

# PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

## AND HOPE PRESS

Vol. 18, No. 22

Hope, N. M. Friday, July 26, 1946

### Polio

#### POLIO TREATMENT FACILITIES HERE

The community is aware of the polio cases which seem to be spreading in various sections of our neighboring states. Such facts have made citizens of Eddy County alert and questions have been asked concerning the available facilities, should similar cases occur in this county.

The medical profession of our county has been informed of the money available for medical service. This fund also provides hospitalization at the Crippled Children's Hospital, which is located at Hot Springs, N. Mex.

A case cannot be referred to the Crippled Children's Hospital until the period of infection is over. This period is not considered over (by the Crippled Children's Hospital authorities) until 21 days after the diagnosis has been made.

Promptness in reporting these cases by the attending physician to the local Health Department will enable them to arrange with the Welfare Department, whose duty it is to immediately contact the Crippled Children's Hospital for admittance, and will also eliminate red tape and misunderstanding.

Little time is lost in continuing class work for children of school age, for as soon as their condition permits they receive bedside teaching. The public should know that children who were sent from this county to the Crippled Children's Hospital continued their studies without any break in their school progress.

RICHARD H. WESTAWAY, Chairman, Eddy County Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

#### WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

At a meeting of the members of the Hope Water Users Association held last Saturday night at the high school, it was decided to form a water conservancy district. G. T. Watts, district attorney, from Roswell, was present and explained the details. A petition was circulated this week which was signed by property owners.

### Highway 83

#### HIGHWAY 83 ROAD PROJECT GETS FINAL APPROVAL

Final approval of the bid for the construction of the first project on the Alamogordo-Cloudcroft road was given by the Public Roads Administration last week and the low bidder and contractor, Henry Thygeson & Co., of Albuquerque, has started moving onto the project, which will take 18 months to complete.

The first project is located in Dry Canyon, beginning at the Forest line and proceeding up Box Canyon, almost to High Rolls.

Engineers of the PRA have moved here for what they have been advised will be a five-year program on Highway 83, with other projects to be built on the completion of the first. The State Highway Department has announced their readiness to proceed with construction linking this end of the Forest project with Highways 54 and 70, between here and Tularosa.

In the present project within the Forest, is a tunnel, designed to keep the grade down to a minimum of about 6 per cent. — Alamogordo News.

### Editorial Comment

The news that came through the state press last week that Governor Dempsey had fired Richard H. Westaway, of Carlsbad, from the Interstate Streams Commission, was a surprise. We always thought that Governor Dempsey was too big a man to resort to those kinds of tactics just because he was defeated for U. S. Senator. We all know that Carlsbad and Eddy County (with the exception of the Hope precinct) did not give Dempsey the vote that he expected, but why blame Westaway for that? When Dempsey completes his term as Governor of New Mexico he is down and out, as far as politics are concerned, but Westaway is still ringing the bell and going strong.

The letting of one project of the Alamogordo-Cloudcroft highway to Henry Thygeson & Co., is very good news. The completion of this highway from Cloudcroft to Alamogordo will help build up the southern part of the state, and it is especially important to Hope. When this highway is completed, with a six per cent grade over the mountain, we predict that tourist travel will increase 50 per cent through Hope. We all know what this means. And if oil is struck west of here, Hope will boom. You will see one of the biggest booms that Eddy County has ever had. Hope will be five times as large as it is now within a period of five or six years. Believe it or not, just wait and see. And what will help Hope will help in the building up of Artesia. If oil is struck in commercial quantities west of Hope, it would not surprise us any if Artesia and Hope would expand so that they would join together down near Eagle bridge.

#### SCHOOL NEWS

The following figures are taken from the superintendent's annual report of the Hope schools:

Grade enrollment — 1944-45, 111; 1945-46, 106; grade average daily attendance — 1944-45, 82.49; 1945-46, 81.05; high school enrollment—1944-45, 53; 1945-46, 57; high school average daily attendance—1944-45, 45.19; 1945-46, 42.95.

The Hope school has received a certificate for having met the requirements of the State Board of Education for a four-year accredited high school for the year 1945-46. The graduates of the Hope High school are entitled to enter any regular college or university in the United States.

Workmen started Monday working on the high school building. Three ceilings are being replaced with sheet rock. It is planned to paint several rooms this summer. Mr. Teague has sanded all the desks in the building.

Skating will be continued three nights a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) until school starts. The money taken in from skating will be used to seal the gym. After this is done, the gym should be easier heated, the sound effect better and the lighting better.

The following teachers have been employed to teach in the Hope school next term: Mrs. Marable, Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Young for the grades; Mrs. Williams, Mr. Evans and Mr. Sanders for the high school. If the road building and oil drilling is going on when school opens the enrollment in school will be increased by several new pupils.

School opens Tuesday, Sept. 3.

#### LEAVE ON LONG TRIP

Monday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Brantley, Clabern Buckner and Billie Brantley and Mrs. Will Keller left on a vacation trip through the north and northwest states. They will visit Boulder Dam, Salt Lake City, Denver and from there will proceed to Canada, returning down the west coast. They will be gone about a month.

#### EXTENSION NEWS

The Hope Extension Club held its regular meeting Wednesday, July 17 at the Home Ex. Lab., at the Hope school. As Miss Mardis could not be present, the ladies brought crochet and embroidery work and enjoyed an afternoon working together.

### Wildcat

#### CHAVES WILDCAT REACHES PERMIAN

Magnolia Petroleum Co., et al, No. 1 Black Hills unit, southwest Chaves County wildcat, 11 miles west of Hope, on State Highway 83, and located in section 31-17s-20e, has reached a depth of 708 feet in Permian time and was reaming so that a string of casing could be run through a porous section. When casing is set and cemented, drilling will be renewed.

We made a mistake last week in the names of the proprietors of the new Sinclair Service Station that is now being constructed in Hope. The names of the new proprietors are T. C. Rouse and Denver Stegall. Good progress is being made in the work.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS REGARDING FINAL BURIAL OF SERVICE PERSONNEL WHO DIED OVERSEAS IN WORLD WAR II

- Q. Who is responsible for the final burial of the dead of World War II?
- A. The Quartermaster Corps has been given this responsibility by the War Department, and is now completing plans.
- Q. Who will decide where the final burial of service personnel or civilian who died overseas during World War II in the service of the United States will be made?
- A. In the absence of special circumstances, the War Department will recognize the wishes of relatives for final burial in the following order: If the deceased were married, the surviving spouse. However, he or she must not have been divorced or separated at the time of his death or remarried. If the husband or wife has remarried, or the parties were divorced or separated prior to the death, preference passes to sons who are over 21 years of age. If there are no sons over 21, preference passes to daughters over 21. If there are children under age, or no children, then the right passes to surviving relatives in order of relationship to deceased. If deceased was not married at the time of death, decision rests with father, then with mother. Brothers over 21 make decision after father and mother. If there are no brothers, sisters over 21 make decision. If brothers and sisters are under age, or if there are no brothers and sisters, the right to make decision passes to other relatives of deceased in order of their relationship.
- Q. What choices are open to relatives who have the right to decide on final burial of service personnel who died overseas during World War II in service of the United States?
- A. Remains may be returned to United States for burial in private cemetery; remains may be returned to United States for burial in a national cemetery; remains may be interred in permanent military cemetery overseas; remains may be interred in a foreign country, the homeland of the deceased.

#### HEARD AND SEEN

##### AROUND HOPE

W. B. Durham from Lovington was a caller at The News office last week; he looks as brown as an Indian, he likes his new location and says that Wayne Deering is doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Altman went to Artesia last Thursday. The news came over the grapevine yesterday that a young lady of Hope is 'biggerin' on getting married. She plans to have her man roped and branded within the next month. No, we refuse to tell you who it is. And we know you can't guess. Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave left Wednesday for California by way of Levelland, Tex.; they will stop at Texon, Tex., and visit their daughter, Mrs. Brantley Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stegall and family have returned from a trip to Texas, where it is reported Mr. Stegall has bought a farm. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parks are moving to Artesia. If that is true, this part of the community will lose two good citizens who are always ready to do their part. Here's hoping they change their mind. Rev. Knottter from Hobbs has been visiting his brother, J. C. Knottter, this week. Dick Terry, who is in the Navy, stationed at San Diego, writes that he is getting along fine. We always said Dick would make good. D. W. Carson, Jr., who is over in Maryland, in the infantry, is another Hope boy that is making good in the service. Will Keller brought in a bushel of white Bermuda onions the other day and sold them to a local dealer. Which brings this question up: "Why couldn't onions be raised in the Penasco Valley profitably?" Joe Young, who has the contract to fence the school grounds, better hurry; only about six weeks before the school bell rings. Anderson Young was in Artesia Monday. He looks thin, working too hard, possibly. Russel Lee is anxiously waiting for his new store teeth. He will be pretty good looking when he gets a mouth full of teeth.

Charles Hanna said he is going to write a letter to The News and bawl the editor out about not painting his buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Thompson went to Artesia Tuesday. Lewis Scoggin and his wife attended church in Hope Sunday morning. They are a swell looking couple. Bryant Williams has prospects of harvesting the biggest crop of apples he has even known of; off hand, we predict he will have about 15,000 boxes of apples. Let's see now, 15,000 at \$1.00 per box means \$15,000, less \$5,000 for expenses equals \$10,000 for his apple crop; that's not too bad for a country boy. Mrs. N. L. Johnson says that she will just have to paint the hotel building. Bonney Altman says he is going to paint the telephone building, but he did not say wehn. J. C. Rouse and Denver Stegall are busy as bees in getting their new service station constructed. They say that they are going to have a strictly modern station. J. F. Wasson was telling the spit and whittle club the other day about a fellow up in Roswell that was offered \$5,000 for a bull, that's quite a lot of bull. The main street of Hope is having it's face lifted. Quite an improvement. Dick Westaway, Deputy County Assessor, and Mr. Hardin, ex-Judge of Probate, were callers at The News office Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Westaway had just returned from a fishing trip; we don't know how many fish he caught, but he brought back a good coat of tan. We haven't seen Mike Sedberry since the Primary Election. We hope he don't feel too bad. He found out one thing, and that was how many liars there are in the county. Mrs. H. V. Dorsey is helping out at the Musgrave store during the absence of the proprietor. Mrs. Leonard Akers and son have gone to Weed to visit relatives. (Will continue this next week, we hope.)

