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**THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE**

Contents for March 1960

A MESSAGE THAT SHORTENED THE WAR by Thomas Cato Tillar as told to Albert Rosenfeld ........................................ 12
HOW A CASUAL CONVERSATION CHANGED OUR PACIFIC STRATEGY.

WHAT ARE OUR CHANCES IN THE OLYMPICS? by Robert Uh 14
THE REDS ARE OUT TO WIN, AND RULES DON'T HAMPER THEM.

THE ARMY RED CHINA FEARS MOST by Geraldine Fitch ............. 16
DON'T LET ANYONE TELL YOU THAT CHIANG'S ARMY IS BECOMING USELESS.

AN ANSWER TO THE TEACHER SHORTAGE by Max Gunther .......... 18
SOME INNOVATIONS THAT CAN REVOLUTIONIZE OUR SCHOOLS.

WRECKING AN INDUSTRY by George H. Waltz, Jr. ................. 20
WHY OUR VITAL SMALL ARM PLANTS ARE IN TROUBLE.

FOREST FIRES ARE HELL by George Ballis ......................... 22
DRAMA AND DANGER MARK THE WORK OF THE MEN WHO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND MEDICINE by Robert B. Pitkin ..... 24
THE FOUNDERS DIDN'T EXPECT TO GET INTO THIS.

TAXES FOR VETERANS by Allan J. Parker ......................... 26
THE GOOD YOU DO AS A LEGIONNAIRE CAN NET YOU A RETURN.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ................................. 29

Features

SOUND OFF ............ 4 ROD AND GUN CLUB .......... 44 PRO & CON .......... 11
EDITOR'S CORNER .... 6 AMERICAN LEGION NEWSLETTER .... 27
PERSONAL AFFAIRS .... 7 SHOPPER .......... 54 ABOUT BOOKS ......... 43
PARTING SHOTS ........ 60

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Art Editor: Al Marshall

Advertising Manager: William M. DeVito

Midwestern Adv. Mgr.: Charles H. Smith

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* * * * *
Sir: In your “Sound Off!” column of the January 1960 issue Allen A. Stuart, Phoenix, Arizona, declares that “the loyalty oath is fiercely opposed and denounced on American university campuses by both educators and students.” I suggest that Mr. Stuart visit Arizona State University at Tempe, which is just a few miles from Phoenix, and inquire of the student loan office if any students have refused to sign either the loyalty oath or the disclaimer affidavit. I have never been on that campus and don’t know anyone there, but I am pretty sure what Mr. Stuart will find out. I have talked with dozens of other college presidents, and they report just what I have observed at Oregon State College. Here not a single student has objected to either of the declarations, and we have put some $60,000 of National Defense Education Act money into student loans. Nor have I found any faculty member who opposes the loyalty oath. A great many of the staff, however, oppose the disclaimer affidavit, which says in effect that the affiant is not a member of the Communist Party. They aren’t opposed to the loyalty oath, but they are opposed to the disclaimer affidavit. And as for the students, they just don’t seem to give a damn. They sign and get the money. That is the important fact. Some people might worry about this, but I don’t.

A. L. Strant, President
Oregon State College
Corvallis, Oreg.

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SAY without being charged with boast-

ing that I am as familiar with the rec-

ords of the proceedings made in both

the trial and appellate courts as any

living man. From the date of the ar-

rest of the defendants, and for a period

of 50 years thereafter, and even since

then, there has been a steady barrage

of literature of all kinds propagated

by the communists and their sympa-

thizers here in America condemning

courts and all those who have to do

with the prosecution of the defend-

ants, charging that the accused were
denied a fair and impartial trial, and

among other things claiming the

existence of a conspiracy by the “lun-

ter Barons” against “labor,” and that

The American Legion was a tool in

their hands to carry out the con-

spiracy. In carrying on this propa-

ganda, those responsible followed the

communist and nazi line, as is their

wont. They engaged in character

assassination, offered prejudice for proof,

rumors for facts, and lies for truth,

practices long the hallmark of com-

munist and naziographers.

On Armistice Day 1919 The American

Legion saw forces set in motion that

were to chain history to its course, and

it realized that only by understanding

those forces and their purposes could

free men and nations live and fulfill

their destiny. With this understanding

and realization, The American Legion

over the years in its relentless fight

against communism and all it stands

for has never flagged nor faltered.

Sometimes it seems that it stood alone.

So, keep up the fight—long live The

American Legion!

C. D. Cunningham

Attorney at Law

Centralia, Wash.

BETTER TV

Sir: The answer to the subjects you
dwell upon in “Editor’s Corner” for

December could be found if manufac-

turers who advertise on TV would

sponsor only programs with patriotic,

intellectual, moral, and spiritual values.

Such programs would make for a

better America, stem juvenile de-

quency, and awaken crackpots to

the error of their ways.

Ralph J. Salvati

Middleton, N. Y.

WONDERMENT

Sir: I wonder why our great pro-

American, anticommunist American

Legion Magazine cannot be found in

any public library. It seems to me that

all Posts and Auxiliary Units should

be urged to see that the magazine be

made available to our libraries. Our

country is flooded with communist

literature. Why not make this bulwark

against communism available to every-

body?

Mrs. L. B. Paine

Fortybi, Mont.

Actually, because of the excellent

work of Legionnaires and Auxiliaires

The American Legion Magazine can
ON THE WAY OUT

Sirs: I'd like to ask a question and supply the answer. "Is the American Nation doomed?" Dr. David E. Price, Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S., stated in an article: "Mankind may be on the way out because of such menace as man-made radiation, man-made contamination of the air and the increasing use of chemical poisons in agriculture and industry." Congressman King of Utah has proposed a bill that would honestly evaluate the chemicals used in foods and beverages. If it is strengthened and laws enacted in time, it may help some of us.

Name Withheld
Anchorage, Alaska

ANY SOLUTION?

Sirs: A cartoon in a recent issue of your magazine portrayed a family at breakfast. The mother and two daughters had their hair in curlers and were in housecoats, and the father was fully dressed. I agree that some women are lax about their appearance at breakfast time, but not all of them. However, I have a different problem. My husband wears his cap in the house all the time (except while sleeping). I have tried to induce him to get rid of the cap, especially when he is eating. Often I ask: "With whom am I dining today?" or: "I wonder whom is sitting across the table from me this time!" The cap is down on his head so that only his chin is visible below the peak while he is eating. It is a little old cap like one might wear to play baseball. The purpose of this letter is to suggest that you make a cartoon of a man at the table with his cap on—and a dressed lady with no curlers on. I have a neighbor who says her husband can’t play baseball because he is too old.

Name Withheld
Iowa

WANTS THIRD PARTY

Sirs: As a veteran of World War II, I think it is about time for The American Legion to change its policies and give the veteran a better foundation to stand on. What I am particularly driving at is that if The American Legion is interested in larger numbers of new members, it should change its national bylaws and immediately set up a third party in politics, called the Veterans Party. If it does not do so, I think The American Legion in the next 10 years will skip to the all-time low.

Joseph Stengo
Philadelphia

One of the most publicized movies of the year is Stanley Kramer's *On the Beach*. Kramer is the fellow who has made it known that he has no objections to hiring communists. From the pitch of his film, he has no objection to plugging a line dear to the hearts of communists either.

*On the Beach* is a study in defeatism. It shows a world laid waste by hydrogen bombs, and it deals with a small group in Australia who are the last remnants of the human race. The message it proclaims is that we must seek peace at any price. We don't know if the Kremlin issues Oscars or Nikis, but if so an especially big one has been fairly earned by Kramer.

In the field of literature something noteworthy has happened, an event that may be termed a minor miracle. A novel, *Advice and Consent*, has attained the top of the best-seller list despite the fact that it portrays a lot of phonies "liberals" for the false and hypocrites they are. Reviewing such a heretical book must have been painful indeed to some book reviewers, but in any case the public responded, and for weeks now *Advice and Consent* has been enjoying a brisk sale.

The author, Allen Drury, used to work for *The New York Times*. He left the employ of that paper after the book attained its phenomenal success.

The book concerns the attempts of a President of the United States (a Chief Executive of some unspecified time) to pressure the Senate into confirming a left-wing political opportunist as Secretary of State. This fellow, Bob Leffingwell, had served time at the University of Chicago as a professor, and it was brought out at Senate hearings that during that period Leffingwell had been active in a communist cell. The hearings also brought out the fact that Leffingwell would stop at nothing to prevent war with Soviet Russia. As he put it, he would even crawl to the Kremlin with concessions if he had to.

In hopes that you will read the entire book, we'd like to present herewith a sample. It presents an aspect of our relations with the Soviet Union that moviemaker Stanley Kramer did not see fit to include in his cinéma dissertation on war and peace:

Senator Richardson leaned forward again.

"You're so afraid of war that you'd give up anything to avoid it, wouldn't you?"

We'd like to hear

A little more than a year ago we published an article, "Trouble Ahead in Latin America," which described Fidel Castro as the kind of troublemaker he has since proved to be. But in so labeling him, we were in the minority. Our most influential newspapers and radio-TV celebrities insisted on building up Fidel as a great humanitarian and liberator. We could understand their dislike of Batista—a dislike we shared—because they persisted in prompting a man with Castro's background and associates was hard to understand. Anyway, because of the hogs wash being dispensed in Castro's behalf, some of our readers took us to task for our "backward" attitude about the man with the beard. In view of all that has happened in the meantime, if any of those readers would care to drop us another note we'd like to hear from them.
You constantly hear inflation talk on all sides, but what does it really mean in terms of living costs?

Figure about 1.5 percent more in your budget this year. That slight upturn, though, isn't going to be distributed evenly over the various items you buy. Note these differences:

- **Foods** aren't going to rise at all — in fact, there may be some declines because of enormous farm output.
- **Housing, medical care, and transportation**, on the other hand, are expected to take a sharp 3-percent jump. Be sure to be extra-liberal in budgeting for medical care. Lately that's been one of the busiest climbers in the cost-of-living index.
- **Apparel** will be up some, though you have a wide choice of goods in this category and can watch for bargains.

Now look at the other side of the coin — your income.

**Wage rates this year should rise about 4 percent.** In many industries bigger pay envelopes will be automatic because provisions for higher wages were negotiated long ago. In fact, more than 21/2 million employees are going to get 6c to 7c extra per hour without any argument whatsoever.

In other industries, however, the sailing may not be so smooth. New union contracts will be necessary in the following key areas sometime this year: Railroads, aircraft, communications, apparel, shipbuilding, airlines, glass, and electrical products.

How quietly all this winds up remains to be seen. More money isn't at stake in many cases. A **big issue will be automation** — the use of sophisticated machines which often supplant even skilled labor.

**Slightly fewer houses will be built this year** than last for one major reason — everything costs more, including money. So the kind of homes you'll see under construction in the coming months will be somewhat flossier, more expensive than usual. Builders (and buyers) of cheaper residences won't be able to raise enough cash to get into the market as easily as before.

Among the components that will have **higher price tags are lumber, steel, fixtures, and, of course, land itself.**

All told, this will be a year to look before you leap.

As for remodeling an existing home: Figure it will cost a little more in 1960 than in 1959, but in many areas the quality of available material will be better.

**Health insurance for older folks is working its way up the congressional ladder.** The idea is to devise something like the Social Security program to help people with their ailments when their earning power has declined or ceased. Washington observers feel that legislation is only a matter of time.

In the interim, note these developments:

1. Several insurance companies have begun to sell health insurance to people who have crossed the 65 mark. The premiums aren't cheap, but an opening move has been made.
2. **Some of the nonprofit medical groups are thinking about taking in new subscribers past 65** (heretofore you could continue your insurance if you had obtained membership at an earlier age, but you couldn't join from scratch).
3. **More and more companies are permitting their employees to carry group life insurance past retirement age.** Usually the amount of the policy is reduced, but the reduction is gradual and doesn't total more than 50 percent.
4. The new wage agreement the steelworkers got in January calls for lump-sum severance payments of $1,500 to $1,800 on retirement. The idea obviously is to provide quick cash for emergencies among which health problems rate high.

It's all part of an accelerating trend to keep our senior citizens from becoming a burden to themselves and others.

By Edgar A. Grumwald
Read About the Hospitalization Policy
50 Million Families Have Been Waiting For!

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09-0030
**Should The U.S.A. Recognize Red China?**

**(PRO)**

Nobody says we should be “soft” on China. I say we ought to adopt policies best calculated to maintain our strength and our freedoms. Recognition, according to official State Department declarations, does not mean that we either approve or disapprove a government. Certainly no American would suggest that we approve the Red Chinese Government. Dealing with it is something else.

“Containment by isolation” has failed. The facts are plain. The Red Chinese are firmly in control of China. The Chinese Nationalists have lost the war. We should disengage ourselves from our warm embrace with this discredited, defeated military establishment. Our identification with the Nationalists only helps the Red Chinese as they tell their people and other Asians about “imperialistic America.”

Of course we are going to continue to guarantee the territorial integrity of Taiwan. Our Seventh Fleet and airpower in the vicinity can take care of this assignment without help from the Nationalists. Great progress in agrarian reform and rice-raising has been made in Taiwan under joint U.S.—Nationalist programs. Taiwan could better be the symbol of ascent from hopeless poverty than of a defeated military force.

Recognition is only one aspect of the increased communication I believe is in our best interests. Exchange of newsmen, officials, and tourists, admission to the United Nations, and trade in nonstrategic materials (on the same basis as we do now with the Soviet Union) are also desirable.

The most dangerous nation in the world today is China. Its leaders and people are lean, hungry, and very ambitious, just as was true in the Soviet Union in the early days under Stalin. Red China’s activities to date show that it could be guilty of a rash act that might trigger World War III. I call to your attention recent incidents in Korea, the Formosan Straits, Laos, Tibet, and India. Communication would diminish, not destroy, the chances of such behavior. We could make our determination to resist unmistakable. We could adjust differences where appropriate, as in the case of misunderstandings. We could, to some extent, blunt the enemy stereotype being constructed by Red China’s propaganda machine.

Given this world today and its terrible weapons, we have to communicate with friends— and enemies— if we are going to survive. The challenge to our leaders is to use their brains to negotiate successfully. Of course we maintain our strength. Of course we don’t condone evil.

---

Charles O. Porter (D)
Member of Congress from 4th District of Oregon

**(CON)**

I am opposed to the recognition of Red China by our Government on the strongest of possible grounds, namely, that to do so would hurt, rather than help, the best interests of the United States.

In fact, as the State Department has pointed out in a memorandum to Congress, recognition of Communist China would produce no tangible benefits to the United States or to the free world as a whole, but on the other hand, would substantially aid the attempts of the Chinese Reds to extend their domination throughout Asia.

Do we aid the cause of world peace by extending diplomatic recognition to a country that has been threatening world peace in the Formosan Straits and on the Indian border?

Are we to add to the prestige and influence of a nation that spends a good deal of its time and effort in undermining our prestige and influence?

Since 1948, again and again, more than a dozen times, the Houses of Congress have adopted resolutions opposing the seating of Red China in the United Nations or its specialized agencies. The House of Representatives did so once more last August.

Why has Congress so acted?

Because, in the words of a fellow member, the record of the communist regime in China is “one of monstrous rascality, aggression, lies, broken promises, and inhumanity.”

This same barbaric record is by itself enough of an argument to weigh against recognition of Red China.

But if more argument is needed, there is the cruel invasion and oppression of peaceful Tibet.

There are the incessant threats against India, Laos, the Republic of Korea, and other countries of Asia.

There is the continuing attack on the islands of Nationalist China.

Furthermore, I am definitely against any form of recognition of a government that even now is holding American soldiers, and civilians as well, as prisoners, under shocking conditions.

World opinion has branded Communist China as an “aggressor nation,” as one not worthy of sitting on equal, civilized terms with the other members of the United Nations. Congress, on a bipartisan basis, has resoundingly joined in this opinion.

Surely, under these conditions, it would be a mockery for the United States to recognize Red China.

---

Walter S. Baring (D)
Member of Congress At Large from Nevada

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MARCH 1960 • 11
A Message that Shortened the War

How a half-heard conversation changed the war in the Pacific.

By THOMAS CATO TILLAR
As told to ALBERT ROSEN Feld

The conversation with the man in the pink sport shirt could not have lasted more than five minutes, In retrospect, I am ashamed to admit how casually I listened. In fact, I was downright unattentive. My rescue plane was just coming into sight, and I was too busy making sure the pilot saw me. I had no desire to delay my departure from that tiny island off southwestern Leyte.

How could I, a mere kid of 20, a lowly ensign not privy to the secrets of admirals and such, have been expected to guess that those few minutes would change the entire course of the war in the Pacific? Yet the events that followed, in the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt, "hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory."

In those late summer days of 1944 we pilots of Task Force 38, the fast carrier force of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, were busy softening up Japanese-held airfields in the Philippines in support of operations against the Palaus and Morotai. We did not, of course, know about the specific invasion plans. We were simply doing a job that we assumed had something to do with ultimately winning the war. On that particular morning — September 12 — we were bombing an airfield on the island of Cebu, I had taken off before dawn from the deck of the Hornet in my Grumman F6F, one of a fighter squadron going along to escort the bombers to their target.

Late that morning I found myself in a running dogfight with three Japanese Zeros. I shot one down, but got hit myself in the process. Aside from a scratch on the back of my neck from a flying sliver of windshield, I was not hurt. But I had to make an emergency water landing.

I was scared, naturally. My engine had got quite hot. The cockpit was full of oil, and the plane was covered with it. My F6F was in prime condition to burn fast. As it turned out, the plane disappeared under water within 20 seconds — and by then I was well away from it.

Once afloat on my inflated life raft, I could take stock of my situation. I was soaked with oil. The scratch on my neck burned from sea water and friction, and my shoulder hurt badly where I had banged it against the wing in my haste to get clear of the plane. But the weather was clear and the sea was calm. My buddies had probably seen where I went down and would surely be back to look for me. So I had plenty to be grateful for. I was about 10 miles off the southwestern coast of Leyte. Just south of me was a little, hilly, volcanic island with scrub trees growing above a gray rock shelf that dropped steeply to the sea.

The island looked deserted. But before long some natives in outrigger canoes came out to get me. Shortly afterwards I was being greeted by 200 people.

Illustrated by Dom Lupo
This time the pilot saw the signal. He landed on the water and taxied to within 75 yards of the beach.

Our plane had to land in the rough wake of the Wichita.

Admiral Nimitz transmitted the recommendations to Quebec.

and had been a Japanese prisoner on Luzon. He told me that he had escaped a year and a half ago and had stayed on and around Apid ever since.

The chief and his wife kept offering me things to eat. Not wanting to offend them, I ate what they gave me— including 12 raw eggs before the afternoon was over. They did not sit very well on an already queasy stomach.

Around the middle of the afternoon a flight of planes came over, and we all ran down to the beach. The planes were from the fast carrier forces, headed west for another strike at Cebu. I tried to signal them with my mirror, but they apparently did not see me. In a little while I could hear their bombs dropping.

It seemed a very long time before they returned. I was on the beach waiting when they did, I signaled again with my mirror, feeling sure that now someone would be on the lookout for me. But apparently no one was. Flying at about 8,000 feet, the planes disappeared. It was getting late now, and I was becoming aware of my exhaustion. I was sick and dirty. The scratch on my neck hurt and my shoulder ached. For the first time, I began to feel frightened.

The chief and Sosa seemed as dissap-

(Continued on page 48)
What Are Our Chances in the OLYMPICS?

The Russians intend to win the Olympics for propaganda purposes, and we are helping them.

By ROBERT UHL

"The superiority of Stalinist Socialist athletes over capitalist athletes must be continually demonstrated. Physical culture and sports are not a matter of amusement but a matter of state importance."

These are official communist pronouncements that in this Olympic year signal the extension of the cold war to the playing field. The Russians are out to dominate the world — and to beat the United States — in Olympic sports. They will then turn their athletic victories into potent propaganda for communism.

