." Music lovers in many cases have taken advantage of the availability of modern high-fidelity equipment, which does the next best thing to actually bringing the performers into the home.

Both Columbia and RCA-Victor, among record companies, have done a great deal toward making very decent-

[Image of a person sitting at a record player with the text: "It all started in 1877 when Edison invented this device."]

[Image of a group of musicians playing with the text: "Which is which?"]

[Image of classical music performers with the text: "It wasn't too hard to answer this. Still the sound wasn't bad.
Recording session 1905, starring Lina Cavalieri, Lucien Muratore.
22"]
Music lovers during the early years of this century had their stars, and usually they were favorites from the opera. These musical titans occupied a position more exalted than that of our most popular movie actors today. They were fretted over, marvelled at, discussed, pampered and even fought over by people who had never, perhaps, seen them in person. The modern music devotee and record buyer tends to look with amused disdain upon those who preceded him, but he is not so different after all. Like his forbears he has his favorite performers, stars who, like kings, can do no wrong. Such people as Fisher, Monroe, Louis Armstrong, and Perry Como have sold millions of records through recent years.

Eddy Arnold, a singer of folksy western tunes, has sold more than 40,000,000 records, mostly in the Southwest. The incomparable Bing Crosby is perhaps more familiar to the denizens of the more than half a million jukebox joints than is the President of the United States or Thomas Alva Edison, the man who started it all. Such records as these favorites and their like put out account for more than 60 per cent of all record sales. Radio's hundreds of disc jockeys help matters along, and it has been estimated that at least 90 per cent of all "pop" record sales are due to their influence. It is commonly believed that they can make (sometimes break) any given pop record in a matter of weeks.

Not affected by the whims of disc jockeys, of course, the records in the classical lists go serenely on, increasing in sales in a most pleasantly surprising manner. A tremendous variety of titles is available, many of them in different versions by as many as a dozen (Continued on page 56)
FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

Keystone of American life is the family. The family that prays together stays together.

Should America lose its religious faith, it would lose itself.

For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes...” says the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

The American Legion is a lay organization, dedicated to patriotism and Americanism, but God comes first in its statement of principles.

It could not be otherwise. All that is uniquely American rests upon the basic premise of the Declaration of Independence—that men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that governments exist only to secure to men rights that are God-given.

To deny God is to deny America.

Should America lose its religious faith and its reliance on spiritual guidance, it would lose itself.

Totalitarian regimes know this. They can tolerate no higher Authority than themselves.

If men can be made to deny God, or prevented from knowing God, there will be an end to a belief in God-given rights.

Only if this is achieved, can tyrants masquerade as God and assume full authority to deal with men as they will, without fear of an appeal to the true Author of liberty.

Thus, quite apart from the religious feelings of any individual or the tenets of any church, faith in God has a spe-

Washington found strength in prayer at Valley Forge. Later warned that to govern themselves successfully, free people need spiritual guidance.
cial and priceless meaning to Americans.

It is not the only one.

George Washington, in his Farewell Address spoke of an additional peculiarly American obligation to keep alive the tenets and teachings of the spiritual life.

He warned that a people who would govern themselves must do so not only with wordly wisdom, but with righteousness and morality.

Said Washington, "Virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government."

Let us not suppose that "morality can be maintained without religion," he added.

Training in religion must go hand in hand with other forms of education, Washington urged, for "... reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

A free people rule themselves with God's authority, and to be fit to rule themselves they need that guidance which is only found in the teachings of the great religions.

Small wonder that, as a patriotic organization, The American Legion could not, and did not, dedicate itself to America without first dedicating itself to God. Small wonder that, although it is a lay organization, The American Legion emphasizes increasingly that Americans, of whatever faith, must know their God, that they must keep Him in their thoughts and know Him to be the Author of their being on earth and the Creator of the rights of the least of them.

No meeting of an official body of The American Legion opens or closes without a prayer. This is provided in the nationally adopted Manual of Ceremonies and is scrupulously observed.

Each Post and larger division of The American Legion has a chaplain. The chaplain is as likely to be a layman as a clergyman. In the absence of the chaplain at a Post meeting, any member may be called upon to lead the meeting in prayer, thus every member of The American Legion is a potential substitute chaplain.

There is a national Religious Emphasis Committee of The American Legion, and Posts are urged to have similar committees. Each year a national conference is called of the 58 Department Chaplains, representing The American Legion in each State, Territorial, and overseas Department.

The conference of chaplains and the Religious Emphasis Committee seek to develop ways by which The American Legion may, as a lay organization, foster better citizenship and better Americanism through moral and spiritual avenues. Suggestions and programs so developed are passed on to the 17,000 Posts.

Since 1931 The American Legion has had a national program of religious emphasis known as the "Back to God" movement. In 1935 a standard manual known as The American Legion "Back to God" Handbook, was published and made available to all Posts. Prepared by the Department Chaplains and the national Religious Emphasis Committee, the handbook helps Posts to plan programs and activities that will encourage increased spiritual experience and spiritual knowledge in America.

The Legion's "Back to God" program has three main objectives. They are to urge each American, whatever his religion may be, to:

1. Attend public worship regularly,
2. Practice daily family prayer at home, and
3. Attend to the religious education of his children.

The "Back to God" movement is not a religious program in itself, but one to help cause Americans of all faiths to embrace more closely the faith to which they were born or which they have adopted.

(Continued on page 62)
FELLOW WHO RUNS a gas station over near Pawling, N. Y., told us of a car stopping and while he was filling it up with gas two of the hunters got out and said: “Shot the darnedest looking animal in the woods a few miles from here. None of us is able to identify it.”

The gas station attendant did. It was a fine, big, male Afghan hound.

There’s still too much careless shooting going on. The States are doing everything they can to insure safety in the woods, but they can’t lead the hunter out by the hand and tell him what not to shoot. But it has been proved that a large part of the answer to shooting safety and know-how lies in early training.

EDWARD J. WHITE, 14 Garden Street, Stratford, Conn., also throws out winter fishing help. “I’ve found that bacon fat brings them in,” he says. “I dip a length of line two or three feet working from the hook back into the fat, and I’ve taken in the frost fish, flat fish, snapper blues, and even eels when fishermen sitting within ten feet of me weren’t even getting a nibble.”

A HERD OF 116 musk oxen is reported on in a survey made by Fish and Wildlife Service taken on Nunivak Island, Alaska. These slow-breeding animals have been under observation for 25 years. Due to the unpredictability of the animals, gentle one minute and vicious the next, plus their tendency to break down fences, all hope of domesticating them has been abandoned.

THIRD MONTH the Westminster Kennel Club will hold the largest indoor dog show in America at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on February 8 and 9. 2,572 dogs of all breeds are entered. Sportsmen flock to this dog show from all over the country to view the sporting dog exhibitions showing various kinds of pointing and retrieving dogs at work.

“TO PREVENT the heels of socks from wearing out when worn with rubber boots, rub a warm paraffin candle on the inside of the boot.” Thus advises L. T. Nagle, 839 E. Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn. “I sometimes even rub the wax over the heels of the socks,” he continues. “The wax will not harm them and will reduce wear and tear.”

ROD AND GUN

LEGION

By Jack Denton Scott

One of the best books we’ve ever read on the proper indoctrination of a shooter is the Handbook of Small Bore Rifle Shooting, written by Col. Townsend Whelen, USA, Ret., and published by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute.

The booklet, 80 pp. and cover, 5½ x 8½, is profusely illustrated, and covers such subjects as guns, marksmanship, targets and target shooting, rifle ranges and rifle clubs. It is basic and all shooters should read it and keep a copy handy. Price 25c. Write Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, 250 E. 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

THE FEDERAL CARTRIDGE Company has good reports from hunters on its new standard magnum shells. That’s the 2½-inch shotgun shell with many of the advantages of the 3-inch magnum. In 12 gauge it contains the equivalent of 4 drams of powder and 1½ oz. of shot. Similar comparisons on 16- and 20-gauge shells. Hunters say they get better shooting, more kills, and fewer cripples with these new standard magnums. Federal Cartridge at Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn., will fill you in with further information. Ask for free booklets on game shooting.

PETER WELCH, 49 Gillette Road, Fairhaven, Mass., opines: “When you are out hunting or fishing in an isolated spot and find that you need lubrication on the sectional joints of your fishing rod, on your reel, or on gun parts, and have forgotten your oil can, then look to your car for the answer. Just reach under the hood and use the motor oil gauge rod, and drop the oil off the end just where you want it.” (Continued on page 63)
Light up a Lucky—it’s light-up time!

TIME OUT for a Lucky. Time to enjoy the fresher, smoother taste that only a Lucky can give you. Fine tobacco that’s TOASTED to taste better—this is what makes your Lucky so enjoyable. Outdoors or in, it’s the best-tasting cigarette you ever smoked!

Luckies taste better—cleaner, fresher, smoother!
The bargain that you have been waiting for—at a price that you can afford. A complete American Legion uniform, ideal for Post Officers, past officers, members, drill teams, color guards, musical and drill units. Package consists of trousers, shirt, cap and tie.


SHIRT—Regulation pre-shrunk broadcloth long-sleeve uniform shirt. Order by color, neck (14 to 18) and sleeve (¾ to 3½) sizes.

CAP—Standard unlined cap with Post number and State name in full. Give lettering instructions and head size.

TIE—All wool, full length tie in either blue or gold. Specify.

BE SURE To Give The Following When Ordering—Trousers—Waist measurement and height. Shirt—Color, neck and sleeve sizes. Cap—Head size Post Number and State name. Tie—Color.

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Melton Wool Jacket. Heavy 24-ounce cloth. Knit two color trim in small, medium, large and extra large. 27805... $10.75

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American Legion prestige winning front license plate. Heavy-gauge steel, baked blue enamel with yellow lettering and emblem. 27654... $1.00

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CONNECTICUT & DELAWARE PAYING KOREA BONUS; DELAWARE REOPENS WW2 BONUS PAYMENTS:

By acts of their 1955 legislatures, the States of Connecticut and Delaware are now paying bonuses for military service during the Korean emergency, and Delaware has reopened payment of its WW2 bonus to eligible veterans who failed to collect during the original period established for its payment.

The Connecticut Korea bonus was authorized by Public Act 218 of 1955 . . . . It pays $10 for each month of active military service between June 27, 1950 and Oct. 27, 1953—provided service totaled at least 90 days during this period . . . . A dishonorable discharge disqualifies . . . . Persons still on active duty may apply . . . . Maximum payment is $300 . . . . Certain survivors of servicemen who died on active duty or as a result of service are eligible for the $300 maximum . . . . Domicile in Connecticut for one year immediately preceding entering service is required for bonus eligibility . . . . All applications must be on file by July 1, 1957 . . . . Write for applications to: Veterans Bonus Division, Office of the State Treasurer, 189 Church St., Hartford, Connecticut.

Delaware’s Korea bonus, authorized by House Bill 151 of 1955, is in the amount of $15 a month for stateside service (up to $225) and $25 a month for overseas duty (up to $300) . . . . Active service must have been between June 25, 1950 and Jan. 31, 1955 . . . . One year’s residence in the State of Delaware immediately before entering service is required . . . . Veterans with a service-connected disability of 60% or more are eligible for the maximum payment of $300 regardless of the time served . . . . Certain survivors may be paid the maximum award of $300 if a serviceman died or dies as a result of the Korean conflict . . . . Deadline for having application on file is Jan. 1, 1957 . . . . For applications write: Executive Chairman, Veterans’ Military Pay Commission, Wilmington, Delaware . . . . State that you want Korean bonus application.

By another act Delaware reopened payment of its WW2 bonus and appropriated $90,000 for that purpose . . . . Original WW2 bonus deadline for filing was in 1951 . . . . New applications will now be honored if filed by Jan. 1, 1957 at the address above, where applications may be had.

Delaware’s WW2 bonus conditions are substantially the same as the Korea bonus terms outlined above . . . . Service dates that count are from Sept. 16, 1940 to June 30, 1946, with total of 90 days service and non-dishonorable discharge . . . . 90 days not necessary if discharged for service-incurred disability.

Action of Connecticut and Delaware brings to ten the number of States that have authorized a Korea bonus . . . . Others, and their deadlines for filing, are:

- Massachusetts (no deadline);
- Vermont (no deadline);
- Indiana (June 30, 1956);
- Louisiana (Dec. 31, 1956);
- Michigan (March 7, 1957);
- New Hampshire (no deadline);
- South Dakota (July 1, 1956);

** ** **

WW2 BONUS STILL BEING PAID BY THREE STATES:

Besides Delaware (see above), WW2 bonus applications are still being honored by Pennsylvania and New York . . . . Pennsylvania deadline is Dec. 31, 1956 . . . . (Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa.) . . . . New York has no set date (New York State Veterans Bonus Bureau, 1875 North Broadway, Albany, N.Y.)

** ** **

PENSIONERS MUST ANSWER VA INCOME QUESTIONNAIRE:

Persons receiving pensions from the Veterans Administration should have received their annual income questionnaires by now . . . . Pension payments may be stopped if questionnaires are not returned, properly filled out, within 30 days of receipt, VA reminds pensioners . . . . Questionnaires have been sent to 556,000 veterans and 457,000 widows and children of deceased veterans on VA pension rolls.

Reason for questionnaire is that pensions are only payable if the individual’s other income is within certain limits, and VA requires the info in order to retain authority to make the payments . . . . The questionnaires do not apply to persons who receive compensation for service-connected disability or death.

In reporting income, payments from the VA for disability or death need not be reported, nor need the proceeds of GI insurance be reported . . . . In reporting dependents, veterans may only report their wives and/or their minor children . . . . Widows may only report minor children.

Payments from non-VA sources, including gifts, earnings, Social Security, commercial life-insurance proceeds and retirement benefits must be reported as income.

If such income is expected to increase in 1956, this should be reported on the questionnaire . . . . And such increases in income that become apparent later in the year should be reported promptly, VA warns.

** ** **

LEGION PENSION BILL FOR OLDER VETERANS INTRODUCED:

The American Legion’s “Age and Need” bill to make it easier for veterans over 65 to qualify for non-service-connected pensions was introduced in the House of Representatives on Jan. 3 . . . . Bill would let 65 year-old veterans qualify for pension without showing permanent and total disability and unemployability . . . . Age, plus limited outside income would determine eligibility . . .
New pension bill is in line with recent Legion Convention and Executive Committee actions. . . Details on bill in next issue.

* * *

SEEK FORMER 84TH ENGINEER BN. MEN:

The 84th Engineer Battalion (Construction) seeks to contact former members for the purpose of getting information for a history of the battalion now being prepared. Write: Headquarters, 84th Engineer Bn. (Construction), Fort Ord, California, Attn S-3 Officer.

* * *

WILL YOUR SERVICE INSURANCE BE PAID TO THE RIGHT PERSON?

More than 20 years have passed since this magazine first urged veterans to make sure that the VA has a clear record of who is to receive the proceeds of each veteran's service life insurance. . . Cases continue to come up in which a veteran unexpectedly dies, leaving doubt as to who should get the settlement of his service life insurance. . . Often there is little doubt that the person who finally receives the proceeds is not the person whom the veteran would have preferred to get them at the time of his death. . . Often, the right person gets them only after prolonged red tape.