Mr. and Mrs. Buck Wilburn and Alfred Dee and Mrs. James Ray left Monday for Temple, Tex., where they will consult a physician.

Water dues are now due and payable at The News office.

#### THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE By PILGRIM

**NEXT YEAR'S FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES TOTAL ABOUT 80% OF ALL WAGES AND SALARIES PAID BY MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS**

**MORE THAN 60% OF U.S. PRODUCTION COMES FROM SMALL BUSINESSES**

**COFFEE WAS INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA IN 1720 BY A FRENCHMAN WHO IMPORTED A SINGLE PLANT INTO MARTINIQUE**

**LEAVES ME OUT IN THE COLD**

**THE ROMAN CALENDAR HAS A 304 DAY YEAR OF TEN MONTHS**

**THE ELEPHANT RUNS A TEMPERATURE EQUAL TO MAN'S**

#### THIS IS AMERICA

**YOUTHFUL, IMPOVERISHED TINKERER IN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, BILL LEAR, HANNIBAL, MO., AT 10 MADE OWN RADIO SET...**

**IN TEENS, BUILT AND INSTALLED AUTO RADIO IN DOCTOR'S CAR...**

#### By JOHN RANCE

**DEVELOPED NEW TUBE FOR FIRST ALL-ELECTRIC RADIO; WENT ON TO PERFECT RADIO FOR AIRCRAFT...**

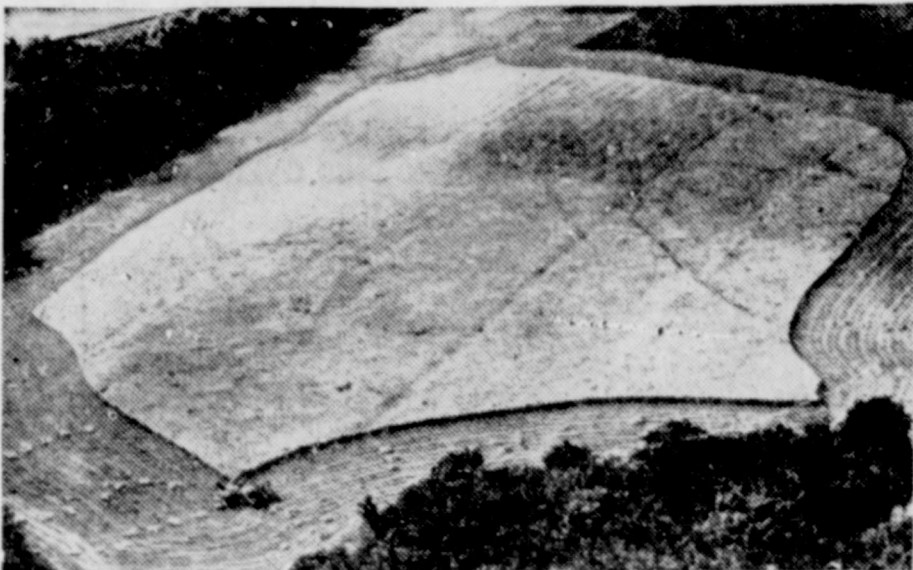
**NOW PIONEERING WIRE RECORDERS FOR HOME RADIOS, ENHANCING AMERICAN LIFE, GIVING EMPLOYMENT TO 3,000 WORKERS, INDIRECTLY TO THOUSANDS MORE.**

#### Regular Advertising Pays Dividends

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

## Excess Profits Tax Is Urged; Tourists' 'Victory Vacations' Are Crowding America's Parks

Released by Western Newspaper Union.  
 (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



IOWA HARVEST . . . This picture was taken six miles southeast of Clarinda, Iowa, where a tractor-drawn binder is harvesting a field of small grain. Iowa expects to harvest the best crop in its history of big crops.

### PROFITS TAX: Urged by Eccles

Renewal of the excess profits tax as a means of counteracting excessive price advances should the OPA finally be scrapped is being urged by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the federal reserve board, and others. Pressure will be put on the treasury and the White House to bring it about to curb profits and also as a deterrent to labor demands for higher wages.

Many believe that repeal of the profits levy provided a major impetus to union efforts to gain wage concessions worth all the savings to the big corporations.

Opponents of the excess profits tax believe that, regardless of the treasury and the White House, congress will not accept a proposal to tax excess profits as was done during the war. Chairman Robert Doughton, chairman of the powerful house ways and means committee, is known to be against the profits levy, and he, with others, can provide a great obstacle to such a plan.

### VACATIONS: Farther the Better

Travel-hungry Americans are taking their "Victory vacations" in record numbers, with "the farther away, the better" as their motto, a mid-season survey shows. "Westward Ho" is another trend, with Yellowstone park far in the lead as the nation's favorite vacation spot.

A count of visitors at Yellowstone from the beginning of the travel year on October 1, 1945, to June 30, this year, indicates that 199,390 persons have entered the park in this current period, compared with 143,716 in the 1940-41 period before the war. In June alone, 158,338 scenic beauty seekers passed the park gates.

Colorado, the Black Hills and other western tourist spots show record numbers of visitors. Next to the west are the northern states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Boat cruises are more popular than for many years on the Great Lakes and the larger rivers.

A noticeable trend this year is the enthusiasm for automobile touring, which was denied most people during the war years. Owners of seasonal resorts are planning to remain open longer this year to take care of staggered vacations.

### CHINA: And UNRRA Relief

Charges of misuse of UNRRA supplies by the Chinese government for political purposes brought about suspension of relief shipments to China except for emergency supplies. Chiang's government immediately protested the suspension as unfair.

A Chinese government spokesman conceded that there was some "petty pilfering" and that poor people sometimes sell the more expensive foods received from UNRRA and buy cheaper food. He stated the quantity involved was small.

Members of the senate appropriations committee in Washington immediately called upon Fiorella H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, to explain why he cut off relief and rehabilitation supplies to China. LaGuardia stated that shipments would be resumed as soon as Chinese ports were cleared of jams of supplies.

### BRITISH LOAN: Passage Predicted

The proposed \$3,750,000 British loan will be approved, although by a narrow margin, congressional leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties have predicted for weeks.

Most of the opposition to the British loan has come from the Middle West. Supporters of the credit, therefore, greeted the defeat of Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, one of the loan's implacable foes, with great satisfaction. They believe his defeat will make passage of the British loan by the senate much easier when the measure reaches that body.

Harold E. Stassen, whose candidate defeated Shipstead, has announced that he will take the stump for candidates in other states to build "a progressive Republican party." This meant to most observers that he will continue to advocate passage of the loan bill.

### MINNESOTA: Stassen and Thye

Gov. Edward J. Thye, hand-picked candidate of Harold E. Stassen, piled up an impressive margin over Sen. Henrik Shipstead for the Republican senatorial nomination and started all over the argument about Stassen's political power and chance to become the GOP candidate for President of the U. S. in 1948.

Stassen, more than Thye, was made the issue of the campaign by Senator Shipstead who openly boasted of his vote against United Nations and the loan to Britain. Stassen, considered a liberal and an internationalist, had approved the U. N. and the loan.

Friends of Stassen predicted that a Thye victory would put Stassen back on the presidential trail and regain the prestige he lost in some quarters when Governor Griswold, whom Stassen supported in the June primary in Nebraska, was defeated by Senator Butler for the GOP senatorial nomination. Others maintain that Thye's popularity was so great in Minnesota that he won despite Stassen.

### WIND: On Capitol Hill

"Demosthenes earned his stature by speaking against the sea, but I hate to speak against the wind."

Thus spoke Representative Eaton of New Jersey to the house of representatives when he tried to speak on the proposed loan to Britain in a noisy house. He continued, saying that he had another complaint, that of "arguing against empty seats. I used to do it in church, but I'm not going to do it here."

Representative Eaton was once a minister.

### VETS WORK: 10 of 12 on Job

Ten out of every 12 veterans discharged by June 1 are at work or in school, according to the U. S. unemployment service.

"For the third straight month the backlog of World War II veterans not at work has been reduced, notwithstanding continued discharges of servicemen from the armed forces," said Robert C. Goodwin, USES director.

In sharp contrast was the American Veterans' committee announcement of the formation of 550 employment committees because "job opportunities are becoming tougher to find."

# Washington Digest

## World's Greatest Capital Has Its Seamy Side Too!

By BAUKHAGE  
 News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—A boy joined the staff of a four-page paper of which he was one day to become editor. The office was a rattle-trap building whose notable characteristics, he later said, were "sewer gas, rats, dirt, overgrown rowdy newsboys who had to be held in check by a long whip and fire-arms," and it was "positively dangerous at times to go into the alley which they infested, leading to the composing room."



The town as the boy had grown up in it was a straggling overgrown country village "with zigzag grades, no sewerage, no street cars, no water supply except from pumps and springs, unimproved reservations, second-rate dwellings and streets of mud and mire."

That doesn't sound like the nation's capital whose budget for the coming year is \$76,755,009—but that was the way it was in 1858 as described by the editor of the Washington Evening Star, Theodore Noyes, who died early this month. He joined the paper in 1877.

Except for the Australian capital of Canberra which arose almost as Camelot at a wave of Merlin's wand, there is nothing to compare with the bizarre history of a city whose site was based on a political deal and no city which has gone through more vicissitudes than this Baghdad-on-the-Potomac.

No city was ever more magnificently planned, or more discreditably neglected in its early days, as Mr. Noyes' description indicates. Today, as the undisputed capital of the world, it still has to battle with a grudging congress for its budget. It remains the chief city of the greatest democratic republic whose 535,000 citizens have no voice in their own government and whose citizenship itself is a bar to the basic privilege of a democracy—the ballot.

Mr. Noyes was, as is the newspaper he served, a Washington institution. He will be remembered for his long campaign to give Washington a vote in congressional and national matters.

### Rats Were Menace To City's Health

Some time ago I had occasion to mention the invasion of Washington by rats and how the city hired a modern Pied Piper who has done an effective, if silent, job. This was brought to my mind recently when I encountered a fat, black cat on my way to work early one morning. The cat had a guilty look, and I had a hunch he had spent the night in riotous living and was merely sneaking in to change his collar.

However, the cataclysm caused by the rat-invasion in which, believe it or not, a baby's hand was eaten, brought hasty action and I see that it was considered worthy of comment by experts, including the editors of the magazine of the American Museum of Natural History.

