

New 'Gold Rush' On in Colorado

It's Hottest Oil Strike in History of the Rocky Mountain Region.

DENVER.—A new gold rush is in full swing in Colorado. For excitement and get-rich-quick possibilities it is reminiscent of the famous stampede to Cripple Creek in the 90s.

Rich oil seeps out of the sandstone and bubbles over the surface of the basin, nestling between lofty plateaus not far from the Utah-Colorado border, according to the Chicago Tribune.

The Rangely oil field is a brand new baby, but geologists already are comparing it with the Oklahoma City pool, which roared into existence with 25,000-barrels-a-day gushers in the 20s, petroleum's flush and fabulous era.

It's the hottest strike in the history of the Rocky mountain region.

Only a few score wells have been completed to date but the United States geological survey estimates there will be at least 800, one well to each 40 acres, and adds that the limits of the field still have not been defined.

Speaking conservatively, major companies with a stake in Rangely predict that the field ultimately will produce 418,000,000 barrels of oil. The Salt Creek field in Wyoming, previously the biggest in the Rockies, had produced 281,500,000 barrels at the start of this year.

Wide Spot in Road. Before last summer, when the oil industry began sending in thousands of men and huge quantities of drilling equipment, the Rangely basin was a quiet, sparsely settled region where herds of fat cattle and sheep grazed with wild deer on purple sagebrush-covered mountainsides.

The town of Rangely was just a wide spot in the road that meanders across the basin, with a post office, school, general store, and half a dozen scattered dwellings.

A few weeks later heavy oil field trucks had churned the main street into a sea of mud. Frame business buildings of every description sprang up overnight.

J. W. Hays came to Rangely to open a liquor store and "started doing a land-office business right away."

The lumber used in the flooring of his shop was green, and it kind of shrunk.

"I had to put lineoleum on it so the boys wouldn't drop any thousand dollar bills between the cracks. I never saw anything like this before," he said.

High Rent on Prairie. Out on a bald prairie far from town, the owner of a dilapidated one room leg and mud cabin rented it to a desperate house-hunter—for \$75 a month.

At the junction where U. S. highway 40 turns onto the Rangely road an entirely new town—Artesia—blossomed like magic on a few acres of sagebrush, boasting two theaters, stores, pool halls and the inevitable liquor dispensaries and beer emporiums.

On up highway 40 a couple of miles toward the Utah line lies Wiley's resort, the property of Wiley Baucum, whose real bonanza is an artesian water well, from which flows the only pure drinking water in this arid territory. Wiley's water supplies the oil field and the town of Rangely—for a price—and it's generally understood that his water well is more valuable than any oil well around.

But Wiley isn't just standing waiting for the profits. He's building a \$75,000 night club which he says will be the finest "between Denver and the West coast."

The boom has echoed all the way to Craig, an established town 110 miles southeast of the field which had 2,000 satisfied souls before the upheaval and now has about twice that many. Craig is the nearest railroad point to Rangely and the funnel through which flows all the massive quantities of drilling equipment headed for the field.

Britain Still Owes U. S.

6 Billion From Last War WASHINGTON, D. C. — Aside from any new loans, Britain still owes about \$6,400,000,000 to the United States on its World War I debt. This figure was supplied by the treasury recently in reply to a reporter's question.

The original loans, made both before and after the 1918 armistice, totaled only \$4,277,000,000. Accumulating interest has brought the debt to \$6,400,000,000 despite the fact that Britain paid more than \$2,000,000,000 before ceasing payments in 1933. In fact, interest is still accumulating and the debt rises every year.

The new financial agreement announced recently does not cancel the World War I debt.

Bow and Arrow Plant Captured by Allies

SAIGON, INDO-CHINA. — An Anglo-French communique announced that Annamese forces in Saigon had attempted new acts of terrorism, starting several fires and causing some property damage. Some grenades were thrown. The communique said a bow and arrow factory fell into Allied hands at Thuduc.

26 Nazi Plants to Go as Reparations

Gen. McNarney Says Factories Ready for Delivery.

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said 26 large plants in Germany have been made ready for delivery as war reparations to the countries which suffered at Nazi hands, and 58 others have been earmarked.

The general, military governor of the United States zone of occupation, reported that "many more" of the plants in the American zone are being surveyed for inclusion in the planned removal of Germany's war potential. He spoke from Germany on an NBC broadcast.

Approximately 100,000 Nazis now are in custody as members of organizations being tried by the international tribunal at Nuernberg, McNarney said. Thousands of Nazis have been removed from government and industry and "denazification is well advanced," the general added.

Maj. Gen. John H. Hildring, chief of the war department's civil affairs division, also a speaker on the program, said that the four power rule of Germany "has been exceedingly successful" and that "our ability to get along with our allies is no longer an academic question—it's a positive and proven fact."