Interest in sport is universal, and people in both hemispheres are ready to believe that international competition reflects the vitality of the nations of the world. The decline of England as a first-class power is readily charted in its accompanying athletic collapse. So is the rise of the U. S. R. There can be no question that Russia is a strong competitor, that she will resort to tricky scorekeeping if necessary to come out on top, or that she would hail a victory over the U. S. at Rome as a proof of American decadence and the

The Soviet mass-produces athletes. Here is a turnout of musclemen celebrating the 250th anniversary of Leningrad.

superiority of the communist system.

Oddly enough, we could win the 1960 games by a wide margin, simply by modernizing our amateur code, which now prevents many of our most talented performers from participating. We do not have to abolish amateurism, nor ape the reds, all of whose amateurs are pros by our definitions. We have only to adapt the rules to the realities of American life, in which even a star athlete must somehow manage to earn his own living between seasons of training and competition.

Russian men have never beaten an American

— Some charges made against Avery Brundage are exaggerated.

Let's take a look at the Russian system — not that we think the U. S. should imitate Russia in sports or anything else — but so that we will know what we are up against in the coming Olympics. The whole force and financial backing of the Soviet Government are behind the sports program. They've gone at it with the large-scale efficiency of a nation preparing for war.

Millions of young men and women are assembled in this athletic offensive. Training camps resembling military posts have been set up. Athletes hold rank, as soldiers do, and are promoted as their skill increases. Winners get highly paid jobs and all the time off their sports activity requires, at no financial sacrifice to their families. Athletes' salaries have been raised after they have won an important international contest.

Of course this isn't amateurism as it is practiced in America. But it is effective. No nation has ever risen so fast as a sports power as has the U. S. R. Russian soccer teams are the scourge of Europe. They dominate the International Shooting Matches. They have challenged Western nations at their own traditional national sports — and won. They have beaten the British at rowing, the Canadians at ice hockey, the Scandinavians at skiing and speed skating, the U. S. at basketball.
The word "amateurism" is meaningless in the U. S. S. R., where everyone works for the state. The Russians aren't really lying to us when they claim to be amateurs. They just don't understand what we are talking about. Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee (I. O. C.), has said that "amateurism is like a religion." We know what the communists think of religion. To them international sports are a sector of the cold war. You don't ask frontline troops if they are living up to amateur ideals. Russian athletes have been convinced that their duty is to prove the might and invincibility of communism and of the dominance of "the new Soviet man" over his degraded capitalist competitor. Only the Russians and the nazis have used athletics for a purpose other than recreation and the ideal of achieving excellence.

Even our American professionals are athletes by choice. They remain athletes only as long as a sports career is more attractive than any other. In contrast, the Soviet regime, by a combination of command and incentive, can exploit its athletic potential to the full. The career of a successful athlete brings privileges and prestige enjoyed by few.

They must work hard for it, as is apparent in Avery Brundage's description of their sports system: "By American standards, it is harsh and severe. It is both Spartan and puritanical. Most of the spirit of fun seems to have been bled from it, and it thrives on regimentation and fierce national pride."

In sporting circles behind the Iron Curtain the voluntary retirement of Roger Bannister and John Landy just before the last Olympics have seemed incredible. In Russia a Bannister or a Landy, the two best milers of their time, would certainly have been persuaded that his greatest value to the state lay not in practicing medicine or teaching school, but in training for the Olympic games.

Brundage himself has written: "There is little that can be said or done on the question of state subsidization of the Russian program. Under Olympic rules, national committees must be independent and autonomous. In communist countries, where everything is subservient to the state, no organization can be independent and autonomous." He adds that the Russian system is "as close to amateurism as the Russians can get."

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The Russians take target shooting seriously. Mikhail Margolin, blind gun designer, works on a pistol for use in the Olympics.

Hoping to top Margolin's wizardry, our gunmakers have produced new designs. At the High Standard plant in Hamden, Connecticut, new models are tested.
The Army Red China Fears Most

The communists would have you believe that the Nationalist Chinese Army is fading away. The fact is that this tough fighting force is gaining in strength.

By GERALDINE FITCH

One does not use good iron to make nails, nor good men to make soldiers.” This was a proverb of Old China.

Today this cannot be applied to the armed forces of the Republic of China on Taiwan (Formosa). The chief of the Army Section of the U. S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) there, Brigadier General Lester S. Bork, says that these forces are appreciably better than they were even 18 months ago.

Chiang’s armed forces today number 600,000 despite the fact that a few years ago 80,000 combat ineffectives were retired by a program unique in the long history of China.

Let us consider this new thing under the sun before attempting to evaluate the present efficiency of Chiang’s army.

Four or five years ago military observers and foreign correspondents inspecting the armed forces of Free China were reporting: “Chiang’s army is getting too old to fight!” Some said: “The same Nationalist soldiers—nine years older!” Others added: “Too many old and ill!”

These charges were not altogether true, but there was enough truth in the clichés to make them serve as propaganda against Free China. Washington was worried.

In the face of a communist buildup along the mainland coast opposite Quemoy and Matsu, no question loomed larger in Sino-American military cooperation than this of the overage and debilitated army which had moved with the government from the mainland to Taiwan in 1949.

To bring Free China’s armed forces to a much higher peak of efficiency, and to take care of the ill, overage, and otherwise ineffective men as a first step in that process, the United States transferred $48 million to the Republic of China for a veterans program. This money had been allocated to Indochina, but was still unused when Vietnam fell to the communists.

The program set up under this grant
was called the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen, or VACRS for short. When Americans think of veterans programs, they often think of pensions and the GI Bill of Rights. So a myth arose in the U.S.A to the effect that the old soldiers of China were being pensioned off at a liberal rate with money supplied by the American taxpayer. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no pension in VACRS. Officers, and officers only, receive a lump sum—once only—on separation from the armed forces.

The VACRS program provided for the medical needs of the ill. It made possible such things as new TB sanitariums and new additions on old ones: a dormitory to house 100 leprous soldiers at the government's Lo Shan Leprosarium; and a 616-bed veterans hospital, comparable to modern hospitals in the U.S.A.

Besides fitting retired servicemen into the economy of Taiwan wherever jobs were available, VACRS gave vocational training to those who knew no craft, and in-service training to others. Today these men are reclaiming marginal or tidal lands, opening up mineral wealth or cutting timber in mountain areas, building roads, etc.

This is a quick survey of the value and efficiency of the VACRS program, which has had only one appropriation of U.S. foreign aid. It provides facilities that are being used over and over again for the approximately 5,000 men released annually from the armed forces of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Another question often raised in (Continued on page 37)
By MAX GUNther

All over the nation, year by year, school enrollments are climbing. Communities big and small are scrambling to get hold of teachers, and many men in education and government are seriously worried that the demand may outrun the supply. For many fast-growing towns, the future looks bleak and even frightening. Where will they get the competent men and women to teach all the extra little heads that are counted for 1965 and 1970? Parents are worried too, and maybe you’re among them. Will your youngster have to depend for his education on teachers so overworked that they can’t possibly give the close, careful, individual attention every boy and girl needs?

It would be a desperately important problem in any era, but it’s especially ominous right now. We are locked in a life-and-death struggle with Soviet Russia, and the outcome of that struggle will depend to a big extent on how well each nation educates its future scientists, industrialists, statesmen. Unlike ours,

Experiments with such teaching aids have reached a high peak during the past few years. In 1958 the National Defense Education Act authorized Federal spending of $18 million over the next four years on studies of television, radio, motion pictures, and other media as classroom tools. The Ford Foundation, the National Education Association, the American Textbook Publishers Institute, the National Science Foundation, and other organizations have poured time and money into the search for ways to help teachers use their classroom hours more effectively.

Teachers colleges are working hard to prepare their students for the new classroom techniques that are being developed. Says Dr. Eugene Wilkins, president of Newark (New Jersey) State College: “We have definitely changed our curriculum in the light of newer teaching aids. We have also established a special department in the library for teaching aids. This includes all media of communication and the instruction of teachers in their use—both college teachers for use in college classes, and students for use when they become teachers.”

The teaching aids being used and studied fall into two broad categories: those designed to take the administrative and clerical burden off teachers’ shoulders, and those that help with the actual job of teaching.

The first category promises some dramatic savings in teacher time. “The average teacher is burdened with purely clerical work,” says Dr. James Kearns, a former educator who now studies school needs for International Business Machines, “We’re continually looking for ways to do this kind of job by machine, freeing the teacher for his or her real job—teaching.”

IBM and other computer manufacturers are offering small-scale electronic computer systems to schools for these clerical jobs. Using such a machine system, a single clerk can handle the paper-shuffling drudgery of a schoolful of teachers: Scheduling students at the beginning of the term, writing out students’ individual schedules, making up class lists, keeping attendance records and grade records, calculating end-of-term grades, filling out report cards. In the Nyack, New York, school system, a machine system now handles all the start-of-term paperwork that used to take 70 teachers a full, weary week. The machine does it in a day.

Another largely mechanical job is that of grading students’ test papers. This, too, can be done by machine with the true-false or multiple-choice kind of test. With IBM’s test-scoring machine, students indicate their answers by marking marks with a heavy black pencil on a special answer sheet. The machine grades each sheet automatically by sensing whether the marks are in the right places. If the teacher had to grade each paper, it would mean hours of work: but the machine does it all.

Dr. Kearns says that business-machine makers have “barely scratched
as few as 750 students have found such machines worth paying for. In many areas schools have banded together to share the costs of either clerical or test-scoring machines. Florida State University, for instance, scores tests on its machine for local high schools, charging a small fee. The Plainfield, New Jersey, school system shares its test scorer with nearby communities. In Georgetown, South Carolina, a machine is maintained by the County Public Education Department instead of by individual schools.

Other schools are using people instead of machines for the same purpose. Housewives, retired folk, and others are asked to work part time as teachers assistants, handling such nonteaching jobs as grading papers, supervising lunchrooms and study periods, shepherding children to buses, The Palo Alto, California, school system is experimenting with the use of college-educated housewives as readers for students' English themes—a job no machine can do.

Not only does this shifting of burden create more teaching time, but it also boosts teachers' morale—and this, too, could work to solve our growing teacher shortage. Late in 1959 the National Education Association issued a report citing poor "working conditions" as a big reason why many good teachers have been quitting the profession—and why many high-caliber men and women shun the profession altogether. According to a survey of 7,000 NEA members, teachers are unhappy not only about low pay, but also about their long workday and heavy clerical duties.

Thus, if your town is trying to attract and hold good teachers, high salary needn't be your only magnet. By getting
WRECKING AN INDUSTRY

Vast stocks of obsolete military rifles, such as these Enfields in a British warehouse, are destined for sale in the American market.

GEORGE H. WALTZ, JR.

No one doubts that the first victories in another large-scale war — if it comes — will be won by missiles, short-range, intermediate range, and intercontinental. Some will be launched from land bases, some from high-speed airplanes, and some from nuclear submarines. Billions of dollars are being spent by the U. S. Government to develop and stockpile this deadly kind of nuclear armament.

However, although a single missile may be capable of destroying an entire city, few top military experts feel that missiles alone will win a war. In a statement made before the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 30, 1959, General Lemnitzer, the Army Chief of Staff, said: “In my opinion, the introduction of the new [nuclear] weapons in no way diminishes the role of the ground soldier.” Most military men recognize the fact that it will be the foot soldier — the old-fashioned “doughfoot” rigged out in new-fashioned gear including new lightweight, rapid-fire rifles — who will have to move in to hold the ground leveled by a missile attack. And if such a war ever does come, the military and the American people will expect those soldiers’ rifles and automatic weapons to be the most modern, the latest in combat arms. They will expect such old-line arms manufacturers as Remington, Winchester, Savage, Marlin, High Standard, and others to be fully geared for a quick switch from the manufacture of sporting arms to military weapons. In past wars there has been a sufficient time lag to allow for research and development, retooling, and production. In a nuclear war there will be no time lag.

Unfortunately (and you can put emphasis on that word), the American people and many Government officials seem to be doing their best — either intentionally or unintentionally: it makes little difference — to throttle the American manufacturers of conventional ordnance, the very manufacturers who have come to our rescue when our national security was threatened. A fine old American industry, one that pioneered in the use of interchangeable parts, is slowly being forced out of business by three forms of harassment, official and otherwise.

As a result, the industry has already lost about one-third of its skilled arms production employees because of layoffs and shutdowns due to dwindling sales. The industry’s profits after taxes in 1958 were 99 percent lower than they were in 1956!

Why are sales dwindling?

There are a number of reasons — none the fault of the industry. The most important factor is the unlimited importation of outmoded, surplus foreign military rifles and handguns. Since 1956 the importation of “junked” military rifles from England, Italy, South America, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Israel has climbed steadily each year. Imports of surplus weapons increased 20 times between 1955 and 1958. During the same period, domestic gun sales fell off 30 percent! It is a simple case of foreign governments unloading their no-longer-adequate military arms on the American market without import limitations and without even an equitable import duty.

On November 10, 1959, the President of Costa Rica, Mario Enchandi Jimenez, announced that that country was sending all of its surplus arms to the United States in exchange for tractors — with old Uncle Sam playing the role of the man
America's small arms industry, vital to defense, is seriously threatened by a Government policy that permits surplus military firearms from every country in the world to be dumped here, and by unceasing propaganda from do-gooders who want to deprive Americans of their constitutional right to own firearms.

who is beating weapons into plowshares for a foreign country. According to a news story that appeared in The New York Times on November 12, 1959, President Jimenez emphasized that the arms were to be delivered to the dockside in the United States, "Whatever happens to them after that will be the United States' business," said President Jimenez.

Because of the low cost and low import duty—the average duty on a foreign surplus military rifle is $1.19—these outmoded, antiquated military guns can be sold here for as little as $10.88 in sports shops, department stores, and by mail-order houses, most of them Johnnycome-latelys to the gun business. In the first eight months of 1959, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, 123,676 foreign surplus military rifles were imported into this country. In 1958 a total of 172,000 old rifles were imported. When the final total is in for 1959, it will probably top 200,000!

In many cases these rifles cost the importers as little as 82¢ each. Add the average import duty of $1.19 and a few dollars for shipping charges, and you come up with a cost price that yields a handsome profit even at the low sales price of $10.88. Some foreign surplus military imports go for as much as $49.50.

With such a margin of markup, the importers have plenty of change to spare for advertisements in newspapers and magazines. The rifles that they advertise, although no longer considered suitable for foreign soldiers, are being foisted on the American public at prices that yield a tremendous profit for the importer. In addition, these prices are far below the cost of American-made, precision-built sporting rifles. Yet if you went deer hunting last year, you know that the woods were full of British Enfields, Swedish carbines, Italian carbines, Norwegian Krags, Belgian Mausers, and other foreign military what-nots.

Sure, they'll shoot, and that is about all a certain type of hunter cares about. However, they are military rifles. Many of them are crude. All have been used under hard service for a good many years, which means that their stocks and barrels are not things of beauty or fine workmanship. Many may be unsafe. None, although some importers try to doll up their foreign military merchandise with so-called sporting stocks (at extra cost to the buyer), are really hunting rifles. But, thanks to low import duties and no import limitations, the price tags are low. Thousands of Carcano carbines, 7.35-mm. Italian-made army weapons, have been sold in the

(Continued on page 40)
By GEORGE BALLIS

By late summer mountain slopes are cracking dry. They have gone without any soaking rain for months. Humidity is low; winds, hot. Any spark can send roaring flames over the hills in an instant.

Once the smoke is spotted, firefighters move quickly. Supplies and equipment are rushed to the scene. The operations are directed from a fire camp by a "general staff" that employs maps, photographs, and aerial reconnaissance. Radio keeps the "generals" in constant contact with all fronts.

Despite such innovations as bombing the flames with borate or bentonite, the firefighting "foot soldier" must trudge in behind the bulldozers and with hand tools snuff out the fires.

After a few sleepless, grimy days—or weeks—it's over. The landscape smolders in stark destruction, no longer a place of beauty nor an economic asset. Valuable timber is lost. The earth is ravaged, bare, and exposed to the full eroding force of the first winter rains. THE END
Firefighters wet down their truck to save it from the flames.

Orders radioed from camp... are relayed to the men.

Fighting fire with fire. A backfire is set to meet wildfire at crest of hill. Meeting, they will burn each other out.

Thirst takes quenching too.

The strain shows.

After the flames die down, the men must see that all sparks are out.
By ROBERT B. PITKIN

During its first 40 years, the field of medicine and health became one in which The American Legion, quite unexpectedly yet unavoidably, exerted a wide, profound and constructive influence in the United States.

Unexpectedly, because the Legion's founders in 1919 had no clear notion of becoming involved in medical matters. Unavoidably, because three of the Legion's chosen missions did, in fact, lead it into the health field.

These missions were (1) community service, (2) child welfare, and (3) concern for the disabled veterans.

Community service involved the Legion locally in the support of (and sometimes the creation and ownership of) local hospitals, clinics, bloodbanks, and ambulance corps.

So vast have these activities of the Legion been in thousands of communities that they defy any attempt at listing them.

One of the most progressive hospitals in Michigan has been run by the state Legion since 1921.

Florida Legionnaires long ago insisted that their state should have special hospitals for crippled children. They built the first one themselves at St. Petersburg in 1927, and proved their point so well that the State created a special commission that built more of them.

Minnesota Legionnaires raised a half a million dollars among themselves that established a chair of heart research at the University of Minnesota. They also set up a state Legion fund to pay for medical care of needy veterans—an outgrowth of the inability of the post at Rochester, Minn., to give adequate relief, all by itself, to sick and deserving veterans who visited the Mayo Clinic and ran out of funds while still in need of care.

A veritable Mississippi of red blood has flowed from the arms of millions of Legion blood donors in 40 years. Let's typify them with Simon Schneider, a New York postal worker now retired to California, who by 1956 had given 80 pints of blood wearing his Legion cap.

Organized Legion bloodbanks abound from coast to coast. The statewide Legion-sponsored bloodbanks in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are among the best to be found in the United States.

Legion-operated ambulance corps are numerous.

Equipment and supplies, donated by Legion posts to local hospitals in the United States, would fill freight trains. They range from books and TV sets for the use of patients, to completely equipped operating rooms and entire wings for the use of doctors.

Federal hospitals are no exception. An entire outdoor amphitheater for the use ofmental patients at the Lyons (N.J.) VA hospital was built in recent years at a cost of over $120,000 from the pockets of the New Jersey Legion family.

Thousands of posts give cash to their local hospitals each year. Hundreds of recent cash gifts to hospitals by posts exceed $500, and run as high as $15,000.

Legionnaires have helped assure America’s supply of trained nurses by providing many thousands of scholarships for student nurses. Nursing scholarships are a special project of the American Legion in the 40k8, and any local voit美女 its silt is sponsoring the training of at least one nurse at any time. So are hundreds of Legion posts, The Legionnaires of the 70-old posts in Bergen County, New Jersey, annually tax themselves to support county Legion nursing scholarships.

Louisiana boasts four remarkable Legion hospital projects. Posts in Jennings and Crowley each own and operate their county (parish) community hospitals. In each instance the post salvaged an old, failing hospital and replaced it with an ultra modern institution and sound management. State Legion leadership (and a Legion gift of $55,000) led to the creation of the only hospital in Louisiana's Cameron parish, following the disastrous hurricane and tidal wave in June of 1957. State and national Legion influence brought about the internal reforms of the once-loathsome U.S. Public Health Service Leprosarium at Carville, La.5

In the 1930's a group of doctors who were also Legionnaires started a hospital in Newark, N. J. When the non-medical management of the hospital bogged down, lay Legionnaires of Post 10, Newark, came to the rescue and assumed the management, with the result that American Legion Memorial Hospital in Newark became one of the finest general hospitals in a tri-county area.

Fortunately for so short an account as this, the vast medical enterprises which the Legion's interest in child welfare have led to will be told in a later story that deals with child welfare exclusively. Here, a mere skeleton listing of some of the highlights must do.

1. To attack the scourge of rheumatic heart disease, biggest killer and crippler of children, the national American Legion and its Auxiliary gave The American Heart Association its first $50,000 in 1946. The gift paid off in the field of rheumatic fever, and became part of the base on which the American Heart Association built itself into one of our great and worthy multi-million dollar health foundations.