There is one sure way to prevent this, and that is for the veteran to know who his beneficiary of record is at all times, and to positively state his desired beneficiary in writing, to the VA, over his signature, at any time that there is a change in the nature of his policy, or at any time that he may wish a change of beneficiary.

Commonest cause of a beneficiary louse-up has probably been the vet who named nobody as his beneficiary . . . or who named a close blood relative but later married and intended to change his beneficiary to his wife or children but never did.

Another common case has been the one where the GI married a gal, named her as his beneficiary, then the marriage broke up. . . He may then have intended to name a close relative or a new wife, or new children as beneficiary but never did, and on his death the earlier wife got the proceeds, contrary to what he would have wished.

Louse-ups and serious questions occur in many other ways. . . Some policies are now challenged because the vet who went back into service since 1950 let go his WW2 insurance to be covered by free indemnity while in service, then picked up his earlier insurance again after being discharged. . . He may have thought that his beneficiary would remain the same automatically during these changes, and failed to state or restate the beneficiary with each change of policy. . . Yet in some cases this failure results in the earlier beneficiary not being honored.

Nor are vets safe, in such a case, if they assume that the beneficiary under the first policy will get the money under later ones because there isn't anyone else who could logically claim it. . . In such cases the proceeds might go into his estate and eventually go to the right beneficiary through his will, but be reduced by taxes levied on the estate which are not levied when the insurance proceeds are paid directly to a stated beneficiary. . . Or fail to go to the beneficiary he would prefer because his will distributes his estate to others (and the insurance with it), he having written his will that way in the belief that the intended beneficiary would get the insurance.

The same things may happen if you once held a term policy, but converted it to a permanent policy and assumed that the beneficiary would remain the same, without so saying in writing when you took out the new contract.

All vets have the remedy for these and other such mishaps close at hand. . . Be sure you know who is on record as your beneficiary. . . If there is a doubt, write this brief letter to Director of Insurance, at the VA office to which you pay premiums.

Dear sir:

My name is . . . . . . . . My NSLI policy number is . . . . . Please tell me the name of the beneficiary of record.

Sincerely,

(Sign your name)

(Print your name and address.)

NSLI is WW2 insurance. If you ask about WW1 insurance substitute “USGLI” for “NSLI.”

Attach the answer to your insurance records.

If you want to change your beneficiary write this brief letter to the same person:

Dear sir:

I designate (give name of new beneficiary in full, and state relationship to you; if a married woman, give her own first name, thus, my wife, Mary Elizabeth Jones, not Mrs. John J. Jones) to be the beneficiary of my NSLI policy number . . . . . Please send me change of beneficiary form.

(Sign your name)

(Print your name and address.)

(Date the letter)

* * *

TOTH DECISION REQUIRES NEW ACTION FROM CONGRESS:

When the U.S. Supreme Court vindicated the position of The American Legion in the Toth case on Nov. 7, a real civil liberties issue was properly decided. . . At the same time, a void was created in the cause of justice which the Congress must remedy with constitutional legislation.

Supreme Court found that Robert A. Toth is not subject to court martial by the Air Force. . . Toth was a civilian in Pittsburgh, Pa., having been honorably discharged, when he was placed under military arrest by the Air Force and flown to Korea to stand trial for a capital crime alleged to have been committed when he was earlier on Air Force duty in Korea. . . The Supreme Court found that part of the Uniform Code of Military Justice of 1950 by which the military may try discharged men is unconstitutional.

The American Legion Dept of Pennsylvania and the nat'l American Legion had supported the position finally taken by the high Court, and had acted as amicus curiae on behalf of Toth, because of the principle involved.

Toth decision negated all trials of discharged persons by the military, under the 1950 Code. . . Resulted in freeing from court-martial liability some dishonorably discharged Korea “turncoats.” . . . It leaves no ready avenue for the application of justice in many cases where a person suspected of a crime in service manages to secure a discharge before charges focus upon him.

The Supreme Court implied, in the Toth decision, that this vacuum in the cause of justice could be constitutionally filled by act of Congress empowering the Federal Courts to try such cases.
American Legion & Army To Join In Recruiting 6-Month Trainees

In mid-December The American Legion and the U.S. Army began planning for an early spring recruiting program, The object: to encourage young men to enlist in the Army's new 6-month active duty training plan.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 passed last August provided that young men 17 to 18½ years of age may volunteer for 6 months of active duty training. The remaining 7½ years of their military obligation is to be fulfilled by service in the Reserve.

The Reserve Forces Act while not as far reaching as legislation the Legion had sought was hailed as a step in the right direction. At the 1955 Miami Convention The American Legion promised full support for the voluntary program which the act provided. It continued meanwhile its long-time fight for legislation to train all qualified young men.

Overall planning for The American Legion in recruiting the teen-agers will be handled by the Legion's Nat'l Security Training Committee, chaired by Granville Ridley (Tenn.). The committee will serve as the coordinating body with other national organizations.

Department Security chairmen will work with the heads of military districts and State Selective Service directors to furnish speakers familiar with the details of the Reserve Forces Act.

Army recruiting experts and Legion officials agreed to place major emphasis on explaining the advantages of the Reserve Forces Act training to the parents of potential volunteers. Experience has shown that men entering the Armed Services are influenced to a great extent by fathers and older brothers who have seen service.

Legionnaires will have a decided effect upon eligible members of their own families and those of friends and neighbors in acquainting them with provisions of the new law.

Actual "selling" of the program will come at the Post level. Basically it will be a three-part plan. (1) Legion-sponsored meetings, at which Army Reserve unit commanders will explain the advantages of the 6-month training program (2) Legion speakers, accompanied by members of Army Reserve or Selective Service, who will address meetings of other civic, patriotic or religious organizations (3) Post Commanders or their representatives, who will speak to eligible high school students at assemblies or in conference groups to explain advantages of 6-month training.

Joint Effort

In addition to helping to supply speakers, the Army has provided the Nat'l Security Commission with 600,000 copies of the booklet You and The New Army Reserve for distribution by Posts. A new booklet designed specifically to answer the questions of teen-agers is now being prepared by the Army and is expected to be available when the recruiting drive begins.

Success of the program will depend largely upon support and work of local Posts. In authorizing American Legion cooperation in recruiting for the new program, Resolution 614, 37th (Miami) Nat'l Convention pointed to key areas where Legion efforts would have effect when it said "... all departments and posts are requested to conduct an educational recruiting campaign for the Ready Reserve in the schools and homes of our country."

RFA Trainees

While the Legion and the Army were busy with plans for further recruiting, the training of young men was already under way. The first of the 6-month men had begun training at five Army posts on October 1.

By the end of 1955 some 5,000 were in various phases of the Army training program. The Army meanwhile geared itself to train 8,300 men per month in 1956 in order to reach its goal of 100,000 men per year.

The Army—in its own terms—was interested in "stockpiling" recruits. It wanted to have men signed up now to begin training immediately after graduation from high school in June. The Legion's recruiting program would help get the Army as many men as it could handle.

Volunteers—17 to 18½ years old—can select either local National Guard or Army Reserve units in which to enlist. They then report to one of five training centers for 8 weeks of basic training. The centers are: Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Jackson, S.C.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; and Fort Ord, Calif.

Basic training is followed by 2 weeks leave, after which men get 8 weeks advanced individual training and 6 weeks of unit training. They then return to the Reserve or National Guard.
unit with which they will serve out their 75-year reserve obligation.

All training is the same as that for men who are inducted for two years or who enlist in the Regular Army. For the 8 weeks of basic training, RFA trainees are kept in separate units, but they take their advanced individual and unit training with regulars and draftees.

Next Step

The American Legion Nat'l Security Training Committee in its report to the 37th Nat'l Convention cited passage of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 as a step toward the Legion's 35-year goal of universal military training. It noted that the provision for training young men for 6 months and then assigning them to the Reserve accomplished many of the policies long advocated by the American Legion.

With Resolution 128, the same Convention mandated the Legion to look for strengthening of the law. The resolution urged legislation on four points: (1) Compulsory National Security Training, (2) Universal training, (3) Strengthening of the Class A Reserve, (4) Restoration of functions and powers to the President's National Security Training Commission in place of its present limited advisory powers.

Not All Rosy

The new military reserve program of which the 6-month active duty plan is but a part has not had smooth sailing.

Critics have complained that the program, which was designed to provide a 2,900,000-man ready reserve by 1960, is lagging. The training of the 6-month recruits has barely gotten under way when newspaper stories called it inadequate and stated that enlistments were far behind quotas.

Washington sources indicate that Congress will look into operation of the program soon after it reconvenes. House Armed Services Committee will probably call Defense Department officials to find out how well the Army is doing in procuring recruits for the program.

CHILD WELFARE:

“A Modest Grant”

The first grant of the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation was made on December 15 in New York City to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The grant had been authorized by the Foundation during the 37th Nat'l Convention in Miami last October. Col. James V. Demarest; Chief of the Legion Nat'l Public Relations Commis-

sion, who represented the Legion said, in presenting the check for $4,000, “We make this modest grant (and wish it were larger) because we believe that your organization has been, is, and will be instrumental in preventing distress, especially among children.”

The National Society announced that the funds would be used to distribute visual aids needed to help teachers work with children who are able to see only partially. At present only 8,000 of the 68,000 youngsters who have partial sight receive the specialized assistance they need.

Preventive Assistance

Tracing the history of the American Legion Child Welfare Program from its inception in 1925, Col. Demarest pointed out that the more than $125,000,000 spent on children was for alleviation of distress.

In this work, the Legion often found that much of the distress would have been prevented if “specialists had been available at the right time with the right tools.” For that reason the Legion had several times made sizable contributions to organizations working to prevent illness or disease from striking.

Two years ago the Child Welfare Foundation came into being to put such support of preventive agencies on a permanent basis. The $4,000 grant said Col. Demarest is “the very first grant of the American Legion’s new Child Welfare Foundation - but it will not be the last. We are in the preventive business for keeps.”

REHAB:

Washington Conference

The Nat’l Rehabilitation Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., from Feb. 28 to March 2. The Insurance Advisory Board will meet Feb. 25 and 26, the Medical Advisory Board on Feb. 26, and the Nat’l Rehab Committee on Feb. 27 and again on March 2.

Speakers at the conference will include: Nat’l Cmdr Wagner; Nat’l President of the Auxiliary Mrs. Bowden D. Ward; Chairman Teague of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs; and Administrator of Veterans Affairs Harvey Higley.

There will be panel discussions on many subjects concerned with rehab work. These will include claims, appeals, insurance, VA medical and hospital matters, and reports on special governmental committees and commissions.

All conference sessions will be held at the Hotel Statler and sub committee and advisory board meetings will be held in The American Legion building at 1608 K Street, N.W.

The annual rehab banquet will take place on Thursday, March 1, at 7:00 p.m., at the Statler Hotel.

Commander's Comments

In early December a speech and a statement by Nat’l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner contained information of interest not only to Legionnaires but to the nation generally.

On Dec. 4, speaking before the Kentucky Mid-Winter Conference in Louisville, the Commander reiterated the Legion’s long-term stand against un-American influences and particularly against communism.

He warned, however, that there were many who wished to see the country confused over the issues involved. The communists, he said, “seek to divide us by sowing doubt and indecision and fear—anything to break down our trust in self-government and our fundamental unity as Americans.”

Cmdr Wagner went on to point out that there was another “small but powerful group of Americans who peddle hate and bigotry under the pretense of fighting communism.”

He referred to an almost daily barrage of mail he has received which seeks to set Americans against Americans. He specifically mentioned, the “type of material put out by such people as Gerald L. K. Smith. You can appreciate how this literature, if it can be called that, is serving the best interests of communism.”

The dangers of such attempts to divide the nation are in Cmdr Wagner’s words that “the communists will have won a major victory if the bloodstream of America is infected with the deadly poison of racial and religious bigotry and hatred. Certainly the security of our nation will be in jeopardy if we, the American people, can be propagandized into substituting suspicion for trust in each other, intolerance for understanding and hatred for recognition of the God-given dignity of our fellow man.”

On Dec. 7 Nat’l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner commented on the statement of Henry Ford II concerning activities of the Fund for the Republic. Cmdr Wagner said that The American Legion agrees with Mr. Ford’s assertion that: “No public trust can expect to fulfill its responsibilities if it does not respond to intelligent and constructive public criticism.”

Cmdr Wagner said that Mr. Ford in issuing his statement had “made a
necessary and commendable move in the right direction."

**Malmedy Murders**

American Legion protests against the release of German Army officers connected with the Malmedy Massacre were renewed on Dec. 22 after newspaper reports from Bonn, Germany, said that a four-power international tribunal in Germany was considering freeing Col. Joachim Peiper.

Peiper was identified as the "trigger man" of the WW2 Malmedy, Belgium, massacre in which 160 unarmed American soldiers were shot down. Peiper had personally directed the shooting which had been ordered by Nazi Gen. Sepp Dietrich.

When announcement of Dietrich's release was made last year, Natl Cmndr J. Addington Wagner had demanded that the American member of the International Parole Board, Edwin Plitt, be removed from the board. He also warned at the time that "the Dietrich release may be used as an excuse for freeing other German officers convicted of key roles in the Malmedy murders."

Cmndr Wagner protested the reported release of Peiper on Dec. 22 to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a telegram in which he said "The American Legion prayerfully hopes that this report will not be borne out."

A State Department aide replied, ". . . neither the Departments of State nor Defense have any information to substantiate news report that mixed Board of Clemency and Parole is about to release Col. Peiper."

"Completely amazed" by this reply, Cmndr Wagner in a second telegram sent Dec. 26 said ", . . a qualified government representative" had told him on Dec. 23 that such action was under consideration.

Both Gen. Dietrich and Col. Peiper had been sentenced to death by a U.S. Military Tribunal at the end of WW2. Dietrich was freed in October, 1955. Peiper's death penalty had been reduced to a life sentence in June, 1951, and further reduced to a sentence of 35 years in 1954.

**Legion Highway**

Two automobile caravans—one starting at the Nebraska border and the other at the Oklahoma boundary—met in Great Bend, Kans., on Nov. 29 for formal ceremonies which marked the naming of U.S. Highway 281 as the American Legion Memorial Highway. Dedication ceremonies had been held in each of the ten other towns on the highway which have American Legion Posts.

The celebration and parade in Great Bend marked the climax of the action

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**The Spirit of Service that Keeps on Growing**

There is a heritage of service that is passed on from one generation of telephone people to another.

It had its beginning far back in 1875 when Alexander Graham Bell gave the world its first telephone. It has grown as the business has grown.

Many times each day and night this spirit of service is expressed in some friendly, helpful act for someone in need.

The courtesy, loyalty and teamwork that telephone people put into their daily jobs are a part of it. Out of it have come the courage and inspiration that have surmounted fire and flood and storm.

We, the telephone people of today, are vested with the responsibility of carrying on this trust.