Hildring said he was confident that the disagreement between France and the other allies over centralization of administration will be "argued out and settled." The French, he said, want to hold up centralization "until we decide what we're going to do with the Rhineland and the Ruhr."

30-Day Travel Around World Predicted Soon

NEW YORK.—Business men will soon have an opportunity to buy tickets for a 30-day "contact trip" around the world by air as well as week-end jaunts to London and Paris, it was revealed.

"It is obvious that these business trips will be available within the next 12 months, well ahead of ordinary pleasure travel," A. L. Simmons, first vice president of the American Society of Travel Agents, said in a speech to 500 travel agents at the association's 15th annual convention in this city.

On a week-end trip it will be possible, he said, to leave New York on a Friday night, pass Saturday in London, have a drink that evening in Amsterdam or Brussels, pass Sunday in Paris and catch the night plane back to New York for business Monday morning.

The global itinerary will be planned to give business men sufficient time to visit the important capitals of the world, transact business and travel at about the same expense and with as much comfort as on a trip of similar duration in America, Mr. Simmons asserted.

"America is destined to become the mecca and gateway from every corner of the earth," he told the gathering.

Plan Sale of Army and Navy Building Supplies

WASHINGTON. — The Reconstruction Finance Corp. announced recently that it would conduct a series of sales of building materials at Port Hueneme, Calif., in the near future.

The actual date of the first sale of excess stocks of various army and navy depots throughout the country, the RFC said, will be announced later.

The sales will be that part of the materials and equipment which have not already been sold locally. The sales are part of the plan to carry out recommendations made by John W. Snyder, reconversion director, that surplus army and navy building supplies be made available for commercial, private and veterans' construction.

About 30 per cent of the materials will be reserved for priority holders and veterans' preference with the balance to be channeled into housing with veterans' housing projects getting the first claim to the materials.

Jap Sub Goes Down, Cheats U. S. Gunners

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Navy gunners were cheated by a Japanese submarine.

The undersea craft, captured near the Japanese home islands, had been taken on a tour of American cities in war bond drives.

Recently it was towed out to sea to be sunk by the gunners. Plowing through heavy swells about 60 miles offshore, the empty submarine was struck by a wave, listed and went to the bottom before a gun could be trained upon it.

Helicopter Saves Two Crewmen From Oil Barge

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Two crewmen aboard an oil barge aground on Penfield reef off the Fairfield shoreline were rescued recently by a helicopter as the tail end of a raging storm lashed coastal communities.

Bucking strong east winds, the helicopter made two trips to the stranded barge and employed a winch and cable to rescue the two men.

Kathleen Norris Says: The 'Invisible' Woman



"Hartley is better in nerves and spirits than ever before in his life—if my marrying him in the beginning was the result of youth and passion, I think I have atoned."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

WHEN you were a small reader of fairy-tales did you want to become invisible? Did you think that was about the most fascinating thing that all the old witches' charms or the magic walnut shells could do for you? I did.

Well, here is a letter from a woman who became invisible. She wrote me four years ago, a letter so snarled with troubles, fretting, doubts, despairs that there didn't seem any way out for her.

I advised her to become invisible, and it worked the cure. This is a part of a very long letter I've had from her this week.

"I told you, if you remember," writes Susan, "that my situation was hopelessly complicated. I had been confidential secretary to a man whose position—whose work, rather, was of an extremely delicate nature. He was, and is, one of the heads of a hospital for mental cases. He was at the time 40 years old, married, and father of two children—a girl of 9 and a boy of 14. His wife agreed to a divorce, and wished to keep the boy. The girl had never been sympathetic to her, and she wished to have her come to me. My own family was so distressed at the circumstances of my having "broken up a home," as they considered it, that they dropped me completely.

Disillusionment Comes. "However, with Hartley and myself it was the so-called 'grande passion.' I was then 22; this was 19 years ago. After a year or two, when our first ecstasies of possession and novelty had worn away, we found ourselves a normal man and woman, both with faults, both a little disillusioned, but with new complications. Sonya, my step-daughter, was a strange and difficult child, and we had a daughter of our own, Karin, a splendid child, but with a serious defect in eyesight, requiring very special care. We later had a boy, who died in his third month.

"My struggles with Sonya, anxiety for Karin's state, and grief over my wonderful boy, resulted in a nervous breakdown for me, and Hartley and I reached the point of discussing a separation. My special grievance against him was his devotion to his son by his first wife, and his constant visits to them. But everything was a grievance and more than once I contemplated suicide.