2. A similar Legion gift in 1950 - $25,000 — helped several different medical groups to unite to form the National Association for Mental Health.

3. The American Legion, from coast to coast, has been one of the great allies of the March of Dimes in its successful

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battle on polio and its continuing war on other childhood cripplers.

4. Organized efforts by Legion child welfare leaders have produced notable official actions on the state and national level in the field of narcotics control.

5. The Legion's Child Welfare Foundation has given public and financial support to expert groups dealing with such things as: venereal disease, speech defects, mental retardation, glandular defects in children.

But by far the greatest medical involvement of The American Legion has been the result of its dedication to America's disabled war veterans.

Four aspects are noteworthy. They are: (1) The original creation of the U. S. veterans' hospitals, in the early 1920's. (2) The medical reform of the VA hospitals in 1946. (3) Medical aspects of federal laws and regulations on veterans rights and (4) medical questions with respect to the establishment of veterans claims.

The last two have involved the Legion in day-by-day representation of veterans' medical problems, individually and legislatively, for four decades.

In 1927, the national Legion employed Dr. H. D. Shapiro as its fulltime Senior Medical Consultant, and after World War Two it added to its staff Dr. Irving Brick as Dr. Shapiro's assistant. Largely as a result of their work, hundreds of provisions of federal laws and regulations with respect to veterans' disabilities are on the books, while thousands of veterans and their dependents have been awarded benefits that depended on expert medical representation of their claims by the Legion.

But of all the medical stories of The American Legion's first 40 years, its share in the creation and later reform of the VA hospitals demands top attention.

After World War One, the United States had no hospitals to care for tens of thousands of disabled veterans with combat injuries or disabling diseases incurred in service.

The nation had no plan to care for them, no agency to do the job right if there were a plan, and no leadership to show an anxious country the way out of its shame.

The Legion assumed the leadership. It drafted the plan, spelled out the hospital needs, designed the agency and sold the whole package to the Congress, the President and the people.

Thus was created both the Veterans Administration itself (then called the Veterans Bureau) and its hospital system.

Here is part of the account of the efforts of the Legion's second National Commander, Frederick Galbraith — as described by historian Marquis James in 1923:

"Mr. Galbraith struck at hospital conditions first. They were appalling. In November, 1920 there were about 15,000 veterans of more than 100,000 disabled in hospitals and the number was increasing by 2,500 a month. Not a new hospital had been constructed since the Armistice (two years earlier). Half of the 15,000 were not in Government-controlled institutions, but were bound out to State, municipal and private places operated for profit. Neglected and destitute veterans, bedridden from wounds and disease contracted in service, were being driven to seek refuge in insane asylums, almshouses and even jails, so derelict and incompetent were the Government agencies for relief.

"Mr. Galbraith placed these facts before the public in the most dramatic manner possible. The crowds which thronged to hear him wherever he went were but a small part of those who were informed of the conditions which Galbraith revealed. The newspapers carried columns on it. Mr. Galbraith had sample speeches written and distributed for local Legion leaders to use in arousing the local populace."

In the midst of his national campaign for federal action in 1920, Galbraith turned aside to get rapid emergency action for 450 tuberculous veterans in Tucson, Arizona. They were part of a great throng of WWI TB victims who—having survived the war—faced death at home for want of care. Like many others, those in Tucson had gone west hoping the climate would save their lives, and like many others the group in Tucson ended up "penniless, homeless and sick"—some sleeping on the ground in December, others crowded into whatever hastily-found quarters local charities could improvise.

Galbraith mustered Legion speakers and leaders in Arizona, and others from as far away as Alabama, to go to Tucson to organize a concerted local effort. Mass
When you fill your 1959 Federal income tax return, remember you’re a Legionnaire.

Remember that American citizenship involves responsibilities as well as rights, and that one of these responsibilities is to assess yourself your fair share of what Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once called “the price of civilization.” Your tax return is an opportunity and challenge to exercise practical citizenship.

In the last analysis, the American way of tax collection which spurs secret agents or private collectors paid on a commission basis — used in some other countries — depends upon the individual honesty of its citizens. While the law provides fines and prison sentences to deter the willful tax evader, only a fraction of all returns filed can, in fact, be thoroughly checked. The ultimate enforcement of the Internal Revenue Code depends upon the recognition by American taxpayers of fundamental precepts: thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness.

But as the distinguished Judge Learned Hand has stated, “taxes are enforced exactions not voluntary contributions. No one has a duty to pay more than the law demands. To ask more in the name of morals is mere cant.” Perhaps you, like many taxpayers, have been simply claiming a standard 10-percent deduction on your return. Maybe you should keep on doing this, but you should check it both ways to see if it would save you taxes to itemize deductions. And if you itemize deductions, also remember you’re a Legionnaire.

For the purpose of encouraging gifts to the Legion and similar veterans organizations, the law makes such contributions tax deductible. The promotion of 100-percent Americanism and similar patriotic purposes of the Legion helps to build the fabric of a sound democracy and more than justifies any resultant loss of revenue. If you are a reasonably active member of a Post, you may be entitled to a number of tax deductions.

First, of course, direct cash contributions are deductible — up to 20 percent of your income. This includes dues paid by you to your Post or your wife to her Auxiliary Unit. As long as there is no distinct personal benefit obtained in return for these dues, which you would not have without paying them — such as the use of a clubhouse while not necessarily engaged in Legion activities — they are a form of contribution.

Suppose you buy patrons’ tickets to a Legion ball. To be a patron, you pay an additional $10, but receive no personal benefit other than having your name listed on the program. The $10 is nothing but an indirect contribution and is tax deductible. In the same way, contributions to a Post memorial scholarship fund in memory of a relative or comrade are also regarded as contributions. Of course, for the relatively prosperous giver, there is a wide range of possible memorial gifts of stocks, real estate, or other property. Spectacular tax savings can sometimes be effected through the gift of stocks that have gone up in value over the years. Such a gift should be planned with your tax accountant or attorney.

Contributions in cash or in property to The American Legion Endowment Fund, to support the Legion’s Child Welfare and Rehabilitation work, are also tax deductible. This is one of the most effective memorials you can establish, by a gift in any amount to carry on vital welfare work for our less fortunate buddies and their families.

Other deductible gifts to your Post may be in a form other than cash; for example, donations of food to a Thanksgiving basket for needy children. The outgrown children’s clothing that you donated to the Auxiliary bazaar is a contribution to the extent of its fair market value at the time you gave it. Presumably, this would be at least the amount for which it was sold at the bazaar, assuming that the bazaar’s prices were not set to wring the last dollar out of the clothing’s resale value.

You can also deduct the cost of flags or wreaths used to decorate the graves of former comrades of your Post.

You may even deduct the cost of the flour, eggs, and sugar that went into the cake your wife baked for the Auxiliary cake sale. However, there will be no allowance made for her time and effort.

Although this is a sore point with some taxpayers, it is administratively impossible for Congress to allow any tax deduction for the value of time and effort devoted to Legion work or other charitable work. On the other hand, though, the law doesn’t attempt to tax the warm glow of satisfaction you get from training a drum and bugle corps or speaking to high school students on “What 100-percent Americanism Means to Me.”

But actual out-of-pocket expenses of performing Legion services are another item, and these are deductible. These may be quite large, as in the case of unreimbursed expenses of attending the National Convention as a delegate. Keep a record of such travel expenses, which include transportation, hotels, meals, tips, and telephone calls.

But travel expenses need not be large to be deductible. Expenses of driving (including gasoline, oil, tolls, parking) to participate in Legion drills, to umpire a baseball game in a Legion-sponsored league, or to rehearsals of the Auxiliary follies are equally as deductible as those of a trip to the National Convention. And they may total a surprisingly large figure over the course of a year. Similarly, you may deduct the cost of driving your own station wagon decked out for the Fourth of July parade. Don’t forget that even the cost of toll telephone calls and postage in connection with your Legion activities is deductible.

What should you do to make the most of these deductions so that you will not unknowingly overpay your taxes? As tax advisers have counseled their clients for years, first and foremost, keep records. Don’t trust your memory on April 14. Wherever possible, pay all contributions of this nature by check; and make a note on the check of what it is for. As to other items, get a receipt or sales slip where possible; or at any rate make a note of the items. Keep all this information in one safe place, perhaps a large manila envelope labeled “Tax Information.” When you make out your return, the information may not be in neat ledgers; but at least it will all be there.

But even in the absence of such records, you are morally and legally entitled to make a reasonable estimate of these contributions, provided that you are sure that you actually did make the claimed expenditures or contributions. Any doubts, of course, may properly be resolved against the taxpayer who has not kept adequate records. But the good American citizen will not shrug his shoulders and say: “I’ll pad this estimate because the Government will cut me down if I’m checked.”

The Legionnaire is not seeking to find tax loopholes to scramble through. But at the same time he claims all legitimate deductions.
THE PREMINGER CASE:

Independent movie producer Otto Preminger has announced with apparent pride that he is hiring Dalton Trumbo to write the script of Exodus, a forthcoming film that United Artists will distribute...Trumbo, one of the Hollywood Ten of 1947, served time for contempt of Congress when he refused to answer simple statements back then...Trumbo was identified as a member of the Communist Party in sworn testimony, by David A. Lang on March 24, 1953...By Max Benoff, same date...By Leopold Atlas, March 12, 1953...By movie producer Robert Rossen on May 7, 1953...By 3 former communists in 1952...By 3 former communists in 1951...

In six pages of small type, House hearings of 1947 document 39 lengthy citations linking Trumbo with organized communist party activity and communist front activity...Under oath at that time, Congressional investigator and former FBI man Louis J. Russell, introduced into evidence two annual communist party membership cards for Trumbo under the code name Dalt. T....Cards were numbered 47187 and 37300...Trumbo has never recanted...The major studios have pledged to the public they won't hire his like, but he is such a shrewd writer that independent producers, who've made no such promise, believe they can make many a buck with Trumbo-written scripts...Can they?

KENTUCKY VETS BONUS HURDLES

COURT OBSTACLE: LEGISLATURE PROCEEDS WITH BILL FOR VETS OF LAST FOUR NATIONAL WARS:

A lawsuit that tied up action on a Kentucky state veterans bonus for vets of the Spanish-American War, WWI, WWII and Korea, lost out in the state Court of Appeals in mid-January...and on Jan. 20, Gov. Bert Combs introduced House Bill 85, to provide for payment of the bonus...

Voters approved the authorizing bill by a 38,039 majority last November...But the Associated Industries of Kentucky went to court to stop the bonus...The organization of industrialists listed numerous complaints...Here are some of its claims:

1. The bonus question on Election Day was not properly described on the ballots.
2. The vets who would get the bonus had rendered no public service, therefore couldn't receive tax-funds under the state constitution!
3. Members of the General Assembly who voted on the original bill that went to the polls included veterans, who had a "personal interest", and therefore could not have voted on the bill under the state constitution.

In December, Circuit Judge William Ardery in Bourbon County upheld the third complaint above...He ruled that the veterans in the General Assembly did have a personal interest in the bonus and under Section 57 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky should not have voted on it.

It was Judge Ardery's ruling that was upset in January by the appeals court.

If and when the bill to provide the money clears the legislature, the Kentucky bonus would include these features—unless amended in the process:

1. A payment of $9 a month for service (in wartime) in the U.S. and $15 a month for service outside the continental limits, with top limits of $300 and $500 respectively.
2. Provision in certain cases for payment to beneficiaries of deceased veterans.
3. Minimum of 90 days service.
4. Any beneficiary must have resided in Kentucky (1) on entering service, (2) on last Nov. 3, and (3) must reside there when receiving payment.
5. Qualifying service includes:
   a. April 28, 1898 to July 4, 1902, or (for Moro Province) April 21, 1898 to July 15, 1903.
   b. April 6, 1917 to Nov. 11, 1918, or (if some service was between those dates) to July 1, 1921.
6. Retreads may receive bonus for only
one period of service.

Kentucky vets should note that the residence rule is based on present residence, and residence last Election Day, as well as on residence at time of induction for war service. In January, The American Legion Department of Kentucky protested the triple residence requirement. About half the States have paid veterans bonuses, and none of them have applied a triple residence requirement. All but Louisiana used the single standard of residence when entering service.

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN OF PARATROOPERS:

Young men and women whose fathers died or were totally disabled while serving with an airborne unit of the United States Army may be eligible to receive college scholarships of up to $400 a year from the Airborne Association. Past and present members of airborne units and their friends have contributed to an Airborne Memorial Scholarship Fund for this purpose. Deadline for applying for scholarships for the college year beginning next September is April 15. The airborne vets association will make the awards in June. For full details inquire by postcard for info on Memorial Scholarships to: The Airborne Association, P.O. Box 5, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

VETS WHO GET PENSIONS ADVISED ON VA FORM THEY'LL GET ABOUT NEW LAW:

The American Legion National Rehabilitation staff issues the following advice to vets who get VA pensions for non-service-connected disability:

"With your pension check this February you get (1) a copy of VA pamphlet 21-2 and (2) an IBM card questionnaire. The pamphlet explains how the new pension law, to take effect in July, might affect you... and how to fill out the IBM card... By following the pamphlet you can tell if your pension will be higher under the new law or the old (present) one... Fill out the card in detail in order to decide yourself if you should sign and return it to the VA.

"If the new rate is lower than the present one, do not sign or return the card. ... You need take no action now... You can change your mind later, if you see fit, and meanwhile your present rate will continue so long as you meet the requirement of the 'old' law.

"If the new rate is higher, sign the card and mail it.

"The VA has assured The American Legion that if you have made a mistake in the amount you think you will get under the new law, or if it finds that your net worth is so high that payment cannot be made to you under the new law, you will be advised and may continue under your present pension. In view of this, do not worry about the size of your estate. If your income is low enough to mean that the new rate would be higher than what you get now, report the facts about your net worth and let the VA make the decision.

"If the VA feels you have made the correct choice, your choice will be accepted... In such case you will not thereafter be permitted to go back to the old rate.

"So be sure, before you sign the card, that you have looked at your expected income as far into the future as you can. Once you are under the new law, a future increase in income could reduce the pension you'd get later on.

"If you now meet the income limits only because you have waived some other income to which you are entitled, such as Civil Service retirement, you probably should not sign the card at this time. Also, if you get Railroad Retirement, you probably should not sign and return the card.

"A veteran who is married but not living with or materially contributing to the support of his wife, will be treated as a single veteran for purposes of the new law... Unless he also has a minor child.

"If, after following instructions, you are in doubt about signing the card, hold off and discuss it with your Post Service Officer... He can get help from your American Legion Department Service Officer if necessary.

"You will notice that in figuring your rates under the new law, you must count any income of your wife that is over $1200 a year as if it were your own.

"If your wife's income is not available to you, the VA is authorized to ignore her income in figuring your rate... But this is a decision the VA makes, not you... In any such case, it will be better for you to hold off making a report now... You can take the problem up individually with the VA at your convenience and meanwhile continue under the present law."
Economic Commission Reminds WW2 Vets on GI Loan Deadline

Veterans of World War Two who have not used their GI loan privileges but hope to do so are reminded by The American Legion's National Economic Commission that the chance to apply may come to an end by this July 25.

Under the present law, July 25, 1960 is the last date for applying.

Several proposed bills in Congress would, if passed, extend the deadline. But WW2 vets who are eligible for GI loans and are in a position to secure a loan could gamble and lose, if they postpone action in the expectation of an extension of the deadline. The extension of the deadline could fail to pass.

The Legion's National Economic Commission staff has prepared the following summary of the present situation for readers of The American Legion Magazine.

"The American Legion, through its sponsorship of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 can take a great deal of credit for the financing of more than 5½ million GI homes in the United States since July 1945, totaling more than $8 billion dollars, which is unquestionably the largest single housing accomplishment for any one particular group in the world.

"Because of the government's guarantee, veterans have been able to obtain these loans on favorable terms, with low interest rates; low down payments, and in many instances no down payment; and extended maturities. Obviously many veterans would not have been able to purchase homes without the benefit of their GI loan entitlement.

"Under existing law two veterans' benefits will expire this year. The V.A. guaranteed and insured loan program for World War II veterans and the V.A. direct Loan Program for all veterans have expiration dates of July 25, 1960. Just what this means to veterans who are interested in utilizing their GI loan entitlement is a subject on which we believe everyone should be informed.

"First, GI Home Loans are made by private investors and guaranteed, or insured, by the Veterans Administration. Loans under this program may be guaranteed for Korean veterans until February 1, 1965, but the program ends on July 25, 1960 for World War II veterans. This means such applications or loan reports in connection with GI loans to World War II veterans must be received by the Veterans Administration Field Offices before July 26, 1960. An additional year is allowed for the processing, closing, disbursing and guaranteeing of the loans involved. However, the loan applications must be received by the Veterans Administration before the expiration date.

"Second, direct loans are those made by the Veterans Administration (no bank or savings and loan association is involved) to World War II and Korean veterans in rural areas, small cities and towns, where GI loans through private lenders are always scarce. The direct loan amount cannot exceed $13,500. This program ends July 25, 1960 and in this case applications must have been submitted for such loans, and the Veterans Administration must have issued its commitments to make the loans, before that date. Additional time will be allowed for actually making the committed loans.

"The time limits under these programs have been extended on several occasions as termination dates were reached. The American Legion has supported such legislation. Presently The American Legion, through its Housing Committee, an affiliated Committee operating under the Economic Commission, is mandating through 1959 National Convention action to endorse an extension of the GI Loan Program for World War II veterans to July 25, 1962.

"There is presently some action in Congress to extend the life of the programs involved. Several bills have been introduced to extend the guaranteed, or insured, loan program. Congressman Olin Teague (Texas) Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, has introduced a bill, H.R. 9601, to extend the loan guaranty program for

MARYLAND AMERICANISM IN ACTION

MARK OF BIGOTRY on the walk of the Jewish War Veterans Memorial Home, Baltimore, Md., is being removed by this group of veterans organization's state officials. Quick in taking action (l. to r.) were: Daniel H. Burkhardt, American Legion Dep't Adjutant; David E. Kaiser, Chmn Maryland Veterans Commission; William Prützker, Jewish War Veterans Dep't Commander and John A. Matthews, Legion Dep't Commander.
World War II veterans to February 1, 1965. Several other Congressmen have introduced similar bills. This would give World War II veterans and Korean veterans the identical expiration date for the loan guaranty program. Congressman Ayres (Ohio) introduced a bill, H.R. 7903, during the First Session of the 86th Congress, which would extend both the loan guaranty program for World War II veterans and the direct lending program for all veterans for a two year period. H.R. 7903 was reported out favorably by the Veterans Affairs Committee and now awaits action to bring it before the House.

"Mr. Teague's bill, H.R. 9601, would also provide for a new direct lending program of up to 5 billion dollars, annually, for five years for direct government loans, not to exceed $17,500, in all areas where GI loans are not available. Both World War II and Korean veterans would be eligible. This bill is being considered before the House Veterans Affairs Committee with hearings to be held probably by the middle of February."

NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Which Way Do We Go?

Little doubt exists in the minds of the members who make up The American Legion's Nat'l Security Commission and Committees as to what the future holds for the probable defense of the United States in the event of an all out war with Russia.

These gentlemen took a long, hard look at the nation's defense posture during a three day meeting of this group of Legionnaires held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28-30.

After intensive briefings by top military, government and industry leaders, the commission approved several recommendations for consideration by the Nat'l Executive Committee at its meetings in Indianapolis this coming May.


Speaking in a highly charged atmosphere, General Power disagreed with President Eisenhower's aerospace policies, declaring that Russia could wipe out America's retaliatory weapons "on the ground" two years from now.

"Russia will have enough missiles within about two years to be able to launch a massive attack on the United States," the general said. He then added, "When that time comes, we will have no active defense whatever against their ballistic missiles. We will have an inter- warning capability within this time period."

But here the general pointed out that "we will not have in full operation warning systems which, under all circum-

stances, will guarantee us warning to get the alert force airborne before it can be destroyed on the ground."

In his budget message to Congress, President Eisenhower had stated that it might not ever be necessary to have an airborne alert. General Power, however, declared that it definitely would.