The campaign began when a case of typhus which is spread by fleas and mites on rats, was discovered. Traps set in the neighborhood caught a number of rats whose blood was typhus-infected. The United States Public Health service got busy, shocked to learn that the scourge of Europe two centuries ago was a possibility right here in our fair capital.

An expert was called in. He first sealed up all points where commercial transportation entered the city. Then 300 traps were set up in the zone where the infection had been found. Five days later the traps were taken in and the area was thoroughly dusted with DDT, the insecticide which the army perfected.

Next red-squill bait was distributed. It kills rats, but not pets or

children who might pick up the bait. In places where there was no danger to human beings the deadly "1080" was distributed. The campaign was successful. Meanwhile, a clean-up of potential rat-breeding premises was started with court orders to enforce it. Today Washington has a complete scientific rat-control program which will cost us about \$75,000 annually.

However, it still leaves a few rats for energetic cats.

### War Profiteering Will Be Scandal

The juicy scandal uncovered by the senate war investigating committee in which "profiteering at its worst," as Senator Mead called it, was exposed, is, I fear, only the beginning.

Any moment I expect to hear an explosion in connection with surplus property. War breeds waste, and the cloak of patriotic endeavor as Samuel Johnson indicated even more bluntly, often covers skullduggery.

The same thing happened after the last war, and on a smaller scale, after all wars. But what is probably making people squirm all over Washington is the revelation of the fact that telephone wires were pretty generally tapped, and heaven knows what may be in the FBI files. It is a strange thing about the telephone. People have just come to take for granted that because you can't see anybody on the line, nobody is there.

I wouldn't be surprised to learn that telephone conversations with most of the government departments are being recorded right now. I have reason to believe that when the question of installing these recorders in the White House was brought up, it was flatly turned down. White House employees have a long and excellent record for fidelity. Of course they are carefully screened, and when the campaign to get everybody fingerprinted (an excellent idea if you have nothing to conceal about your past and no plans for an over-adventurous future) was begun, the White House employees voluntarily came forward and offered their thumbs, fingers and hands for the ink-pad.

### 'When the People Vote, They Win'

The June "Economic Outlook," published by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, contains an article entitled "When the People Vote—They Win." That might be interpreted in more ways than one. The article points out that an "off year" is so designated politically not only because the presidency is not at stake, but because the politicians know that general apathy on the part of the voter has marked those elections in the past: 1938 (off) thirty million voters went to the polls; 1940 (on) fifty million voters; 1942 (off) twenty-eight million; 1944 (on) forty-eight million.

The CIO takes the attitude that what the people as a whole want is what they (the CIO) want, and that the people get what they want when they vote for it. They say: "Mass registration and mass voting is the best guarantee of liberal progressive government."

They might also add that if you want conservative rather than liberal progressive government, you have to vote for it, too. In any case you can't get what you want unless you go after it. The "Outlook" prints a table showing how the vote shifted in certain districts in off-years. The table showed that when the vote fell off, it was the Democratic vote. Districts which swung from Democratic to Republican candidates in most cases shifted with a decrease in the total vote . . . "the Republican vote remaining relatively stable, while the Democratic vote dropped sharply."

Does this prove that Democrats are sleeper than Republicans, or that the Republican is a creature of habit?



In 1940, 50 million votes; 1942, 28 million; 1944, 48 million.

### Excessive Fat Seriously Handicaps Divers, Aviators

Excessive fat is a handicap to aviators, divers and others subjected to changing air pressure because fat, unlike hard muscle, absorbs and holds nitrogen, thus increasing their susceptibility to "bends," says Collier's. As fat is more buoyant than hard muscle, a man's excessive fat may be determined scientifically by the relationship between his normal weight and his weight under water.

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WNU—M 30—46

**Kidneys Must Work Well—**  
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 24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood.  
 If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.  
 Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging back-ache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling.  
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**DOAN'S PILLS**

# Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

## Books Available for Vets

More than a million text books acquired from the War Assets administration will be distributed by the Library of Congress to accredited colleges and universities for use of veteran-students, Veterans' administration has announced.

Veterans' administration has transferred to the library sufficient funds to cover the cost of handling and mailing the books which were formerly used by the army and navy college training programs. It is estimated that the surplus books will save the Veterans' administration approximately \$3,000,000 in its veterans' school program and is expected to relieve somewhat the serious text-book shortage.

Each school will set up its own distribution system to assure that only veterans will obtain the books after requisitioning the books they need from lists supplied by the Library of Congress.

## Questions and Answers

**Q.** Our son who was almost our sole support served 30 months in the armed services. He was in the service for 18 months before we received an allotment. Is there any way we can get this allotment for the first 18 months he was in the service? We were as much dependent then as we were when the allotment was granted. — Reader, Staples, Mich.

**A.** It would depend upon when your son made request for an allotment. If he made no request and the money was not deducted from his pay, then there is no chance to get it. If he made the request, the money was deducted and for some reason you did not receive it, you can collect it. Suggest you write your son and ask when he made his request for the allotment.

**Q.** My son has been in service since January, 1945. He has been overseas since August, 1945. I need him at home to help see after his father as he is not able to work. We are farmers. When will he be eligible for discharge? He was an 18-year-old draftee.—L. Mc., Scottsboro, Ala.

**A.** Your son apparently has only about 9 points as of September 2, 1945, so unless for some reason he is discharged sooner I would guess he will have at least another year to serve under present regulations. If you can prove dependency or hardship which has occurred since he entered service, it may be that he could be discharged for these reasons. However, he must ask for that discharge from his commanding officer.

**Q.** My son was discharged in October after 30 months in service. He was a flight officer in the air corps and has his battle stars, oak leaf cluster, etc. Now he would like to get into the Reserves. Do they accept flight officers? What will be the best way to go about getting in? —Mrs. M. F. O., Denver, Colo.

**A.** At the moment, the answer is that flight officers are not acceptable, but by the time you read this the army may have issued new regulations providing for acceptance of flight officers into the reserve. The matter is pending now with the authorities. Suggest you keep in touch with your local army headquarters.

**Q.** My son recently enlisted for three years in the army. There are three of us in the family, the son, myself and mother. There are no brothers or sisters. We are very much alone and my son is the sole support. We are both afflicted with angina pectoris. Is there any one to whom we can appeal not to send my son across for overseas duty? My reason is that if either of us should expire, the remaining one would need my son home to care for her. If death takes one of us, could he get a discharge to come home and care for the other one? —Mrs. W. T. B., Brookhaven, Miss.

**A.** In the first place, the son was not forced to enlist for three years, and he can provide family allotment for you if he wishes. If he wishes to obtain a discharge using his family as a hardship case, he should take it up with his commanding officer. There is no one to whom you can appeal about the overseas exemption since he cannot be half-in and half-out of the army.

## IN THESE UNITED STATES

# Badger Is Known as the 'Co-Op' Town of Iowa

By E. L. KIRKPATRICK  
WNU Features.

It's as easy to say as "Buster has the mumps." In fact "Co-operative" should be either the first or last name of the little town of Badger, Iowa, (population of less than 400 in 1940). The first co-operative program in this center of Lutheran background was the stock and grain association, started almost 40 years ago.

Although this organization met with difficulties and opposition during the first few years, it survived by realizing its advantages of co-operation as a community builder. By 1914, the association had been reorganized as a Farmers Grain Elevator company which has operated efficiently and successfully ever since.

Another venture of long standing is the Co-Operative Telephone company which has been going for more than a quarter century, and then a petroleum co-operative organization in 1930 with a capital of \$6,000. The latter firm does hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of business annually, since it deals in farm machinery as well as petroleum products.

### A Co-Operative Bank.

Another similar development is the co-op credit union started in 1939 "out of necessity, to provide the Badger community with needed banking services." Although opposed by the banking interests of Iowa at the outset, this group persisted wisely, although slowly, until the bank which it operates is one of the safest and most stable in Iowa, according to the state bank examiner.

Finally, there is the co-operative food store handling meats, groceries and electrical appliances. Its carrying ABC co-op labeled goods assures patrons of quality and safety according to government grading standards. Folks know they aren't likely to get gypped in this or other co-op trade and relations that characterize Badger.

Other co-operative possibilities are being considered by Badgerites. Entertainment for the teenagers and a playhouse for young people are being talked about. That's the way it seems to be done. A few people get the idea, throw it out to others, and all get together and discuss it as a possible development of, by and for the community. In this way, the people meet their major needs to the extent that problems and difficulties that spotlight most rural communities are seldom heard of in Badger.

When wanting a hunch on how a producer or consumer co-op can be made to work in a rural center, write or go to Badger.



**EVERY WOMAN . . .** Likes to paint furniture — just like Esther Williams, screen star, shown above at her Santa Monica, Calif., home. Esther also enjoys her hand at interior decorating now and then.

## Cop Is Shocked By Autoist Who Asked for Fine

**GREELEY, COLO.**—The telephone on the police desk rang. It was a Greeley woman who wanted to tell the police that she had just run through a red light at a downtown intersection. She explained that she had driven into the intersection before she noticed the light had changed and "had to go on through" even in violation of the law.

"I'm sorry," she explained. "I'll come right down and pay my fine."

Desk Sergeant Irl Timken got the shock of his life by such a call. He excused her from the fine and commented that "if all drivers were that conscientious we wouldn't have a traffic problem."

## Man Remembers Dentist After Decade Passes

**SUMNER, WASH.**—Most toothaches are forgotten in 10 years, but Dr. C. L. Tolefson, a local dentist, recently received a check from a man he had treated a decade ago.

The dentist had forgotten all about it, when a letter with a money order came. A search into the office records disclosed the name of the patient and the forgotten date.

The letter explained that the man had bought a money order several years ago and was going to send it to the dentist. At that time the packing plant where he worked closed and he lost his job. He cashed the money order in order to live. But after several years, and attendant prosperity, he had the money to spare, and "hoped the doctor would forgive him for the delay."

## Boy, 15, Operates A Farm and Dairy

**AUBURN, WASH.**—Jimmy Marshall, age 15, operates a 60-acre farm here without help and intends to build up a good herd of purebred Jerseys. In addition, he's a good athlete and a good scholar in school.

Last January an accident brought death to B. L. Marshall, Jimmy's father. There were 12 cows to be milked night and morning and spring work had to be started. Jimmy, though just a curly-haired youngster with an engaging grin, took over the farming, the dairying and raising hogs.

Yes, he intends to keep right on farming. He likes it. And he is well on his way to success.