We will make mistakes, for it is human to err. But in the long run, how we do our individual job and how we bear our individual responsibility, will determine how we fulfill our trust.

For our business is above all a business of people . . . of men and women who live and work in countless communities throughout the land.
Kansas Dep't Cndr Keith Sebelius immediately after unveiling new route markers designating U. S. Highway 281 as American Legion Memorial Highway. taken by the Kansas Legislature at the urging of the American Legion Dep't of Kansas. Walter Rugan, director of the Kansas Highway Department, represented Governor Fred Hall at the dedication, and thanked The American Legion for bringing attention to the importance of the route.

Kansas Dep't Cndr Keith Sebelius, of Norton, officially dedicated the road as a memorial to departed comrades by breaking two bottles of water over the new route marker in Great Bend. The water came from Hardtner and Lebanon, the most northern and southern Kansas communities respectively on the road.

The Kansas American Legion Memorial Highway is a portion of a 1,806-mile road which is the shortest route from Canada to Mexico. Blue reflectors with the Legion emblem printed in gold will mark the route through Kansas. Other states along U. S. Highway 281 are expected to follow the Kansas action in naming the highway. It has long been so named in Texas.

CONVENTION:

Holiday Tours

Legionnaires and their families going to the 1956 Los Angeles Convention Sept. 3-6 will find entertainment in store for them before and after the annual conclave. United Air Lines—which has been designated "Official American Legion Hawaii Tour Operator"—at the beginning of the year announced six planned tours to the Hawaiian Islands.

The tours have been so planned as to allow Convention visitors a chance to enjoy the hospitality of the Pacific Islands before the Convention or afterwards. Dr. Philip M. Corby, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Hawaii, speaking before the NEC meetings in November last year, promised Legionnaire visitors to the islands "an open house and warm hospitality."

Two of the tours are arranged to give Legionnaires a pre-Convention Hawaiian vacation of seven or ten days and return to Los Angeles in time for the opening-day parade on Sept. 3. Four of the tours are scheduled for post-Convention travel and will offer the buyer a choice of vacations ranging from seven to fifteen days. One of these tours is a combined air-sea cruise using the services of United Air Lines DC-7 Mainliner Deluxe flight to Hawaii and returning via the Matson Lines steamship SS Lurline to Los Angeles.

Following is a summary of the six tours for those who want to start planning their 1956 vacation early. More detailed information and a colorful brochure describing the tours, rates, and Hawaiian sights can be had by writing to:

Official American Legion Hawaii Tours
3959 South Cicero Avenue
Chicago 38, Illinois

Pre-Convention Tours

1. Departs Friday, August 24 from Los Angeles, 8:45 a.m., via United Air Lines DC-6 air coach. Returns to Los Angeles 8:30 a.m., September 3. Complete price including tax is as low as $414.43. This includes round trip air fare, all ground transportation, hotel reservations, and meals eaten away from the hotel. The ten-day tour includes air visits to the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii.

2. Departs Monday, August 27 from Los Angeles and returns September 2. This "Waikiki Holiday" offers seven days and six nights in Honolulu with sightseeing and swimming at the convenience of the guest. Price: $299.50.

Post Convention Tours

1. Departs September 6 from Los Angeles via United Air Lines air coach DC-6 returns September 12, Price $299.50. Details of this tour are the same as for pre-convention tour #2.

2. Departs September 7 for a nine-day vacation and returns September 16. This tour includes visits to the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii. Prices start at $435.43.


4. The air-sea cruise departs via first class DC-7 Mainliner flight on September 8 and includes trips to Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui. Passengers depart the Hawaiian islands on September 17 via the SS Lurline, arrive at Los Angeles on September 22. Price, including air and sea transportation, hotel, and meals aboard ship and plane, is $337.75.

Those planning to take advantage of the Convention tours are reminded that no passports or vaccinations are necessary, and that there are no duties imposed on goods brought back to the Mainland from the islands.

LEGISLATIVE:

Write a Law

In March 1954 the Journal of the National Education Association published, in cartoons and text, an easily read and understood explanation of how a bill becomes a law.

Titled "How a Bill Becomes a Law," the well-presented story has been widely distributed as a reprint. The cartoons trace the intricate procedure by which a bill travels through both Houses of Congress and finally ends up on the President's desk for his signature.

Last year The American Legion Nat'l Legislative Division, with the permission and cooperation of the Nat'l Education Association, decided to expand the original story. As Part I of a new six-page folder, the Legion's addition to
WHO'S ON FIRST?

—YOU ARE! You've completed one full hitch in the Armed Forces. Now's your chance to continue "around the bases" with the skills the Air Force needs and build a career where you are most wanted.

The new Career Incentives Act provides for a generous pay raise, increased bonuses and allowances, and extended retirement benefits for men who make the Air Force a career. Few other occupations offer such a generous retirement income...and permit you to retire at such an early age.

Free Booklet explains the Prior Service Program of the U.S. Air Force. This program offers you grade commensurate with your skills, and helps you cash in on your know-how. You owe it to yourself—and your family—to investigate the Air Force Prior Service Program. Do it today...Enjoy security tomorrow.

Talk to your Air Force recruiter,
or write for FREE BOOKLET

TODAY AND TOMORROW, YOU'RE BETTER OFF IN THE

U.S. AIR FORCE

AIRMAN INFORMATION BRANCH,
BOX 2202, WRIGHT-PATTERSON
AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Please send me more information on the Air Force
Prior Service Program.

Name ____________________________

Street ____________________________ City __________

State ____________ Years Separated ______

V-13-AL
(Continued from page 34)

The story shows what has occurred before the bill was introduced in Congress. Part I uses the same technique of cartoons and text to trace a law from its beginning as an idea in the mind of a Legionnaire.

The folder uses the "GI Bill" as a case history, and follows it from a Post meeting where it became a resolution to be submitted to a Department Convention. The next step shows how the resolution came to a National Convention where, upon passage by the delegates, it became a legislative mandate of the American Legion.

At this point the original N.E.A. presentation is reprinted to show the path of the bill through the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The new folder, which includes a handy list of definitions of key terms, has been distributed to each subscriber of The National Legislative Bulletin. In addition, Legion and Auxiliary Department Headquarters have received sufficient copies to make distribution to Department officers and to Posts and Units.

Because the folder clarifies the sometimes baffling procedure of law-making, the Nat'l Legislative Division is anxious to get it distributed as widely as possible. The Legislative Division hopes to place the folder in schools, libraries and Boys and Girls' States.

The complete folder How Thoughts Become Laws can be used by Posts as a practical contribution to their Americanism programs. The cost is only $3.00 per hundred. Posts and individuals can order the folder from the Nat'l Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Priority

The Nat'l Legislative Division will have more than 200 measures on which it will ask Congressional action in the Second Session of the 84th Congress.

In the Nat'l Legislative Bulletin for December 12, Director Miles Kennedy pointed out that in order to get support for legislative proposals some order of priority and emphasis is necessary.

The Nat'l Executive Committee at its November meeting set up a list of those measures which it felt should receive earliest and greatest support by the American Legion. At the same time it emphasized that "an order of priority in no way diminishes the effect of any of the Convention resolutions."

Here is the NEC list of "greatest need" mandates:

Under rehab NEC Res. 7 (consolidating Miami resolutions 40, 70, and 528) received top priority. The resolution seeks: (1) Increase in income ceilings for those getting disability pensions; (2) increase in payments for those over 65 or those disabled for ten years; (3) declaration that any veteran of age 65 is totally and permanently disabled for employment purposes.

Other rehab resolutions of equal importance deal with: Support and revision of the Hardy bill to revise benefits for survivors of servicemen; an increase in VA payments for those not covered by the Hardy bill or by NEC Resolution 7; opposition to any change which would adversely affect benefits provided veterans, dependents, or beneficiaries; opposition to Bradley Commission report if it proposes to take away existing benefits; placing of widows and orphans of WW2 and Korea veterans on death pension parity with those of WW1; restoration of insurance rights of WW1 and WW2 vets taken away in 1951; and increase of hospital facilities for mentally ill veterans.

Two Economic Commission resolutions were given priority. One advocated extension of the WW2 home loan program to 1960; the other opposed the proposed entitilation of veterans' preference which has been proposed by the Hoover Commission.

Americanism resolutions given priority included the following which: opposed weakening of the Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act; opposed changes in the security regulations governing the Refugee Act of 1953; sought reinvestigation of tax-exempt foundations by Congress; and opposed federal aid to general education.

The NEC voted priority to the Foreign Relations statement of policy made at the Miami Convention. This statement included support of Constitutional amendments which coincide with proposals in the Bricker Amendment.

HOSPITALS:

Books on the Ceiling

When Eugene Power was confined to bed with a severe leg injury several years ago, he was bored by just lying on his back and looking at the ceiling. He thought that there might be some way to project books on the ceiling so that persons who could not move nor hold a book might read. After he recovered, he pushed the idea into the back of his mind and did nothing about it until 1942 when he saw wounded persons in Britain lying in hospital beds with nothing to do. The idea came back and Power decided to do something about it.

He did. Unable to work out a machine to do the job himself, he turned the problem over to Argus, Inc., manufacturers of cameras and optical instruments. After two years of experimentation, a satisfactory answer was found: a

PROJECTED BOOKS IN ACTION

Pte. William A. Mazurkiewicz, of Cleveland, Ohio, was a steady customer for Projected Books when he was a patient at Brooke Army Hospital. Projected Books machine throws a picture of a printed page clearly on the ceiling, works at a touch.
Religion:
Annual TV Program
The 1956 American Legion "Back to God" program will be telecast over the National Broadcasting Company network on Sunday, Feb. 5, from 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner and Nat'l Chaplain Rev. Joseph MacCarroll will appear on the telecast which will originate in New York City.

Recent Post Doings:

1. When Carl Milley was installed as Commander of Post 241, Glassboro, N. J., a "first" was established for the Dept of New Jersey (and perhaps for the entire American Legion) because Cmdr Milley is totally blind.

2. Post 618, Williamsport, Ohio, sponsored the first all-Ohio tractor-pulling contest. It was held at the Pickaway County Fairgrounds, and approximately 50 contestants took part.

3. Post 50, Daytona Beach, Fla., has erected safe-driving signs, bearing the Legion emblem and dates of Post meetings, on highways entering the city.

4. Post 28, Spartanburg, S. C., placed placards bearing the Pledge of Allegiance in all public school classrooms and also presented them to several civic organizations in the Spartanburg area.

Post distributed more than 600 of the placards.

5. Post 178, Van Wert, Ohio, joined with three other local organizations to sponsor an appreciation treat for the 102 members of the local high school band. The treat: attendance at the Fort Wayne, Ind., appearance of the Scots Guards Band and Pipers.

6. Post 78, Milton, Fla., (208 members) gave $100 to the local stadium fund and $100 to the Pensacola Crippled Children's Home; paid for operations for three indigent children; erected a memorial to war dead; and helped sponsor a crippled children's clinic.

7. Post 211, Avon Lake, Ohio, presented a check for $61.95 to the local civil defense chairman for the purchase of a siren for the village.

8. Post 252, Montross, Va., opens its Post home to the youth of the community for use as a recreation center each Friday and Saturday. Legionnaires and Auxiliaries serve as chaperones in the center.

9. Post 8, Winter Haven, Fla., sponsored a concert by the U. S. Marine Band, and divided the more-than-$900 proceeds equally between the local high school music department and the American Legion Hospital for Crippled Children.

(Continued on next page)
RECENT POST DOINGS
(Continued)

Children, located at St. Petersburg, Fla. Post 180, Georgetown, Ohio, presented an oxygen tent and equipment for its operation to the Brown County General Hospital.

Post 28, South Ozone Park, N. Y., sent packages containing cigarettes, handkerchiefs, socks, candy, flannel shirts, playing cards, shaving cream, toothpaste, razors, blades, etc., to hospitalized veterans, and contributed to the Queens County American Legion Comforts for Hospitalized Veterans Fund. Total expenditure: $469.15.

For the third consecutive year Post 65, Salt Lake City, Utah, stuffed and sealed more than 10,000 envelopes for the annual seal drive of the Utah Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Post 514, Willard, Ohio, is continuing its three-year program of making hospital equipment available free to invalids of the area by adding two new walkers and five sets of crutches to its "bank." The hospital bed, two folding wheelchairs, and two sets of crutches which the Post already had have been used approximately 1,500 days by area residents.

As part of its Back to God program Post 360, Huntington, N. Y., presented a framed poster of the Ten Commandments to Hon. Stuyvesant Wainright who represents the Post's Congressional District.

Post 206, Chicago, Ill., claims that it has sent more boys to Boys State than any other Post in the country. Since 1937, Post has sponsored more than 250 boys; since 1942, Post has sent 20 boys each year. Boys are selected from underprivileged homes, and Post pays the entry fee, pays for the transportation, and gives the boys spending money, and buys whatever equipment is necessary.

Post 701, Columbus, Ohio, presented U. S. flags to six Cub Scout packs of the community.

Post 53, Dallas, Tex., presented five copies of The Turning Point, a novel by Dallas author Toby Koon, to the library of the Dallas VA Hospital. Much of the book's action is set in the Dallas VA Hospital where the author was a patient.

Fifteen members of Post 36, Berlin, N. H., helped raise money for the $10,000 fund drive of the Berlin Community Club by growing beards. They were among a group of 104 who volunteered to go without shaving for 31 days provided money was donated to the Community Club at the rate of one dollar for each bearded man.

Post 170, Wadsworth, Ohio, has donated a pair of binoculars to the local Ground Observer post for skywatching.

As part of its Americanism program Post 223, Davie, Fla., presented six U. S. flags to the Davie Elementary School.

Post 26, Mayfield, Ky., sponsors a forum type program which deals with the Constitution and democracy. Program features a speech by some member of the community, such as a lawyer or minister, and a question-and-answer period in which questions from the audience are answered by a well-informed panel. Prayer and songs are also included in the program.

More than 100 Legionnaires attended the annual eoon feed held by Post 79, Montgomery, Minn.

Post 451 (composed of women), San Diego, Calif., has provided a scholarship which will provide tuition and most of the books and supplies required for Miss Young Ja Suh, of Seoul, Korea. Miss Suh will study at San Diego State College.

"I am proud to be an American because . . ." was the theme of the twenty-first annual essay contest conducted by Post 466, New York, N. Y., for pupils in the public and parochial schools of the Chelsea neighborhood of that city.

When Post 461, Round Lake, Minn., honored the mortgage on a building addition on Dec. 9, its membership stood at 110. Post, located in a community of 45 persons, expects to exceed its 1955 membership of 121, and has grown considerably since 1947 when its quota was 15.

The drum and bugle corps of Post 1060, Brooklyn, N. Y., was organized last June. is made up of boys aged 8 to 16, and has 15 majorettes. During the Christmas holidays it entertained more than 3,000 children at three different parties. The Post's annual Christmas Party for children; a party for children from various orphan homes in Brooklyn, and at the Mount Loretto Home on Staten Island. Of this last party, Father Kenny, of Mount Loretto, said: "Not only did they give of their time and talents, but each boy and girl brought a gift for one of our children. I have seen many things happen at this home, but never a more charitable act on the part of children. The men of the Post should indeed be proud."