The General implied that manned aircraft are the main deterrent power of the United States at this time, though the current SAC bombers are becoming obsolete. "It is for this reason that SAC is urging the expeditions development of the highly advanced B-70 which eventually will have to take the place of the most modern bomber in SAC's inventory now, the B-52."

The administration has recently announced plans to cut back the B-70 program to two prototypes, in the face of criticism from some congressional and military quarters.

Senator Jackson, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee elaborated a bit more on General Power's position by calling for one billion dollars a year to put SAC on a 24-hour airborne alert right now.

"The Defense Department often acts like an imprudent farmer who plants but will not weed or fertilize," said the Senator. "The starved and stunted crop is too little and too late."

The second and third days of the meetings were concerned with panel dis-

ELECTION YEAR:

Get Out The Vote

The right to vote is the bulwark of our cherished freedom.

This is a premise that The American Legion has preached since its founding days back in 1919.

For many years active campaigns have been sponsored by Legion posts throughout the nation in an effort to get qualified voters to go to the polls.

Prior to the last presidential election in 1956 for example, Legion nat'l headquarters sent out a detailed memorandum to all post commanders, adjutants and publicity chairmen. This memo urged the concentration of effort by the Legion membership to arouse qualified voters to exercise their voting rights.

Special emphasis was given to the display of the American Flag at or near all polling places. Millions of "I pledge To Vote" buttons were distributed by posts before the election. And as a followup, "I Have Voted" tags were given out by Legionnaires when the voters come out of the booth.

The campaign was stressed on every level of Legion operation. Posts and units geared their drives to their own community needs which included transportation for voters, baby sitters, stand-ins at work and other aids.

Forty and Eight box cars were pressed into service on election day touring the streets with loud speakers appealing to citizens to turn out and vote.

Nearly every one of the over 4,000 Legion sponsored boy scout troops were also active in the campaign in many ways, from personal services to hanging Liberty Bell reminders on house door knobs.

A record breaking number of 62,118,936 voters turned out for the 1956 national election. However, this represented only 60% of those who were
qualified to vote. The all out effort by The American Legion that year was credited with bringing out many of these voters to the polls.

This election year, the 17,000 posts of The American Legion have been asked by Nat'l Cmdr Martin B. McKewally to cooperate fully with the 10,000 affiliate drug stores of the Rexall Drug Company across the nation in a nationwide "Get Out The Vote" campaign under the banner "Let's All Register! Let's All Vote!"

The Rexall drug stores will be centers of registration and election information for individual reference. Bulletin boards containing election information and requirements relating to that particular community will be displayed in each store.

The Nat'l Commander's cooperation program with Rexall Drugs represents an energetic community endeavor on the part of The American Legion to perform a service of vital importance to the nation.

He offers ten suggestions for the guidance of all American Legion post commanders as a means of supplementing the Rexall campaign.

These suggestions primarily embrace the promotional devices of personal contact, coordination and follow-through.

Here are the major contact areas suggested:

Local Rexall Drug dealer, mayor or city manager, local political leaders of both parties, newspaper editors, radio and TV stations, local schools and the PTA, community religious leaders, boy scouts, local National Guard or Reserve units.

"It is most important," said Cmdr McKewally, "that each American Legion post commander set a personal example for all by registering himself to vote and then to persuade his friends and neighbors to do the same."

The 1960 "Get Out The Vote" campaign plans were announced by the Legion at a press conference held in Washington, D.C. in late February.

NEW PUBLICATION:
To Spread The Word

Good leadership of an American Legion post takes a certain amount of savvy and know how. In addition, it involves much time and responsibility.

In order to give an inside assist to the post commander, nat'l headquarters in Indianapolis has started the presses rolling on a new monthly publication.

Called "The American Legion Advance," the publication had its debut the first part of February.

The first issue was a 12-page 8½ x 11 inch slick paper production. It carried promotional material on The American Legion's 41st birthday, an understandable explanation of the new July 1, 1960 pension law, tips on publishing a post newspaper and a quick look at the major Legion news stories of the month.

Each succeeding issue will contain at least 8 pages of similar material — all of which can be helpful to the post commander in promoting the programs of The American Legion in his community.

Information contained in the new publication will be advance information — 45 to 60 days — to allow the post commander time to make plans at his own level.

The American Legion Advance could be the paraphrase to an old saying — "we can't bring the post commander to Indianapolis but we can bring Indianapolis to the post commander."

LEGION INSURANCE: The Extra Bit That Helps

It's one of those things we hate to talk about, but death — life taxes — is unpredictable.

When such an event does occur to an individual, it's always easier on the family — financially, that is — if he has made some plans to provide for them in some small way.

One of the most valuable benefits of membership in The American Legion is the opportunity to buy added life insurance protection for your family.

The American Legion Life Insurance Plan provides coverage at low cost in varied amounts and is available to all paid up members through age 69 who can meet the liberal underwriting requirements.

The real value of the Legion insurance can only be told in letters like the following one recently received at nat'l headquarters:

"Park Falls, Wis.

Jan. 26, 1960

We are thanking you for the prompt attention you have given us by sending that check of the American Legion Insurance. It helped so much to get all the burial expenses paid up. We all say the American Legion is so wonderful in time of need.

I have three more boys that belong to the American Legion. We had 6 of our boys in World War Two. Thanking you again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marg. Schneider"

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE: For Tomorrow's Child

The general welfare of all children, but particularly the children of veterans, has always been of primary concern to The American Legion.

So much so, in fact, that the Legion's Child Welfare goal is expressed in the simple slogan — "A Square Deal For

THE NATIONAL COMMANDER SAID:

Quotes from messages, articles and addresses of Nat'l Commander Martin B. McKewally.

"Will men remain loyal to the values and the virtues which alone guarantee life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, or will they be betrayed into a series of modifications and alterations of their basic thinking which will involve them in a full scale acceptance of a new philosophy of life based upon materialism alone? . . ." Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1960.

"Unless we believe that man was created by God and in His image and likeness, then we cannot fight Communism, for that is the basic idea on which the conflict with Marxism exists. If we shall triumph in this struggle for men's minds, we must redevelop among us a doctrine of belief . . ." Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1960.

"History is strewed with the wreckage of great nations whose citizens lost their regard for their country. And history also discloses that the most easily lost of man's possessions is his freedom . . ." Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1960.

"Only minds calcified by prejudice, vanity and error can operate as if the freedom of the United States was in peril. We live in a highly confused world . . ." Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1960.

"The crisis in which our country finds itself is essentially moral. It is a crisis of our own making. It is the blighted harvest of three decades of drift and detachment from our historically moral moorings . . ." Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 1960.

"One would think that loyalty to the sovereign state is the exaction of an onerous, burdensome thing to the average American. One would think that subversion was not the Communist business. One would think that freedom in this desolate age, was not dying all over the world. One would have to conclude that the great states that have been overthrown, since 1945, were not helped to disaster by certain disloyal citizens within their boundaries . . ." Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 1959.
Every Child." And it's an inspiring challenge.

Through its Child Welfare program, the Legion for 31 years has endeavored to assure care and protection for the children of veterans and improve the conditions for all children. Children of veterans comprise nearly 60% of the total child population of our country.

This fact makes it imperative that The American Legion seek to improve conditions for all children in order to achieve its first objective - the care of the children of veterans.

Every ten years during this century there has been a White House Conference concerned with the nation's children and youth. The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth will be the golden anniversary conference. It will convene in Washington, D.C., March 27-Apr. 2.

Many Legionnaires and Auxiliary members from all over the U.S. who are active in the child welfare program will be among the 7,000 participants attending the White House Conference.

This type of Conference is not new to The American Legion. The Legion also participated in the preliminary planning and activities of the 1930, 1940 and 1950 conferences.

Two hundred and ten workgroups, which will meet for 3 days during the Conference, will deal with the major issues and problems relating to the Conference theme - "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

Opening general sessions of the Conference will be held at the University of Maryland.

All persons attending the Conference have received a personal invitation from President Eisenhower, honorary chairman.

MASSACHUSETTS' ALL LEGION FAMILY

THE 28-MEMBER ESTELLE FAMILY of West Springfield, Mass., are all members of Legion Post 297 or its affiliates--Auxiliary, Jr. Auxiliary or Sons of The American Legion. The family group celebrated the senior Estelle's 40th wedding anniversary on Jan. 2.

MOVIE INDUSTRY:
Red Infiltration Again?

Whether or not the communists regain their former foothold in the U.S. motion picture industry is entirely up to the attitude of the American public. That's what Nat'l Cmdr Martin B. McKeudly reminded America on Feb. 3.

Said the Commander: "The American Legion is receiving queries from its members and other American citizens asking what action the Legion will take with respect to the renewed employment in the U.S. film industry of individuals whose backgrounds with respect to communism are unacceptable to the major studios under their voluntary Waldorf Declaration of 1948.

"This reaction of American citizens is mainly attributable to the announcement of independent producer Otto Preminger that he is hiring Dalton Trumbo to prepare the movie script of 'Exodus,' for distribution by United Artists; to the use of Nedrick Young in connection with the script of 'Inherit the Wind,' by independent producer Stanley Kramer, also for distribution by United Artists; and to the use of Trumbo again by independent producer Kirk Douglas in connection with the film 'Spartacus' for distribution by Universal International..."

"The American Legion will marshal all necessary resources to alert its membership, the general public, loyal Americans in and out of the film industry, and motion picture exhibitors," he said.

"The American Legion is confident that an informed public will make the right decision for America at the box offices of motion picture theaters on America's main streets. The American Legion proposes to see that the public has the facts on which to base such a decision."

POSTS IN ACTION

Free Shots -- Post 271, Chicago, Ill., is sponsoring a series of free polio vaccination clinics. The first clinic was conducted on Jan. 15.

Modernaires -- Post 170, Oklahoma City, Okla., has really joined the missile age. The first guided missile at Tinker Air Force Base has become a permanent decoration on the front lawn of the post home. It's the CAM-63 Rascal.

Medical Aid -- Post 528, Cascade, Ia., has donated several lots on which a $85,000 medical center will be erected with funds supplied by the Sears, Roebuck & Co. Foundation. All members of the board in charge of the project -- except one -- are Legionnaires.

Polio Assist -- Post 3, Fargo, N.D., collected $125.25 in late January for the "March of Dimes" polio fund. Forty post members participated in the drive.

Photo Bugs -- Post 109, Arlington, Va., donated $2,000 worth of photographic supplies for the use of veterans at Keoughan Veterans Hospital.

Welcome Mat -- Post 63, Wakefield, Mass., provided its post home as a temporary living quarters to the S-member family of a WWII veteran made suddenly homeless by a disastrous fire.

God & Country -- Post 350, Alexandria, Va., has sponsored the weekly bulletin of a local church for the past 3 years.

Rescue Team -- Post 253, Royal Oak, Mich., is now serving as the only Legion light duty rescue team in that state. After 200 hours of grueling training, the team recently became full-fledged rescue specialists and are available for day and night duty on any call.

Good Scouts -- Post 174, Baltimore, Md., annually sponsors the distribution of 4,000 Boy Scout calendars to all of the city's public, private and parochial schools. In addition, 12,000 calendars were given this year to scout and cub troops. The present cost of the project amounts to $6,500 per year. Over 150,000 calendars have been distributed in the past ten years. The main caption on the calendar reads "Building Character Builds Better Citizens."
Restoration — Post 62, Chillicothe, Ohio, has begun the restoration of one of the oldest cemeteries in southern Ohio — the Mt. Union Cemetery. The first burial was made there in 1803. Cemetery contains the graves of two Revolutionary War soldiers, one of the War of 1812 and 16 of the Civil War.

Hospital Gift — Post 42, Towanda, Pa., donated $600 plus the flag and flagpole to the city’s new Memorial Hospital. The post color guard officiated at the flag raising during the dedication ceremonies.

Facilities — Post 93, Trenton, N. J., for $1 a year provides use of an office in the post home to the Mercer County Council Division of the Aging — a new state division in New Jersey.

Rah! Rah! — Post 746, Dayton, Ohio, as a community project, applied the annual coat of paint to the bleachers at the high school stadium.

Recognition — Post 16, Stockton, Calif., sponsored a “Public Servants Recognition Night” recently to honor city, county, state and federal officials. Each official was presented with an American Legion Public Service Award.

Stars & Stripes — Post 3, Gloucester, Mass., has promoted the display of the flag by merchants in the city on patriotic holidays. Seventy flags were recently presented to the city for this purpose.

Teenage Hero — Post 459, Grand Rapids, Mich., awarded The American Legion Heroism Medal to 16-year-old Michael McCarthy of Grand Rapids for saving the life of a ten-year-old boy at the post’s annual picnic outing.

Bedecked City — Post 84, Cambridge, Ohio, is responsible for the outstanding display of flags on every major holiday in that city. The post spent $1,000 for flags and street light brackets to deck the main street. Members of the fire dept. erect and take down the 140 flags and then maintains custody of them between holidays.

Peace Plaque — Post 799, Buffalo, N.Y., presented a “Plaque of Peace” to President Eisenhower after his recent world peace trip.

School Award — Post 213, New York City, has awarded a school medal annually since 1930 to the city’s most deserving grade-school student. An original sum of $175 was set up to pay for the medal. THIS WEEK MAGAZINE, Sunday supplement with a 13,000,000 circulation, recently publicized the award.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

Jack Cejnar, asst. director of The American Legion Nat’l Public Relations Division, retired on Feb. 23 after serving for more than 25 years as an employee of the nat’l organization. He has been credited as giving the name to the famous “GI Bill” of WW2.

Al Weinberg, of Los Angeles, Calif., past president of The American Legion Press Association (1956-57), named as public relations director of the California American Legion and editor of The California Legionnaire by Dep’t Cmdr C. S. “Steve” Foote.

C. Howard Larson, of Baldwin, N.Y., appointed as Deputy Director of the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs, by Director Frank V. Votto. Larsen is now serving his fifth term as The American Legion’s Nat’l Sgt.-at-Arms.

Joseph G. Weeda, Dep’t of the District of Columbia Vice Cmdr, named as campaign director for the 1960 March of Dimes, Washington, D.C.

Hollis Hull, asst. director of the Washington, D.C. office of The American Legion, resigned on Feb. 1 to become the Assistant to the President of The American Service Life Insurance Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. He is a past dep’t cmdr and former Nat’l Executive Committeeman of the Oregon American Legion.

Barney Capelhart, American Legion chief of press relations in the Washington, D.C. office, elected as commander of the National Press Club Post 20.

Died:

F. Darius “Freddie” Benham, of Bayville, Long Island, in a fire on Jan. 25 at his home after he had carried his 15-year-old daughter to safety. An organizer and past cmdr of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Post 1755, he was founder of the nationally known Circus Saints and Sinners Club of America.

Ray H. Bassett, member of The American Legion’s Nat’l Resolutions Assignment Committee since 1948 and a member of the Legion’s Nat’l Transportation, Distinguished Guests, and Expansion and Stabilization Committees; in Salem, Ore., on Jan. 10.

Kenneth C. Price, past Dep’t Cmdr of Mississippi (1922-23) and Legion (Continued on next page)
Death Takes Nat'l Vice Commander
Charles McGonegal; Well Known To Vets

Charles Craig McGonegal of Sunol, Calif., elected as a Nat'l Vice Cmdr of The American Legion last September in Minneapolis-St. Paul, died in the Oakland VA hospital on Jan. 27, following a short illness.

He was known throughout the country by thousands of WW2 amputee veterans who had been exposed to his morale building demonstrations in the use of prosthetic appliances.

A double amputee himself, McGonegal lost both hands on February 3, 1918, while serving with Co. B, 18th Inf., First Division, in the Seicheprey-Toul sector of France during an enemy attack.

This handicap, however, never stopped McGonegal from leading a practically normal life. He drove his own car, became a licensed pilot, broke and trained colts on his own ranch, played cards and billiards. In fact, he even did some of these things better than other persons who were not so handicapped.

It was in 1943 that Charlie, as he was affectionately known, started to make visits to the first amputation cases returned from overseas. He was intent on finding out whether or not his experience would be helpful to these new amputees. He found out that it was.

Soon after that, The American Legion made Charlie a field secretary and sent him on the road to visit army and navy hospitals. He did this from mid-1943 until mid-1946.

It was his job to show the amputees how and why a man could do just as well with synthetic limbs as he had formerly done with his own regular limbs.

Mrs. McGonegal (Pearl) went along on the trips too. She talked encouragement to the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the amputees.

After a few hospital visits, Charlie and Pearl recommended that a bilateral leg amputee be added to the tour because four out of five WW2 amputations were lower limbs. PFC Herman Phellor of Brooklyn, was the choice. He had lost both legs at Leghorn, Italy on July 15, 1944.

Together, Charlie and Herman traveled many miles to numerous hospitals to prove by their own demonstrations the capacities of amputees for many kinds of work.

Charlie was a favorite subject for many published pictures and stories. He was even the star in two motion pictures - "Meet McGonegal," a Signal Corps film, and "No Help Wanted," a Legion film.

He served in the following Legion capacities in California: service officer and cmdr (Wm. Chas. Orr, Jr., Post 120), 19th Dist. Cmdr (1927-29), Los Angeles Co. Council Cmdr (1929-30), Dep't Child Welfare Chmn (1932-35), and a member of the Dep't Rehab Commission at the time of his election to the nat'l office.

McGonegal was born Aug. 17, 1895, in Ardock, N.D. He is survived by his widow, the former Pearl Eva Myers, and two sons, Caron Craig and Donald Leo.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

(Continued from previous page)

Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Mississippi (1923-24); in McComb, Miss., on Dec. 19.

JOSPEH S. MCCracken, past Dep't Cmdr of Pennsylvania (1930-31) and vice chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Veterans Preference Committee since 1957; in Kingston, Pa., on Jan. 12.

MAJ. GEN. SHEPPARD CRUMP, an American Legion founder and adjutant general of Virginia; in Richmond, Va., on Jan. 6. He formerly served as a member of the Legion's Nat'l Security Training Committee for six years.

R. T. WATKINS, past Dep't Cmdr of Georgia (1935-36), vice chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission, former director of the Legion's Nat'l Marksmanship Committee (1933-35), former vice chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Accident Prevention Committee (1949-53); in Macon, Ga., on Jan. 1.

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 listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Harry P. Minues (1959), Post 729, Glendale, Calif.

William N. Canu (1959), Post 1, Wilmingtton, Del.

William A. Miller (1959), Post 158, Jacksonville, Fla.

Alexander Norkus (1945) and Matthew Massey (1945) and Peter Chudlis and Frank Franky (both 1956), Post 271, Chicago, Ill.

Donald E. and W. J. Murphy and William A. Pettit (all 1960), Post 690, Saucy Hl.

James D. Ochse (1960), Post 694, Rockford, Ill.

Seibert Claasen and Harri Feldsk and Nelmer Matson and Harm Shortenhous (all 1956), Post 21, Buffalo Center, Iowa.

Oscar A. Weinsand (1957), Post 67, Red Oak, Iowa.

Avid Robert Earlandson (1959), Post 502, Carlsca, Iowa.

William R. Hoke (1954), Post 22, Tweosm, Md.

William A. Feney (1936), Post 24, Franklin, Md.

William H. Jopp (1954), Post 29, Denton, Md.

Harry T. Bautman (1960), Post 30, Kennedym, Md.

Morris Cranmer (1958), Post 32, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur M. Reid (1956), Post 35, Baltimore, Md.

Patrick H. Dupuis and Benjamin Rosenberg (both 1950), Post 1, New Bedford, Mass.

Willard A. Fischer and Franz F. Georgi (both 1956), Post 291, Detroit, Mich.

Lloyd B. Lineu (1959), Post 550, OwlechMich.


Joseph F. Smith (1957), Post 21, Creskill, N.J.

James Arthur Crum (1959), Post 227, Totowa, N.J.

Herbert J. Gamble and Leonard J. Sancel (both 1959), Post 725, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frank Bohmcr (1959), Post 1170, New York, N.Y.