## Climbs 273 Steps Each Day—to Knit

**ERRATA, MISS.**—Mrs. Merle Lucille McDaniel has to climb 273 steps to get up on top of the world, but the quiet she gets for her knitting makes it worth the long pull.

Mrs. McDaniel is a fire watcher for the forestry department. Her office is a cabin perched atop a 120 foot tower.

The tower originally was built at the start of the war as a lookout post, a lookout for enemy planes. Her husband got the job of spotter. However, it wasn't long before the war department deemed a Japanese invasion of southern Mississippi as unlikely. So Mr. McDaniel went back to railroading and Mrs. McDaniel took over the post for the forestry department.

She keeps regular office hours atop the tower, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Most of the time she just knits and reads. But a few minutes every hour she scans her 20 mile territory with binoculars.

## Bicycling Cat Returns with Four Kittens

**ROYALTON, VT.**—Abbie, Royalton's bicycling cat, is back home again after a year's absence—and she brought with her four beautiful kittens.

Nearly a year ago Abbie, who was accompanying Mrs. Homer Russell and children on a bicycling tour, disappeared near the Russell's summer home in Maine. Through a newspaper story Abbie was located about two miles from where she disappeared.

## No Wedding Honking

**MONESSEN, PA.**—No more "wedding honkings" or other excessive tooting of automobile horns will be allowed in Monessen. It's against the law, a new ordinance provides. Excessive tooting of automobile horns henceforth will draw police punishment under the new law, which also requests that newlyweds "find a quieter way to display their joy."



**NO JOKE, SON . . .** It's really Kenny Delmar, the "Senator Claghorn" of radio, who is waving \$100 in Confederate money to get more Smoky Mountain music out of Sen. Claude Pepper, Florida, with a harmonica; Rep. J. Percy Priest, Tennessee, with a ukulele, and Sen. Glen Taylor, Idaho, with a guitar.

## THE TOY BULLDOG

# Mickey Walker, 45, Sure He'll Paint 'Real Stuff'

**NEW YORK CITY.**—Although he is 45 years old, he thinks that in about four years he'll be "doing the kind of painting called the real stuff." That's the way Mickey Walker, former welterweight and middleweight boxing champion of the world, looks at his art career.

It was five years ago that Mickey decided to take up the easel and start mixing the paints. He saw a movie based on the life of Gauguin in which a man in middle age left fame and fortune to become a painter in the south seas. Mickey decided to become a painter in the United States where he is known as "a tough little guy."

And what about his 45 years? Well, in Mickey's opinion age is the best thing that can happen to a man. It gives him some sense. He no longer wants to sit around in a night club, or think only of blondes and champagne. Age helps a man know what he can do — and ought to do.

**Painting Not Like Writing.** Mickey spends a lot of time now in the quiet atmosphere of his ram-



**BOXER? . . .** Well, he used to be. Mickey Walker, former welterweight champion of the world, is shown here working on a canvas, "Off to School," in New York. The large painting in the background is "Main Street."

bling Elizabeth, N. J., home, surrounded by canvases and shelves stocked with books. He paints and occasionally writes. But then he worries about his grammar—and remembers that he was kicked out of school for fighting when he was in the eighth grade.

Painting is different from writing, and Mickey is considered by critics as one of the outstanding contributors of primitives at the American contemporary artists' gallery, where he has had two exhibitions. One of his best collections were painted on his 50,000 mile USO tour through South America, Africa and India where he served as a master of ceremonies for a sports show.

**Got a Scare Once.** One day he was painting on Victoria beach in Central Africa during that tour. He had set up his easel on the sand and started painting when all was quiet. He painted for a while when he sensed something and heard a twig snap. When he turned around there were about 2,000 natives standing there watching him, not saying a word. They turned out to be friendly, but curious. Still taking it a little easy because of a touch of malaria he contracted while on the USO tour, Mickey is glued to his studio. He's serious about his painting. Some of these days it will make him some money, he feels.

But he's glad that he was a boxer and managed to save some money, he admits.

# "Off We Go" AVIATION NOTES AIRPORT CHATTER

Miss Mayme Smith of Monroe, age 77, was the first passenger to alight from a plane at the new Lancaster, Wis., airport which has been opened by William Brewer, a pilot. . . . Eight Omaha men, Lyle DeMoss, Leonard J. Bussey, Don Musgrove, Henry E. and Walter W. Wendt, Bennett Davis, Leonard Fletcher and Bert Robinson, have organized a hunting lodge some 400 miles from home, on Lake McConaughy, near Ogallala, Neb. . . . The Denver Chamber of Commerce, with an eye on the younger generation, plans to construct a 40-acre airfield for model planes only, with hard-surfaced runways and a control tower. . . . Republic Aviation has leased for five years, with option to buy, the government-owned plant facilities and airport at Framingham, L. I. . . . Robert and Mildred Entriens, husband and wife, are students of George Smith and Paul Shirmer at the Mount Holly, N. J., airfield and will soon be licensed pilots. . . . Harris field, Cape Girardeau, Mo., has been leased by the city and operated by an airport board. . . . Wynne, Ark., with a class two airport, expects to add further improvements costing \$770,561 under the federal aid airport act.

## AIR EXPOSITION AT DENVER

The first Denver International air show will be held at Stapleton airport August 24 and 25. Homer F. Torrey is board chairman for the show. Directors are Donald B. Robertson, Thomas P. Campbell, Robert S. McIlvane, John R. McPhee and Harry Anholt. The air show is advertised as being under the direction of Steadham Acker, who is director of annual air carnivals at Birmingham, Ala., and Omaha, Neb., and who directed air shows at Denver before the war. All late planes and helicopters will be on display and the show will feature the usual air thrills.

## Noted Kansas Airport

In a western Kansas town of only 523 residents can be found one of the best-known privately operated ports in the country. The town is Johnson, Kans., and the airport operator is Forest Walker. The Johnson flying club has 10 members, most of them farmers, who have over \$30,000 invested in parts, hangar, etc.



**WINGED BOXCAR . . .** Fairchild packet cargo plane, which carries nine tons of payload at 200 miles an hour. The fuselage is 38 feet long and big enough that autos and trucks can be driven inside.

# NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

## SPANISH ISSUE IS JUST RUSSIA'S 'RED HERRING'

WASHINGTON. — The British handled the Communist-pushed Spanish questions in the security council — and deftly, they worked affairs around so no important action was taken, and the United States merely went along. Behind their energy was their knowledge that installation of an unsympathetic regime in Spain would threaten Gibraltar, still the rock or at least the pebble of empire.

The seven to four vote against the Polish resolution, urging a break of relations of all nations with Spain, was about as good as the Communists will do in the security council. On the CP side were Soviet Russia, Poland, France and Mexico, while the British got Australia, the Netherlands and Egypt and we may have helped some in lining up Brazil and China for the majority of seven.

The division showed that as long as the U. S. and Britain stand together in the council, the free democratic side is not in much UNO danger. But if they ever break and either sides with Russia, there may be trouble. The difficulties of Communism are due to Russian joint antagonism of the British and Americans, driving them together. This is not unnatural because of the common association of ideals, our joint favoring of the parliamentary system, and corresponding Christian ideals.

In this case, the British had an easy opportunity. The whole Lange-Russian case was founded upon the assumption, as stated, that Spain "is a serious danger to the maintenance of international peace and security" — which everyone knows is not a fact. You can see it. She borders on only two countries, neither of which considers her actually a threat. She has not invaded anyone. She is not a world power. These things are evident. The council's own investigating committee found only that Spain "is not an immediate but a potential threat to peace," according to Dr. Lange, although the British do not agree with this interpretation. Nobody said when she might be a threat.

## BRITISH ON DEFENSIVE

But the first Lange resolution hoped and expected "the Spanish people will regain the freedom of which they have been deprived." The same hopes and expectations could be expressed about the Russians. All free people would like to see other people free also, but no proposal was made to have every nation sever diplomatic connections with Russia.

So the Communist proposition was rather absurd. The truth is it was cooked up by the Russians, who put the Poles up to it, in order to make the western world stop debating Iran, the Communist revolution in the north province there, and to put the British diplomatically upon the defensive. The Russians themselves vetoed one move to send the problem to the large assembly of nations, where they can expect to fare worse than in the council. About the only thing the Russians achieved was the putting of the British on the defensive and submergence of Iran for a time.

Thus the status quo of Spain is likely to continue, with only increased Communist agitation within its borders where strikes are reported, and the usual Communist methods developing.

You must remember Communism does not really recognize free democracy as a proper philosophy of government. They like to think of the world as divided into two parts, one Fascist, and the other dominated by themselves. This does not happen to be the case. The two great parts into which the world is divided is free and slave. On one hand are we, believers in freedom of the individual, parliamentary systems, elections for all parties, even the communists. On the other are the Russians who do not believe in the freedom of the individual, but in his subservience to the state, have no parliamentary system of government, and hold only one-party elections which are not elections at all, but popularity contests in which anyone who votes against the government had better start for the border.

# And Here We Have IDAHO

The Gem State

By EDWARD EMERINE  
WNU Features.

HERE we have Idaho—fabulous sunsets, lakes of gold and dreamy, purple mountains; a million stars in the dark blue sky and moonlight on the sagebrush; canyons and gorges, sand dunes and crystal lakes; stunted desert brush and towering pines; waterfalls higher than Niagara and gorges deeper than the Grand Canyon; snow 20 feet deep among the pines and spruce; farms and cities amidst nature's unspoiled loveliness; natural caves full of ice in the hot desert.

From the Canadian border on the north to the temperate Cache valley on the south, and from the frozen Teton peaks on the east to the warm Pacific winds in Boise valley, Idaho offers a variety of climate, topography and scenic wonder. It has miles of desert and formidable table lands, but it also has more lakes than man has ever counted. It has alpine peaks where the ice and snow never melt, and homes heated by water from natural hot springs.

No more interesting, romantic and pleasant area may be found on earth than Idaho. Yet from an automobile or train window it may often appear to be a rolling waste, lonely and cruel. Unfortunately the main highways and railroad tracks wander too far from rich and beautiful spots in Idaho, and those who would know the "Gem of the Mountains" must take the sideroads—and great will be their reward.

Idaho is a young state, with young and energetic people. They are not hampered by the heavy hand of tradition, nor restrained by the ghosts of their ancestors. Whether Basque shepherders, Mormon descendants, farmers from Nebraska, or recruits from the West coast states, the people of Idaho are living proof of Western friendliness and hospitality, Western progressiveness, and Western determination to harness nature's resources for the good of all.