ACTIVE POST:

Happy Kids

In 1953 Post 599, St. Paul, Minn., was looking for a way to help children, but the Post wanted to undertake something different from sponsorship of Boy Scout Troops or School Patrols. Then Harley Braaten, a former member of the Post executive board, suggested that Post Cmdr Walter C. Bohland confer with the superintendent of the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children, in St. Paul, to find out what program could be worked out by the Post to serve the interests of the young patients.

Bohland did, and learned that the children had the best in toys and play equipment. After supervising play groups for a while the Legionnaires decided to specialize in filling the one need not already met in the institution. They decided to supply personal attention.

At first members of the Post simply called on the patients and chatted or played games with them. But this was not exactly the right dish of tea for some members. Al Pitt, for instance, found that showing movies suited his interests better, and it also pleased the youngsters.

Then members of the Auxiliary Unit and girls at the nearby Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co, heard about the Post's program. They organized a Thursday evening beauty shop for the crippled girls, and a third part of the program was under way. Business firms invited by the Post to participate provide rides for the girls who work in the beauty shop.

But the most unusual part of the program—and certainly the one with the biggest bang—was evolved by accident. It happened this way: Robert Peterson, director of a high school rifle club, began taking a few patients to a St. Paul armory for rifle shooting. The kids found this so fascinating that Mrs. Hall, the recreation director at the hospital, asked Post Cmdr Bohland to set up and supervise a rifle range in the basement of the recreation hall. So Korea vet Tom Quayle and Peterson and Mrs. Hall got together and drew up

Under the watchful eye of Instructor Jay Bevan, of Post 599, St. Paul, Minn., Inez Welch (wheelchair) gets the sight picture as June Terhark acts as spotter.
specifications for an armored bullet trap which met Nat'l Rifle Assn. standards. The hospital had the necessary equipment built, Post 599 furnished rifles and supervision, and the rifle-shooting phase of the four-pronged program got its start.

Children who participate in the shooting are carefully screened, must be over 14 years old, must have a doctor's certificate indicating that they are fit, and must have their parent's written permission to take part.

In many cases rifle shooting is a substitute for some more active sport which the patient enjoyed before being hospitalized. And the kids love it. Some of them work toward meeting Nat'l Rifle Assn. qualifications, and Recreation Director Mrs. Hall says that every boy and girl in the hospital would like to join the club.

Terrapin Derby

Four thousand people including Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas witnessed the 20th running of the Terrapin Derby sponsored by Post 26 of Lepanto, Ark., Oct. 5, 1955. The Derby and the election of a "Queen Terra of the House of Legion" serve as a unique method of fund raising for the Post.

The unusual race is just a part of a day long series of activities in which the entire community participates. A dinner at the Legion Post home and three dances on the evening of the race follow a parade in which local industries contribute materials for floats.

The Terrapin Derby started in 1931 with 100 entries. In 1955 more than 2,400 terrapins "raced" for the finish line. The terrapins which are raised near Manilla, Ark., are brought to Lepanto and given identifying numbers. Any person can then "buy" an entry for $1. The terrapins are placed inside a large circle, and the first to leave the circle is the winner. A speedy entry named Martha won the 1955 race in less than 10 minutes, and brought $100 to her "owner." Second place was worth $50.00 and third place $25.00.

In addition to the money raised by the derby, the election of a "Queen" contributes to the Legion fund. Votes are sold for one dollar apiece and then cast by the buyer for his favorite girl.

The terrapins serve worthy causes after their brief moment of glory. They are returned to the terrapin farm and later shipped to market to end up as turtle soup or to California where they are used in medical research.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

"For God and Country"

Nat'l Cnrd J. Addington Wagner and Secretary of the Army Wilbur M. Brucker recorded the first program of

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • FEBRUARY 1956 • 39
The American Legion's new radio series *For God and Country* in mid-December. With radio commentator H. R. Bakhlage as moderator, Cndr Wagner and Secretary Brucker discussed the nation's new military reserve program.

Distribution of the first recordings to sponsoring Legion Posts throughout the country was scheduled to be made in early January. Twelve more programs dealing with the Legion's story of service in many fields are being prepared.

The 15-minute transcriptions are so prepared that time is left for the Post Commander or his representative to present his message personally. The programs themselves are keyed to the work of Legionnaires in their communities and offer an inexpensive and interesting way of bringing the story to a general audience.

Future programs will include a discussion of antisubversive security problems with Senator Karl Mundt; a comparison of U.S. and Soviet air power by Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Nathan Twining; and the story of American Legion Junior Baseball, with Ted Williams and Yogi Berra as participants.

The 13-week series is available for Post sponsorship on local radio stations for five dollars per 15-minute program. Posts interested in bringing the series to their communities can get additional information from John Neuhauer, Nat'l Public Relations Division, The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Endowment Corporation

The end of 1955 marked the 30th year of operation of the American Legion Endowment Corporation. The corporation was set up in 1925 to provide funds for the treatment and care of veterans and their children.

In its report to the National Convention at Miami last year, the corporation reported that it held assets totaling $7,154,336.14. Under the original trust agreement, the earnings of this sum are used in Rehabs and Child welfare work.

In 1955 the Rehab and Child Welfare Divisions each received $79,580.61 from the interest earned by the corporation.

To provide more money for the work with which it is concerned, the corporation looks to individual bequests or gifts as the source of its funds. Over the years many individuals and groups have made such gifts in the names of departed comrades as a form of living memorial.

Such gifts should be made out to the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation and sent to Harry W. Colmery, President of the Fund at The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

For those who wish to make a bequest in a will the following form is suggested:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, the principal office of which is located at 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., the sum of $............., or the following described real estate located at ................., the same to belong to the said American Legion Endowment Fund Corporation absolutely and in fee simple."

**AMERICANISM:**

**New Awards**

The American Legion and 57 other national organizations representing 30,000,000 Americans cooperated in picking the winners of the first National Media Awards of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation which were announced on Dec. 13.

The purpose of the awards is to encourage mass media productions (radio, television, films) that: (1) Make meaningful the values of American tradition; (2) present heroes and ideals worthy of emulation by children; (3) interest young people in science; and (4) eliminate unworthy elements.

Edward Lyons, Clifton, N. J., vice chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission represented The American Legion on the selection boards.

Television award winners were: A Man Called Peter, The Great Adventure, and The African Lion. In radio, Family Theater and Adventure in Science won awards. TV Station WBNs-TV of Columbus, Ohio, and Radio Station WTC of Hartford, Conn., were named as having best served youth in 1955, and each was given a $1,000 scholarship to award to a high school senior in its community.

**REHABILITATION:**

**Questions and Reports**

As the year ended American Legion experts were watching carefully two studies which touch on veterans benefits. One was the 2nd Hoover Commission's 19 reports and the other was the study, still under way, by the President's Commission under Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

The Legion's recently completed analysis of the Hoover Commission reports showed that the Legion opposes 46 recommendations, supports 31, and has no position on the remaining 237 because they are outside the field of veterans' affairs.

A breakdown of the recommendations which the Legion opposes shows 16 dealing with Federal medical services and 12 relating to personnel and civil service.

The American Legion has already gone on record that it will appear before Congressional committees on those recommendations which require legislation or Congressional approval of plans of reorganization of government agencies. Biggest problem for the Legion will be the recommendations which require only administrative or executive action to put them into effect. In these cases the Legion will vigorously present its views to the Federal officials concerned.

**Bradley Study**

The Nat'l Rehab Commission is studying some of the questions raised by recent actions of the Bradley Commission which is looking into veterans' pensions. In order to get data not otherwise available, the commission has reported to the use of two questionnaires which are being sent direct to the veteran.

One is being distributed to 12,000 veterans in 400 counties by the Census Bureau. The second is going directly to six-tenths of one per cent of the service-disabled veterans now on compensation rolls. Approximately 18,000 veterans will receive this questionnaire.

**Hospital Cut Banned**

The Veterans Administration on Jan. 1, rejected a series of recommendations made by the Hoover Commission which would have had serious effect upon veterans' benefits.

In a report sent to the House Veterans Affairs Committee, the VA turned down Hoover Commission suggestions that (1) It close 19 VA Hospitals, (2) authority and money for new hospitals be rescinded, (3) the GI insurance program be reorganized so that it would pay its own administrative costs, and (4) the VA verify the veterans statement of "inability to pay" for hospitalization.

The VA agreed with some of the Hoover Commission proposals, took no stand on others, but took firm exception on nearly all the major recommendations.

On the matter of hospital closings the VA said it "is not by any means prepared to indorse the wholesale closings recommended by the Hoover staff group." Insofar as rejecting funds for new construction was concerned, the
VA pointed out that this would stop the building of two new 500-bed hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., both of which "are necessary and are located in areas of large patient demands."

Proposed changes in the GI Insurance program, the VA pointed out, would undoubtedly be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court since the law provides that the Government bear the administrative costs. Any change would violate the "contract" between the individual and the U.S.

The old bugaboo of abuse by veterans of the hospitalization privilege for the nonservice-connected got a cold, statistical answer. The VA said that out of a group of more than half a million applications it found only some 200 cases where the veterans appeared to have been able to pay his own way.

VA conclusion: "It is believed that the relatively insignificant number of questionable cases . . . does not justify the apparent views of the commission that the present system is subject to widespread abuses."

Department Histories

The 1956 Dept History Contest will close on August 15, 1956. This year's contest covers two categories. One is for histories covering the entire period from the beginning of the Department to any time after the 1952 Department History Contest.

The second category is restricted to supplements to a history already published provided it includes the period where the earlier history ended and covers at least ten years.

All entries must be submitted to Nat'l Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., with a letter stating that both text and illustrations are to become the permanent property of Nat'l Headquarters, The American Legion.

POLIO:

Greatest Legion Effort

American Legion and Auxiliary "cooperation with the March of Dimes on the State level this year, is unsurpassed in the history of the March of Dimes" reports the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

In addition to the thousands of Posts in all Departments who worked once again to carry on the raising of funds to fight polio, the Foundation emphasized early in January an unprecedented job done by the Legion Departments in special efforts this year.

American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary Departments became the biggest sponsors of the Foundation's Blue Crutch fund raising program in December and January. They sponsored the Blue Crutch program in 25 of the 48 States, selling miniature blue crutches in a one or two day drive as a prelude to the annual March of Dimes drive against polio. In four other States, the Legion Departments assisted the polio fight in other ways.

States in which the Legion and/or the Auxiliary handled the Blue Crutch program were: Alabama, Arkansas (with Junior Chamber), California, Connecticut, Delaware (with VFW and Junior Chamber), Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin (Boys' State and Girls' State), and Wyoming.

The Department of Maryland ran a Peanuts for Polio sale. The Department of Texas held March of Dimes Dances, and featured Dime Boards at all functions. The Department of Virginia held "Kickoff Bonfires" on Jan. 2 for the March of Dimes drive.

The Legion in Indiana sponsored a "Marines March on Polio," with 467 Posts raising dimes to move contingents of marching U.S. Marines along highways to Indianapolis, The Marines proceeded at the rate of 10c a foot.

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MILITARY:

**New Weapons**

The constant technological advances being made by the Armed Forces were emphasized as the year ended with announcements of new and fantastic weapons in being or being built.

The Army told of a drone plane controlled by radio which it will use to take aerial still or motion pictures.

Contracts for the second stage of a three-stage rocket to project "Vanguard", the man-made satellite, were awarded to a California firm. Contract for the launching vehicle has already been awarded.

Department of Defense announced that it has held a secret patent on a flying submarine for several years. The new weapon was said to be in the "thinking stage."

While looking to future weapons, the military was still hard at work with the proven arms needed today. The Navy announced that it would build the fifth Forrestal class aircraft carrier in a New Jersey shipbuilding yard. The Air Force began to get delivery of the F-100 (822,135 m.p.h. record holder) from a second source of production, and also announced the first flight of the F-105A which exceeded the speed of sound on its maiden flight.

**Air Force Academy**

The closing of nominations for the second class at the new Air Force Academy on Jan. 31, 1956, was a warning to potential applicants for future classes that they should begin preparations as soon as possible.

The 1956 class, which will be admitted in July, was originally scheduled to have 400 Air Force Cadets. Delays in construction of the permanent site at Colorado Springs, Colo., made it necessary to reduce the number to 310—all that can be accommodated at the temporary facilities at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver.

Appointments to the academy will be made after competitive examinations. The numbers for the 310 vacancies will be drawn from six sources: They are: Congressional appointees, 265; President appointees, 13; Vice Presidential appointee, 1; appointees from the Regular Components, 18; appointees from the Reserve Components, 13; and from among sons of deceased veterans, 5.

Each Senator and Representative is authorized to nominate ten candidates. These candidates will compete among themselves for vacancies in their State.

Applicants must be at least 17 years of age, and less than 22 on the date of admission to the academy. They must:

Never have been married, be physically qualified for flying, and be residents of the geographical area from which they are nominated.

**BRIEFLY NOTED:**

- For the second year the Dep't of Calif. has granted a $1,000 Memorial Medical Scholarship. This scholarship was awarded to John Mumma, of San Francisco, a WW2 vet, who is the father of five girls, and is in his last year at Univ. of California School of Medicine.
- Dep't of North Dakota Auxiliary thinks that it set a record when all 214 of its Units contributed to The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation. Contributions totaled $1,001.90.
- The body of Maj. Samuel Woodfill, Congressional Medal of Honor winner proclaimed by Gen. John J. Pershing to have been "the greatest soldier" of the First World War, has been reburied in Arlington Nat'l Cemetery only 50 feet from Gen. Pershing's grave. Woodfill died of a heart attack in 1951, and was buried in a rural graveyard in Indiana where only a weather-beaten slab marked his identity. Two Madison, Ind., newspapermen discovered the grave, and Pentagon officials arranged for the reburial at Arlington.
- All records of the Library War Service with the A.E.P., in WW1 have now been collected in the Library of Congress, and are available to historians. Burton E. Stevenson, noted literary figure who founded the American Library in Paris in 1918 and who became European Director of the Library War Service, handled some two million books which were made available to the American troops. More than 100,000 of the books were salvaged after the last American soldier returned from the Army of Occupation in Germany after World War I, and were distributed to small public libraries in the U. S.
- Mr. Mac Hummclcot (Okla.) Chapmcl National of the $&-presented a $2,500 check to Nat'l Cmdr. J. Addington Wagner at the annual Area "D" Child Welfare Conference in Indianapolis in December. The check was a gift from the $&-o to The American Legion Child Welfare program, and will be used to provide direct aid to tubercular-contact children of veterans.
- John T. Brady, Sr., who has been a member of Post 31, Kewanee, Ill., for 22 consecutive years, was awarded The American Legion Medal of Heroism by his Post for his successful efforts to save seven people from drowning.
- In mid-December Simon Schrider, of Post 678, New York, N. Y., donated his 80th pint of blood to the American Red Cross. Because he will soon be 60 years old – the upper age limit for donors – Schneider has made his last donation. The veteran letter carrier, who has been called the "Champion blood donor of the 103,000-member Nat'l Ass'n of Letter Carriers," has contributed approximately six times the entire quantity of blood in his body since he began making donations in 1940, and has probably established a record among Legionnaire blood donors. Schneider, who now devotes part of his energies to civil defense, urges Legionnaires, their families, and neighbors to take part in the blood program and the civil defense program.