"You advised invisibility, and I tried it. I dropped all thought of myself; you said for a period of three months. I made it six. I waited on Sonya quietly and considerately, like a perfect servant. You said, 'become God's good servant,' and I tried to. I never had anything but soothing welcomes for my tired man. I took my baby through the long convalescences that gave her, after two operations, perfect eyesight. I bore a daughter I call 'Joy,' for joy she is to us all. I never complained, never asked Hartley where he was going.

Thoroughly Happy Now. "Well, how to summarize all this!" the letter concludes. "Sonya has become a different child, and sometimes—when her mother is trying or her father irritable, she tries the invisibility game, too. Hartley is better in nerves and spirits than ever before in his life, and—if my marrying him in the beginning was the result of youth and passion, I think I have atoned. We have our own home on the institution grounds now and my mother is with me.

FORGETTING ONE'S SELF Sometimes a difficult domestic situation may be solved if one member will fade into the background for a while. This is easier for a woman than for a man. Often if she will just go quietly about her work at home, trying to do the best she can for everyone, and saying little, things will somehow right themselves. The little occasions for quarrels will disappear, and small annoyances become less obnoxious.

A program like this calls for will power and self-sacrifice. It is not easy at first, and it may not seem worth while. Yet, as Miss Norris points out in today's article, this hard road will often bring contentment. It is worth trying, at least.

Susan married her boss when she was only 22. He was 40, and unhappily married. His wife gave him a divorce when she saw how the situation was; that he was in love with his secretary.

For a year Susan and Hartley were quite happy. Then irritations began to creep in; difficulties developed into wide breaches. At one time they thought seriously of divorce. Susan was so unhappy she contemplated suicide, after her son died.

Then she wrote to Miss Norris, who advised her to become "invisible," for a while. Susan, after a hard struggle with herself, followed this counsel. She tried to forget herself, and to devote herself entirely to the care of her two daughters, her husband, and her household. Surprisingly enough, her troubles disappeared. She says she is now "thoroughly happy."

This letter comes from that rare creature, a thoroughly happy (if invisible) woman.

Like all professional and home women, I have many problems in my own life, many small humiliations, many disappointments, and sometimes deep grief. But a letter like this is like sunshine breaking through a heavy gray sky, and irradiating everything it touches. To know that a much younger woman has learned where all safety and all security lie, and how to reach them, is a heartening thing in this world where courage and character and sober common sense are so pitifully needed.

Possibly you can solve your home problem by entire forgetfulness of self, by complete subjugation to the needs of others. Silence rarely does any harm; all the women of all the ages, who ever reached anything like true serenity of mind, have reached it through long hours of that silence in which God speaks to the soul.

Make your home a place which husband and children hate to leave in the morning, to which they return eagerly at night. A place of peace and silence. These beautiful words are as true as they were when they were first spoken two thousand years ago: "Who so loseth his life shall gain it."

VITAMIN C IN PEELS The next time you peel an orange, save the skin, for it is one of the most nutritious parts of the fruit. Citrus fruits are one of the best sources of vitamin C, and the peels contain a great deal of that vitamin. Most people dislike the peelings because they are bitter. But they can be appetizing if used in marmalades, or grated and added to sauces, salads, sandwich fillings and desserts, says the college of home economics at Cornell university.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS Side Button Princess Is Graceful A Gay Two-Piece Frock for Tots



Pattern No. 1440 is for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Size 4, dress, 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 36-inch; bodice, 1/2 yard; 1/4 yard for collar.

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Figure-Molding Frock ESPECIALLY created for the larger figure is this flattering side button dress. Princess lines are figure-molding and graceful, and tend to make you look tall and slim. Shoulder shirring gives a soft feminine touch. A frock to wear everywhere.

Two-Piece Dress AS SWEET as can be is this exquisite little two-piece dress for a tot of three to eight. Scallops make a pretty trim on the dainty jacket—the skirt is attached to a bodice for comfort and ease. Make it in taffeta, for best, in gay cottons for school wear.

How To Relieve Bronchitis Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back. **CREOMULSION** for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

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"Sonya was strange and difficult."



How much light is enough to play a Game?



Whether it's recreation or work, make sure you use enough light to safeguard sight and make seeing easy. Recreation can be anything but relaxing when seeing must be done under inadequate eye-straining light.

One of the wisest investments you can make for your whole family's enjoyment and welfare is improvement of your home lighting. To reduce eye-strain, a lamp with at least a 100-watt bulb is needed—the 100, 200, 300-watt size is even better. Begin now to enjoy Better Light in your home.