The early history of Idaho is bound up with that of the states of Oregon and Washington, but its tradition and lore has borrowed much from the Mormons of Utah, the cattlemen of Wyoming and the miners of Montana. It drew from all its surrounding states and became the great melting pot of the Northwest.

Following the Lewis and Clark expedition, Idaho was the hunting and trapping paradise of early adventurers. Later thousands of persons crossed Idaho by way of the Oregon trail, following the Snake river through the desert. The ruts of thousands of wagons still remain, but the Oregon trail and one of America's greatest migrations added little to Idaho's development.

In 1859 gold was discovered in the Pierce City region and by the autumn of 1862 there were 30,000 persons near Lewiston. A greater discovery followed in the Boise basin, and within a year Idaho City had a population estimated at near 40,000. At the census of 1870, only 15,000 remained of the swarm of miners of the early '60s; but 200 million dollars in gold had been taken out of Idaho — the greatest record in history for a similar period of time.

It was the Mormons who founded Idaho's first permanent settlement in 1860. They believed they were in Utah when they called their village Franklin and made irrigation a fact in Idaho by building a canal three and a half miles long. They also established that year the first school for white children within the present boundaries of the state.

Agriculture made little headway, however, for the feverish industry of thousands exploring the earth for mineral treasures continued. Although the Idaho territory was created in 1863, more lusty years were to follow. Rich gold strikes were made in the Salmon River and Florence areas, in Boise basin, in the Owyhee terrain, in the Coeur d'Alenes, and elsewhere. Boom towns were erected overnight, and the days were rich in murders and hangings, feuds and melodramatic



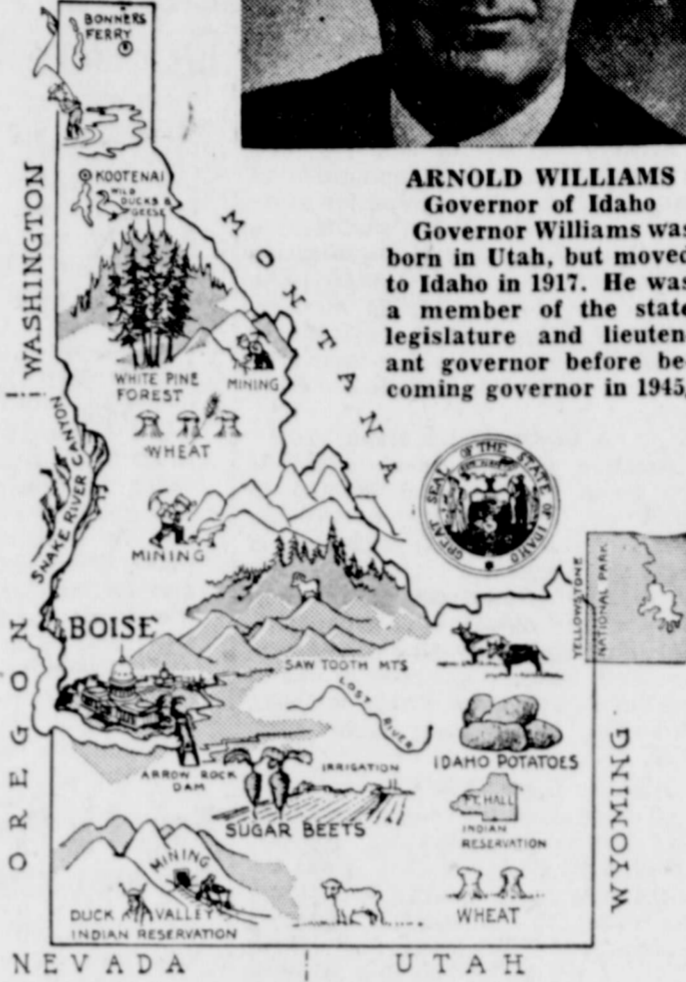
DESERT? . . . Sagebrush cleared away and the magic of irrigation applied, the desert produces Idaho's famous potatoes and other crops.

deaths. The turbulence of Idaho City's former life, and the violence of its ways, may be inferred from the statement of old-timers that only 28 of the 200 persons buried in its cemetery in 1863 died from natural causes!

But the development of Idaho was to follow the decline of gold fever. Cattlemen pushed their herds into the territory from Wyoming, and sheepmen soon followed. More Mormon farmers moved northward and irrigation was expanded. The

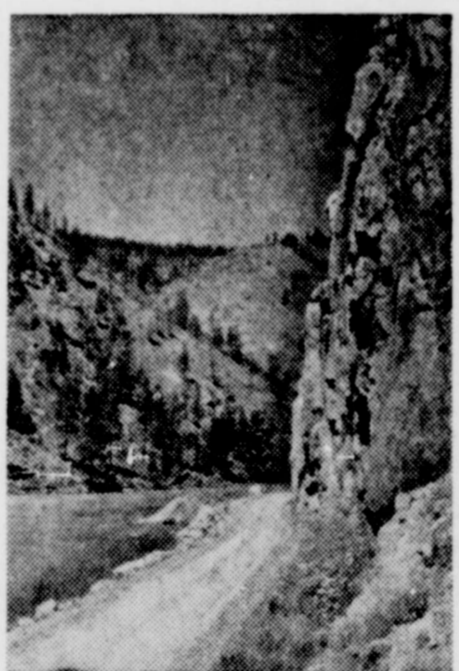


ARNOLD WILLIAMS  
Governor of Idaho  
Governor Williams was born in Utah, but moved to Idaho in 1917. He was a member of the state legislature and lieutenant governor before becoming governor in 1945.



Northern Pacific railroad laid its rails across the Panhandle in 1880-'82, and the Union Pacific — Oregon Short Line — crossed the southern part of the state in 1882-'84. Its mines and forest were opened commercially, and Idaho was no longer a wild frontier.

When Idaho became a state in 1890 its valleys were soon homesteaded by sturdy stock from the Middle West. For each mining



SALMON RIVER . . . Highway along the canyon. The Salmon is known as "The River of No Return."

camp that became a ghost town, a new community appeared, built solidly on the development of Idaho's great natural resources. Idaho settled down, at last, to build its kingdom.

The northern part of Idaho reclaimed logged-off land, to become one of the most productive areas in the West. "Idaho white pine — and plenty of it" is the slogan of its lumbermen, and yellow pine grows broad and tall. Idaho's mines yield countless minerals, with more being discovered each year.

The Snake River valley and its drainage area has prospered under irrigation and reclamation, while lands beyond the irrigation ditches have been utilized for wheat and other grains. New irrigation projects are being opened, and Idaho's agriculture and livestock industries are thriving.

Idaho potatoes, famous all over the civilized world, are grown in desert soil enriched by centuries of sagebrush and other desert growth and touched by the magic of irrigation. Even cull potatoes are now utilized and made into industrial alcohol, or fed to livestock. Sugar

beets thrive and alfalfa grows luxuriantly. Cattle and sheep are fattened on rich pastures and in feed lots, and dairy herds are found everywhere.

Only recently has Idaho come into prominence as a playground and recreation spot for people who are weary of make-believe life in cities. It offers year-around skiing, hunting, fishing, swimming, boating and other sports. Pheasants, ducks and geese are plentiful. There are antelope, deer, elk and other big game in abundance to assure the sportsman of his kill. From dog races at Ashton when the snow is deep, to summer boating on Payette lakes or fishing in Pend d'Orielle, no other state exceeds Idaho in sports of the great outdoors.

New York capitalists and Hollywood movie stars have found in Sun Valley in the Sawtooth Mountains one of the world's finest recreation spots. In winter, skiing is the outstanding sport, with tobogganing and big game hunting following. In summer, the mountain streams nearby offer varieties of trout, the gamest fish of them all. Lakes and woods in the Stanley Basin afford boating, fishing, riding, hiking and camping.

Idaho is a state of mountains, valleys and deserts, with variety enough for everyone. The mountain ranges include Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene, Beaverhead and Bitter Root in the north; Salmon River, Sawtooth and Lost Rivers in the center of the state, and the Bear, Blackfoot and Snake River mountains in the southeast, with the Tetons along the Wyoming line northward.

Shoshone Falls — 46 feet higher than Niagara — pours its flood over a horseshoe-shaped rim in Snake River canyon. Twin Falls is another majestic sight, and American and Salmon Falls are also attractive to visitors.

Idaho offers the unusual — the almost unbelievable — in scenic wonders. The deepest canyon on the North American continent drops almost 8,000 feet below the rimrock of the Seven Devils ranges of mountains. The Big and Little Lost rivers tumble down from mountain peaks to disappear into the porous volcanic desert, breaking into sunlight again as Thousand Springs in the Snake River gorge. Recent volcanic action is offered at Craters of the Moon, and Mount Borah, highest point in the state, carries coral limestone on its crest, lifted from the sea which was once three miles below.

The state of Idaho remains a part of the Great Northwest, rich in resources, sure of its future. The frontier spirit still lives in countless ways within its borders, ready to mount to thunderous zest in the development that seems sure to come.

## Gems of Thought

THE fiercest agonies have shortest rein; and after dreams of horror, comes again the welcoming morning with its rays of peace.—Bryant.

A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive.—Coleridge.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.—Washington Irving.

A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone.—Swift.

Guided by the example and good works of others, we must rely mainly upon our own efforts.—Samuel Smiles.

Where there is sorrow, there is holy ground.—Oscar Wilde.

## 3 Billion Butterflies on A 2,000-Mile Migration

Of the 125,000 species of butterflies and moths, probably a thousand make migratory flights from which only about 25 species return.

Among the hardiest is the painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*) the one-way migrations of which have been known to cover distances of more than 2,000 miles, to have taken 14 days and nights of continuous flying, and to have been comprised of as many as 3,000,000,000 butterflies in a single flight.

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A small boy, about six years old, was invited by his aunt to a party she was giving to the youngsters of her family and friends. When he was ready to start, after being thoroughly scrubbed and properly dressed, his mother told him to behave and especially not to ask for a second helping when the refreshments were served.

The aunt, after he had finished a liberal portion of ice cream, asked: "Laurence, won't you have some more ice cream?"

After a moment of hesitation, he said: "Just use your own judgment, Aunt Lillian."

# REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.....



## INSTALLMENT THREE

But now for the Stormovik factory itself. It is, first of all, poorly lit and unbelievably dirty. It has no production line in the American sense but rather a series of connected piles between bottlenecks, with women waiting idle at their machines for the line to start moving again.