Emser C. Hess and Glenn M. Smith (both 1955) and Herbert F. Shou and C. A. W. Williams (both 1960), Post 64, Marietta, Ohio.

O. J. Buse (1960), Post 466, West Lafayette, Ohio.

Charlie McGonegal made difficult things look easy to these WW2 amputees.
which show that the cost of all social welfare expenditures have risen from 2.4 percent of the gross national product in 1959-60 to 10.1 percent in 1957-58 while during the same period the cost of veterans programs went from 0.9 percent to 1.2 percent of the gross national product. This is a fairly constant figure in the case of veterans expenditures, Corcoran noted.

- Post 1, Shanghai, China, now operating in exile from its original headquarters in the American Club, Shanghai, meets once a year at Los Angeles, Chinatown — an annual get together with the Chinese American Post of that city. Named after American Generals Frederick Townsend Ward and Claire Chennault, the post has a membership of 100 — scattered all over the world.

- The finest gems come in small sizes. The Ten Commandments contain 297 words; the Declaration of Independence has 300 words; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has 266 words. And the American Legion's Preamble to the Constitution contains only 117 words — embracing the essence of all the others!

- The Legion's national headquarters film library in Indianapolis has two new highly entertaining sound films available for bookings by posts, districts and departments. They are:
  - "Ocean Show Room" — 16mm color (30 mins.). Filmed at the fabulous Miami (Fla.) Seaquarium.
  - "The General Pershing Story" — 16mm black & white (30 mins.). On the spot scenes from the life of this famous U. S. general.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

- The American Legion 1960 Convention Corporation has organized a tour committee to handle all arrangements for Legionnaires and their families who may be interested in pre and post convention tours. Tours to Nassau by boat and plane, and to Havana via plane, as well as to other areas such as San Juan, Haiti, Jamaica and Mexico, are available at reasonable rates.

- Winner of the Henry L. Stevens Nat'l Membership Trophy is North Dakota. The Dept's turned in the largest percentage (116%) of 1960 memberships pledged at the annual Nat'l Telegraphic roll call. The pledges were made at the Dept's Commanders and Adjutants Conference held last fall in Indianapolis. Thirty-five departments made good on their pledges. Deadline date was Dec. 31, 1959.

- The American Legion's 1960 Emblem Catalog is a colorful 48-page shopper's guide of official equipment, has been distributed to all Legion post adjutants and Auxiliary unit presidents.

- Boston's (Mass.) new $12,000,000 civic auditorium has been named Veterans' Memorial Auditorium, due to the efforts of past Nat'l Vice Cmdr Frank Kelley.

- Through its Nat'l Child Welfare director, Randell Shade, The American Legion has recommended the preparation of a publication dealing with the serious obscene literature problem confronting the nation. Shade made the recommendation at a recent legislative hearing in Washington, D. C.

- American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Director John J. Corcoran cites Social Security Administration statistics Introducing GLADDING MAGNET — the new popular-priced, imported monofilament, exclusive with Gladding. Processed for greater knot strength. Proved tops for diameter control, limpness and tensile strength.

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Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, 
Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation. A constitutional Disease of which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

To men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, graying of hair, infirmity and often increase in weight. Neglect of such Inflammation causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possible incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. 

The NON-SURGICAL New Type treatments used at the Excelsior Medical Clinic are the result of discoveries in recent years in new techniques and drugs plus over 20 years research by scientific technologists and Doctors.

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When you arrive here our Doctors who are experienced specialists make a complete examination. Your condition is frankly explained and then you decide if you will take the treatments needed. Treatments are so mild that organization is not needed—a considerable saving in expense.

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The Excelsior Medical Clinic has published a new FREE Book that deals with diseases peculiar to men. It could prove of utmost importance to your future life. Write today. No obligation.

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TOWN ____________________________ 

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are often associated with glandular inflammation. These disorders, we can successfully treat for you, at the same time we treat glandular inflammation.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA
is also amenable to a painless nonsurgical treatment that we have developed. For complete details of this treatment given in our Free Book.

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the department's membership achievement for 1960 by Dec. 31, 1959. The dept had 86.21% (24,922) of its 1959 total of 28,909 reported for 1960 by the year's end and 94.25% of its 10-year average enrollment of 26,443.

- The Davis Park (R. L.) Veterans Hospital has a new 16-mm film projector for the enjoyment of confined bed-patients thanks to the generosity of the Rhode Island American Legion.

- All 18 officers of Post 119, Greenfield, Ind., signed up in a body for the 4th American Legion Extension Institute, the 6-month correspondence in leadership training. This established a mark never achieved by any of the Legion's 17,000 posts.

- The American Legion posts in Ohio's 13th District (Cleveland) have participated annually for the past 12 years in sponsoring handicapped children to a two week health vacation at "Camp Cheerful"—an outdoor camp operated by the Society for Crippled Children.

- The American Legion Dept of Pennsylvania held its first American Legion College at the Indiantown Gap Army Base in January. More than 170 Legionnaires were enrolled. A documentary film of the 25 day proceedings was made and was shown on a Harrisburg TV station.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

NOTE: Outfit reunion notices submitted in January and not published here should be resubmitted, as the originals were lost in a transportation accident.

Reunion will be held in mouth indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

NOTES on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to: O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion.

Army

113th Inf Co (WWII)—(May) Rosario Calamusa, 7631 1st St., We Irk, N.J.
116th Sig Radio Intel Co (J)-Judd Wendell Marsh, 3147 S. Indiana Ave., Milwaukee 7, Wis.
302nd FA (WWII)—(Sep) J. C. Raykwich, Jr., P.O. Box 127, Naugatuck, Conn.
34th Ammo Train, Co D (WWII)—(June) Mrs. Clark W. Harris, Indana, Kans.
479th Amph Truck Co (J)—Steve E. Mark, 1407 Boston Ave., Tenn.
548th AAA AW Bu (Mbl)—(June) Max McLaughlin, Rt. 22, Indian, Mich.
763rd QM Sig & Coll Co (WWII)—(June) Frank A. Graham, 1778 Sutton Drive, Memphis 7, Tenn.

Navy

16th Seabees—(Aug) E. G. Swan, Rt. 2, Box 783, Gresham, Ore.
5157 (Pelermo, Sicily) —(June) A. G. Sabia, 3100 Edgewood Ave., Parkville, Md.
U.S.S. Oklahoma —(May) Edward H. Lutz, 673 Snowden Road, Greensboro, N.C.

Air

284th Aero Sqd, 1st Day Bomb Grp (WWII)—(June) Charles H. Leas, Jr., 708 Millikan Blvd., Decatur, III.
1896th Avn Engr Bn (WWII) —(June) Lester A. Sealey, 14 High St., Natick, Mass.

All Services

Composite School Unit—(July) Alton S. Needham, Box II, Zullinger, Pa.
Iceland Vets—(May) Dave Zinkoff, 2101 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
DECEMBER 31, 1939

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit... $1,494,133.84
Receivables... $1,490,673.09
Inventories... $449,486.88
Invested Funds... $1,342,892.66
Trust Funds:
Overseas Graves Decoration... $25,072.66
Employees Retirement... $4,638,064.00
Real Estate... $849,998.35
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation... $238,475.06
Deferred Charges... $155,564.08
$5,664,668.78

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities... $506,183.63
Funds restricted as to use... $49,612.90
Deferred Income... $2,677,866.69
Trust Funds:
Overseas Graves Decoration... $260,742.66
Employees Retirement... $2,673,718.84
Real Estate... $849,998.35
Reserve for Rehabilitation... $115,297.63
Reserve for Child Welfare... $45,560.82
$4,480,909.65

UNRESTRICTED

Capital... $240,764.88
$1,660,198.76
$2,144,955.72
America is: "Where does Chiang get his recruits?"

This question, usually asked with raised eyebrows by Americans, is never asked of Australia, which has a comparable population. It is taken for granted that they can build an army. There are more than 10 million people on the island of Taiwan today. And there is a universal military training program. Actually, nearly half the army of today is made up of island-born Chinese (usually referred to in America as Taiwanese or Formosans). And there are probably 250,000 of them in the reserves.

There were also dire predictions in America about the Taiwan-born recruits. They would be of "dubious loyalty" croaked the Toronto Globe and Mail. "They are of untested political reliability," dogmatized a Far East expert at Columbia University's American Assembly.

But that was before they were tested under fire in the defense of Quemoy. More than a hundred newsmen from all over the world foregathered in Taiwan at that time, and most of them risked the heavy bombardment to cover the vest-pocket war. As one of them put it: "Quemoy's baptism of fire has put the native-born sons at the front to a severe test. They have dispelled all previous anxiety: they displayed courage and calm. The Taiwan-born recruits... have shown they were not only unafraid, but extremely brave and dutiful-conscious."

Since Quemoy, it would be difficult to make the label of "dubious loyalty" stick.

Free China's Minister of Defense, Yu Tai-wei, educated in the best schools of Europe and America and tops in military acumen, told me personally that he regards the new replacement system for the armed forces as "the greatest single mark of progress since the removal to Taiwan."

It came out in answer to my question on the average age of the soldiers. His Ministry gives it officially as 26.6. But, as he says, this figure is illusory because most of the older men (largely the mainland soldiers) today occupy technical positions — communications, training, etc. The men on the frontlines of Quemoy and Matsu are much younger; half of them are Taiwan draftees who average from 20 to 22 years. On Taiwan itself the average is higher, probably about 24.5 years.

The conscription law, passed five years ago, provided that all able-bodied, 20-year-old males be drafted and given four months' basic training. They are then channeled into the various active divisions, and sent to one of nine training centers where they receive 20 months' additional training. After two full years of training, they are released to the reserve pool. This body is organized into reserve divisions, from which the men are called up for one month's refresher training each year for five years.

Recent amendments to the law now require every physically fit male to report for military training when he reaches 19. Students may finish college, but then must serve their two years before continuing graduate or technical work. At all times those in training—in the active army or in the reserves—are subject to mobilization in case of national emergency.

No Chinese connected with the armed forces, and the same can be said of the American training officer, makes any distinction between sons of mainlanders and the island-born. They are all Chinese.

"What matters," Dr. Yu said, "is that the new replacement system is making a modern army — and a modern China. On the mainland it was a transitional army — some well-organized units, some modern weapons, some modern training, and a corps of American trained military officers."

Today we have a modern Army, a good Navy, and a superior Air Force."

That vest-pocket war on Quemoy in late 1958 testified to the present efficiency under fire of the armed forces of Free China. The bombardment opened on August 23, when 41,000 high explosive shells fell within two hours. There was no panic, even though this was a terrific baptism of fire for untutored recruits, and despite the loss of three generals in that assault.

Concentrated shelling continued, reaching a peak of 59,888 rounds on the 11th of the following month. Most of the year's record of 54,192 artillery shells hurled by the reds against Quemoy fell in the three-month period following August 23d. Newsmen who had covered other wars said that there was no such saturation shelling without letup at New Guinea or Kwajalein or in Korea without direct assault.

In the straits war, the Chinese Army knocked out 252 communist guns; destroyed 113 gun positions, 56 emplacements, 23 ammunition dumps, and 4 barracks; and sank many scraggly craft. The Nationalist Navy sank an additional

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38 Chinese Communist vessels; on September 2 it sank an entire flotilla of 11 torpedo boats.

The final score of the pilots of the Chinese Air Force was 32 communist MIG's destroyed (a probable 12 more damaged) to the loss of one F-80. The records of the Army and Navy may not have been quite as dramatic as that of the Air Force, but they were equally convincing as to the efficiency of their training.

All officers I have talked with (both Chinese and American) agree on one point: no army ever reaches the stopping point in training. New weapons, new techniques, new standards, changes in character of the enemy—all call for continued efforts. There are several "for ward look" divisions, combat-prepared (not fully combat-equipped yet). They are capable, efficient, and well trained. And their anger at the atrocities that the communists have committed on the mainland gives them a will to fight. For warfare in Korea, Laos, the Philippines, or on their own mainland, they are far better prepared than any U.S. or Allied division in the world. This I have on the authority of American military officers who know that the Chinese commanders of today know how to use their staffs properly, how to command, and how to train their units for combat.

Under pressure of the straits crisis, the provision of more modern equipment was accelerated to Taiwan. The Chinese Air Force was trained to handle F-100's, and since the Quemoy battle has received an undisclosed number of supersonic RF-101 Voodoo jet photo-reconnaissance planes. The Navy was augmented during the crisis by the addition of amphibious craft, and since then by a re-equipped Benson-class destroyer.

Perhaps the most significant mark of U.S. confidence in the Army of the Republic of China is the presence on Taiwan of a complete Nike-Hercules battalion. It is completely manned by Chinese officers and men. American confidence in the ability of the Chinese to take over was justified when they proved ready in eight months' time, instead of the normal 18-month training period.

A word should be added about the Chinese Air Force's Thunder Tiger team, invited by the World Congress of Flight and the USAF to fly in acrobatic exhibitions in America with the Blue Angels of the U.S. Navy, the USAF's Thunderbirds, the Red Devils of Italy, and the Dutch Dash Four. The Chinese team was the youngest in point of organization, having been formed in 1954. Their squadron commander, Colonel Lo Hwaping, says precision flying and teamwork are important factors in winning any battle. They are not doing acrobatics merely for show, but to gain flying skill and to improve combat tactics. Last year in the Quemoy war, James Cary of AP called the Chinese airmen "the best fliers in the world."

I have asked a number of officers of top echelon why the Nationalist forces today are so much superior to what they were on the mainland, since there was an American training program there too. They say that the American training group then was handicapped by lack of weapons, lack of a good replacement system, and (for eight crucial months during the fight against the reds) by the arms embargo of the Marshall Mission. China had to buy arms wherever it was possible to get them. On Taiwan in 1950, when Nationalist troops were being withdrawn from Hainan Island, bringing their weapons with them in orderly evacuation, I myself saw Canadian, British, American, Czech, German, and Japanese weapons—all neatly stacked on the docks at Kaohsiung, an amazing conglomeration.

Major General L. L. Doan, Chief of MAAG, points out that today new weapons are constantly replacing old types. Recruits arrive to fill up the units. There are no gaps in strength anymore. There are training schools for ordnance, artil-
lery, etc. Maintenance was notoriously poor in the old days. The talents of the Chinese in the fields of scholarly attainment, not in mechanical and technical matters. But today they are in a new league, a sophisticated league from a technological standpoint.

Today the armed forces of the Republic of China are much better trained and equipped than those of the Chinese Communists. This ought to go a long way to make up for the disparity in numbers. Their communications system is better; their morale is tops, and American officers are confident they will give a good account of themselves in battle.

One of MAAG's high-ranking officers said to me: "If the Nationalists return to the mainland during my term of duty here, I know of not one single adviser in the Army Section (not speaking for the other branches) who would not volunteer to accompany the Chinese leaders and their staffs with me. General Peng, Chief of Staff, General Lo Lieh, commanding the Army, the two field commanders, and the offshore island commanders are all splendid leaders with whom we have the finest understanding."

Major General L. L. Doan, speaking of the vigorous training program that has been carried on for eight years now, said: "The armed forces of the Republic of China have attained a state of excellent efficiency. They are potent forces, and their deterrent capabilities were evidenced by the defeat of the communists in 1958, and the resolute determination with which they defend the Republic of China."

Admiral Roland M. Smoot, chief of the U.S.—Taiwan Defense Command, is on record as saying on many occasions that he considers the forces of the Republic of China "highly efficient." During the Quemoy crisis I heard him give high praise to China's Defense Minister. Yu Ta-wei: "A finer and more capable military man I have never met."

I thought of former Secretary Acheson and Adlai Stevenson saying the offshore islands were "not worth a single American life." I remembered hearing President Chiang saying: "If you will give us the same material aid that Russia gives the Chinese Communists, we will do our own fighting."

At Quemoy, Chiang's armed forces proved that, given the stuff, they could defend their offshore islands without "a single American life." Whereas, if the islands are either taken or given away, American boys will die for the defense of Taiwan to which we are pledged by treaty.

Free China's armed forces are on the frontline today, and they are the buffer between the U.S. and the Communist Chinese. They have so stabilized the situation in the Far East that the U.S. has not found it necessary to send troops to fight in the Orient for nearly five years.

While interviewing Defense Minister Yu, I referred to Khrushchev's visit to my country and his probable purpose of buying time.

Dr. Yu would not criticize my country, but he did say: "Sometimes I wonder what America will do if Khrushchev calls the tune in a dozen countries all over the world at one and the same time—civies wars here, military coups there—in Southeast Asia, South America, Africa. What will your country do in case of Operation PANDEMONIUM?"

I'm still thinking that one over.

THE END
United States for as little as $14.88 each. Retail prices of American centerfire rifles range from $80 to $130, but these rifles are designed and built for hunting. American rifle manufacturers, harassed by uncontrolled foreign competition, must pay high wages to the skilled arms makers they employ. How can they compete? The answer is that they can't.

The markup that gives the firearms dealer his profit on an American-made rifle is infinitesimal when compared to the profit margin provided by the sale of an old surplus military gun. As a result, the gun dealer or sports shop handling American rifles as well as foreign surplus ones is able to make more on the latter even though it sells for less. And if his primary concern is making a fast buck, he probably will "push" the foreign military rifle.

This bonanza for the importers and some dealers has, oddly enough, been made possible by the kindliness of Uncle Sam—kindliness not directed toward the American small arms industry. Most of the military rifles that are being dumped on our market by the hundreds of thousands are obsolete weapons that have been, or are being, replaced by more modern weapons, whose cost in many cases is being underwritten by Uncle Sugar's foreign aid program. Foreign aid is fine when it is applied to underdeveloped countries, but when it plays a part in destroying an old American industry—an industry involved in our national security—it should be scanned carefully.

Just recently I saw a British Enfield that had been bought for about $15 at one of New York's largest department stores. Close examination showed the Savage imprint and the words "Property of the U. S." stamped on its barrel. Yet it had arrived in this country as an uncontrolled import and had been sold at a handsome profit to an American who, through taxes, had already paid for the rifle by helping to foot the tab for lend-lease—which turned out to be more "give" than lend or lease.

The American arms manufacturers have tried to stem this wholesale flood of war surplus imports, but so far they have met with little success, in spite of the fact that they form the essential backbone of our military arms production. First, they approached the State Department, but received little help.

Last June they turned to the Government's Director of Civil and Defense Mobilization for relief. In their petition they pointed out that the industry is all-important to the national security and asked that the importation of surplus military rifles be limited to the average quantity imported annually during the period from 1945 to 1955—about 5,000 guns a year.

This could be done under Section 8 of the Trade Extension Act, which was designed to prevent excessive imports from impairing the ability of American industries to meet their mobilization assignments with a minimum of lead time. Unless it is done, according to our principal arms makers, "the domestic firearms industry cannot maintain its economic strength in the face of the present level of imports of surplus military rifles." They also maintained that unless some limitations are placed on the sale of foreign surplus arms, the industry will lose the nucleus of skilled arms experts who will be so necessary to an all-out effort to produce military arms, and it will be unable to carry out the research and development necessary to produce such military arms.

To plead their case, such importers of surplus military rifles as Interarmco, Ltd., of Alexandria, Virginia, and the Golden State Arms Corp. of Pasadena, California—two of the largest—have organized the American Council for Technical Products. Their bland claims, as reported in the Wall Street Journal, center on the following:

First, that the Army Ordnance Corps carries on small arms development and manufacture at its Springfield, Mass., Armory. The actual facts: For the production of the new M-14 rifle, two arms manufacturers have been awarded contracts to produce 35,000 rifles each. The Springfield Armory has a contract to produce 15,000!

Their second claim is that more than half of the surplus foreign military rifles sold go into gun collections or are hung over fireplaces as decorations. In this respect, so the importers claim, they are not in direct competition with American sporting rifle manufacturers.

However, the importers' own advertising and the advertising of the dealers, department stores, and mail-order houses handling their beat-up foreign wares belie their claim. Most newspaper and magazine ads are illustrated with drawings of men and boys tagged out in hunting gear. Even the copy in most cases is written to snare would-be hunters. The copy in a recent advertisement placed in the Wall Street Journal by the Golden State Arms Corp. starts off this way: "DEER HUNTERS! We have at last received a shipment of the rare and prized British Enfield Special Carbine No. 5, designed specifically for use in the jungle and rain forest . . . ."