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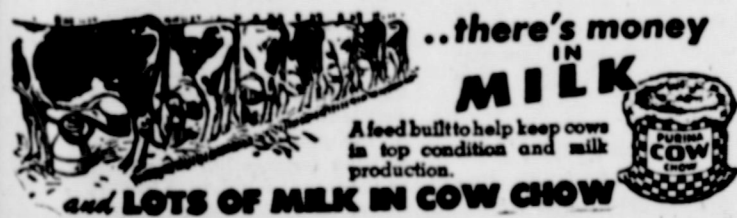
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To Offer Tax Help

In spite of all the changes in the income tax laws, March 15, is still the deadline for filing final income tax returns.

Everyone who had a gross income of \$500 or more in 1945 must file a return. This even includes minor children with \$500 or more income. In addition, many wage earners whose salaries were subject to withholding will not owe a tax for the year, but must, nevertheless, file a return in order to obtain a refund of amounts withheld by their employers from their salaries or wages.

In order to give taxpayers of this locality first hand assistance in the preparation of their returns, W. A. Thomas, Collector of Internal Revenue at Dallas is sending deputy Collectors Claude L. Hale and Ray W. Allen to the First National Bank at Tahoka on Monday Feb. 11 and the Court House at Lamesa on Tuesday and Wed. Feb. 12 and 13. All tax payers who need assistance or information in filing their income tax returns for the year 1945 are urged to go to the town nearest them on the date of the deputy collector's visit.

Sidelights From Washington

By George Mahon

As this is being written we are making the final push to have the barracks and housing at Lubbock Army Airfield actually available to veterans who wish to enter Texas Tech for the new semester just beginning. In early January I attended a meeting with President Whyburn of Tech, and city officials at which plans were made to try to get occupancy of LAAF housing by Feb. 1st for the use of Veterans. Plans were made for accommodating as many as 1500 veterans.

Upon my return to Washington I presented the matter to high officials of the Army urging the elimination of red tape and the quickest possible action.

Officials of the college and city have been on the job making proper contacts with the U. S. Army Engineers, in Dallas, and with the Public Housing Administration, in Fort Worth, the agency under which the city will operate the housing facility. The exact extent of the housing to be available for Veterans at LAAF is not yet known but it is certain that several hundred veterans will be accommodated.

A suggestion has come to me from a Haskell county citizen that the war be made available to counties to combat Johnson grass, cockle burrs and sunflowers along country roads and public highways. For those who hate Johnson grass, as nearly everybody does, this is an intriguing suggestion. But the War Department says no — that the flame throwers are too dangerous for such work and would not be practical anyway.

A State agency in Mississippi tried out the flame thrower against the water-hyacinth along the lower Mississippi river. The idea was abandoned.

The ordinary portable flame thrower has a capacity of four gallons of fuel. It has a maximum range of 60 feet and exhausts itself in nine seconds. The tank type flame thrower has a range of 100 yards and a capacity of 270 gallons of fuel which is exhausted in one minute of operation.

So the answer to the Johnson grass menace is yet to be found. It is too bad that the deadly ferocity of the flame thrower cannot be released against it.

West Point cadet Max Minor of Tahoka broke two records and won ten honors at a track meet at the United States Military Academy a few days ago. His home town of Tahoka did not get credit in the state-wide meet about him in the Washington Post. Max was referred to as the speedster from "Cahokia" Texas.

Max has been a great favorite at the Academy.

LEVELLAND has prepared a petition asking for a city \$250,000 pay one bond election at the earliest possible date.

THE LORENZO Tribune used some eye snakes this week commenting the OPA for removing price control from such things as washcloths, socks and similar non-essentials. "Now we are getting someplace", editorializes the Tribune.

FRONTE's Community Service Club announces a new service club in readiness for the young folks this week.

ANDREWS' school bond issue asking for \$200,000 improvements carried 11st week's election and a committee visited the highway commission in Austin asking the state to take over the Fullerton Road for maintenance purposes.

MORE THAN 150,000 Texas farmers and ranchers will file income tax returns with Uncle Sam before midnight March 15th according to A. & M. statistics, which also reveals a hybrid alfalfa providing greater yields of hay and higher nutritional value has been developed.

SANTA ROSA, N. M. to Vaughn, 16 miles of black top on highway 54 is announced as a major project in that area.

STAMFORD'S Chamber of Commerce committeemen are seeking a dam on the Brazos River as its major project for the current year.

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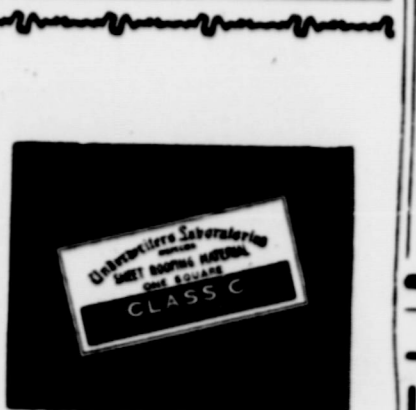
CERTAIN DISEASE RATE IS CLIMBING

Austin — Strong warning that venereal diseases may increase far beyond wartime levels during the next few years has re-emphasized the need for immediate control action. Highlighting the statewide control campaign is the observance thruout the State of National Social Hygiene Day on Feb. 6th.