- Dep't of Iowa won the Frank N. Belgrano Trophy for having rendered the most outstanding service to the program of the Boy Scouts of America during the past year.
- Three hundred and fifty children from the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home went on the biggest group Christmas-gift-buying spree in Ohio when they roamed through a Xena department store selecting their gifts themselves. Kids had been furnished $2,250 in scrip money by 14 organizations which pooled their donations for the project which the Ohio American Legion handles. Biggest contributors to the fund were the Legion, which gave $700, and the Ohio Dep't Auxiliary, which gave $300. The Citizens National Bank of Xena (where the money to redeem the scrip was deposited) took on the task of redeeming the scrip, and made no profit on it. And clerks at the Montgomery Ward store had instructions to "forget" marked prices when a child's allowance didn't stretch quite far enough.
- During the Christmas holidays The American Mercury magazine supplied free copies of that magazine to patients in VA hospitals throughout the United States. Post Hospital Chairmen who know of patients who would welcome interesting reading matter can arrange for subscriptions by contacting The American Mercury, 250 W. 57th Street, New York, N. Y., for details.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:**

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are some of the life membership citations in 1955 recently reported by Post officials:


Sept. 27: H. Edward Eaton, Post 127, DeSoto, Mo.
CUIRENC
Director
43
Seattle.

Among the many life memberships awarded to Legionnaires, now living, before they were regularly listed on these pages are the following:

Ralph E. Olson (1944), and John W. Spalding (1936) and C. B. Yan Sant (1947), Post 399, San Jose, Calif.

Edwin W. Balderson (1947), Post 97, Paonia, Colo.

Herman C. Garrison (1953), Post 147, Marion, Ill.

James S. Gwaltney (1954), Post 167, Harrisburg, Ill.

Harold E. Eldred (1951), Post 296, Sterling, Ill.

William Harold Doty (1954), Post 753, Highwood, Ill.

Deswe Kern (1953), Post 81, Collins, Iowa.

J. L. Mitchell (1949), Post 214, Centerville, Iowa.

William Fardy (1945) and James McMahon (1950), Post 5, Waterville, Maine.

Leon Solov (1951), Post 94, Cadillac, Mich.

Charles W. Miller, and Richard Toustant and Elmer G. Korn (all 1950) and Leo C. Navarre (1951), Post 319, Ecorse, Mich.

Rev. John R. Morgan (1954), Post 208, Manchester, Mo.

Vest R. Ewing (1952) and James R. Kerrigan (1954), Post 340, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Robert R. Booth (1952), Post 285, Baltimore, Mo.

Fred Merrill and Leonard G. Pyne, Sr. (both 1952), Post 33, Meredith, N.H.

E. Edward Littman (1954), Post 104, Atlantic City, N.J.

Homer J. Wright (1953), Post 140, Milburn, N.J.

Samuel E. Horn (1954), Post 263, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Nathan Nason (1940), Post 1296, Staten Island, N.Y.

Miss Gertrude M. Burke (1954), Post 1711, Levittown, N.Y.

VETERANS: He's counting on advice about
Today's Army...can you help him?

Young men naturally look to you, the experienced veteran, for straight talk on Army service. Your guidance carries a lot of weight.

That's why it's so important that your counseling be based on what a youngster can expect in today's Army. Before answering his questions, you should be aware of the changes that have been made since you served.

Here are some important facts about today's Army that you may not be familiar with:

- Qualified high school graduates may now choose their Army training before enlistment.

- The Army now offers a choice of over 150 valuable technical courses—everything from radar to medicine.

- Young men may enlist right into the branch of their choice—the one that offers them the most career benefits.

- The Army now offers the opportunity for a completely planned and balanced tour of duty through Unit Rotation.

Yes, they're important changes, all right—but one thing remains the same in today's Army. It still needs intelligent, able young men of the highest caliber to become the cadre of leaders the Army needs—the kind of young men who look to you for their Army guidance. With these facts about today’s Army, you can show them that more than ever the Army is offering great career opportunities. For further details on the various Army programs available to them, direct them to their local Army recruiter.

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COMRADES IN DISTRESS
(Continued)

fection by Maj Crosby, of 85th Div Hq Co, who was the director of the 55th Div Special Troops. The outfit was undergoing arduous training in Africa. Ward now needs to contact Maj Crosby again, for he knows his whereabouts. Write Clyde Pooler, Director, Veterans Eugene Area Agency, Eugene, N.Y. Claim pending.

130th TD Tng Bn, TDRTC, Camp Hood, Tex.—The outfit was turned over to the 153rd TD Btn as an outfit to an outfit as a private in 1942 and 1943. In order to establish claim, claimant needs to contact the following men or someone who knows their present addresses: Capt Gerald Bristelle; Sgt R. H. Wallace, Cpl Harry Van Den Akker, of Camp Hood, Tex.; E. O. E. F., F. J. F. Waddington, and Lt F. T. Shamon, 130th TD Bn, TDRTC, Camp Hood, Tex. HD Det, 5th Tng Regt, Camp Hood, write her, Mrs J. John Sweeney, 321 N College St., St. Mary’s, Ill.

314th Ammunition Train, Co E—George Murkhof, of Monessen, Pa., now needs to contact the following men or anyone who knows their present addresses: Victor Ammen, Sr., 5824 S. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.; 314th Ammunition Train; George Pigg, of Tombstone, Ariz., Co F, 314th Ammunition Train; Louis Mokovich, of Tombstone, Ariz.; Battery B, 314th Field Artillery, Joseph Rukhovina, of Omaha, Nebr.; Battery E, 314th Field Artillery; Samuel Cuka, of Pueblo, Colo., Battery D, 314th Field Artillery, Klein, of Kansas City, Mo., Battery F, 314th Field Artillery; John Pawal, Co B, 314th Field Artillery; Emel Massiet, of Wakeyne, Kan., Co A, 353d Inf, write her, Mrs Dean D. Panto, 3911 Dust Hall Build- ing, Granite City, III.

336th Engineers—Station Complement, Camp Rucker, Ala., 1942-43.—My late husband, Stanley M. Demaradzi, fixed his foot on an ice block and fell along with the 336th Engrs. He was hospitalized, and when released from the hospital, was assigned to the Station Complement. He then had a limp, and was a projectionist at one of the camp thea- ters. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who remembers him. Es- pecially, I need to hear from the following named men or someone who knows their whereabouts: Sgt Charles O. Larsen, Knoxville, Tenn.; T/S Bill Seckin, Main; Pfc Edmund Gregory, Ky.; T/S James Cochran, Wis.; and Pvt Fred Kelly, N. Dak.

763d MP Co—A Searchlight Bn, Battery B—While partic- ipating in maneuvers at Camp Davis, N.C., in the summer of 1943, I was thrown from a truck to the pavement and suf- fered a fractured right hip. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who remembers me, and the following named men or someone who knows their whereabouts: Edger Stice, Sr., 510 Main, Newport, Ky.; Pvt Fred Kelly, 1945, write her, Mary E. Lewis, 414 Wilson Ave., Bristow, Va.; Pvt Harry W. Price, 41st Field Artillery Bn—While serving with this outfit at Camp Carlson, Colo., in October 1940 I was injured. No record of claim. I now need to hear from someone who knows what happened. Especially, I need to hear from Bob Kilitz, of Wilmer, Mo.; and Eugene, Ore. Write me, Floyd C. Russell, Box 256, Cogswell, N. Dak.

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 sampled 1956

The AMERICAN Legion Magazine • February 1956 • 45
A new kind of glass cutter, which measures as it cuts, is being marketed by Arrow Products Co., Box 52, Dayton, Ohio. Selling for a dollar postpaid, the ZIP GLASS CUTTER has an adjustable guide measure, and is made of heat-treated, high-carbon chrome.

A FOLDING WORLD GLOBE which can be inflated to 18 inches in diameter is being introduced by C. S. Hammond & Co., Maplewood, N. J. Made of strong plastic, it looks like a fine glass globe costing two or three times as much. It fits into a stand which permits it to spin freely, and globe and stand retail for $19.95.

Gardening is simplified with a new edging device which utilizes two cutting discs to do the job. Called the EDGE-MASTER, it has a concave cutting disc which rotates against a horizontal guide disc, to slice away anything that comes between the discs. Offered by Masterline Products Co., Box 385, Fresno, Calif., it sells for $5.95 at stores or direct.

Now you can smoke your own meat, fish and with a portable electric smoker that uses standard household current to ignite inexpensive hickory chips. Called the SMOKE JOE, it operates continuously for 16 hours on one filling of chips and will smoke up to 20 pounds of meat for less than 25c. Made by Bel Echo Metal Products, 1640 N. 16th St., Quincy, Ill., it comes completely assembled for $19.95.

A HOT WATER BOTTLE that’s good and hot on one side but just comfortably warm on the other has been developed by the B. F. Goodrich Co. It resembles the conventional hot water bottle except in one detail. One side has a ribbed pattern, permitting air to circulate and keeping that side ten degrees cooler. The price is $3.29.

The American Legion Magazine has repeatedly referred to such cameras as the Exakta, Fexa, Praktina, Hexagon, Pentacon, etc., which come from the Soviet Zone of Germany. All these are single lens reflex types, the reds having concentrated on that kind of camera. However, it isn’t necessary to patronize the Soviet Zone if you want a single lens reflex camera since there are at least three excellent makes which come from this side of the Iron Curtain. One is the ALPA, made in Switzerland; another is the RECTAFLEX, made in Italy; and still another is the CONTAFLEX, product of a Zeiss plant in Western Germany. All three are beautifully made, in contrast to some of the East Zone stuff.

IT DOESN’T WORK HERE
(Continued from page 17)

As one experiment after another proved a failure, the leaders, grasping at straws, fell back upon the practices of capitalism. One of the most curious and complicated of these was the Time Store set up at New Harmony. On the wall hung a clock and beneath it a dial. When a customer entered, the storekeeper set the dial to check the time. The merchandise was sold at cost and paid for in cash. The storekeeper was paid for the time he spent on showing the merchandise and making the sale. He was not paid in money, but in "labor notes." These were printed promises that the bearer would do two hours of work for him or bring him 12 pounds of corn, "Change" for these notes was not dimes and quarters, but small tickets representing five, ten, and 15 minutes of labor.

The Time Store was established to do away with inflation and to make sure that labor was paid for with labor. It closed, its founder complaining of the difficulties of the arrangement and of the lack of common honesty among the customers.

The founder of the North American Phalanx was Albert Brisbane, an able writer, who in 1840 had published The Social Destiny of Man. Brisbane was a disciple of Francois Marie Charles Fourier, the French creator of a communist system which became known as Fourierism. Brisbane’s book caught the interest of religious, liberal, and anti-slavery groups and was the fount of much social-revolutionary excitement.

The experiment got under way as a result of Brisbane’s promotion, and it hung on to life for about 12 years. Old members left, and new members were recruited, but the group never attained the size its founders envisioned. It finally broke up because, one member wrote later, "it lacked the faculty of agreement" and lacked management—men with the ability to lead, to organize, and to keep production at high levels through the enthusiasm of members.

Bronson Alcott found Brook Farm not idealistic enough and withdrew to establish another community, known as Fruitlands, at Harvard, Mass. It lasted through the pleasant weather of the summer of 1843. As cold weather approached, members left on one pretext or another, and with the first frosts the Alcott family, according to Bronson’s famous daughter, Louisa May, was left without food or fuel. So Bronson loaded his household goods and his family into a borrowed wagon and went back to Concord.

The Amana Society in Iowa and the Oneida Community in New York State
still survive, but both turned from communism to capitalism when their common efforts for equal rewards failed.

Each communistic group had some distinguishing feature. Oneida stood for complex marriage and an experiment in eugenics, although it was not called eugenics. The Skaneateles Community held the orthodox view of marriage and encouraged normal family relationships. The communists of Ephrata, the Rappites, the Snowbergers, and some others required lives of celibacy. The Zorites and Jacobites might marry or not, as they chose. The Ebenezer permitted marriage "when the guiding spirit consented."

Religious views and practices differed widely, from complete nonreligion to strict belief in every word of the Bible. Governing authority was sometimes vested in one leader, sometimes in a committee, sometimes in a town meeting type of free-for-all.

But whatever their differences might have been, all the communist groups in America held to one guiding principle: Common ownership of all property and equal division of the products of members' labor. Volumes have been written on these experiments and all students of these efforts attribute failure, with minor variations, to one cause:

"Human beings, created as they are, and feeling as they do, will work for those for whom they care, but not so hard or not at all for those for whom they do not care."

Even religious fanaticism, it was found, could not overcome this universal attribute of human behavior. Nor could the hope of reward at the end of some five-year term.

The only way, it was pointed out, that a communist settlement could
even approximate production equal to bare living standards was by force, by compulsion, by spies, by fear, by liquidation.

If Khrushchev were given enough land and people in the United States to equal the population and area, say of Iowa, and permitted to organize it under the modern Russian pattern — make it 100 per cent communistic — it would not work. If he would turn over comparable population and area for the United States to organize a communistic society in the USSR it would work, and would probably wreck the hopes of Moscow and Leninsky for years to come. Most readers will recall that Lenin was forced to try a modified communistic experiment in 1921, in order to pur breed in the mouths of his people. It did so well that when Stalin came into power he put a stop to this "temporary retreat" from the principles of socialized living.

When people are given a free choice between communism and capitalism, they will always, in the end, choose the opportunity to get on and up in the world.

A communistic experiment in the Ukraine would ring the death knell of Moscow and Leninsky. And the Russians know it. Hence the Iron Curtain, rigid barrier to information from capitalist countries. Hence incidents like this:

A Polish-American sent a Sears Roebuck catalog to his mother and father in the old country. They passed it around the community and it caused so much astonishment and incredulous comment that the police paid them a visit.

"Give us that book we've been hearing about?" they ordered. "It's nothing but a piece of dirty, capitalist propaganda!"

A communistic experiment in the Dakotas would not last out the year. The Non-Partisan League is evidence of that, although it only got its feet wet in the practices of the Kremlin.

The American members of these communistic experiments again and again deserted their ideological islands to try their enterprise and resourcefulness in the free air of competition. It is a sad commentary that the hegira started with the first cold breezes from the north and empty larders and wood-boxes.

Within two years Robert Owen divided the town of New Harmony into buildings lots, and sold them to individuals. Fifteen years later one of the original members returned to the town and said of his visit, "I was cautioned not to speak of Socialism. [Social experimenters of that time used the words socialism and communismo interchangeably.] It was unpopular and with good reason. The people had been wearily and disappointed by it, had been filled with theories until they were nauseated. . . An enthusiastic Socialist would soon be cooled down at New Harmony."