It is jammed full of the best American machine tools, but seems to lack proper organization. At one point, the assembly belt is a makeshift canvas affair. The floors throughout are uneven with holes in the concrete. Piles of metal shavings are everywhere. No one bothers to clean up. Many of the girls wear gunny sacks tied around their feet. Others have crude wooden sandals with a nail sticking up between the great and second toes. In these, they scramble around in the dim light. Here they are moving (by wheel-barrow) a load of unfinished parts which spill at a bump on the floor. The girls must stop to pick them up.

There is an elaborate banquet in the director's dining room at the end of the inspection. There again are the red wine, white wine, champagne, and vodka glasses, the tremendous array of cold hors d'oeuvres, starting with caviar and pastry. Standing behind the table, I see a familiar face. It is the smiling steward who presided over the banquet at the Tschaikovsky Theater.

Between toasts Johnston whispers to me: "That director's a good man. He could hold an important job in the States. Maybe not quite the job he has here, not president of the company."

The next morning Kirilov arrives to take us to another factory, one of the most important in Russia. For here they make the Soviet Union's automobiles. In America a dozen major companies turn out a hundred models. In this classless society one company makes one model, and its entire output goes to its single privileged class—the top communists, factory directors, and government officials.

It looks rather like a 1935 model sedan of American manufacture with the difference that it is a sloppy engineering job. Its name, pronounced "Zees" in English, comes from three Russian words meaning "Factory in the name of Stalin."

The director of the Zees plant, Ivan Likhatchov, is a stumpy, serious little man of forty-eight who carefully cultivates a slight resemblance to Stalin. He wears a cap, grows a soup-strainer mustache, and receives us in riding trousers and high black Russian boots.

First, he gives us an over-all picture of the plant. It employs 40,000 workers, and has 12,000 more youngsters in its factory school. Formerly, it made trucks (the Soviet Union, with over 200,000,000 people, made 300,000 motor vehicles per year at the peak compared with America's 1941 production of 4,800,000 for its 130,000,000 people). Now it produces trucks, half-tracks and munitions for the Red Army.

The Komosols (young communists) in the factory school started making tommy guns for the Red Army when the Germans were only 35 kilometers from Moscow, and went into production in only three weeks.

The Zees plant now has four daughter plants turning out army trucks and munitions in the Urals. Their directors were formerly shop chiefs in this plant.

Automobile production started here in 1924, the car being designed around a Soviet adaptation of the famous American Hercules Engine made in Canton, Ohio.

The director tells us with quiet pride that he has visited American factories at Detroit, Flint, Buffalo, Saginaw, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and he is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

A worker who is ill, he tells us, goes to the plant doctor to get a leave of absence. If the case is serious, in this plant his social insurance would pay 90 per cent of his wages for three months. If he is still not recovered, he gets either a temporary invalid's status or maybe lighter work. A pregnant woman gets several weeks' leave of absence before her baby, and after it. The average family, he tells us, is five children for the city worker and about eight for farmers. But Eric wants to know about the

problem of absenteeism. The director seems amazed that such a question should even be asked, because he says, of course, they have no such cases here. Lazy or tardy workers are rebuked by the wall newspaper or denounced over the shop public address system. If it happens two or three times the matter is taken up with him by the union. We gather it is a grim proceeding.

It is hard for our capitalist minds to grasp the idea that under socialism, possibly the factory belongs to the workers but certainly the worker belongs to his factory; without it he has nothing to eat and no place to sleep.

Now we tour the plant. Again it seems to have no smooth-running assembly line but a series of linked bottlenecks and connected piles. The workers look up, but they seem to have no fear of the bosses. They look him straight in the eye as an American worker would.

The Zees trucks and half-tracks look sturdy by American peacetime standards, but they can't compare with the rugged giants which Detroit pours out for our armies and



Reviews Red Army

those of our allies. The workers are about half women, and the rest very old men or boys in their middle teens.

Wages here, including the director's salary, are exactly what they were at the other plant—and at most of the others we are to visit. We go in to the usual banquet at about four in the afternoon.

The next day we are herded into our Zees and tear across town to another dingy square, flanked by barracks-like concrete workers' apartment houses, where flapping Red banners and huge portraits of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin announce the entrance to the ball-bearing works.

It is crammed full of the newest and best American machinery but its floors again are cluttered and the lighting bad. However, the product seems to be a good, precision-made job, although we guess that by American standards, production per worker must be low.

At the regular afternoon banquet there are many toasts to Soviet-American friendship and the second front. Then Eric tries to find out something about business competition in the Soviet Union. The director of the factory insists that there is great competition—particularly to get raw materials. But who gets the most? The plant with the highest production record.

We pile back into our cars to be taken to what Kirilov describes as a rubber factory; actually it produces not rubber but tires, from rubber made (usually from alcohol) in the Soviet Union, whose scientists pioneered in this important field.

Its director, introduced as Vladimir Chesnikov, is a pleasant young man of thirty-three and under him are about 1,500 workers. In answer to our questions he explains that he gets the basic monthly salary of 3,000 roubles (\$240 without the usual production bonuses because the plant isn't yet operating). They started building it only in December and began setting the machinery only six weeks ago.

Back in the director's office, Eric wants to know what percentage of their wages Soviet workers give to the war. Chesnikov tells us proudly that Soviet Union workers sometimes give as much as two or three months' salary.

We attended a performance of Tschaikovsky's "Nut Cracker Ballet" at the Bolshoi Theater, the Grand Opera house of Moscow. It is a magnificent old czarist building decorated with a restrained lavishness rare in Russia under any regime. And the performance is beautiful beyond anything I have seen on any stage in any country—dancing, costumes, acting and scenery are done with sweeping imagination. These people have a genius for the theater.

The theater is the only thing in the Soviet Union which can boast of an uninterrupted growth and tradition. The Bolsheviks were proud of the ballet and in both Moscow and Leningrad they kept going continuously all during the revolution. The Bolsheviks did not liquidate their actors, stage designers, directors and artists as they did most of the upper classes in 1917 and in the ensuing Civil War.

Today, a visit to a motor factory which used to make tractor engines. Both factory and product have been redesigned and the plant now turns out dive bomber motors largely for the Stormovik—a 1700-horsepower job.

Its director is only thirty-four years old and seated next to him at the table is a dark-haired woman of forty who is assistant director, and who has charge of wages, working conditions, health and vacations.

He tells us he has 15,000 workers and most of them eat their meals in one building. The food is cheap and good because the factory owns and operates two farms. There are permanent operating staffs on each, but the factory workers rotate to furnish most of the labor.

We glance into a workers' lunch room. The meal consists of a porridge with kasha (buckwheat), black bread and borsch—a rich meat and beet soup. It looks and smells good.

Beyond is the foremen's dining room. They get the same dishes plus black pressed caviar. Farther on is the engineers' dining room. They eat like the foremen except they may have white bread as well as black, butter, and their caviar is the more expensive, loose, unsalted kind.

Now we proceed to the director's dining room, where I jot down the menu's main items: vodka, red wine, white wine, champagne, caviar, butter, smoked sturgeon, salted cucumbers (which are delicious), coleslaw, cold veal, salami, smoked beef tongue and for dessert, pastry and fine-textured chocolate layer cake.

We learn (not from our Russian hosts) the caste system we have seen in the dining rooms goes all through their factories. They have developed enormous white-collar clerical and engineering staffs. Once a man becomes an engineer, he loses face and prestige should he slip into a suit of coveralls, as American engineers do, and go down to a factory bench to show workers how it should be done.

Until the 1917 Revolution, Russia for a thousand years was a caste-ridden feudal state. Twenty-five years can no more wipe this out than it can abolish Russian food habits or Russian verbs. So this new socialist bureaucracy, raised up out of the proletariat, instinctively stratifies itself into castes.

Slowly I am beginning to understand this place and its people. Suppose you had been born and spent all your life in a moderately well run penitentiary, which kept you working hard and provided a bunk to sleep in, three daily meals and enough clothes to keep you warm.

Suppose it was explained that the warden and the guards were there largely to protect you from the malevolent outside world.

Needless to say, if anyone tried to release you or menaced you with a parole, you would fight like a tiger.

There is, however, one marked difference between inmates of the Soviet Union and of the Kansas State penitentiary at Lansing, where I have often visited an old friend. Food and clothing in both places are about the same, maybe a little better in Lansing. But should my Kansas friend decide his penitentiary was not well run, and express the hope that there might be a change of wardens, he would run no danger of being shot were he overheard by a stool pigeon. I concede, however, that in Russia a talented inmate can work himself up to be warden, which would be impossible in Lansing.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

# Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

JANET BLAIR, in pigtails, calico dress and high button shoes, reported for a test for "Regina" in Columbia's "Gallant Journey"; Producer-Director William Wellman said she was the first girl he thought of for the part. She was supposed to look 11, and she did. She says it was the first time she wasn't told that she looked too young to play a role. Janet started her career as a soloist with Hal Kemp's band straight out of high



JANET BLAIR

school, broke into pictures before she was 20. In her colorful gay 90s costume she grows up charmingly in the picture, with Glenn Ford, who's 19 when the picture begins, romancing with her.

Between scenes of "Angel on My Shoulder," Claude Rains covered his own shoulders with a worn tweed coat. He's superstitious about it. He wore it on the "Casablanca" set—the picture won an Academy award. And on the set of "Caesar and Cleopatra" in London, for which he got the highest salary ever given an actor, \$1,280,000.

"Happy Hollywood Homes" will be the title of a Columbia Screen Snapshot, showing film players and directors and their mates who've been married for more than 10 years. Producer Ralph Staub expects to have about 60 such couples in the picture. Unprejudiced observers think maybe he's sticking his chin out, since Hollywood marriages have a way of breaking up even after 10 years.

Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, who have a schedule calling for six half-hour broadcasts a week (five mornings and Tuesday evenings) have found time to transcribe a special 15-minute show for the Veterans' administration.

If a tune's danceable, singable and has an appealing idea, the chances are it's set for the "Hit Parade," according to Harry Warren, who wrote "On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe," "Down Argentine Way" and other hits. "Of course," he added, "a Bing Crosby or Frank Sinatra to sing it won't do any harm." He's currently writing the music for M-G-M's "Summer Holiday."