Cooperation from every social level has led local leaders in Civic groups, social agencies, youth organizations, churches, youth organizations, churches, parents-teachers associations, labor, management and health officials to participate in the observance of this day. Interest in the campaign against syphilis and gonorrhea has risen to new heights during the past few years. Venereal disease control was an urgent and vital factor in fighting power and working power. The observance of National Social Hygiene Day is part of a program including general education to arouse the interest and concern of communities in stamping out the venereal diseases which kill 100,000 Americans annually.

Then there was the sailor who just ordered his dinner thrown overboard.

We don't have to keep a diary to remember the good times we have had. A glance at our cancelled checks is ample reminder.



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A. K. WILLIAMS

Washington Digest

Distance Dims Reality Of Europe's Need of Aid

Well-Being of U. S. in Contrast to Bleak Ruins
Of Old World; Trials of Nazis Point
Up Evils of Militarism.



By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Back in this beautiful country where houses have roofs, furnaces have coal and larders have food in them, and cigarettes are thrown away half-smoked, I find it hard to realize that what I saw in wracked and aching Europe is other than an ugly nightmare.

For that reason I am less stunned by the American attitude which borders on indifference as to what happens across the Atlantic. Less stunned, yes. Not less alarmed. When you walk among the ruins it never occurs to you that Americans who are the most generous, the most sentimental and kindly people in the world, who will empty their pockets for famine-stricken, food-drenched, fire-swept folk from Murmansk to Cape Horn, are not willing and anxious to help rebuild what others have torn down. Last winter people died of exposure inside their own homes in the city of Paris. This winter will be worse for vast sections of many European countries. Trees have been cut down and burned for fuel, clothing has been worn out, bedding has been refashioned into crude garments, the flapping sheets of canvas which patched bombholes in the roof have been shredded by the wind and sleet.

But all that is far away. Far away from me and I find that when I lean back and look up from my keyboard at the tip of the Washington monument, hazy as it is in the distance, it appears a real, living and adjacent thing, compared to the scenes of which I was a part such a short time ago. The things I saw with my eyes, the voices I heard, the emotions I felt seem so unreal now that they form only a strange shadow-show in the recesses of my mind.

How, then, can you and I, going about our business, reading a few lines in newspapers and periodicals, listening to a husky voice on the radio, seeing the quick flash of events in the newsreels of these distant folk, realize that we are still, as we were in the days of Cain and Abel, our brothers' keeper?

Seek to Curb Aggressive War

Since I returned, the question asked most often of me concerning the Nuernberg trials is the very same one the Germans asked me before the trials began: "Why don't they shoot those rats and get it over with?" (To the Germans the prisoners are the men who led them to bondage and defeat.)

And so I have to repeat, wearily, with the realization that most people have missed the whole point of the trials, that the miserable prisoners in the dock, despite the fact that their names were once blazoned across the world as the arch-infamous of history, are unimportant. That it is far more important to convict in open court, through due process of law with all the voluminous evidence, the ideas for which a Goering, or a Keitel or a Von Papen, or a Schacht, stood, than to convict the men themselves.

That is the purpose of the trials which are dragging their slow, democratic length across the pages of current history: to convict the prisoners as conspirators in the planning and the carrying out of aggressive warfare; to establish in the law we recognize that such warfare is illegal.

Many lawyers quibble over the technicalities of the process but I think when this case is studied in the perspective of history, it will be clear that the creation of the precedent which it seeks to establish is worth all the time and money and effort which has been expended upon it. The law makes precedents as well as follows them. This precedent, if established, will serve as the foundation stone in a structure of collective security, a structure we cannot build as long as we are blind to the evil of a nation's deeds, which we accept as a crime when they are done by the individual.

I reported in my first article from Nuernberg that there was doubt that certain of the prisoners could be convicted, that the military leaders might escape on the slender excuse that they merely obeyed or-

ders, the minor sub-humans like Streicher because they were too small to be caught in the meshes of an all-enveloping law. Since then the prosecution has shown how all these men were deeply involved in the vicious plot and counterplot of Nazidom whose prime purpose was aggressive, predatory war itself.

Why didn't we shoot the conspirators in the first place and be done with it? Because we wished to show to the world that democratic nations can put behind them the law of the jungle, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Because we wish to demonstrate that we, the conquerors, do not intend to invoke the law of the conqueror—"victor, volentes per populos, dat dura"—that we believe in the dignity of man and are willing to give that spark of manhood a chance to be judged by his peers, that we do not believe that two wrongs make a right or that that right is implemented by might alone.