A member of the Yellow Springs group described the failure of that short-lived communistic experiment:

"The industries, the skillful and the strong saw the products of their labor enjoyed by the indolent, the unskilled and the improvident. . . It was useless to remind all parties that the common labor of all ministered to the prosperity of the Community. Individual happiness was the law of nature, and it could not be obliterated."

Students of communistic enterprises
in the United States, with few disarming voices, find the cause of failure best expressed by William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony, the earliest communist experiment on these shores. His eyewitness account, Of Plymouth Plantation, reports that "the young men did repine that they should spend their time and strength to work for other men's wives and children. And for men's wives to be commanded to do service for other men, as dressing their mead, washing their clothes, etc., they deemed it a kind of slavery, neither could many husbands well brook it."

Without doubt this is why Marxist leaders have contended in and out of season that capitalism and communism cannot exist side by side.

If modern communists were less concerned with propaganda and more with

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...truth, they would have to say that communism fails in any free society because it won't work without the whip, without the secret police, the spies, and the threat of punishment or death—just because human nature is what it is.

Kipling created an imaginary experiment in which "the strong shall wait for the weary, the hale shall halt for the weak," and gave, in verse, the same reason for failure that appears in all the American communist experiments.

But all we are built like the angels, with hammer and chisel and pen.

We shall work for ourselves and for a woman, for ever and ever, amen.

Not that Americans are selfish. The record, any way you read it, shows them to be generous beyond measure. The old cliche, "generous to a fault," applies. By some persons and peoples it has been counted as a weakness. Americans give, and with relish, because what they have given has been won in the open field of contest. The spirit of rivalry is the strongest fiber in our national life. The chance to get on and up in the world and to have and to hold the rewards, if any, make impossible any successful frontal attack upon us by the protagonists of communism. The case histories of America's communist experiments show clearly the impracticability of so-called coexistence. The end

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** The American Legion Magazine • February 1956 • 49 **
Thinks have autiior would the predict equally having requisite has. suggest be the Legion’sorraine, 1945. (4) The United senior Neil Dowding to recognizes Upham as having been the author. Also, why did Francis Bellamy wait until 17 years after the passing of Upham, and almost six years after the Youth’s Companion itself gave the credit to Upham, to advance his claim? Archie B. Birtwistle Malden, Mass.

ROCHESTER REMEMBERS
Sir: I enjoyed the article about Francis Bellamy in The American Legion Magazine this month. However, I am proud to say that the author of the Pledge of Allegiance is not everywhere “virtually unknown” or forgotten. At the University of Rochester, where Bellamy graduated in 1876, there is a prominent plaque immortalizing him and his work, mounted in the Student Union. In the Rochester chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, oldest social fraternity on the campus, every initiate is required to know the life history of Francis Bellamy, an Alpha Delta brother of whom they are very proud.

John Crawford Robinson Kirland AFB, N. Mex.

DOUBTER
Sir: Please refer to your December issue, page 52, second column, second paragraph: “The man who, after shooting a Winchester Model 71 with open sights, killed ten woodchucks with ten shots at a paced 250 yards—all head shots.” I do not believe it.

John Field, Jr. Enid, Ok.

MODERN ART
Sir: As a former adjutant in the Legion, I read with horror your criticism of modern art in the Oct. issue. This is the last straw! The Legion has decided to play God just once too often for my taste. It has come to the point where the Legion tells us how we should vote, whom we should purge as communists, how we should worship—but when it tries to set itself up as an authority on art it has gone too far. My only alternative to having this printed is to sound off at our next local meeting, and sound off I will probably shan’t have a chance to be an adjutant again, but at least while I was a lot of worthless Legion literature went into File 13, where I think the Magazine belongs also.

Bernice de Luca Palmer Solvang, Calif.

Sir: Your article on art or what complacent Americans accept and pay for as art, should arouse every member of the Legion. It is long past the time when idiots with twisted minds and morals and high standing in communist groups should be tolerated as artists and remunerated for lousing up our public buildings with atheistic and meaningless splashing that are drooled over by long-haired men and short-haired women who call themselves critics. For God’s sake let’s start some kind of organized opposition to such art by ninny’s who would brainwash America with their cultural swill.

L. A. Monte Anchorage, Alaska

Sir: I hope you are planning to run reprints of “Art for Whose Sake?” I formerly worked for the Federal Security Agency, suffered for two and a half years from having to look at these communist propaganda pictures all over the walls of this government building every day. The author of the article missed some good examples. She should look over some of the fifth which adorns the walls of Federal Security to show the Isaiah Health, Education & Welfare Department. Considering the radicals who occupy key spots in this agency the pictures are probably right at home.

Name Withheld Baltimore, Md.

Sir: In your October issue you showed what you called a blank canvas to illustrate one aspect of modern art. That, my boy, shows two angels having a snowball fight.

Elvin H. Ritter Canaan, Wash.

WANTS BETTER CARS
Sir: Currently much is being written about safety features in the 1956 cars. While safety is important to all of us, the following is equally important—the matter of designing and building cars for more economical maintenance. Certain car makers are so wild to cut produce one another that car quality as we know it is getting less and less in some cases. I am sure that many car owners will agree that shoddy workmanship, sloppy assembly methods and lack of adequate assembly inspection are on the increase.

R. J. Blagden
East Hampton, Conn.

bombing bases in North Africa and the airfields we are rushing to completion in Spain. The latter will be especially valuable, because, protected by the Pyrenees, they cannot be overrun by a Soviet thrust into Western Europe. The military-naval-air picture in the Mediterranean was, therefore, highly encouraging for the West.

There was something else that helped stop the Kremlin drive to dominate Europe. That was the spread of economic trouble inside the Soviet empire. Ever since the 1917 communist counter-revolution the red leaders have had difficulties with the non-communist Russian majority. Resistance to communism has always been especially strong among the peasants. In East Germany and the nine Soviet satellites in Europe the Russians have had to cope with powerful and unceasing resistance from the overwhelming anti-communist majority. Here, as in Russia, the peasants play a key role—a passive role, to be sure, but a most effective one. A large food supply is essential for the Kremlin's huge army, industrial workers, and bureaucracy. The peasants, therefore, have sabotaged food production, if only by loafing on the job. The result is that in countries where food should be plentiful, there is an acute shortage.

That, then, was the situation the Soviets faced in Europe a year ago. Abroad they were confronted with the unity and growing strength of NATO. At home within their empire they encountered rising communist resistance and economic frustration. In their aggressive drive on Europe the old
strategens no longer worked. Threats and power plays merely drew the NATO countries closer together and effected a strengthening of their military buildup. So what did the Soviets do? What any astute quarterback would do—call for time out and devise new strategy. That strategy had worked when they called for a truce in Korea. If gains could no longer be made through the line, why not use the forward pass and trick plays?

Diplomatic activity in the Soviet and "neutralist" blocs suddenly began to increase significantly. That was the first hint that some new grand strategy was in the making. Tito, Prime Minister Nehru of India, and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma began exchanging visits. Mr. Nehru went to Moscow, and Bulganin and Khrushchev paid a call on Tito. Along with this diplomatic activity there began a heightened Soviet-neutralist propaganda campaign for a Big Four conference, a "meeting at the summit." "To the Soviets," someone has said, "a conference is a poker game where they play with other people's money."

We in the United States did not want such a confab. Unless the Soviets had changed their policies completely, we saw nothing to be gained by the parley, much to be lost. Both the White House and the State Department during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations opposed demands for the Big Four meeting (i.e. the British, French, Americans, and Russians). We vetoed the project time after time despite rising demands by the Soviet, the neutrals, and even our allies.

In the spring of 1955 a new factor entered the situation. Our British allies, long favorable to a "summit meeting," really turned the heat on us. What swung our decision was the election campaign then under way in the United Kingdom. On one side were Sir Anthony Eden and his Conservatives, committed to NATO and cooperation with the United States. On the other side were the Socialist leaders, at best rather uncertain in their relations with us, plus Mr. Aneurin Bevan and all the appeasement-minded, anti-American, and pro-Soviet elements in British political circles. It was to the interests of the United States, and indeed of the free world, that Mr. Eden and his colleagues be retained in power. To help retain him, we consented to take part in a "meeting at the summit."

So the Soviets got the conference for which they had long been angling. They got it, it should be stressed, through the machinations of the neutrals and the deluded publics of Britain, France, and the Scandinavian countries. The Geneva Conference was held in July, amid worldwide propaganda huzzahs about the smiles, toasts, and simulated good will of the Soviet delegates. "Peace, it's wonderful." ran the siren song of Bulganin, Khrushchev, and Company. And the world public fell for their hoax. Probably never in history was so much written about so little in the way of accomplishment. Thus was born the "Geneva spirit."

In the months since the four delegations left Lake Leman, millions of words have been written and read about the accomplishments of the Geneva Conference—the "service to peace," the "Soviet demonstration of cooperation," the "cessation of the cold war," the "new horizons opened up," and what have you. A weary world public swallowed the whole thing, hook, line, and sinker. For the publics of our allies, especially, a new golden era had dawned. Suspicion of the Soviets was lulled by the conviction that now things are different.

They are!

I recently returned from Europe where I saw how different things are from a year ago. On this annual survey I talked with government leaders, army officers, journalists, businessmen, and the rank and file of the populace. From what I heard and observed, I can report that the Big Four Conference has worked in favor of the Kremlin and against us.

The charm that the Kremlin turned on at Geneva represented no basic change in its divide-and-conquer strategy. It simply masked the old tactics of splitting the free world's ranks. The affable Red leaders operated subtly, of course. In the rosy "Geneva atmosphere" one NATO member was set against another. Traditional French suspicion of Germany was nurtured. British and French sensitiveness abroad American leadership was encouraged. Europe was given the impression that the United States was selling it out. And mark this well, since Geneva the Soviets have been trying to drive a wedge between President Eisenhower and his co-workers and between the President and the American people, a matter I shall explain later in this article.

Propagandawise, be it understood, the Soviet has a colossal advantage over us. In every country in the world there are Communist Parties and communist front groups that fanatically follow the Kremlin's orders. Moscow can turn a propaganda offensive on or off like a spigot. Unfortunately, there are no pro-American groups abroad to give our side of the case. As a result, we steadily get the worst of it in the Russian-American propaganda struggle.

In Western Europe, under the circumstances, the public has been completely taken in by the "spirit of Geneva" propaganda ballyhooed by the Soviets and their neutralist friends. Let me give you an example of the popular state of mind there. In September I returned to Western Europe from a trip that took me right up to the Iron Curtain on the border of Red Hungary. There I had a closeup of the barbed wire entanglements, the minefields, and the Soviet watchtowers. The latter are spaced about a mile and a half apart and stretch along the frontier of the Soviet empire. At one point in my inspection a red soldier suddenly emerged from a cornfield, his burp-gun aimed at my
companion and me. We were on Austrian soil, but we ducked just the same to avoid being shot. When I told intelligent Western Europeans about the experience, they invariably replied: “Why, I thought that the Geneva Conference put an end to all that.”

The most obvious consequence of the “relaxed tensions” inspired by Geneva is the deterioration of NATO. This has gone so far, indeed, as to cause alarm among the so-called “professionals”—army and air force chiefs, diplomats, and government leaders, men who understand what is happening. The psychological letdown among the NATO nations has put an almost intolerable burden on General Alfred M. Greunther, the American military leader who has the gigantic responsibility of holding the military alliance together.

From the beginning his job was a tough one. He had to plan and build a defense for the 4,000-mile perimeter that extends from northern Norway to eastern Turkey. That would be a prodigious task, even if he got all-out cooperation from every NATO country. But ever since the “At ease!” sounded at Geneva, there have been demands to cut NATO armaments. Some of the member countries are indicating indifference, if not downright hostility, to the NATO concept. No wonder General Greunther makes the grim understatement: “We are in for a very difficult period.”

Take, for instance, the situation in the Mediterranean today, as contrasted with a year ago. The trouble has been aggravated by the free world’s complacency that was born of Geneva’s sweetness and light. Our allies, the Greeks, Turks, and British, have been engaged in a bitter quarrel over Cyprus. There have been bloody and destructive anti-Greek riots in Turkey. Greece, embittered by Turkish and British opposition to her claims on Cyprus, has been threatening not only to quit the Balkan Entente—Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia—but to get out of NATO altogether and enter the neutralist camp. Whereas a year ago the Greek-Turkish bastion constituted a formidable defensive shield for the free world, it is badly dented now. At best it will be a long time before the former close liaison between these strategically situated neighbors can be restored. This is, of course, just what the Kremlin doctors ordered. It is a lush Geneva dividend for the Soviet.

Now let us look behind the Iron Curtain and see the effects of the “summit meeting” there. The people of the captive nations have been sustained in their resistance to the communist enslavers by their confidence in the moral support of the United States. As long as the Kremlin is opposed by nearly 100
million people in the satellite countries, it would be a terrible gamble, with communication lines necessarily running through the slave states, to launch an aggressive war against Western Europe. It has been Kremlin policy, therefore, to aim at breaking this spirit and ending the hopes of the enslaved peoples.

What could more specifically help gain these objectives than accounts—truthful ones, at that—of the Geneva Conference? The smiles, toasts, and fraternizing between the Western leaders and the Soviet hierarchies are invaluable grist for the Kremlin’s propaganda mill. A Pole or a Hungarian can hardly doubt the evidence when he sees the bumbled-up Conference pictures widely distributed by the Soviet behind the Iron Curtain. No wonder recent escapers with whom I talked report disillusionment and dismay among the captive peoples who had believed in us. They fear that we are abandoning them to their fate.

A quick look around Western Europe shows what has been happening there since Geneva. Beginning in the north there has been an acceleration of “neutralist” sentiment. The Kremlin, of course, cleverly exploits this “neutralism.” The more the neutral area expands, the greater the strength of the Soviet empire in relation to the western alignment. Neither Denmark nor Norway, members of NATO, will allow the United States to establish airbases on their home soil—airbases, it should be emphasized, to aid in their own defense. Since World War II there has been a great deal more anti-Americanism in Scandinavia than the American public has realized. It was undoubtedly the “Geneva spirit” that emboldened Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to line up with India, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet bloc in the United Nations last September and vote for the admission of Red China.

Germany, with its central geographical position, great industrial complex, and hard-working, disciplined people, is the grand prize for which the Kremlin is playing. Here the Soviet rulers are trying to achieve two major objectives: keep Germany out of NATO, and make a deal that would ally Germany with the Soviet empire. The main stumbling block has been the able octogenarian Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer. The Geneva Conference, unfortunately, undermined this staunch anti-communist leader. If the British and Americans fraternize with the Russians, asks the German public, why should not the Germans too? There is, consequently, increasing neutralism in Germany and growing danger of another Russo-German deal.