Walter Pigeon ("Mr. Minniver," "Pierre Curie," etc.) will shag, truck, do the Susy-Q and Big Apple with Claudette Colbert for a jitterbug routine in "The Secret Heart," now before the cameras at Metro. Quite a change for the dignified Mr. Pigeon!

"Possessed" is the new title of the Warner Bros. picture starring Joan Crawford, known till now as "The Secret." It looks like another top-notch for her; Van Heflin plays opposite her, Raymond Massey and Joan Chandler have important roles.

Johnny Desmond sent a carton of his latest records to Princess Elizabeth of England at her request. She became a Desmond fan when he sang for her in Bedford with the Glenn Miller army air force band, and asked that copies of his first recordings be sent to her. It was reported later that Desmond was her "favorite crooner"; she'd heard him sing his "Soldier and a Song" over the armed forces network.

Meredith Willson has been named to the music advisory committee of the Atwater Kent radio auditions, one of the radio's oldest and most honored radio institutions, which was started in 1927, but was discontinued during the war. Resumed this year, it is designed to uncover young talent in singers and musicians, and has given a start to many a successful career.

## Ain't It So?

SOME MEN look back and find that life has been made up mostly of the things they've missed.

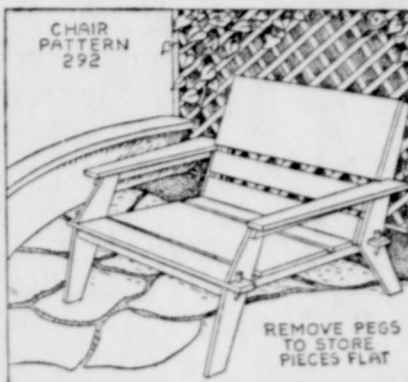
Facts are not stubborn things. It is the person who won't recognize them that is stubborn.

If you have tried your hand at something and failed, you might try your head.

The person who thinks success is a matter of luck is going to find himself unlucky.

A man with a grievance never lacks a topic of conversation.

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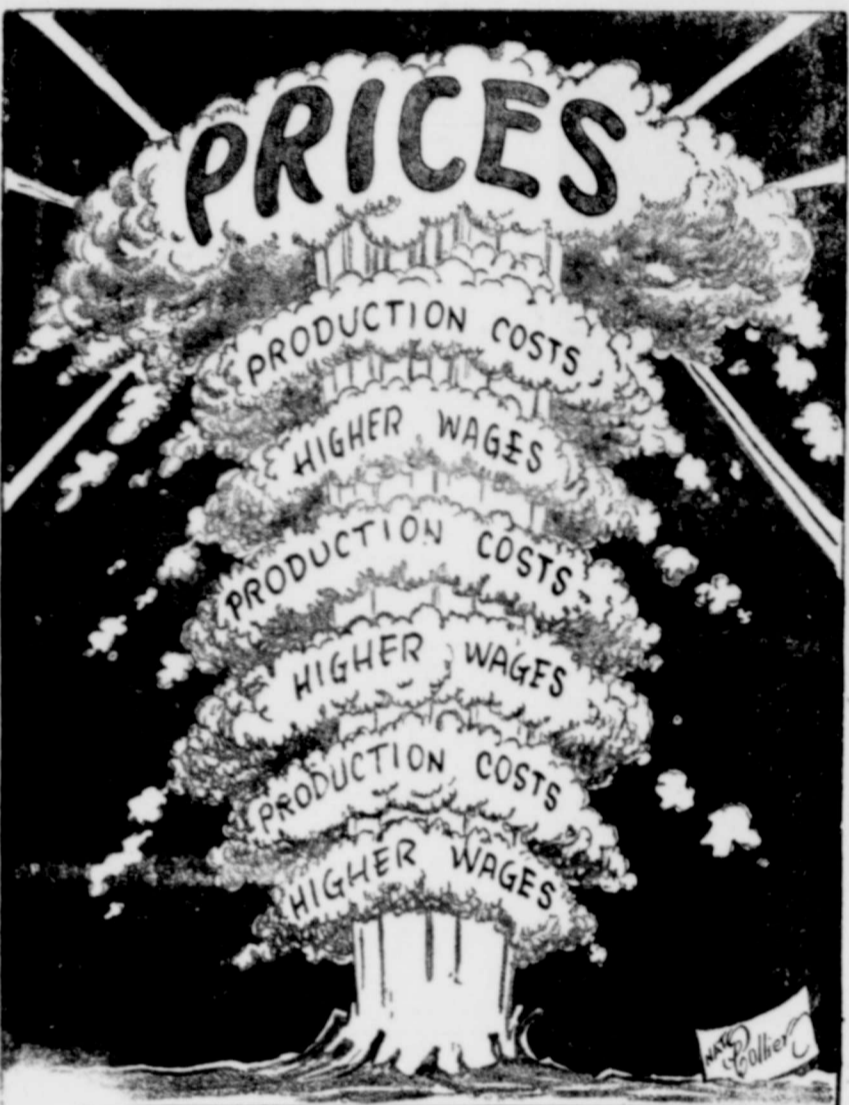
By CARL HELM  
 NEW YORK—'Cocktails, 5 to 7 P.M.,' the invitations read, and if you're a columnist, literary or movie critic, feature or fashion editor, you'll go, if you've nothing better to do—just to see the friends you haven't seen since the last cocktail party a day or so ago.  
 Nobody but the press agents goes to these cocktail clambakes to see the celebrity or the contraption for which they are given. They may be held to introduce or promote a Hollywood cutie, a fountain pen that writes under water, a new novel, hat, wall-paper or coiffure.  
 But the party givers lay out the dough, from \$1,000 on up, for drinks and buffet snacks for a couple of dozen guests or a couple of hundred, at the Waldorf (which hosts about a score a week), at the Stork Club or the Pierre—gladly in the name of publicity or 'public relations.'

These are outgrowths of the fabulous "literary teas" of prewar which, heralding new books or authors, were neither teas nor literary but semi-public brawls which began at 5 and lasted until the last wozzer was poured into a homebound taxicab a bit before midnight.  
 Evidently the latter-day versions, expensive as they are, must pay off, for enough of the free-loading magazine and newspaper guests will reciprocate with pieces in print to keep both press agents and sponsors happy. This spurs their competitors to throw bigger and better parties themselves...and so goes the merry, mad whirl—dizzy, if not altogether, senseless.



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IT'S NOTHING NEW! By NATE COLLIER



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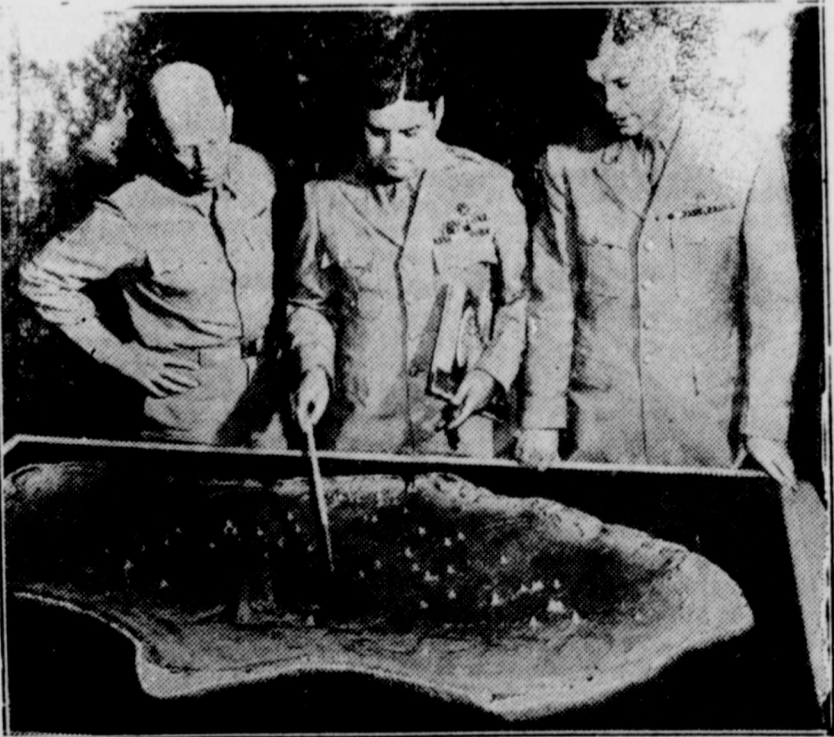
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**WHAT'S WHAT IN THE ATOM BOMB TEST ON BIKINI—**  
 Left to right, Brigadier General William F. McKee, Major General Curtis LeMay and Major General Earle E. Partridge confer over a scale model of Bikini atoll. Although half the ships were damaged by the blast, goats survived and minnows in the lagoon seemed little affected. An explosion of an atom bomb under water will be the next test and its results are eagerly anticipated.

# HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers



Potatoes are plentiful in supply and will spoil if you don't use them. Use them in place of scarce wheat products as the starchy food for dinner, as stuffing or even in baking.

### Wheatless Meals

If you want to have fun, and at the same time, test your ingenuity, do what some of the public eating places are doing during the wheat shortage: On one day of the week, serve completely wheat-free meals.

You may even learn to like it so well, that you can stretch this to two days of the week and thereby help feed the famine-stricken countries. Why not try it?

What are some of the foods to use in place of bread and flour? Here is a partial list to help you: potatoes, corn and cornmeal, corn cereals, hominy, oatmeal, rice and other wheat-free cereals.

You might start off breakfast with cornmeal muffins or potato pancakes in place of the customary rolls, coffee-cake or toast. Use potatoes plentifully for both luncheon and dinner, and if you want bread, make some oatmeal gems, 100 per cent rye bread, or corn sticks. The family will appreciate them as a welcome change.

Non-wheat cereals like cornmeal and oatmeal can be used for stuffing and crumbing in place of bread or flour. Only in a very few cases will you be able to tell the difference, and even if you can, you won't find that difference unpleasant.

Now that the vegetable and fruit season is here in earnest, fill the family on salads and fruity desserts. Everyone yearns for in-season produce and large quantities of fruits and vegetables will spell both health and pleasant eating to the family.

Look over these recipes which I've dished up for you today. Perhaps they will start you thinking about how you can help in serving some wheat-free meals every week and still give the family complete satisfaction at the dining table.