Must Reform German Mind

The battle of the democracies is not a fight of body against body, it is a fight of mind against mind. The democratic concept which is based on the teachings of the Christian religion must triumph unless the world be divided forever into a race of fighters and a race of slaves. The long task ahead of us in Germany is the re-forming of the German mind. That will take the patience of the teacher, not the skill of the fighter. If we are unwilling to spend the money and the time and make the sacrifices necessary to re-mould the German mentality, that mentality will be used by others who know only too well how to channel it back into the ways of the warrior.

It is no trick to kill Nazism, that itself is unpalatable to those who have borne its yoke. The Germans are sick of it for it brought them only defeat. But Nazism was only a local affliction of the German people. Their chronic ailment is militarism. It will take a long and patient schooling to remove that poison from their blood and to transmute its power, its sacrifice, its stubborn energy into the constructive forces without which Europe cannot survive nor live at peace with its neighbors.

As I look back on the efforts which were made by the United States military government to exploit the trials as a means of developing an understanding of democracy in Germany, I feel that they have missed a remarkable opportunity. As far as I know at this writing, the speech of Justice Jackson, which explained the purpose of the trials and convicted Nazidom out of its own mouth, is yet to reach the Germans in full text. It is exceedingly difficult for the Information Control division (former OWI) to take any positive steps over and beyond the established institutions which they created before the lid was clamped down (the few established American published magazines, the one newspaper, the news service and the radio). However, the speech will eventually be translated and appear as a brochure which will be sold at a low price and will be greedily absorbed like every other piece of reading matter in the book-hungry Reich.

Nor was the trial properly covered by the German newspaper men. After a long argument an arrangement was finally permitted whereby a certain number of seats—eight at first—were assigned to German newspaper men. They were never all filled while I was there. The explanation was that transportation was difficult for Germans. Newsmen were furnished with permits to travel but they weren't furnished with jeeps, or space in a bouncing truck, or seats on the overcrowded trains. They were left to fight it out for themselves. And believe me, there is no room for a "kraut" on a vehicle if anyone else wants the space and if he does get a seat, what will he eat? There is no food available for the itinerant ex-emy. The authorities should have seen to it that every German newsman for whom space at the trials was available was occupying that space. And he wouldn't have needed a second invitation.

War Demands Cut Deep Into Natural Resources

AMERICA'S natural resources took a beating during World War II, especially petroleum and minerals, according to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in his recent report on the status of natural resources under the guardianship of his department.

Four years of war brought a prodigious use of minerals, and in many cases seriously depleted the nation's supply. Likewise the loss of such a non-renewable resource as petroleum was sufficient to be cause for national alarm.

During the war years, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 we used up our natural resources more rapidly than

something is done about it, or new deposits are found, you'll use something else in the family car after that.

Wars cost more than money, for money is renewable. Iron ore, coal and petroleum are not. No one need worry, however, about our coal, for we have enough to last hundreds of years. But metal ships that were sunk by submarines, airplanes that crashed in oceans or on mountains, and the fuel used by those ships and planes, are all lost—and lost forever.

The picture, however dark it may appear, is not as black as some would paint it. During the war, the bureau of mines, the geological survey, and many commercial experts engaged in the most thorough exploration for minerals ever undertaken in this country. The results are not yet known, but the information obtained will be highly useful in planning the use of our remaining mineral resources.

One example of the wartime research of the bureau of mines may be seen in the exploration of a tungsten ore deposit in Idaho. This deposit alone produced over a half-million tons of tungsten ore. Also, the bureau is working on a plan to utilize the marginal mineral deposits, through mining and metallurgical investigations and the establishment of improved techniques that will make their commercial exploitation possible. America has vast quantities of low grade ore, virtually untouched, which may soon be utilized now that the "cream" of the mineral deposits has been skimmed.

The interior of the earth is full of minerals. There was a time in Colorado when prospectors picked up gold nuggets on top of the ground; but at Cripple Creek and Victor today, the gold is found hundreds of feet below the surface.

As for petroleum, new wells are being brought in all the time. The "known" petroleum resources may be used up in 20 years, but the "unknown" black gold that may yet be found can easily change the picture. Also, the scientists and chemists have provided a synthetic substitute which can be used when the time comes—or perhaps before we actually need it.

In addition, President Truman's proclamation of the United States' jurisdiction over the mineral resources of the "Continental Shelf" surrounding the country below the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, an area of 700,000 square miles in extent, may provide a rich source of oil and other minerals for the future use of the nation, according to Secretary Ickes.

Finally, the war hurried the development of many devices and techniques which have already been applied to the search for minerals on land, and which may be applied to the search for oil and other minerals under the sea along the Continental Shelf.