Britain, enjoying an economic boom, is actually facing serious economic difficulties. Even in government circles, accordingly, there is powerful support for reducing defense expenditures. Geneva, according to Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler, brought “a feeling of spring after a long winter of discontent.” And Geneva would seem to rationalize Prime Minister Eden’s early September statement that the cold war is over. He surely knows better than that. He has only to look at Britain’s Malaya and Singapore to realize that Geneva brought no diminution of the Kremlin’s fifth column and revolutionary warfare.

France, beset by economic and political problems at home and revolutionary troubles in her colonies, would naturally welcome an end of the cold war. The French public snatches at the illusions of the “spirit of Geneva” as an excuse for lessening the defense burden. Certain French politicians are trying to capitalize on the public’s optimistic attitude. This is the background of the French move in pulling some of their best troops out of the NATO defense line and sending them to North Africa.

Italy, probably the most pro-American country in Europe, had no part in the “meeting at the summit.” But the “Geneva spirit” has worked against the anticommunist parties in Italy. All the communists have to do to argue their respectability is to point to the smiles, toasts, and compliments exchanged last July on the lovely shores of Lake Leman. And what have the Soviet fifth columns been doing since the “summit meeting”? The Kremlin’s agents have been just as busy as ever stirring up troubles in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Malaya, Laos, South Vietnam, Indonesia—in fact, in every part of the world. There is no peace in Korea or the Formosa Strait. Nowhere have the reds let up in their drive to take over the world. Commissar Khrushchev, in a frank post-Geneva moment, boasted that the Soviet Universal State will eventually “gain the upper hand.”

As for Soviet strategy toward the United States, three instances indicate the trend of the Kremlin’s tactics. The Russian press has warned that while President Eisenhower is a friend of peace, his policies are being sabotaged by the Vice President and the Secretary of State. Dictator Tito, following the communist line, proclaimed in a speech that Mr. Eisenhower is “a wise statesman who wishes to preserve peace in the world and who disagrees with some people [the ‘warmongers,’ of course] in the United States.” And the Prague radio, referring to the President’s Geneva statement that the Soviet satellites should be freed, charged that he had been forced to say this “on orders” of a Senate committee. These are illustrations of the effort not only to sow suspicion between Americans but also to picture the United States as a warmongering country and the President as a well-meaning puppet of an “aggressive ruling class.”

Above all, the Kremlin is trying to drive a wedge between Europe and America. The strategy aims to destroy NATO, SEATO, ANZUS, and all the free world’s defense alliances. The ultimate goal is to isolate the United States. Geneva was a step toward the goal.

Unless we are gullible to the point of idiocy, we will stay alert to the strategy that would destroy us. Geneva notwithstanding, the Iron Curtain has not turned into velvet. The smile on the face of the Russian bear has not changed his nature. The Soviets were never more dangerous.
Another method is to arrange a bank loan to finance the purchase of the control stock, and then make a "blind" offer for controlling shares at a price above the current market but below the quick liquidating value. A bank or a law firm will act as the raiding group's front.

Once the control is obtained, you take the cash in the company's treasury or other liquid reserves to pay off the loan. Sometimes this is done around the table.

The important thing is getting control of the first company. This can become the vehicle for building a vast empire through the very same means of increasing the number of authorized shares and swapping these for shares in other companies.

Once the first step is completed, there is need for little or no additional money to carry on the expansion.

You immediately put yourself, maybe a relative or two, your lawyers and accountants on the payroll, giving them the usual tax-free expense accounts that permit them to enjoy chauffeur-driven cars, hotels, nightclubs, restaurants, and to obtain theater-tickets.

If the company's till will stand it, there may be a private plane, a Park or Fifth Avenue apartment or a hotel suite, and the same at one of the Florida resorts.

The board of directors, all hand-picked by you, will immediately vote stock options. This is repeated as additional companies are acquired.

Citizenship isn't necessary, although you will want that later. It is nothing for an ambitious individual to come to these shores with a few thousand salvaged from the other side and in a few years to be living on a scale comparable to that of one of the oldtime robber barons.

There will be a need for window dressing and for a cloak of respectability and for entree to certain Washington circles and sanctuaries. There are lawyers and so-called public relations men—really press agents—who specialize in this. It is also possible to hire an ex-Cabinet officer, a onetime diplomat, or former Congressman or Senator turned lawyer, or the relative or in-law of a once or presently high-placed political figure.

If there is a problem concerning one of the Washington agencies, from Immigration to the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Justice Department, there is a wide field of alumni to choose from.

All you need is a cunning, ruthless brain.
WHAT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT TODAY'S RECORD CRAZE
(Continued from page 21)

different individual artists or musical
groups.
Even the favorites of yesteryear are
not completely forgotten. The idolized
Caruso earned approximately $2,000,000
through records before his death in
1921, and Victor has paid an equal
amount into his estate since then.
It is further interesting to know that
this most revered of tenors was paid a
mere $500 for the first ten songs he
recorded. But that was in 1902; scene,
a hotel room in Milan, Italy. Caruso
brought his own accompanist who had
to play on a piano perchéd four or five
feet from the floor.
Modern techniques have been applied
to the making of pressings from old
"masters," and many of these are sold
under second-string labels at reduced
prices. Of course, most classical record
buyers prefer to obtain modern record-
ings for their increased brilliance,
clarity and realism. A good deal of the
credit for the enhanced quality of
sound available these days is due to the
tape recorder, universally used by all
companies. Ever since some versions
of these unique instruments became
portable, they have been toed into all
the musical capitals of the world as
well as into the remotest places.

As a consequence the list of available
performances has grown astoundingly.
The finest European opera companies,
musical organizations and ensembles are
all well represented in the catalogs of
recorded music available to Americans.
The work of foreign virtuosos in many
cases has become a subject for study
before they ever set foot upon our
shores. The folk music of many far-
lung regions has become almost as fa-
miliar to the discerning record buyer
as our own. The smaller record com-
panies deserve commendation for this
since these fields have been somewhat
neglected by the larger companies,
which tend to depend upon the mag-
netic attraction of their "bigname"
stars. The London International and
Vox labels present a good deal of in-
teresting music of this type.
Providing an infinite variety and
abundance of musical goods, manufac-
turers have not only crammed their
catalogs with an irresistible assortment
of records, but have provided extra
added attractions. Librettos, scores,
photographs of favorite performers are
often freely included in the record pack-
age. And the packages are often decorated
with fanciful covers designed by well-
known artists.
All the tricks known to the book-
cover people have been borrowed and
improved upon. After all, the record
people have a larger surface to work
with, as one bookman admiringly re-
marked. The finer record covers on
packages are honestly conceived to
give lasting pleasure as well as to cause
the trembling record buyer to reach
for his wallet. That the attractive and
well-packaged record makes a good gift
item is thoroughly understood by all
the major record companies. The gift
is usually doubly appreciative when the
gift package appeals to the eye as well
as its contents may appeal to the ear.

In addition to all this, the record
companies spare no effort in letting the
prospective customer know about new
releases. Voluminous catalogs and leaf-
lets are available free for the asking at
record shops. The industry also sup-
ports two independently produced all-
inclusive catalogs which are issued in
revised form every month. These are
also free, "Sampler" records are issued at
low prices so that prospective pur-
chasers can listen to bits of larger
works.
The record buyer has never had so
much to choose from. At last count
there were nearly 100 makers of rec-
cords in this country, with more sure
to be added to the list. That this makes
for a delightful state of affairs for the
confirmed record-shop browser goes
without saying. Most record dealers
and their help are congenial, friendly
people who encourage this tendency
in their customers. Some, however,
feel that the greatly extended list of choices
serves only to confuse their less knowl-
dgable customers. These, however,
perhaps luckily, usually prefer to stick
to the two or three best known labels.

At present the two most widely
known labels account for a huge slice
of the total business, and perhaps this
is proper enough since they are the
same companies who have done most
to make the record business what it is.
Columbia introduced the modern LP
(long-playing record) about seven

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years ago, although it may interest you to know that this was not the first attempt to be made toward increasing the amount of uninterrupted music on discs. Eight- or ten-minute records were made in London half a century ago, but these were 20 inches in diameter and were soon discarded as too expensive.

In 1931 RCA-Victor attempted to bolster a sagging record business by introducing a 14-minute record with twice as many grooves per inch and designed to play at 33 1/3 revolutions per minute. However, the time was not ripe for this improvement since the technical quality of the records was exceedingly poor and comparatively few people then were willing to pay upwards of $250 for a machine to play them on. Columbia did not make the same mistakes when it introduced its LP, supplying low-priced record-player attachments for use with radios which everybody could afford. That the quality of the records by this time was infinitely better, everyone knows.

Records are available to suit just about every purpose, in addition to that of just listening to music for pleasure. Should you wish to learn a foreign language, to dance, to do some bit of handiwork or, perhaps, merely to sleep, you can get records that will be more or less helpful, Do you play an instrument or sing? You'll find, if you wish to attempt an ambitious project, a series of records called "Music Minus One." One of the players parts is left out and you supply it, if you are able. If you

many people have the naive notion that all communists are bushy-bearded Russians who speak in heavy foreign accents. This comic-book caricature of a communist lingers in many minds even though we have seen far different types exposed as dedicated communists and Soviet agents.

Just as there are different kinds of communists, many of them difficult to spot, so there are various manifestations of communism. Even Stalin was unable to achieve absolute conformity to his idea of communism, though he murdered millions in his attempt to do so. It should not be surprising therefore to find that communism outside the Iron Curtain has not always measured up to the rigid standards prescribed by the Kremlin bosses.

Expert opinion has it that today there are only about 25,000 Communist Party members in this country. That low figure has given many Americas a false feeling of security. To them this is proof positive that there aren't enough communists left in this country to worry about. To their way of thinking all the rest of the commies and the communists have seen the error of their ways and are now conservatives or even reactionaries. Nothing could be more fallacious than this strange notion, and few concepts are more dangerous. The simple fact is that most of the trouble we are having within our country stems from the activities of people who, while not communists, have repeatedly acted as stooges for communist causes.

Since the bolsheviks staged their first blood bath in 1917, hundreds of thousands of people in this country have participated in communist activities. Many of them did so innocently, and backed away from the conspiracy when they learned the truth about it. At the other extreme are people who have participated in communistswindles for decades, zigging and zagging with every twist of the party line. Yet in many cases these people never aligned themselves with the Communist Party technically, and sneer at indignant denials if anyone dares to hint that they are actu-
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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Nagging Backache

Sleepless Nights

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upset, or day-stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation... with that relief comes comfort... and a new serenity.

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know that this country and the citizens of this country can count on being respected only as long as the United States remains strong. We know from bitter experience what happened to our prestige after World War II ended and it began to appear that the United States was no longer the same mighty nation that had won victories around the globe. That is just one reason, but a compelling one, why we as citizens and veterans are unalterably opposed to those foolish people who want to weaken this nation's sovereignty and limit its power in their do-good attempts to promote world government.

However, we know what we are up against in opposing these people because we have learned of the power they possess. This was demonstrated when The American Legion ran head on into the UNESCO propagandists. When a preliminary report by an obscure committee gave these people an opportunity to circulate a story that The American Legion might reverse its previous stand against UNESCO, that story made favorable headlines and editorials from coast to coast. When The American Legion reiterated its former opposition to UNESCO, by an overwhelming vote at the National Convention in Miami, powerful newspapers, magazines, and broadcasters distorted the story and viciously smeared our organization for failing to toe the mark of the one-worlders—as they toe the mark.

Naturally, we don't like this sort of thing but we can take it. Indeed we are used to it. We have been similarly attacked, time and again, because we have performed what we felt was our patriotic duty by calling attention to the activities and records of individuals and organizations operating in manners detrimental to our country's welfare. For this daring to discuss communists and collectivists The American Legion has even been denounced as subversive and un-American! However, that is just another indication of the fact that it is high time Americans started pulling together to fight the powerful forces that are arrayed against us—the forces of communism, collectivism, and one-worldism.

What should our strategy be? Bear in mind that these three forces sometimes operate independently of each other, sometimes they work as a team, and on some occasions they seem to be pitted against each other. However, they show remarkable harmony and unity when it comes to opposing traditional Americanism, the Constitution of the United States, and people who love this country and despise its enemies. At all costs, and using all sorts of trickery, they work incessantly to discredit and destroy all three.

Obviously the best way to foil these people is to form a united front based on a strong, uncompromising, and unindulgent allegiance to this Nation, its Constitution and its Flag. In short, the need today is for positive, forthright, and outspoken Americanism! And that in turn calls for a greater pride in our nation. This is something that can best be developed by a better knowledge of this country's history, so that we may know precisely why this nation and this nation's system of government are the best that man has been able to devise. Too many people are ignorant of these things and are therefore easy prey for un-American propagandists. This lack of knowledge is the reason why too many American GI's...
face, thereby giving their location away. So we trolled—and unsuccessfully.

Changing our techniques, we put on low-friction lures (lures capable of moving at high speed without bouncing out of the water) and opened up the 5½ horsepower motor to a half-throttle setting. Our approximate speed in the big boat was seven to eight m.p.h., almost three times the normal trolling speed.

We started to get action immediately. White bass slammed into the fast-moving lures with such frequency that we couldn't travel 50 yards without getting a strike. To make matters more confusing, largemouth bass and walleyes likewise fell prey to the racing lures. I can explain the white bass hitting the rapidly trolled lures because they are a fast-swimming, hard-striking fish. Frankly, I still haven't been able to understand the unorthodox action of the largemouths and walleyes. But that's fishing.

When you're fishing from a boat, particularly when you're by yourself, you're always faced with the problem of handling the boat, and fishing at the same time. And when you're fishing big lakes, the additional problem of wind is usually present.

The easy way out is to anchor the boat over a weed bed and start casting. But regrettably, this isn't the best way to catch fish. Keep on the move. If a wind is present, utilize it—put it to work for you. There are several methods of doing this.

One method is to "drift fish." If you're fishing a weedy bay for bass, crappie or northern pike and it isn't necessary to maintain a constant course, this method is particularly effective. Simply determine which way the wind is blowing, and use your motor to place yourself upwind of the section of water you intend to fish. Once you've done this, shut off your motor and cast as you drift. To cover a larger section of water with your casts plan your drifts so that you cover a different stretch of water each time. Utilizing the wind thus is an excellent method of fishing a weed bed or shallow bay.

One of my favorite ways of fishing is to cast a shoreline for bass, and because of the problems involved I've spent years learning how to do it from a boat.

But to do this properly, it is necessary to hold the moving boat a constant distance from the bank while working a shoreline. I tried drifting downwind, holding the boat in position with the oars or paddle, but this didn't work. When I got a strike, it was always at the moment I was making a stroke with an oar. The bass threw the hook before I could set it.

And then the wind usually couldn't be counted on to cooperate. More than likely it blew other directions than parallel to the bank I wished to fish.

Later I became smart enough to use my outboard to fish with. I headed into the wind this time, and sat on the motor, guiding it by shifting my body from side to side. This left both hands free to fish with, and it was an immense improvement over trying to handle the boat with oars. But this technique had its disadvantages too. I was following the boat's bow, and it proved to be an erratic weather vane. The wind would catch it, throw it off course, and before I could compensate with the slowly moving motor, I was either too close or too far away from the shore to make accurate casts. My course up the shoreline looked like the path of a snake through the sand.