This is an "over-the-mantel" gun?

An ad in the New York Daily News, placed by Abraham & Straus, one of Brooklyn's largest department stores, read: "Pre-Season Hunting Event! [italics are mine] British Royal 303 Enfield Sniper Rifle with a 90-day new gun guarantee!"

Do over-the-mantel guns used for decorative purposes need a 90-day new-gun guarantee?

The headline of still another such ad, this one placed in the New York Herald Tribune by the Hunter's Lodge of Alexandria, Virginia, read, "happy hunting . . . a la Italiana." The copy describes a war surplus Italian Carcano carbine.

Just how many Americans would buy an Italian Carcano carbine to hang over their mantel? The company's very name—Hunter's Lodge—gives the pitch. It is after the hunter's trade—the country's largest market for guns.

The American small arms industry is also feeling a squeeze from the importation of new shotguns and sporting rifles made in Italy and other foreign countries. Because of low labor costs and low import duties, shotguns and rifles with hand-engraved barrels and finely grained and handworked stocks can be placed on the American gun dealer's racks at a fraction of the cost of a domestic gun. One gun dealer showed me a single-shot shotgun that he can sell for less than $40. It was engraved and had a beautiful stock. I asked him why he handled it. His reply: "Frankly, they arrive 'broken' and I have a devil of a time assembling them; but they sell because of their 'ornamentation' and comparative low price. If I didn't carry them, the fellow down the street would."

Cutthroat competition from the unlimited importation of both surplus and new weapons would be enough to hobble the American arms industry. But it also has other troubles. Now the indus-

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**WRECKING AN INDUSTRY**

(Continued from page 21)
try is being plagued in a subtler, but just as damaging, way by various groups of do-gooders and pantywaistered men and women who feel that the main solution of the problems of crime and juvenile delinquency is just a simple matter of passing a law. They usually suggest either a law that would ban the sale of rifles, shotguns, or handguns to anyone but certain government officials and the police forces, or a law that would require citizens to obtain licenses or permits to own and use a rifle or a shotgun and to buy ammunition.

Unfortunately, such a law has never cut down the incidence of crime (New York State is a good example of this fact). All it does is prevent the average law-abiding citizen from obtaining a gun, or make it difficult for him to do so. Criminals, on the other hand, are able to buy handguns from under-the-counter sources.

These groups would like to repeal the second amendment to the Constitution, which provides that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

One of the first things that a dictator does when he comes to power is to require the registration of all arms. This step is the confiscation of all arms. This gives him and his police-state government the assurance that the people will have no weapons to use in revolt.

Last July McCaII's magazine joined the ranks of the do-gooders who feel that you can outlaw crime by passing a law. In an article entitled "This Very Day A Gun May Kill You" they fell into step with the anti-rifle, anti-shotgun, and anti-handgun parade. The author, presumably backed by the editors, blamed the sale of arms to law-abiding citizens for many things, including juvenile delinquency, suicides, and crime. What the article failed to point out was that "this very day" you stand a much better chance of being killed by an automobile, a mugger with only two bare hands for weapons, or by a garrison belt-slinging teenager than by a gun. If we were to eliminate the use of all things that killed, we'd be without automobiles, belts, pieces of rope, lengths of heavy chain, umbrellas, ice picks, pocket knives, and bathtubs. Many people are killed every year by a combination of a lost piece of soap and a bathtub.

In the best tradition of the McCall's approach to life, the author deplored the way in which perfectly normal and well-adjusted juveniles became killers once they had laid hands on firearms. In the grimmest details, the article told how these youngsters burst the bonds of "togetherness" by grabbing daddy's rifle or uncle's shotgun and mowing down other members of the family. What McCaII's neglected to point out was that these maladjusted children could have used a lead pipe, a kitchen knife, or a bottle of salad oil to vent their childish petulance.

The McCaII's article quoted numbers from the National Office of Vital Statistics to show that in 1956 "over 14,000 Americans were killed by guns."

However, the statistics were used slightly out of context. The National Office of Vital Statistics report for that year shows that of the 14,220 (if you want to be exact about numbers, which McCaII's was not) killed, 7,841 were "suicides by firearms or explosives," 4,010 were "assault victims by firearms or explosives," and 2,369 resulted from "accident by firearms." (Figures added.) Actually, the only one of these figures that really counts is the 4,010—the number of people who were assault victims of firearms or explosives. A man or woman intent on suicide can resort to gas, a knife, or the muzzle of the family car. He doesn't need a gun.

In point of fact more people, many more than the 2,369 listed as gun fatalities, die right in their own homes—homes without firearms—each year. And these deaths are caused by falling down stairs, slipping on ice, slipping in the bathtub, or tripping over a child's toy, etc. If we are to follow the lead of the editors of McCaII's, perhaps we should outlaw stairs and children's playthings.

When you begin to think about it, the whole idea becomes ridiculous. However, this didn't prevent George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion in Princeton, New Jersey, from conducting one of his famous polls on this subject. Oddly enough, his poll, too, came up with the 14,000 "killed by firearms" figure. And he—like the McCaII's article—failed to break down the figures

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to show the percentages or numbers who were suicides or who were killed by explosives. Letters written to Dr. Gallup by sportsmen questioning the figures used in his poll were, for the most part, unanswered.

Perhaps the best answer to Dr. Gallup, McCall's, and others we have referred to was presented in an editorial that appeared in a recent issue of the magazine Law and Order, published by the National Police Officers Association of America. It was written by the association’s president, Frank J. Schira, and it said:

"Without appearing to sit on a fence we feel that an American citizen of voting age and of good character should have the right to purchase without restriction a handgun, rifle, or shotgun or a like item without interference by a government body. Let's not tie red tape around the hammer of the handgun and restrict good men and women from owning firearms." The president of the National Police Officers Association of America should know what he is talking about.

In the event of war, we are going to need our small arms industry. Let's not kill it with unfair foreign competition. And let's not let it with laws that require the honest citizen to get all sorts of permits and licenses in order to own a gun for hunting or target shooting or home protection.

Most industries are protected by import limitations. Why not the American arms industry?

THE END

AN ANSWER TO THE TEACHER SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 19)

some of the paperwork burden lifted off their shoulders, you'll attract them more easily — and need them less desperately.

The second main category of teaching aids includes devices and techniques that pitch in and help with the actual teaching. Probably the best publicized of these are the so-called audiovisual aids: Television, movies, radio, phonograph records and tapes.

The president of Radio Corporation of America remarked in a speech last year that “television offers a practical and immediate means for the greatest forward stride in education since the invention of the printing press and the textbook.” Few educators would go that far, but almost all are excited about TV's possibilities. Using TV, either on a closed-circuit hookup to a few classrooms or on a statewide or nationwide network, a single great teacher can come to thousands of youngsters. His teaching can be caught on film and sent to hundreds of schools.

Experiments with audiovisual aids are going on in colleges, high schools, and grade schools all over the country. The Ford Foundation alone, either directly or through other funds that it has set up, has given over $40 million to research in educational TV. There are now more than 30 open-circuit TV stations in the country that operate for educational, rather than commercial, purposes. In such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, commercial TV stations are being used by city or State education departments to broadcast instruction during school hours. Other areas are using closed-circuit TV — for example, Washington County, Maryland, where a closed-circuit system embraces all the county's 48 schools.

Does a teacher on a TV or movie screen do as good a job as a flesh-and-blood teacher? Opinions are mixed. Some educators say that the televised teacher is at a disadvantage, since he can't gauge students' reactions to what he is saying — nor prod them if they fall asleep. Others maintain that TV or movie teaching is, on the average, the best. Since fewer screen teachers are needed, these educators say, they can be much more carefully picked than regular classroom teachers; they can be the cream of the cream.

Experiments now going on are aimed at finding answers to this and other questions. Many educators say, however, that TV and movie teaching is a boon in science courses. Often a small or medium-sized school can afford a complete physics or chemistry laboratory; but a filmed or televised course can take students to the biggest and best lab in the country, or can take them roaming through industrial plants or to Cape Canaveral. Some 500 schools are now using a complete physics course on film, and one pilot group of Nebraska high school students is taking the course without supervision. Grades? Fine.

Colleges, facing just as severe a teacher shortage as public schools, are also using TV and movies successfully. Says Daryl Pendergraft, assistant to the president of Iowa State Teachers College: "We are offering five college courses by closed-circuit TV, each with the main objective of finding out how adequately this particular subject can be taught through this medium. We have become convinced that our general education course in physical science can be done better by closed-circuit TV than in the usual classroom situation."

Other schools are experimenting with a newer kind of educational aid: teaching machines. These are designed to help a student instruct himself without a teacher's supervision. The most widely used of them are patterned after models developed by Dr. B. Fredrick Skinner, Harvard University psychologist. To teach a lesson on such a machine, you first reduce it to a series of questions and answers, like a highly detailed test. You then microfilm the questions and answers on a strip, which the student moves through the machine. As a question appears in one window of the machine, a blank area of paper tape appears in another. The student writes his answer on the tape, and moves a lever, then a transparent shield covers his answer, so that he can see it but cannot change it; and the correct answer appears in the first window.

Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, is running a two-year test of teaching machines on a $200,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Says Clarence Faust, foundation vice president: "Because the machine enables the student to teach himself a great deal of the routine drillwork material in his courses, it frees the teacher to concentrate on those aspects of learning where his talents are most sorely needed. It is a promising advance in the application of technology to help make better use of our short supply of teachers."

Meanwhile, even the familiar old textbook is going through changes to cut the teacher's workload. Such textbook publishers as McGraw-Hill and Henry Holt have been creating special packages in which textbooks, movies, slides, records, and records, in various combinations, are put together as a unit. Each part complements the others. The student reads a chapter from the book, sees a movie illustrating the chapter, takes a test on the movie. In all this, the idea is to make the package as self-explanatory as possible, leaving less routine work for the teacher.

"Today, in practice, many teachers serve as a sound track for the textbooks they use," said Philip Coombs, secretary of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, at an educators conference last year. But increasingly the textbook comes with its own sound track. The teacher is free for more creative work: Helping slow students, encouraging fast ones, clarifying, embellishing.

Publishers are also concentrating more on workbooks, which — like teaching machines — help the student do his routine drillwork and memorization on his own. According to the American Textbook Publishers Institute, the number of workbooks and practice sets sold to U.S. elementary schools increased some 22 percent from 1954 to 1958, while enrollment in those schools was
BRIEFLY

ABOUT BOOKS

Reading matter that may interest you.

Starship Troopers, by Robert A. Heinlein, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.95. A master writer of science fiction describes the warfare of 5,000 years in the future, while dealing in facts that should concern everyone today.

Roosevelt's Road to Russia, by George N. Crocker, Henry Regnery Co., $3. A book that deals with decisions that shaped the world, and the part that President Roosevelt played in them. Definitely not a book for those who feel that FDR was a great man.

The Case for the South, by William D. Workman Jr., Macmillan, $3. How the average Southerner feels about States' rights, religion, school integration, and other problems that are keeping the South in ferment.

How the Reds Won, by Rosalie M. Gordon, America's Letter, 25c. Telling how and why the United States always manages to lose when our leaders take part in summit conferences.

Modern Chemical Magic, by John D. Lippy, Jr. and Edward L. Palder, the Stackpole Co., $3.95. An odd but highly interesting and informative book that combines science and magic. It tells how chemistry can be used to produce magical effects, and how this 'magic' can in turn demonstrate scientific facts.

From Cedar Mountain to Antietam, by Edward J. Stackpole, the Stackpole Co., $5.95. A detailed account of this dramatic period of the Civil War, in which Lee took a prominent part.

Jimmy Hoffa's Hot, by John B. Martin, Fawcett World Library, 25c. A paper-bound volume that is a potent reminder of what corrupt union leadership can mean.

Kings and Camels, by Grant C. Butler, Vantage, $4.50. A behind-the-scenes book about the Arab world. It explains Islam, discusses the refugee problem, and goes into other aspects of a strategic area.


Standard Handbook of Pleasure Boats, by Robert J. Shecter, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $5.95. If you are one of the millions interested in boating, this is for you. Covers the waterfront from the smallest outboard types to big cruisers.


If It Moves, Salute It, by Bob Duncan, Howard & Co., $3.95. An amusing novel about the Army when it occupied Japan after World War II.

If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to The Bookmaker, Inc. Address: 209 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Books will be sent postpaid.

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CLYDE E. RICHARDSON, of 1406 Rosedale, Poplar Bluff, Mo., is a quail hunter. He has a good suggestion to control wild running and flushing of quail ahead of dogs. Clyde uses a hawk caller. He believes the two calls on the hawk caller when the birds are flushing wild and won't stay on points. He says: "Quail hear very well; the sound of a hawk will stop them running, and they will stay hidden for proper flushing."

KARL A. MARTELLARO, of 531 Dodge St., Saldia, Colo., sends a suggestion for keeping your hands warm while hunting: "Use a pair of light wool gloves inside a pair of soft rubber gloves. This allows you to fire a rifle, and even dress out game, without taking your gloves off. You can wash the blood off your gloves in the nearest stream, and your hands never get cold or frosted. After returning to camp, you should remove the cloth gloves from the rubber gloves and allow them to dry because your hands will probably perspire while you're wearing both pairs."

W. WEAVER, 4609 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill., tells us: "A set of aluminum measuring spoons such as are sold for kitchen use makes an excellent sinker mold set. Drill a hole near the top of the bowl of each spoon, and fit each hole with an aluminum peg. Pour molten lead in the bowl of the spoon, let it cool, take it out, and there is your sinker—hole and all. The shape makes them nifty "nonsnaggers."

NORMAN J. CHRIST, of 79 N. Ogden St., Buffalo 6, N. Y., has a good idea for hunters lost in the woods. He suggests: "All hunters should carry at least three 10-minces, such as are used by railroad men. The cost is nominal, and they are available in hardware stores. The fuses are 9½ inches long and easy to carry. "These flares can be used for starting a fire. They burn with a very hot flame. They have a self-contained lighter, and, once lit, are next to impossible to put out. They can be seen for a long way, especially at night in the snow."

LUPE LOPEZ, of 307 S. Sixth St., Williams, Ariz., sends in an interesting idea for fly fishermen who don't want to fuse with knots and cutting of line when changing flies. Lupe recommends: "Get a pair of long-nosed pliers and some 15-gauge music wire. Make a small round loop of about 1/16-inch diameter on one end. About half an inch from this loop make another similar loop and bend back the wire. Snap your desired flies on and off. You can do this in midstream. And the snap will hold good-sized fish."

GENE RIZZO, of 900 Goode St., Houma, La., sends in a good idea on free natural bait for pan fish—1/2-inch worms. Gene says: "All you have to do is pull up a lily pad, and you'll find the worms at the lower end of the stem. The fish love them."

W. R. MONETTE, of 44 Harley St., Springfield, Mass., has a unique idea for catching trout when they won't take flies or worms. He suggests the use of lizards for bait. He keeps a brook fisherman, and he points out: "By turning over rocks at streamside, you'll find the lizards. Catch them in your hand and hook them through the middle of the body. Handle them carefully, as they break easily. They will wiggle in the water until a trout grabs them."

THE NEW 1960 Shakespeare angler catalog is now available. It features all Shakespeare reels, rods, and lines including the new tackle items such as Presidential Wonderods, the new 2065 spin Wonderod, the 1798 Direct Drive Wondercast, Tru-Axis reels and other gear.

This catalog, printed in color and illustrated profusely, offers pointers on casting techniques, tackle assembly, and other useful information.

Interested fishermen may have a copy free if they write soon enough, and Legion Posts may get quantities for distribution at Post meetings. Write to Tom Buhin, Shakespeare Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

AN INTERESTING and comprehensive booklet entitled The Cottontail Rabbit is available free to those who write to the Conservation Department, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, East Alton, Ill. The 56-page booklet is the work of John Madison, who is both a graduate biologist and skilled journalist. It covers the history, diseases, and parasites of the cottontail; and deals with the widespread hunting of this popular animal.

SOMETHING SHOULD be done at once to stop the torture of Tennessee walking horses that was exposed by the N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun in its January 7 issue.

It seems that Tennessee walking horse events are stellar attractions at many famous horse shows across the country. They are sponsored by the Tennessee Horse Breeders Association and recognized by the American Horse Shows Association. According to those who know, some trainers do several cruel things to the horses' front hoofs to make the animals walk with the long, mincing stride that is admired by the onlookers and judges, and that wins blue ribbons for the owners.

Certain trainers do all they can to keep the horses' front feet sore, so, to relieve pain, the animals step gingerly on their front foot and thus take that longer stride that pleases the horse set.

Burning mercury ointment is applied, as well as tucks under the boots that cover the front hoofs, to make the feet tender. Championship ribbons have been pinned on some horses that were dripping blood.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is frustrated by horse show officials who keep them away from the suffering animals by subterfuge.

Important fighters against these cruelties have been unsuccessful in making proper changes in American Horse Shows Association rules.

ARTHUR BOTT, of 334 S. Valmar, Little Rock, Ariz., is a duck hunter. He tells you to place a goose profile or decoy among your duck decoys to attract birds. Arthur claims ducks decoy quicker if they see a goose on guard.

EMIL MACK, of 43-35 249th St., Little Neck 61, N. Y., hunts ducks in the marshes and inlets of Long Island on the south shore adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. He says he has no boat or dog; and most of the time when he kills a duck, it falls in the water. If the wind is blowing offshore, the dead duck starts to float out to sea.

Emil says he has overcome this problem by using an old bicycle tire inner tube. He ties 100 feet of line to the tube, fastening it at the valve. He ties the other end to a piece of anchor. When he gets to his blind, he pumps up his tube. Then when he kills a duck and it falls in the water, he throws the tube out and lassos it. When it catches hold, he pulls the duck ashore and stuffs it in his game bag. He says he's become good at lassooing dead ducks.

—Jack Denton Scott

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: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 725 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.
head the international group. Avery Brundage reigned as president of the
U. S. Olympic Committee. He is re-
membered as the guy who threw swim-
mmer Eleanor Holm off the 1936 U. S. 
Olympic team for letting champagne
touch her lips on the ocean liner taking
the team to Europe. He snatched a gift
automobile from Barbara Ann Scott, 
the Canadian figure skater. He hit was
who ruthlessly declared Jesse Owens a
professional, suspended Babe Didrikson,
chastised Charley Paddock. There have
been few moments in his arrogant rule
of sport when he has not been embroiled
in bitter controversy. And he has won
most of his battles.

You would not expect such a man to
be loved, and he is not loved, “Slavery
Avery” is one of the milder epithets
applied to him. There can be no question
of his integrity, courage, and complete
devotion to the cause of amateur sport.
And there is no doubt that he is the mos
timplacable, intractable, tactless,
and uncompromising man ever to hold
high official position in sport.

Some of the charges against Brundage
are exaggerated. Eleanor Holm was
voted off the team by the unanimous
action of the U. S. Committee, enthusi-
astically supported by Avery. Jesse
Owens offended against a rather odd
rule that says a man is a pro the minute
he decides to become one, even if he has
not yet received any money. But that
was and is the rule. Barbara Ann
Scott’s gift automobile was taken from
her by the action of the Canadian Olym-
pic Committee, though not until Slavery
Avery had called the matter to its at-
tention. There is much that could be said
to defend Brundage in these and other
embroilments, but his talent for infuri-
ating people is so great that few people
care to come to his support.

The U. S. amateur rule is so extreme
that it is inevitably compromised under
the table, in a manner that forces some
athletes without private incomes into
marginal dishonesty. However the
amount of chiseling has been greatly ex-
aggerated.

Getting back to Brundage, many of
his qualifications for the top Olympic
job are outstanding. In his day he was a
superb athlete – a three-time winner of
the U. S. All Around Championship, a
10-event contest similar to the modern
decathlon. Brundage willingly gives
more time to Olympic affairs than to his
business, though this does not represent
the sacrifice to him that he calls on ath-
letes to make, since he is many times a
millionaire. He did not inherit his wealth.
He made most of it himself, although he
was never poor.