OIL WELL... known sources may be pumped dry within 20 years.

ever before. Minerals for manufacturing modern weapons and equipment, and the fuels to propel them along world-wide battle fronts, along with civilian demands at the same time, cost the United States more than 36 billion dollars. This amount, according to the bureau of mines, is about six times as much as used in a normal year, and it is one-fifth of the total value of all minerals and fuels produced in the United States in the 65-year period from 1880 to 1945.

Secretary Ickes' report reveals that only nine of the major minerals remain in our known domestic reserves in sufficient quantity of usable grade to last 100 years or more. The known reserves of 22 other essential minerals have dwindled to a 35 years' supply or less.

Our supply of petroleum is even less. Our assured domestic deposits of oil will last from 14 to 20 years at the present rate of use! Unless

Food, Minerals from Indian Lands Contributed Greatly to Victory

The American Indian, his lands and his work were effective contributors to this nation during World War II, the Indian office in Washington has reported. The Indian office has supervision of nearly 57 million acres of land owned by approximately 300,000 Indians.

During the war years, 1942, 1943, and 1944, agricultural products raised on Indian lands had a value of nearly \$95,000,000. Livestock marketed and consumed by Indians was valued at \$51,570,000. Lumber production totaled 1,600 million board feet valued at \$7,000,000.

While the amount of Indian-owned livestock grazing on Indian-owned land increased to a remarkable extent during the war, there was less damage to the range than might have been expected, since during the drought years the livestock population on the ranges of the Great Plains had been depleted and in many instances has not yet been fully restored. While the Indian ranges in the Southwest were exposed to heavy pressure by the war demand, generally conservation practices continued and no permanent damage was inflicted on any of the ranges which before the war were stocked only to their safe carrying capacity.

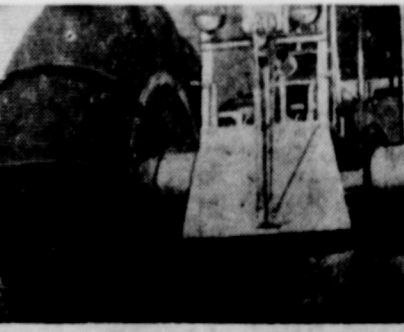
The principal non-renewable resource of the Indians affected by the demands of the war was oil. Under the stimulation of war demand, production was enlarged, new fields discovered, and the boundaries of existing fields expanded on a number of reservations. The estimated value of crude oil, dry gas, natural gasoline, butane, propene, etc., produced from Indian lands during the



THIS be-feathered Indian is Wilson Ware, a member of the Kiowa tribe, living in Oklahoma. He dresses this way only for ceremonial dances. The rest of the time he is a hard-working, modern American.

war period, 1942-45, was \$132,000,000. The other principal mineral output of Indian lands was the lead and zinc ore produced on the Quappaw Reservation in Oklahoma. Production from this area during the war amounted to 415,000 tons of lead and zinc concentrates having a market value of \$38,000,000.

While there has been a tremendous draft upon the renewable Indian resources during the war years, it was met without irreparable injury to these resources and without undue depletion of the non-renewable oil and mineral deposits.



OIL HUNTER

Geologists believe that rich oil deposits exist under the Florida Everglades. They are making exploratory surveys in this "swamp buggy," a machine like a giant automobile with huge wheels.



'DEAR MR. PRESIDENT' Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, custodian of the natural resources of the United States, signs a report to the nation. In it he gives his appraisal of what Nature was called upon to furnish during World War II.

"off we go" NEWS OF FLIERS AND FLYING

Business Up in the Air!

At least five manufacturing companies are busy fixing up surplus army medium bombers as "flying offices" for business executives. They are adapting Douglas B-23s, Lockheed 12s and Lodestars and Cessnas into planes suitable for the business man who must fly 100,000 to 500,000 miles a year, and who is prepared to pay from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for his flying office.

Representing a 40 per cent increase over the largest previous air hop to Florida of aircraft limited to 125-horsepower or less, a total of 2,500 light planes or "puddle-jumpers" attended the annual All-American air maneuvers at International airport, Miami, in January. The show was a demonstration of the utility of private planes.