Finally, however, I hit upon a solution to all my problems, and I'm passing it on to you for what it's worth.

All I did was turn the boat around and use the reverse gear of the motor. I, in turn, faced the transom of the boat, and proceeded backwards up the shoreline. This technique had a number of advantages. No longer did I have to worry about the bow of the boat. I was standing by the outboard motor, pivot point of the boat, and I could thus maintain a constant course up the shoreline. If the bow swung in or out, it had little effect on my position. Since I was going backwards, the bow was following, not leading me on a weaving path.

This technique had one other advan-
time on a number of the large Midwestern lakes. There, a 25- to 30-hp. motor was commonly used for fishing, and I soon learned the reason why. Fishermen on these large lakes need a boat large enough to weather the frequent storms that pop up on the lakes, and they need enough speed to be able to make a safe run for shelter. Speed is also needed for the extreme distances they travel to fish. In the spring, for instance, the fish may be spawning at the head of the lake 30 miles away. This is an easy hour's run with a big outboard, but it would take half of a fishing day to travel the same distance with a smaller motor.

Motors of this size can't be expected to throttle down to the same speeds that a smaller motor can, but used on a heavy hull they do a surprisingly nice job of trolling.

Two-motor rigs are becoming increasingly popular on these lakes. With a large motor the angler can travel long distances to fish, and can move from one good fishing spot to another in a minimum of time. The small motor mounted on the transom beside it comes into use when the fishing grounds are reached. The big motor tilts up, the little one tilts down into the water, and the angler has a fishing combination that is hard to beat. Considering that many of these "second" motors were purchased as used outboards, two-motor rigs aren't so expensive as one might first imagine.

In selecting a fishing motor of any horsepower, make a distinction between the "hot" outboards and the ones designed for general utility use. The former, with their trim lower units and high r.p.m. performance, work better on a hydroplane than they do on the transom of a fishing boat. Select a good outboard that has a reasonable r.p.m. performance and will likewise turn in good performance at idling speeds.

Boats are a different matter, and are more difficult to label for a specific purpose. Just select a good utility craft designed for the use you desire to put it to. But make sure that it matches your outboard. Overpowering a boat is dangerous, and underpowering one will result in disappointing performance.

When using your boat and outboard remember these points. Look for fish, don't anchor in one spot and wait for them to come to you. You're constantly tempted to use your anchor, throw the drum thing away. Keep on the move, casting as you go.

Utilize the mobility of your boat and motor to do some exploring for likely fishing spots during the hours when the fish aren't striking. Knowing about these good spots in advance will add to your sport when the fish are hitting.

When in doubt, troll. This is an ev-
excellent way to find fish when you're not sure where to fish. When you catch one, stop and fish the spot thoroughly.

Use your motor to fish with. Drift with the wind across likely looking weed beds or bays, and fish shorelines by reversing your motor and standing up in the stern of the boat to steer it.

Choose your boat and motor with an eye on the type of waters you intend to fish. If a big motor is necessary for the kind of fishing you intend to do, consider a second smaller motor for the actual fishing.

And remember this, if you're going to catch fish, whether you use a pair of oars, an outboard motor, or a wind-filled sail—you have to fish.

A fellow once said, "A man can't expect to catch many fish on a dry plug." And he was right.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY
(Continued from page 25)

Few national programs of The American Legion have met with such enthusiastic response as the "Back to God" program. In 1954 National Headquarters offered American Legion Posts an opportunity to buy Grace Before Meals cards for Posts to distribute in restaurants and other public places at Post expense.

Within a year and a half, American Legion Posts had bought nearly one million of the cards from National Headquarters in Indianapolis.

Starting in 1952 the Legion, in cooperation with all major radio and TV networks, arranged a radio and television "Back to God" broadcast on Four Chaplains Day in February, President Eisenhower appeared on the programs in 1953-54-55, along with prominent religious leaders.

More than 100 million people are estimated to have seen and heard these programs over CBS, NBC, ABC, and Mutual TV and radio outlets. In addition, rebroadcasts were learned to the free world and behind the Iron Curtain in many languages by the Voice of America, and to U. S. servicemen overseas by Armed Forces Radio Service.

The main principles of the "Back to God" program are publicized by the Legion nationally and through its Posts, on billboards and smaller signs, and in letters to editors. Posts are urged to provide religious speakers at Legion meetings, and to have their chaplains bring the idea of the "Back to God" movement to other groups. Legionnaires are urged to cooperate with their local churches in augmenting church attendance, and in sponsoring special "Go to Church Sundays" with their churches.

The importance of moral and spiritual principles was recognized at the very founding of The American Legion, as it is today in the Legion Preamble and the major Legion programs of comradeship and unselfishness. Had it been otherwise, the infant American Legion that was born at two meetings of a caucus of soldiers in Paris in 1919 might never have endured.

The American Legion was not the only veterans' group proposed by World War I servicemen then. Another, known as Comrades in Service, was being formed at the same time by thinking men of serious purpose. They were led by the late Bishop Charles Brent, Chief of the Chaplains' Service of the A.F.

Bishop Brent went to the Paris Caucus of The American Legion to see what was going on.

At the first meeting committees were assigned, including one which was to draw up a tentative Constitution for the Legion.

At the second meeting, on March 17, 1919, the report of the committee on constitution was read. It might have said many things. Actually, it was a statement that contained the essence of what is now the Legion's famous Preamble.

The minutes of the Caucus say that an unknown "delegate from S.O.S. Base Section 4" moved that the report of the committee on constitution be adopted.

Bishop Brent then arose and asked that he be permitted to second the motion.

He was happy to note, he said, that the constitution proposed to state the principles which the Legion would serve. He had feared that the Caucus might create a "mechanism" without clear purpose.

Should the Legion take such a path, he said, then Comrades in Service would "become a rival to you."

But he approved the Legion's dedication to moral, spiritual, human and American ideals of the loftiest sort.

"We are entirely loyal to your principles," Bishop Brent announced. Comrades in Service, he added, will "ask all who come in with us to be prepared to throw in their lot with this organization when it is perfected in the United States."

Bishop Brent's seconding speech thus joined in serious purpose all elements seeking to unite World War I veterans as a peace-time force.

And, in the history of The American Legion, his were the first remarks ever from the floor of an American Legion meeting whose exact words are recorded in the minutes. That is a happy piece of history for an organization which dedicates itself first to God, and then to country.

\"All I really want out of life, Mr. Fleming, is just food, shelter, clothing, and a little change so I can match pennies with the other fellows during my lunch hour.\"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE
ROD AND GUN CLUB
(Continued from page 26)

TED HOUSER, Box 175, Ashley, Ill., offers hunting assists. When hunting in wet weather the easy way to keep the inside of your barrel dry is by sticking a piece of scotch tape over the end." And: "When quail hunting without a dog most hunters jump and shoot immediately when the birds flush unexpectedly, therefore not giving the shot enough time to scatter. I've found if you count three before shooting, you'll bag more birds. Raise the gun to your shoulder on one, aim on two, and shoot on three.'

THE HARLY Self-Hook Setter looks like a good device to keep your line from twisting. The lead should also minimize snagging. A three-foot leader is recommended for trolling. The head is firmly attached to spring steel wire. Snap swivel on one end, eyelet swivel on the other. Comes in four sizes and prices; 9 oz., 35c; 1/2 oz., 45c; 1 oz., 53c; 3 oz., 65¢. Available from the Harly Co., Wills, Minn.

JOSEPH W. SUDA, 3957 Humphrey Street, St. Louis 16, Mo., has a fine word of caution for winter hunters. "When you use a gun during winter," he says, "be sure to warm it to room temperature before you clean it and put it away. Casing it while cold will cause condensation and rust."

A. J. ANDREASON, Box 211, Monroe, Utah, finds that it pays dividends on a deer hunt to take along a bottle of clear fingernail polish. "It makes anything you mend a glass, insulate a short circuit, and is a big help in starting a fire with damp wood when you're out in the timber."

WALKER D. WALLACE, P. O. Box 1023, Fairhope, Ala., quips: "To make quick repairs on boats, I've often had to resort to unique methods. One which I've used frequently with success when the boat springs a leak around the log or under the keel or engine-bed, is the tallow treatment. I melt beef tallow or fat and pour it in the seams and joints after the boat has dried out. This stops leaks until you have the time to get to a marine shop."

CREEK CHUB Bait Co. has brought out a new plastic fishing lure called the Nikie which the company claims has a terrific attraction for fish. Nikie comes in 5/8 oz. weight for spinning and 3/8 oz. for casting and trolling. Six colorations. Cost: $1.25 for spinning Nikie and $1.50 for casting and trolling size. Write for free colorful folder to Creek Chub Bait Co., Garrett, Ind.

MERCURY OUTBOARDS' 1956 line is out. Fishermen should pay particular attention to the Mark 6 which is aimed at them. It weighs 45 lbs. and has two alternate firing cylinders; speed, slowest to 20 miles per hour. Price $225.00 f.o.b., Fond du Lac. Nine other models from the 20-hp. Mark 25 at $395.00, to the Mark 311 at $640.00. This list is designed for stock outboard racing enthusiasts, weighs 100 lbs., speed over 25 mph. The Mercury outboard sales director at Kickhafer Corporation (Mercury Outboards) Fond du Lac, Wis., for further details and illustrated folder.

EVERY YEAR along about September the various State Conservation agencies hold sales of confiscated weapons of game law violators. In most States these are appraised and sold to the public open to everyone except members of the conservation department in the State in which the sale is held. Drop a note to your own conservation department at your Stale capital for up-to-date information on what it does with these weapons.

THE BROWNING ARMS Company, the organization that did shooters a good service by bringing out its lightweight double automatic a few months ago, now has another first in the arms field: Shotguns in color. The company's new automatics will appear with the sides of the receiver in Dragon Black with gold engraving, Autumn Brown with silver engraving, Forest Green with silver engraving, and Velvet Gray with silver engraving. Barrels, as usual, will be blued.

A BLACK AND WHITE watercolor painting of a pair of American Mergansers flying low over fogbound water has been chosen as design for the 1956-57 Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp. Artist and new winner is Edward J. Bierly, 2723 S. Buchanan Street, Arlington, Va. Incidentally, if you are ar- minned you may be glad to learn that this contest is open to the public every year. Details are yours by writing to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

ROBERT W. TOEPFER, 3307 No. 58th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wis., suggests that ice fishermen paint their tip-up rigs black to get the best contrast from snow and ice.

You SHOULD be interested in knowing that the 48 States will receive $166 million in federal aid during the current year for fish and wildlife restoration work. On the basis of one dollar from the State for every three of Federal funds, $22,050,533 will be available to State conservation departments. You, as a hunter and fisherman, have made this gigantic sum possible by buying sport-fishing equipment. New excise tax charged on these items is kicked back to the States to further your sports activities. A pleasant circle.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoors Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

BUSINESS-MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES

HUNTER-HUNTER: START MONEY MAKING PLASTIC LAMINATING BUSINESS at home in spare time. Rated as a million dollar business back $2.94. No cannassing or selling but mail orders bring in $20 a day. Write for full particulars FREE. Full name on post card to WARKER, Dept. 42, 1521 Jarvis, Chicago 26, Illinois. MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to start home business in spare time with little table top rubber stamp machine. Easy to earn up to $75 in 10 days without previous skill. Write by mail. Send postcard to ROBERTS, 1512 Rooms, Room 42, Chicago 19, Illinois. Earn up to $1000 monthly with spare or full time route of automatic dispensing vending machines using National Model Coffee, Bakers Chocolate, Tendler tea, in your community. Write to HATFORD, Dept. 1956, 213 Warren, Denver, Colorado.


WHOLESALE Catalog: 50% OFF! Discounts! Appliances, Musical Instruments, Typewriters, Photographic, Watches, Jewelry, Recorders, Housewives, etc. Consolidated Distributors, 71-N Lafayette, Pueblo, Colorado.

 Эти то аннотация. Из-за переполнения экрана, текст не был полностью подан. Если вы хотите, чтобы текст был представлен полностью, пожалуйста, укажите, и я буду с радостью предоставить вам полный текст.
Saus Bone and Hair
Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard.
At rationing she was careless.
When she got there the dog was bare,
For he was a Mexican hairless.
—Carlton Buck

Our Way of Doing It
A visitor to a section of the country
where lakes abound was standing in front
of a small lake nestled in among some high
mountains when a guide spoke to him.
"There's a glorious echo around here," said the guide, "but you have to shout very
loud. Now, you just yell, 'Two bottles of
beer!'"
The tourist shouted, and then listened
intently.
"I don't hear any echo," he said, at last.
"Oh, well," replied the guide, "Here
comes the bartender with the two bottles
of beer, anyway!"
—Dan Bennett

Parting Shots
the back and complained, "I don't like to
bring this up, Sir, but the laces are now
fifteen cents."
—Jack Herbert

Sight Unseen
Milady shops both far and near,
Spends time and spends a pretty penny
For nylons so extremely sheer
That it appears she hasn't any.
—Bertha Braley

Fair Play
If children make deductions for you, you
must make allowances for them.
—Raymond Duncan

That's Different
"Mr. Marston," said the voice over the
phone, "this is Harry's Garage, and I
thought that I'd better tell you that your
wife just drove in here to have the car re-
paired and . . ."
"All right," interrupted the husband with
a sigh, "go ahead and fix the car. I'll pay
for it."
"That isn't exactly what I'm calling
about," said the voice, "Who's going to
to pay for the garage?"
—Harold Helfer

Caterer
Almost any man is willing to cater to
the whims of a sylphish woman.
—Imogene Fey

Strategist
He claims, however troublesome,
He takes tomorrows as they come.
Oh, what a fine, courageous view —
As if there were much else to do!
—S. H. Dewhurst

Cool-headed View
A friend called upon a guest at a hotel,
knocked, and asked him to open the door.
"Can't."
"Why not?"
"Door's locked."
"Well, unlock it."
"Can't — have no key."
"Great Scot, man, what will you do if
there's a fire?"
"Can't go."
—Joseph Charles Salak

He's the One
Checkmate; spouse who pays the bills.
—John Raymond

Tabled Manners
For speaking up at the table
We reprimanded our lad.
It wasn't the mouthful he said,
But rather the mouthful he had.
—Richard Armour

"Don't ask questions. Come right home, demand your dinner —
and throw them all out."

Pass the Dessert
To those who preach "Diet!"
Whenever I dine,
I say, "You go your weigh,
And I will gomine."
—F. G. Kernan

The Tie That Binds
The only thing henpecked husbands who
are treated like dogs have to look forward
to is a new lease on life.
—Mont Hurst

An Economist
A man, who was down on his luck,
polated in front of a building
with a tray of shoe laces, which he
peddled to the passing crowd. One executive
made it a habit of giving the unfortunate a dime daily, but he never accepted
the laces. This went on for weeks, until
one day the peddler, upon receiving
the dime, tapped his departing benefactor on

"They're jelly beans; I wear them till they
get sticky, then I eat them."
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