There are only two important aspects
of Brundage’s code and character that
are open to justifiable criticism, but they
should be enough to disqualify him for
the office he holds. His concept of ama-
teurism and professionalism is com-
pletely invalid and unreasonable, penal-
izing his own country more than any
other. And he seems to be blind to the
political import which the Olympics
have acquired since the Russians entered
them. The International Olympic Com-
mitee must deal with ticklish matters of
national pride and international jealousy.
Brundage leans over backward to avoid
favoring America – so far backward
that you could make a good case to
show that he favors all other nations
over the U. S. Brundage as high priest
of sport is fighting a bitter rearguard
defense of a religiously pure amateur code
that would, if it were possible to enforce
it absolutely, deny continued inter-
national competition to any Americans
who are not rich. College boys without
family obligations can survive for a time
on meager expense accounts; but once
they marry and have to earn a living,
competition represents an excessive fi-
nancial strain.

For a man resolutely dedicated to
keeping international politics out of
sport, Mr. Brundage really got trapped
last summer, when, as president of the
I. O. C., he announced that body’s “non-
political” decision to withdraw its ap-
proval from Free China under its tra-
tditional nomenclature of the Republic
of China and to give its blessing to Com-
munist China. Back in 1953 the Chinese
reds were delighted to be admitted to
Olympic competition on an equal basis
with Free China. Since then their de-
mands have increased. Either recognize
Red China as the only China, Peiping
said last year, or the whole communist
bloc would walk out. The Nationalists,
the I. O. C. ruled, could reaply as rep-
resentatives of Taiwan but not of China.

One would think that even the non-
political Olympic Committee would
recognize that the toughest political
problem plaguing today’s world is the
existence of two governments that claim
sovereignty over China – one of them
free, the other the most oppressive in
the world’s history. It is not the function
of the Olympic Committee to decide
what government represents whom or what
the government calls itself.

The decision to deny continued use
of the name “China” to the Nationalist
Chinese won high praise in Moscow and
Peiping. The chairman of the Czech
Olympic Committee exultingly called it,
“A defeat for the reactionary forces in
the I. O. C.; it constitutes an important
step toward the solution of the question
of the two Chinas.”

(Continued from page 18)
This action was too much for the free world to stomach. It was ringingly condemned by the President of the United States and by Congress, by the Department of State, by The American Legion and a host of other organizations, and finally even by the U. S. Olympic Committee. It looked for a while as if a compromise might be worked out, but Avery Brundage maintains that the Communist People’s Republic of China has withdrawn from the Olympics and has said it will never reapply as long as he is president of the I. O. C.

Avery Brundage is the loudest and most adamant exponent of the view that “the Olympic games are a competition among individuals, not nations.” This is the fundamental theory of the modern Olympics, and it is too bad that it is not entirely true. There is some validity to the theory, of course. Otherwise why should Luxembourg or Paraguay bother entering a handful of athletes against the might of the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R.2 But the show itself has the trappings of patriotism and nationalistic sentiment to a degree that makes the idealistic dream of a completely nonpolitical contest impossible. When Mr. Brundage pins medals on winners, the strains of their national anthems rise in the alien air, the flags of their homelands are hoisted, and patriotic fervor blossoms among competitors and spectators alike. No argument can dissolve the average man’s conviction that an international competition is a competition among nations. Who ever heard of any competition that did not have a winner? Even the Olympic oath taken by all competitors ends with the words “for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport.”

The meat course of the Olympics has always been men’s track and field sports. This is the area of traditional American superiority. The areas where we are weakest are those where we have had little or no interest; for example, gymnastics and women’s track and field. But these are the events that cost us the overall victory in 1956. Our failure in women’s track lost us the dual meets with Russia in 1958 and 1959 in Moscow and Philadelphia. At Melbourne, Milton Campbell of the U.S.A. won eight of the 10 events in the decathlon. He received one gold medal, not eight. In gymnastics, however, it was possible for one competitor to win six gold medals in six separate events, plus one for overall excellence, plus an eighth for membership on the winning team. Yet the winning eight-oar crew (American) got one medal, not eight. Winning the decathlon, Campbell scored 10 points for the United States. The Russians accumulated 180-odd points in gymnastics, easily enough to give them victory in the total score over the U.S.

Mr. Brundage himself has agreed that this seems a bit disproportionate, and has promised that corrective measures will be taken. In the 1960 Olympics the maximum number of medals a gymnast can win is six. This is not much progress, but it may help a little in improving our relative score at Rome. There has been some whittling in other areas, too. There will be only 140 gold medals awarded at Rome, compared to 151 at Melbourne.

As for women’s track and field, we can expect to get another shellacking.

American women, by and large, have taken little interest in track and field. Our gals do well in swimming, diving, and figure skating. We have little prospect of realizing our potential in women’s track and field until our high schools and colleges field more women’s track teams. There are no signs that this is happening.

Final scores in the 1956 Olympics gave Russia 722 points, the U.S. 593, and Australia (the host country) 278½. The other countries were nowhere in overall scoring. The Russians won 45 gold medals and we won 32. They also won a total of 98 medals to our 74. Four years before, all counts were in our favor: 40 to 22 in gold medals, 76 to 69 in total medals, and 611 to 555½ in unofficial points.

What are our prospects for this year? Unlike the Russians, we won’t have many of our 1956 veterans. Most of them are too busy earning a living to engage in topflight competition. Many have turned professional. Skater Hayes Alan Jenkins has followed in Dick Buttron’s pro footsteps, as Pete Rademacher followed Floyd Patterson’s, Pat McCormick, twice a diving champion, weight-lifter Paul Anderson, and many other medal winners of the last Olympics are no longer on the alkaline side. But the biggest loss has been of those promising young athletes developed since 1956 who couldn’t wait for the 1960 events. No one would seriously suggest that the majority of athletes reach their peak at age 21, 22, or 23, except in a few events. A top distance runner seldom reaches his prime until he’s 27 to 30, and distance events are our weakest area in track.

The outlook is not all black, however. For one thing, as each Olympiad nears, talented new athletes appear on the scene. We did well against the Russians in the dual meet at Philadelphia last year. Our men won 14 of 22 events to outscore the Russians by 127 to 108. The Russian men have never yet beaten an American track team. Russian women won 8 of 10 events and outscored the Americans 67 to 40. We haven’t improved enough in distance racing or in heel-and-toe walking to pick up many points, but the Russians are making no more progress in the short distance events or hurdles or relays than we are making in the distance races. Our women should be strong in figure skating (in which we won five out of six medals last time) and in swimming and diving, but unfortunately they are still weak in track and field.

In 1956 the summer Olympics in Australia were held in November and December — a very bad season for our athletes who are predominantly collegians and who have little or no competition in the fall season. This time the games will be held during our normal summer vacation. Our college athletes will be free from scholastic duties. After an un rushed training period, they should be at their best.

In certain events we will be lucky to pick up any points at all. It is possible to win as many gold medals in the so-called minor sports — Greco-Roman wrestling, shooting, gymnastics, etc. — as in track and field. At Melbourne, Russia scored 178 to our 1 in these events. That was the first year we even competed at Greco-Roman wrestling.

On the brighter side of the minor sports picture, we should improve in shooting. Shooting is considered a minor event in the U.S., but not abroad. In other countries it ranks, along with soccer, as the most important Olympic contest after track and field. The schedule for Rome has been reduced to only two rifle matches, at 300 and at 50 meters, and two pistol matches, rapid fire and slow fire.

We should do a lot better at shooting this time. At the 1959 Pan-American Games, Army Lieutenant Daniel Puckel set a new world’s record in the grueling, 6½-hour free-style rifle match. And there are two or three other American
Any athlete should be allowed to become a coach without being considered a professional. That isn’t "capitalizing on athletic fame," because no coach in Olympic events earns important money.

We might also qualify the ancient rule that a pro in one sport is a pro in every sport. One of the great tragedies of amateur sport happened years ago when that honest Indian Jim Thorpe, Olympic track and field star and all-round athlete, discovered that he had sold his amateur standing for the postage ($25 a week) of two summers of bush league baseball.

In many of the leading sports that are governed by ruling bodies other than the A.A.U. (golf, tennis, trapshooting, etc.) provision is made for a professional to regain amateur status by abandoning sport as a livelihood and refraining from any nonamateur activities for a stated term. This rule should be applied more widely. At present the Olympic flame must sputter fitfully when some of the hockey teams from various nations raise their right hands and take the pregames oath. By custom, the life of hockey players in many countries is full of tangible reward. Our players now are college boys.

There was no American trapshooting team in the 1956 Olympics, ostensibly because we do not have shooting facilities similar to those used in international trapshooting. Actually, a key factor was the long-smoldering resentment among trapshooters at the rigid amateur rule imposed by the U.S. Olympic Committee. In trapshooting, the amateurs compete for cash prizes, while the pros (mostly arms company employees) compete for trophies. A sensible rule was proposed: that a shooter be considered an amateur as long as his total winnings were less than his total expenses in pursuing his sport. Unhappily, it is doubtful that such a rule will be acceptable to the Olympic authorities. There can be little question that our American clay target shooters are the world’s best. But they have to compete to win. Other countries certify as amateurs shooters who have shot under the American system.

Some people have advocated complete abolition of any differentiation between professional and amateur. This would certainly put the U.S. on the top of the world athletic heap, but it would do irreparable damage to amateur sport and the ideal of widespread participation in sport.

We do need a whole set of new definitions. A true amateur, if we interpret the present rule rigidly, should not even get expense money. But he is not a professional, either, because he does not make a living out of sport. He is a sort of semiamateur. For a long time there has been an informal sports cate-

**Red Cross gives all year long!**

would be secure. It would not be necessary to go to the lengths Russia has gone to assure victory.

The time has passed when a weekend sportsman can be a star athlete. There are thousands of fullblooded, wholehearted, Simon-pure amateurs around; but they seldom win championships. Unless he is independently wealthy, a champion athlete cannot afford to go through the training grind for the “physical, mental or social benefits” mentioned in the A.A.U. definition. He must also consider such other benefits as food, clothing, and shelter.

The amateur code as it is now written is not sacred. The Amateur Athletic Union and the Olympic Committee need to streamline their rules and practices to mid-20th-century conditions. The source of most of their embarrassments and harassments is an outdated code that they quixotically attempt to enforce. Certainly they have to take a stand somewhere. But it should not be at a point where they are shooting blanks at the rest of the world and live ammunition at us. The high moguls of sport need to emerge from that isolated little world they now inhabit, where, as sports writer Joe Williams says, “time stands still, custom is inviolate, and only the virgin amateur may sit at the right hand of Avery Brundage.”

**Good things happen when you give**

**False Teeth Break?**

**Own a Business**

**Ruptured?**

**Government Surplus**

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MARCH 1960 • 47
pointed as I was. We were just starting back for the chief's house when they heard something. Finally I heard it too.

Then I could see where the sound was coming from, A pair of F6F's, flying low and slowly, were coming over the island.

I signaled frantically with my mirror. They came in closer. I shot a .38 tracer in front of them. They joined up and came still closer, I grabbed my Very pistol from the seat pack and fired a bright red shell, which I was certain they would see.

As the planes were eirling overhead, an outrigger canoe was coming onto the beach. Sosa told me it had come from a little island to the south of us. Its occupant was a lieutenant in the Philip- mine Army, a man who was still an active guerrilla. Sosa had sent for him.

The lieutenant introduced himself in English, but I was too distracted to catch his name. He was a bit taller than the Apid islanders. He looked better fed and was wearing civilian clothes, clean trousers and a pink sport shirt.

He said that he was glad to learn that there were American aircraft carriers nearby. He was even more pleased when I told him that at least 300 bombs, had been dropped on Cebu that morning. He told me the guerrilla forces would like to do more than they were doing but were badly handicapped by a lack of arms and medical supplies. Did I think we could send some? I told him that I had no authority myself, but would let higher-ups know of their needs.

I was listening to the lieutenant with only half an ear at this point because a Curtiss observation seaplane had just come into view and seemed to be headed toward us. I did ask the lieutenant if he knew how many Japs were on these little islands, he said, And there were not many on Leyte, either. This surprised me, I had thought Leyte was very heavily fortified. But what would a mere ensign know?

"There are only about 15,000 Japs on Cebu," he assured me, "and even fewer on Leyte." He went on to give me some specific details as to their whereabouts, and I knew I must remember this. It might be of some small use to our intel-ligence officers.

By then it was obvious that the seaplane was being guided to me by the two F6F's. I fired another .38 tracer, but he flew over without seeing me. I tried another Very shell, and this time he saw me. He landed on the water and taxied to within 75 yards of the beach. I quickly lost all interest in the conversa-
tion with the lieutenant, hurriedly said my goodbyes, and thank-you's to the chief and Sosa, and soon was paddling out to the plane in my rubber raft.

The landing in my rescue craft was almost as scary as my own forced landing earlier in the day. It was getting dark, I was wearing my life preserver, but it had no air in it. Our open-cockpit crate had to land on the water in the rough, slippery wake of the Wichiha, Admiral Joy's flagship. With the waves sloshing over our wings, I still don't know why the engine didn't cut out. Finally, though, pilot Mike Spinelli ran his pontoons into a net dragging behind the big cruiser, and a crane lifted us aboard.

Quite a crowd was on hand to greet us. As I shook hands with Spinelli and thanked him, the ship's photographer took our picture. The ship's doctor was there too. He dabbed some mustard on the scratch on my neck, and was start-
ing to examine my shoulder when a call came over the loudspeaker. The admiral wanted to see the rescued pilot right away.

The doctor went with me to the admiral's bridge, kneeling my sore shoulder as we walked. Even under normal circumstances the thought of being interviewed by a three-star admiral would have made me nervous. In my condition at that moment, after a day like the one I had just been through, I was hopeless.

Admiral Joy did his best to put me at my ease while the doctor continued to work on my shoulder—making it hurt even more. I could feel myself trembling. I tried to answer the admiral's questions but was simply unable to string together half a dozen words in any intelligible sequence. Finally the admiral asked the doctor, "Can't you do something about this?"

The doctor was back in a minute with a fifth of medicinal whiskey and a glass. He filled it nearly to the brim and handed it to me, and I drank it down.

For about five minutes my head was remarkably clear. I told the admiral calmly about my experience, about the Apid islanders, about the needs of the guerrillas. When I got to my meeting with the man in the pink sport shirt, the admiral got quite excited and pumped me for information about Japanese po-sitions and strength on Leyte. I began to feel a bit guilty for not having pumped the lieutenant more energetically. I felt even guiltier when the admiral congratulated me on a job well done. He was obviously very pleased.

My clearheadedness did not last long. When my tongue got thick and my head fuzzy again, I was led, staggering, to the admiral's bunk. The last thing I remem-bered was lying down on top of those three stars. I did not move for 12 hours.

While I slept that night, Admiral Joy sent a report to Admiral Halsey. By noon the next day, September 13, Halsey had recommended to Admiral Nimitz that operations planned for Yap, Talaul, and Mindanao be canceled in favor of a direct invasion of Leyte. Admiral Nimitz transmited the recommendations to Quebec, where the Combined Chiefs of Staff were attending a conference. Gen-eral Marshall informed General Mac-
Arthur of these facts and solicited his opinion on the proposed changes. Mac-
Arturhs' headquarters replied that the intermediate operations—Yap, Talaul, and Mindanao—could be eliminated,

Marshall later wrote that he and General Arnol and Admirals Leahy and King were attending a dinner given by Canadian officers when this reply ar-

The American Joint Chiefs withdrew from the table, and within 90 min-
utes ordered MacArthur and Nimitz to cancel the operations against Yap, Talaul, and Mindanao, and to push the invasion of Leyte up to October 20—a full two months earlier than had been planned.

Unaware of the farflung events which had been set in motion, I was brought back to the Hornet next morning via destroyer and breeches buoy. I got back in time to go out on a new mission with a new F6F. I carried along with me a box of cigars and a thank-you note written in Spanish, addressed to Sosa. The parachute rigger had packed it for me in waterproof wrapping, and I planned to drop it on Apid Island. I flew over twice that day, but it was socked in both times. Task Force 38 was moving up fast, and I never did manage to get back to the island again.

In helping save the life of a lone American pilot, the folks on Apid had helped save the lives of uncounted thou-sands of other Americans. But they never knew it — and probably still don't. They never even got the cigars I had promised them.

A MESSAGE THAT SHORTENED THE WAR (Continued from page 17)

THE END

THE END
meetings were held in Tucson, supported by the western press, the Mayor of Tuc-son and Governor Campbell of Arizona. As a result, all other construction was suspended in Tucson, and an army of volunteer citizenry turned out en masse in overalls to transform an old amusement park into a temporary hospital.

Meanwhile Galbraith by long-distance phone to Washington, prevailed upon the government to rush an emergency brigade of federal doctors and nurses to Tucson.

"That emotional problem he has is diaper rash."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Another local crisis in Pennsylvania distracted Galbraith before he returned to the creation of a chain of veterans hospitals on a national scale. Finally the national campaign for veterans hospitals was won. In the course of the struggle, thousands of physicians, many of great stature, lent their wisdom to the Legion and gave its plan medical good sense and authority. A few opposed the national veterans hospitals, but the Legion could prevail on its own doctor members and friends for support.

General Charles E. Sawyer, President Harding's White House physician, was in a key position to resist, and he did. Had Dr. Sawyer had his way, the states and communities would have been left with the problem of the war disabled.

To counter Sawyer the Legion held off its army of laymen while Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, former chief psychiatrist of the A.E.F., and a special committee of experts headed by Dr. Charles William White, of Pittsburgh, carried the day for the Legion plan over Gen. Sawyer's lone dissent.

The struggle of the states to handle the problem of the war disabled while waiting for federal action resulted in an American Legion medical adventure in Michigan which continues to this day.

To meet the local emergency, the Michigan American Legion offered to equip and run a disabled veterans hospital in that state if the State would provide land and buildings.

The Michigan State Legislature agreed, and the American Legion Hospital was dedicated on Nov. 7, 1921 on a 67 acre tract in Battle Creek, by Mar-shall Ferdinand Feoh, leader of the Allied Forces in France in World War I.

Legion leaders in meeting the Michi-gan medical emergency in this way in-cluded Dr. Frank Broderick of Detroit; Dr. Clarence V. Spawr, a practicing physician in Benton Harbor until he died in 1958; Fred Z. Pantlind, Grand Rapids hotel executive; Col. William Gansser, of Bay City, first state Legion commander; Dr. E. J. O'Brien, a leading chest specialist, of Detroit; Paul Martin, publisher of the Lansing State Journal; and Wilbur M. Brucker, now Secretary of the Army.

Next year will mark the fortieth continuous year of operation of the hospital at Battle Creek by the Michigan American Legion. Over the years it has an interesting record of shifting its nature abracadabra of changing medical needs.

For five years it was jammed with Michigan's disabled veterans, until the opening of a Federal veterans hospital in Dearborn in 1926 removed the need for general veteran care at Battle Creek.

But TB beds were still in short supply. The Legion hospital was promptly changed to a veterans tuberculous facility, and was a pioneer in TB care in Michigan.

A slackening in the demand for veterans' TB care opened up beds. The Legion then admitted non-veteran TB patients.

In the years after World War II, advances in TB care that were developed largely in the Veterans Administration reduced the need for tuberculosis hospitals throughout the country.

By the mid-Fifties the need for a TB hospital at Battle Creek had dwindled away. But throughout the nation, the need for more care and facilities for chronically ill patients or all sorts greatly increased.

On the national scene, the Veterans Administration closed out TB beds and left them empty. The national American Legion, led by its Medical Advisory Board, protested the government policy of failing to meet other medical needs while the VA's empty TB beds.

Finally, in 1959, after several years of Legion yelling, the Federal Government reversed its policy. But in Michigan, the Legion had already shown the way two years earlier. In 1957, its Battle Creek hospital was closed out as a tuber-

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND MEDICINE (Continued from page 21)
closus sanitarium, and converted to a hospital for the care of the chronically ill, in a pilot project collaborating with the Michigan State Department of Health.