#### \*Potato Cups With Tuna Fish.

(Serves 4)

- 1 1/4 pounds potatoes
- 1 cup water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 3/4 teaspoon grated onion
- 1/2 cup diced celery
- 1/2 cup diced chopped olives
- 1/2 cup grated American cheese
- Lettuce

Wash and peel potatoes and cut into pieces. Cook until done in salted water. (Water should be evaporated by the end of the cooking time.) Press through a ricer, add milk, 1/2 of the mayonnaise, 4 teaspoons of the vinegar and 1/4 teaspoon of the grated onion. Beat until well blended, then spoon and shape into nests or cups and chill.

Add remaining ingredients to one 7-ounce can of flaked tuna fish,

#### LYNN SAYS:

Save flour when you bake: You can stretch your flour supply by adding fruits, meats and vegetables to your hot breads and dinner dishes.

For example, when you make pancakes or waffles, any of the following may be used to give you more from your recipe, without additional flour: chopped apples, mashed bananas, blueberries, diced ham and cheese, sausage meat partially cooked and drained, canned or cooked corn, and nuts.

When making home-baked breads, use dried fruits and oatmeal whenever possible, in muffins, bread and biscuits. Prunes, raisins and figs are fine for flavor and texture.

### LYNN CHAMBERS' MENUS

- \*Potato Cups with Tuna Fish
- Tossed Vegetable Salad:
- Green Beans, Celery, Onions, Radishes, Spinach Leaves
- Corn Sticks Apple Butter
- \*Peach Melba Beverage
- \*Recipes given.

chill and then serve into potato cups. Sprinkle top with cheese and garnish with crisp greens.

Here is a vegetable dish that is substantial enough to fill in for both bread and meat on some day:

#### Corn Cutlets.

(Serves 6)

- 3/4 cup thick white sauce
  - 3/4 teaspoon salt
  - 1/4 teaspoon pepper
  - 1/4 teaspoon paprika
  - 2 hard-cooked eggs finely diced
  - 1 cup cream-style corn
- Combine ingredients in order given. Divide into six equal parts and shape into cutlets or patties. Roll in crushed cereal crumbs and brown in a small amount of drippings or fat, turning once. Serve with melted cheese, if desired.

#### Corn Sticks.

(Makes 14 corn sticks)

- 1 cup corn meal or water-ground corn meal
  - 1/2 teaspoon salt
  - 1/4 teaspoon sugar
  - 1 teaspoon baking powder
  - 3/4 teaspoon soda
  - 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk
  - 2 tablespoons melted fat
  - 1 egg, slightly beaten
- Sift corn meal, salt, sugar, baking powder and soda together. Add buttermilk and fat to beaten egg. Add to the corn meal mixture all at once, stirring quickly and vigorously until just mixed. Place in hot, greased cornstick pans. Bake in a hot (425-degree) oven for 20 minutes or until done.

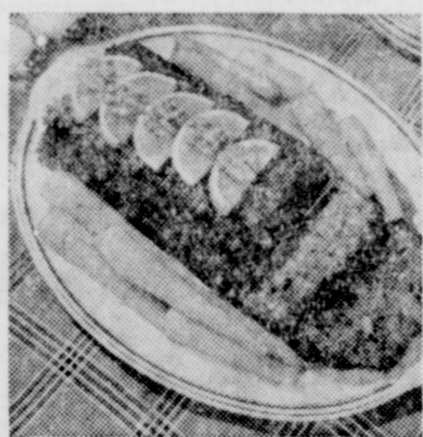
If you're looking for a hearty supper with a stick-to-the-ribs main dish and a light, summery dessert, you'll want to clip the following recipes to have on hand.

#### Savory Baked Beans and Hamburger.

(Serves 4)

- 2 tablespoons fat or drippings
- 1/2 cup sliced onions
- 3/4 cup diced celery
- 1/2 pound chuck, ground
- 2 1/2 cups baked beans or cooked kidney beans
- 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 teaspoon powdered sage
- 1/2 cup water or canned tomato juice

Heat fat in skillet, then add onions, celery and ground meat. Cook uncovered for 10 minutes. Add remaining ingredients and heat thoroughly.



You don't need bread when you make meat loaf. In its place you can substitute oatmeal, chopped nuts, ground leftover vegetables or leftover mashed potatoes.

#### \*Peach Melba.

(Serves 8)

- 2 cups fresh raspberries
- 1/2 cup currant jelly
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 tablespoon cold water
- 8 canned peach halves
- 1 quart vanilla ice cream

Mash raspberries, add currant jelly and sugar and bring to a boil. Add cornstarch mixed to a smooth paste with cold water and cook, while stirring, until thick and clear. Strain and cool. Place one peach half, cut side up, in each sherbet glass, fill with ice cream and serve with sauce poured over the ice cream.

This sauce Melba may also be served over orange ice cream or lemon sherbet for delicious effect.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for July 28

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#### JESUS AND REVERENCE FOR SPIRITUAL VALUES

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 20:7; Leviticus 19:12; Matthew 5:33-37; Mark 7:5-8; 8:34-36. MEMORY SELECTION—But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matthew 6:33.

Reverence is not an incidental thing which we may or may not choose to have in our lives. It is vital. Reverence toward God and the things of God will result in respect for all values in life. It will balance our thinking, speaking, and our acting toward our fellow men as well as toward our God.

#### I. Reverence in Worship (Exod. 20:7; Lev. 19:12).

The Lord rightfully expects from us a proper attitude toward him. If we worship him as we should, we shall find that other matters fall into their proper relationships.

Essential in true worship is reverence for the name of the Lord, for that name stands for all the qualities and characteristics of God. This means that there must be no taking of the name of the Lord "in vain." Our use of the word "vain" carries the meaning of "useless, without purpose or meaning." This is part of what is in mind in this commandment, for the name of Jehovah is sacred and is to be revered as standing for the eternal God.

The Hebrew word translated "vain" has the additional meaning of "evil" and "falsehood." Men are so bold that they may even use the name of God to support themselves in a lie. God hears and will in no wise hold them guiltless.

#### II. Reverence in Words (Matt. 5: 33-37).

The Sermon on the Mount (so-called), from which this portion of Scripture is taken, is difficult to interpret to the satisfaction of all. Some disregard its evident application to the kingdom and, attempting to apply it in the midst of an ungodly generation, fall into such inconsistency that they abandon the effort and regard the teaching of the passage as impossible idealism.

Others, who rightly interpret the passage as presenting the laws and principles of life in the kingdom of God, when it shall be fully set up on earth with Jesus as King, fail to make any application of those principles to life. This is also an unfortunate error.

Swearing should be entirely beyond the pale with Christian men and women. It is all too common with both men and women. One fears that this is true not only in the world, but among professed believers in Christ. Let us stop it!

#### III. Reverence in Works (Mark 7:5-8).

Words which do not issue in works are worse than meaningless. They lead to acceptance of a formal religious system which is dangerous.

"It gives a sense of religious satisfaction which is very superficial, but of some apparent value. It carries with it no high ethical demands. It helps a man to feel religious without being either ethical or moral. It does not probe or arouse. It soothes and calms" (W. R. White).

Who will deny that much of the church life of our day has reached that same sad state of "much ado about nothing"—talk, talk, talk, and no honest disposition to deal with sin, or to seek holiness of life. The Lord hates it, and it is a vain exercise as far as spiritual results are concerned.

#### IV. Reverence in Will (Mark 8: 34-36).

Here true reverence shows itself in recognizing that God's will is "good and acceptable and perfect" (Rom. 12:1).

Following the Christ of Calvary calls for a willingness to say no to self (literally, to deny any connection with self-life) and to follow through with him on the path of shame and crucifixion. No self-will and no compromise are permissible to Christ's disciples.

Foolishly to attempt to hold one's life for self is to lose it. That painful loss has left brokenhearted, wrecked lives all along the path of man's history. But why should anyone do it?

Equally foolish is the one who supposes that this world has anything to satisfy the human soul. Assuming the possibility of the impossible—that is, attaining the whole world as one's own possession—to do so at the cost of one's soul would be an indescribably poor bargain.

## AROUND THE HOUSE

Tins which are not badly stained can be polished well with brown paper that has been moistened in vinegar.

When washing hollow handled knives do not allow them to remain too long in water as this might loosen them.

The stems of roses and other cut flowers should be cut regularly and slantwise with a sharp knife under warm, running water. Keep the bottom stem under water while the cut is being made.

To prevent ugly marks on your floors apply wax to the casters on your furniture.

Use old shower curtains to make aprons, bibs, place mats, or sash curtains for the bathroom.

Colored chenille spreads should never be washed with other cottons even if they are color-fast. It is important, too, that the machine or tub be well washed first, for lint from other cotton clings to the chenille tufts and gives them a dull look you won't like.

### NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS

#### Lovely Crochet and Embroidery



7198

Use the crocheted section singly or repeat it as shown. Pattern 7498 has transfer of 6 motifs 6 by 9 to 5 by 15 1/2 inches; crochet directions.

Due to an unusually large demand and current conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept.  
564 W. Randolph St. Chicago 80, Ill  
Enclose 20 cents for Pattern.  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
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#### KID O'SULLIVAN SAYS

"Get O'Sullivan SOLES as well as Heels next time you have your shoes repaired.  
EASY DOES IT  
UP HILL  
OR DOWN."



JUST see what a happy combination of crochet and embroidery! Notice how the crochet forms baskets or borders to set off flowers.

#### Down to Cases

A woman approached the local postmaster and said: "I've been expecting a package of medicine for a week back and it hasn't arrived yet."

"For a week back?" asked the sympathetic postmaster. "What do you take it for? I have a weak back myself."

"I'm not interested in your back," replied the woman. "What I came here for is my package of medicine."

"Very well," said the postmaster; "please fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint."

"Well," said the irate woman. "I don't see as it concerns you, but if you really must know, it's indigestion!"

## Now I can bake at a moment's notice!



Keeps for weeks on your pantry shelf  
... ready for quick action

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—New Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast lets you make all the delicious bread your family loves, quickly... any time you want to.  
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SUN-MON-TUES

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## Uncle Sam Says

ENTRIES	PAY-OFF
SAVINGS BONDS	4-3



The wise money is on Sureshot, friend. You won't find him in this race or in any race. And yet Sureshot runs every moment of your life. He pays off \$4 for every \$3 at all of my windows in banks and at the Treasury Department. All you have to do is to keep your money on Sureshot and you don't care if he doesn't come in for 10 years. This is one bet which your Uncle Sam can guarantee as a winner. You're one American I don't have to tell that Sureshot has another more familiar name: United States Savings Bonds.

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