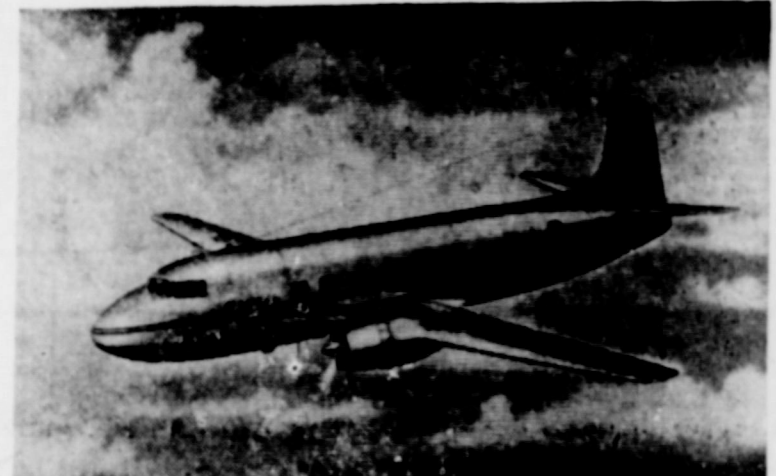
Prices for two-passenger planes now on the market range from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Family

This prediction is based on Civil Aeronautics administration figures.

John C. Leslie, a system vice president of Pan American Airways, was technical advisor in charge of the historic flight of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Casablanca conference. Leslie joined PAA in 1929.

Dr. William F. Durand, one of the original members of the national advisory committee for aeronautics appointed by Pres. Woodrow Wilson in 1915, was recalled by President Roosevelt to serve on the same board again in 1941. He resigned last October, however, at the age of 86 years.

One of the new types of planes has controls so simplified that beginners have learned to fly it in less than three hours. To fly in any direction, the pilot has only to turn the steering wheel just as in an



MARTIN 202 TRANSPORT... Four airlines, Pennsylvania Central, Eastern, Colonial, and Chicago and Southern, have placed orders for the new 20-passenger high-speed luxury liner known as Model 202. Cruising speed is near the 300-mile-an-hour mark.

planes with room for four or five cost \$3,000 to \$5,000. One single-seater is priced at approximately \$1,000.

Skypilot a Pilot

The Rev. Emerson Miller, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Davenport, Iowa, started flying a little over a year ago and has now earned for himself the title of "Flying Pastor." He flies a three-passenger sub-type plane to fulfill a busy schedule which includes conferences in other cities. Last winter, when the snow was too deep for other forms of transportation, the Reverend Miller had skis put on the plane and flew to Machusa, Ill., to attend a board meeting of the Lutheran orphanage there.

The chief limitation to flying is airfields. Of 17,000 incorporated cities and towns in this country, only 3,000 now have airports.

Cows Can't Fly!

One of the largest manufacturers of light planes expects to make 60 per cent of its sales to farmers and ranchers. Many of them can find space on their own property for landing fields, use their barns or sheds for hangars. Planting seed, dusting crops and orchards and inspecting ranges and herds are only a few of the uses to which they can put aircraft.

Before the war, airlines carried only 13 per cent as many passengers as sleeper trains, but by 1955 they'll carry about half as many.

automobile. It is a plane that won't go into a spin.

As yet, only an expert pilot can handle a helicopter. The lowest priced helicopter is around \$5,000.

Surveys from Planes

Such representative cities as Detroit, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Lansing and Miami Beach, have used aerial surveys in community and industrial planning. One midwestern city recently assured itself an additional major industry by providing an aerial survey for a prospective industrialist. "Aerial photographs provide an over-all picture of the community that cannot be obtained in any other way," the American Society of Planning Officials has pointed out.

Even Grandpa Does It.

Men of all ages are learning to fly airplanes. Recently an old gentleman of 73 showed up at one of the country's flying schools with written permission from his doctor to become a pilot. After 10 hours instruction, he soloed and in due course got his license!

Flying Salesmen

The practical use of planes by salesmen was recorded recently in the Mason County Democrat, Havana, Ill., which told of two salesmen flying to that town to do business with the Bonnett hatchery. One of the salesmen, John Dahlheimer, is a representative of the Smith Incubator corporation of St. Louis and the other, Virgil Helgren, is sales manager for the Salsbury laboratories of Charles City, Iowa.

sustain life. The fish probably would drown, although the process would be very slow, if kept too long under water.

It lives, says Dr. Smith, "in canals, ditches, lakes, ponds and swamps. By means of its supplementary breathing apparatus, it can thrive in water deficient in oxygen, and has, in fact, ceased to depend entirely on its gills for its respiratory requirements. Associated with the air-breathing function is the habit of leaving the water and going considerable distances on dry land.

BARBS... by Baukhage

Careful checking by American authorities have revealed that most anti-Nazi come from homes where the father is either dead, an invalid or dominated by his wife.

Fatal home accidents have been decreasing for more than a decade, which when we think of crossing the street, makes us believe there IS no place like home.

The Twentieth Century fund says that in 1942 half our farmers received only 12 per cent of all farm money income.

The Dean of Canterbury, England, after visiting America, said we were 100 years behind Europe—and from what I have seen of Europe recently I hope we'll stay that far behind.