Today, it is the only hospital in the new field of specialized rehabilitation for the chronically ill in western Michigan.

Legionwise, the hospital has made a complete philosophical shift from a "disabled veterans project" to a "community service program." No longer a veterans hospital, it is run by The American Legion of Michigan today for any and all chronically ill people, veteran or non-veteran, who need its care in its area.

The hospital, whose physical plant was completely rebuilt with State funds and a Ford Foundation grant in the fifties, is controlled by a seven-man American Legion Board which must include one physician. Its medical policy is laid down by the hospital's own medical staff.

Going back to the early Twenties, the creation of the Federal veterans hospitals may have been a happy ending, but it soon turned out to be a sad beginning.

For 25 years the quality of medical care in the U.S., veterans hospitals was nothing to brag about. Good medical practice was to a great extent suffocated by the weight of bureaucratic and political considerations.

Bureaucracy in the VA drove out all but the most dedicated good doctors, tended to make the veterans hospitals a haven for physicians who were unsure of their ability to make out in private practice.

For many years the Legion protested the failure of the VA to keep up with modern medicine. Thus, when radium therapy came in, VA bureaucrats felt that radium was too expensive to fight for in their annual budget tussles with Congress, and so the poor doctors had none. That just drove out more good doctors.

The Legion wanted to keep hands off of saying how patients should be treated, but the radium thing was one of many strictly professional shortcomings in the VA that drove the Legion nuts. For three years the Legion tried to get radium into the VA by yelling. Then, in 1927, the Illinois American Legion spent $3,500 to buy the VA its first 50 milligrams of radium. It was a generous and effective way of showing what pikers the bureaucrats were.

In 1931, in its convention report, the Legion spelled out in plain language what the VA hospitals should be instead of what they were. It knew what it was saying. Much earlier the Legion had enlisted an advisory board of top flight doctors within its membership to serve as a national American Legion Medical Advisory Board. You will meet some of them.

In 1941, VA medicine had continued to get worse. That year the Legion took off the kid gloves and passed a resolution at its national convention in Milwaukee demanding that VA medicine be torn apart and rebuilt. The VA doctors should be freed from bureaucratic control, and set up as a separate medical department, said The American Legion. The light of outside medical practice should be brought into the VA.

Let's skip five years, when nothing visible happened. Early in 1946, General Omar Bradley was the top VA administrator. The U.S. was discharging its millions of WW2 veterans, including hundreds of thousands of disabled, and the inferior VA medicine promised to bring on a new crisis.

Gen. Bradley ordered Dr. Paul Hawley, his VA medical chief, to bring about the reforms in veterans medicine that the Legion had demanded in 1941. At the same time Congress at last shot through a Legion-backed law freeing the VA hospitals from bureaucratic control, and opening VA hospitals to outside doctors.

The results seemed a miracle of speed, and were a miracle of medicine, Dr. Hawley sent his right hand man, Dr. Paul Magnuson, to see Dr. Harold Diehl, Dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School, "We want your school and the Mayo Clinic to take over direction of the medical program of the Minneapolis VA hospital," said Magnuson.

Dean Diehl scarcely hesitated. He yelled, "Let's go!" to the Mayo Clinic, and the Veterans Administration medical revolution was on. Minneapolis was the Lexington and Concord of that revolution. The University and the Mayo Clinic set up the first of the famous "Dean's Committees" of "outside" doctors which today control medical policy in 91 VA hospitals.

Dr. Hawley and Magnuson instituted additional reforms which have made VA medicine the finest to be found in the world today.

Dr. Charles W. Mayo of the Mayo Clinic has told the story of that medical revolution on these pages in the past.

Dr. Mayo is a past vice chairman of the Legion's Medical Advisory Board and was a member of President Truman's special committee of distinguished physicians who later designed the expansion of the Minneapolis experiment to cover the whole VA hospital chain.

He is not alone among Mayo Clinic doctors to have served the Legion and veterans. Dr. Louis B. Wilson, former head of the Mayo Foundation, fought in the Legion for better VA medicine in the early days, but didn't live to see the victory. It was he who put the dilemma of good hospitals practicing poor medicine into forceful words: "Hell!" he said, "a good doctor can operate in a barn and a punk can't operate in a palace." Dr. Kenneth Dunham, of Cincinnati, was another earlier Legion battler who died before the fight was won.

A seeming mystery of the VA medical revolution is the speed with which Dr. Hawley sent Dr. Magnuson winging to Minneapolis, and the unexplained fact that Dean Diehl and the Mayo Clinic already had their pistols loaded.

How did a nod from General Bradley set the whole thing off in a trice, without months or years of planning and groping?

The answer is that a bunch of conspirators, including Hawley, Magnuson, The American Legion, the University of Minnesota and the Mayo Clinic had been lying in the weeds. Dr. Hawley knew just which way he'd jump long before he got the word from Gen. Bradley.


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Chaplain's Corner

BY RABBI ABRAHAM CHIL
Department Chaplain of Rhode Island Congregation Sons of Abraham Providence, Rhode Island

Our Father Who art in heaven, and on earth as well, in Thy care we place our destiny. Inspire us that we may know Thee better and walk humbly before Thee, Our hearts are thankful for Thy boundless beneficence and the abundance of Thy daily providence.

We humbly ask Thee to look with favor upon the efforts of the heroic men and women who rose to the occasion when freedom and democracy were challenged by the forces of brutality and bigotry. Grant unto them that all their efforts and sacrifices will not have been in vain.

May the day speedily come when all of mankind will have learned the grandeur of peace and contentment.

Give us the wisdom and farsightedness always to proclaim: "I am my brother's keeper."

All this we ask in Thy name, our Rock, our Redeemer.

Amen.
The best doctors in the VA, including Hawley; the best doctors in The American Legion as well as its non-professional rehab men; and many of their outside medical friends had hashed the whole thing over much longer.

In the Legion itself, its Medical Ad-

visory Board, its top rehab laymen and its fulltime Medical Consultant had given the problem long thought for years. Dr. Leonard Rowntree, another Mayo Clinic man who was Selective Service medical chief in WW2, had long been a Legion planner for VA medical reform. He headed the Legion's Medical Advisory Board when the fight was won, and died in recent years. Dr. Winfred Overholser, head of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., was and is one of the big guns on the Legion's medical team.

Also prominent in Legion planning for better medicine had been Dr. William F. Lorenz, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. William Colt Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins.

Watson B. Miller had been a tower of strength, wisdom and influence. Miller, no doctor, was the Legion's first rehabilitation chairman and director. He had been the chief architect of the VA hospitals in the early days, a dedicated champion of disabled veterans, a layman of great personal integrity and warmth who spoke the doctor's language. Known and respected in government and medical circles as a champion of medical progress and humanitarianism, Miller was the great catalyst in drawing together the common thinking of all the planners for good VA medicine years before it happened.

Meanwhile, someone was needed to set off the fuse, transform years of thought into an incident of action. Early in 1945, while Gen. Bradley was still overseas, a group of Minnesota Legionnaires took the needed step. Ringleaders were Earl V. "Pat" Cliff, Joe Finley and Pete Rask.

Pat Cliff, of Ortonville, Minnesota, is an old national American Legion rehabilitation warhorse. He knows as much about medicine as any lawyer.

Joe Finley was the Minnesota Legion Commander in 1945.

Pete Rask was the state Legion rehab chairman.

Cliff, Finley and Rask were in a rage, and the Legion troops in the state were behind them. It was five years since the Legion had called for a reform of VA medical practice. Nothing had happened. The war was about over in Europe, and didn't have long to go in Japan. Thousands of WW2 disabled vets were coming home — to what?

There was a Legion and a VA desire to bring "outside medicine" into the VA. But even if the ponderous machinery of government should stir itself in the face of the returning vets, how long might it take to find the right direction? The Minnesota planners decided to clear that path in advance.

Finley, as state Legion commander, wrote Dr. C. J. Watson, of the University of Minnesota.

"If the government would let you, what help could your medical school, and perhaps the Mayo Clinic, give the local VA hospital?"

"Plenty!" answered Dr. Watson. He said so much more that Pat Cliff and Minnesota's Governor Thye left at once for Washington to see how their Congressmen, the VA and the national American Legion would react to a proposal to officially link the Fort Snelling (Minneapolis) VA hospital to the University and the Mayo Clinic.

The Legion responded immediately. Dr. Rowntree, as Legion medical chairman, took French leave of the Selective Service system and hopped on to Minnesota. He talked with Dean Diehl at the University, with the Mayo Clinic staff, leading Minnesota Legionnaires, and the medical chiefs of the Minnesota VA hospitals.

Pat Cliff tells what happened then:

"Upon Dr. Rowntree's return to Washington in September, 1945, he made a report to the Medical Advisory Committee of the Legion. This body, in turn, passed it on to Gen. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans Administration. General Hawley concurred in all our recommendations and added more of his own to make up what is now known as the medical policy of the Veterans Administration."

Which is why Dr. Hawley knew which way he was going to jump when Gen. Bradley gave the word six months later: why Dean Diehl and the Mayo Clinic were ready to go when Dr. Magnuson passed the word; and why Minnesota became the Lexington of the VA medical revolution.

And this is a good place to end so brief a sketch of The American Legion and medicine, whose full story would fill volumes.
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The American

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VIS-OLITE clips to cup vivor, hat band or belt, leaves both hands free. Made of rugged styrene with clear plastic lens, it throws a wide, even beam. Fine for mechanics, farmers, motorists, campers etc. Uses flash batteries (not included), 5.95 p.pdp. Edw. King, Dept. A-2, Box 46, Whistlome 57, N. Y.

Gypsy Bait Oil
MAKES FISH BITE OR NO COST

Mysterious aroma of Gypsy Fish Bait Oil Compound makes smell feeding fish. Twistful through thousands of small organs covering their bodies. One drop on lure or live but works in fresh or salt water whether you still fish, cast, throw or troll. Really works. Only $1.98 (3 for $1.08). Cash orders postpaid. R.C.O.D. postpaid. Draws fish to your bait or money back. FREE. Handy water resistant pouch with every bottle. EXTRA BONUS: Free Book "99 Secrets of Catching Catch" with order for 3. Order today.

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100 So. 41st
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VOLKSWAGEN imported scale model is only 4" long, goes 20 mph on a straightaway. (They race these in California.) Beautiful detailed car has micro-sensitive adjustment and differential for precision steering, brake, turning, crash absorbing etc. 2.95 p.pd. Lev Products, Dept. AL-5, 103 Park Ave., N. Y., 17.

SPRING ASSORTMENT for home work-shoppers will solve the spring problem for almost any project. 101 springs in a rigid crystal clear plastic box, include compression, expansion and torsion springs made of top quality music wire, 11 p.pd. Maggie Muhl, Dept. AL-3, 475 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gains Weight with fast-acting tablets. Combines 4 aids to gaining, according to folks who handle these tablets. They tell us it helps your fuel add new pounds to arms, chest, hips, thighs and legs. A 1-month's supply is just $3 p.pd. More-Wate Co., Dept. AL-3, 103 Market, Newark, N. J.

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NEW 50-STAR FLAG has 9 staggered lines of first 6, then 5 stars each. Cotton bunting American flag has sewed stripes, printed stars, double-stitched seams. Canvas heading on side has brass grommets. Standard 3 ft. x 5 ft. $4.95 ppd. Brochure available. House of Flags, 1306-AL Lincoln Blvd., N. Y. 17.

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And yet all you do is plug it into an ordinary wall socket! It uses practically no electricity. Never heats up or wears out—works in absolute safety. Once you slip it on your set, you never see it or touch it again! IT MUST GIVE YOU THE TV RECEPTION OF YOUR LIFE FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE CENT OF YOUR MONEY BACK! AND IT MUST IMPROVE RECEPTION AGAINST UNTESTED LABELS OR YOU DON'T PAY A CENT.

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I don't spin, troll, cast or use other method you ever heard of. Yet, without heavy or prepared baits, I can come home with a string of 5 and 6 pound bass while a man twenty feet away won't even get a strike. You can learn my method in a few minutes. It is legal in every state. All the equipment you need costs less than a dollar and you can get it in any local store.

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Give yourself the boost you need! Amazing "ELEVATORS" instantly give you that all-important height. They make you almost 2 inches taller! The minute you step into these sensational height-increasing shoes, you become a BIG MAN... win new respect, gain new poise and confidence! You're the kind of man she (and everybody else) is sure to look up to! And you can work this wonder with no one the wiser because smartly-styled "ELEVATORS" look and feel exactly like other fine shoes! See all 34 smart styles— for street, sport and dress. Get a lift TODAY—

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NORTON PRODUCTS, Dept. 364, 296 Broadway, N. Y. C. 7

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MARCH 1960

CARPETING YOUR HOME is a major expense, so before you do it write for the new Olson rug and carpet book and see how you can save money by buying direct from the factory. The price on both sides of Olson's famous reversible rugs is woven of imported new carpet wools plus the best of wool expertly reclaimed from material sent in by customers. Added to this is special carpet rayon for color, brilliancy, and rugged carpet fiber for extra durability. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Write for free booklet and free gift coupon to Olson Rug Co., Dept. AL-3, Chicago 11, Ill.

RAZOR BLADES which will fit all razors can be bought from these people at excellent savings. All blades are hollow ground steel. 100 double edge blades are $1.30 ppd. Single edge blades are 50 for $1.50 ppd. Injector blades are 63 for $1.20 ppd. Barclay, Dept. AL-5, Box 45, Forest Hills 73, N. Y.

PATCHQUILT COVERLET is printed to look like patchwork, is washable, completely reversible, measures 80 x 84. Cotton filled, sturdy quilt, it makes a cozy night-time quilt, doubles as a gay bedspread by day. Rose, green or blue. 89.05 ppd. Best Values, Dept. AL-405 Market St., Newark, N. J.

IF YOU'RE BALD (or at least thinning on top), you're interested in this new book on the subject. Entitled "New Light & Common Sense on Preventing Baldness," it discusses ways to help stimulate and strengthen hair. 12.95. Paxman Publ. Co., Dept. EC, 235 E. State St., Westport, Conn.

IMPRESSIVE APPEARANCE with light-weight shoulder brace that gives comfortable, correct support to any man, woman or child. Made of batiste cloth, support has adjustable lace back for individual fit. Chest measurements 24 thru 45. Specialty. $5.49 ppd. Magic Mold Dept, AL, 473 Livonia, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8 TOP RECORD HITS picked from the nation's top twenty — The Big Hurt, El Paso, Way Down Yonder in New Orleans, Among My Souvenirs, Pretty Blue Eyes, Running Bear, You Got What It Takes etc., are all on one record, 45 or 78 rpm, $1.10 ppd. Rembrandt Dept. 381, 103 Market, Newark, N.J.

ANATOMY RUBBER STAMP is in perfect scale, and is ideal for doctors, students, etc. It's also a great gag for use in office, home or clubs. Sign a letter with these beauties, and watch the fun. Stamps are 3½'' high, Front or back, 81.75 ppd, set $2.95. Lincoln Products, Dept. AL-5, 49 East 1st St., N.Y. 17.

JET ENGINE industry offers good opportunities for men 17 to 45. No experience is needed. These people will train you for work on jet engines, gas turbines, etc., nationwide placement service. For free information, give age, education, phone, and write Jet Engine Div., Dept. J-19, 11 East 47th St., N.Y. 17.

CIVIL WAR CANNONS are exact replicas of those that roared over the battles of Gettysburg, Shiloh, etc. Made of hand forged iron, with spun barrel breeches. Gun on right is 6'' long, mortar is 3''. Each, $8.95 ppd. Both $6.95, Madison House, Dept. AL-3, 565 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17.

SPRAY GUN paints, sprays, varnishes, enamels, shells, etc., has a full 25-oz. capacity. Develops the equivalent of 50 lbs. pressure. Plugs into any 115-volt, 60-cycle circuit. Fine quality, made by a leading firm of its kind. Complete outfit, $13.50 ppd, Spray Gun, Dept. AL-3, 305 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17.

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INVESTIGATE ACCIDENTS—Earn $750 to $1,000 monthly. Thousands of insurance companies, airlines, steamship lines urgently need Accident Investigators. Free Book WRITE: Universal Schools, AL-3, 6801 Hillcrest, Dallas 5, Texas.

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$1,000, MONTHLY POSSIBLE, raising Earthworms! Backyard, Garage, Basement. Illustrated Booklet explains raising, packing, marketing. Send 25c, Ozark Worm Farm-A, Willow Springs, Missouri.


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WILL YOU WEAR new suits and tocaops without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to $30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. J. C. Field & Son, Inc., Dept. C-1605, Harrison & Throop Sts., Chicago 7, III.

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The AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • MARCH 1960 • 59
"Most successful surprise party I've ever seen."

Gummed Up The Works
Mrs. Jones confided to a next-door neighbor that she'd finally cured her husband of biting his nails.
"Good gracious," said the neighbor, "how'd you do it?"
"It was really simple," was the reply, "I just hid his teeth." —H. Grobe Helfer

Cost Of Living
Tips: Wages that we pay other people's help.
—E. G. Kernan

A Wind Is Rising, and I Gotta Be Going...
"It was in the Great Depression—"
"And she said to me, she said—"
"He has a special way he always does it—"
"Back in the good old days—"
"Then the traveling salesman said to the farmer's daughter—"
"I'd have been a grand opera sensation sure if—"
"When I was a boy—"
"It landed in the rough, but I—"
"If I had my life to live over—"
"My rod bent almost double as the fish—"
"After the operation—"
"It wasn't the thing to do of course, but—"
"When I have a cold, I always—"
"On the other hand, if you look at it this way—" —Edward Garner

Legal Tuneup
Having your ear overbilled can be expensive, especially if it's overbilled by a motorcycle cop. —Jack Herbert

Scraping The Surface
Two Brooklynites were taking an ocean

"I'll say one thing for the new sheriff—he ain't afraid!"

You're laughing at, you've got a joke.
—Francis Gerard

LOOKS LIKE A BIT OF REIN
(Song in Season—Any Season)
You'll usually find the Groom
Is wrapped in appleblossom gloom
As up the aisle romantically he'll ride,
But not the Bride. She'll proudly march
Beneath the orangeblossom arch—
The Bride'll stride stately at her bridal.
—Howard Winley

Oui, Oui!
Cherchez la femme. A French phrase meaning "A chicken in every pot." —S. S. Biddle

Dear Science
The plumber can't be enticed to plumb.
Our problems until some distant day.
Sundry repairmen promise to come
And never materialize. Therefore I say
On further inventions with which you plan
To make our lives easier, Science, nix!
Already we're burdened with more than we can
Lure service men to our home to fix!
—Thomas Usk

Neutrality
Two good rules for staying out of trouble: Wrong no man. Write no woman.
—Nancy S. Mitchell

But Dwellers
Many people are itching for opportunities
for which they should be scratching.
—John C. Vivian
How many ways are you taxed
to put government into the electric business?

Answer: hundreds of ways.

You see, there are hidden federal taxes included in the cost of just about everything you buy—from bread to clothes to automobiles.

Part of this tax money, with part of your federal income tax, is being spent to put the government further into the electric business.

Few people realize this, because no tax is labeled “For Federal Government Electricity.” Yet this so-called “public power” has so far cost taxpayers about $5,500,000,000. And that may be just the beginning. Certain lobbyists and pressure groups are urging Congress to spend $10,000,000,000 more.

Such spending would be completely unnecessary. America’s hundreds of independent electric light and power companies are ready and able to supply all the low-price electricity people will need—without depending on your taxes.

You and other Americans can stop “public power” spending as soon as enough people realize how it costs them money unnecessarily. If you’d like more facts about how it affects you, just mail this coupon. We’ll send you the information, at no cost.

America’s Independent Electric Light and Power Companies

Company answer on request through this magazine

POWER COMPANIES
Room 105-D, 1271 Ave. of the Americas,
New York 20, N. Y.

Please send me the new free booklet, “Who Pays for Government-in-the-Electric-Business?”...telling how and where the federal government is in the electric power business, and important facts about the independent electric companies.

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