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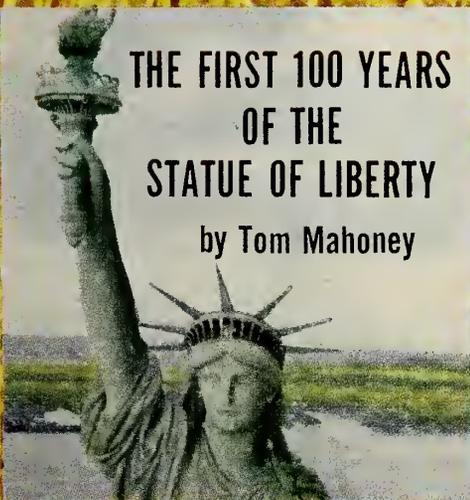
20c • NOVEMBER 1965

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## THE SYSTEMATIC TERROR OF THE VIET CONG

by Deane and David Heller



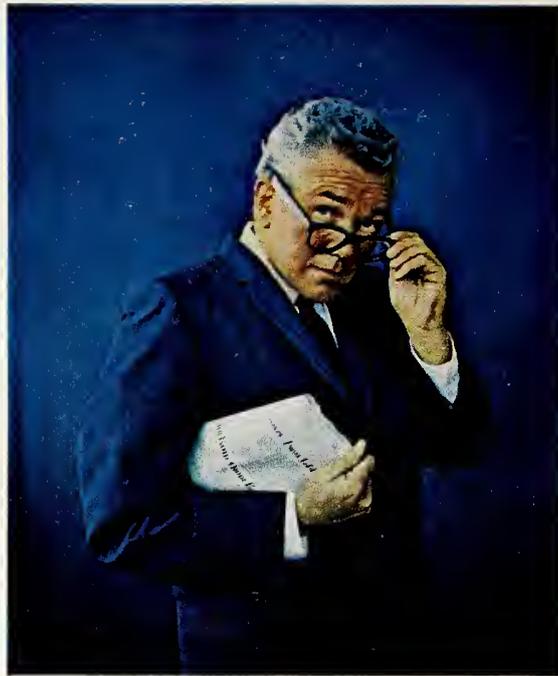
THE FIRST 100 YEARS  
OF THE  
STATUE OF LIBERTY

by Tom Mahoney

A NEW KIND OF HOUSING IN AMERICA by Jack Pearl



THE NEW NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION — A Biography



## Should a man in his 50's be allowed out in a Mustang?

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NOVEMBER 1965

Volume 79, Number 5

# LEGION

Magazine

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**WISDOM IS EASY AT LAST**

**D**OWN through all the ages man has struggled—and struggled—and struggled—in his search for wisdom. Among the wisest men of ancient times were the philosopher Plato and the philosopher-scientist Aristotle. Yet in two lifetimes given to scholarly pursuits they made vast errors in their judgments of the nature of things. But so difficult was wisdom to come by that it took almost 2,000 years before their major errors were corrected by others who also spent their whole lives in deep study—men like Copernicus and Kepler and Galileo and Newton.

Today, however, all that is changed. We now have instant wisdom. It wasn't easy to find the formula. Indeed, how could Aristotle or Plato or Newton or Galileo ever have guessed that the way to revealed truth was to strum a banjo or guitar and sing folksongs?

Today, Miss Joan Baez, the eminent folksinger, has become perhaps our leading practitioner of revealed world statesmanship acquired by folksinging. She was there at Berkeley when the students were rioting, strumming them on to the truth about things. More recently, in Carnegie Hall, she stole the show during a "Sing In for Peace in Vietnam." Indeed she brought down the house when she stopped strumming to urge the men in the audience not to cooperate with the draft. She was earlier reported to have pointed the way to peace—through non-payment of taxes.

# EDITOR'S CORNER

One stands aghast in wonderment at how a mere slip of a girl, whose chief stock in trade is strummed ditties, can arrive at judgment so superior to our country's responsible statesmen that she must take up the call and assume to leadership of the yearning masses.

We recall that ancient Pythagoras believed that the universe beat to a tune of ordered harmonics, and Plato said that the heavenly spheres vibrated to music so pregnant with high truth that coarse human ears could not hear it. Come on, girl, where did you get that instrument?

**SOME TRUTH FROM VIETNAM**

**A**NYONE who really knows what the Viet Cong has been doing under the name of "liberation" in South Vietnam defends them at the risk of losing any claim to belonging to the race of civilized human beings.

Yet the Viet Cong has been defended. And by Americans. In a backward sort of way, even our press has been defending them by its failure to report to world opinion the unspeakable horrors committed on civilians by the Viet Cong, while yet

making a big thing of water tortures applied to captured VC guerrillas by our allies, and by raising a stink about the humane use of tear gas in the war there.

American educators have defended the Viet Cong—permitted VC propaganda movies to be shown on U.S. campuses. May they never see education suffer here as it has at the hands of the Viet Cong in Vietnam, where children have had their fingers cut off for going to school, and teachers have been murdered and kidnapped to close the schools. In this issue we are taking the blankets off as much of the Viet Cong's unspeakable brutality to defenseless people as we can squeeze into the scope of a magazine article. If you squirm at our written or pictorial account in the Heller's article, "The Systematic Terror of the Viet Cong," on page 8, be advised that that isn't the half of it. We have been going through photos of village leaders trussed, stabbed, chopped up, some with big chunks of flesh gouged out of them, until we could vomit. We've been through photos of little children indiscriminately butchered until we are sick. Photos that no other mass medium has shown to Americans in eight years of these crimes. Water torture, indeed! That the world would accept these things, that the press would soft pedal them, that the United Nations would sit by for eight years and permit them to happen is all utterly inexcusable. There is no self-laudatory adjective that the UN heaps upon itself that anyone should believe in the face of its eight years of excusing itself, with technicalities and the weighing of second-rate issues, in the matter of intervention in Vietnam.

One of the hundreds of anecdotes we had no room for is the story of Mrs. Le Thi Dap of Binh Dai, a housewife. The Viet Cong tortured her to force her to reveal where her soldier husband was. They beat her. Then they slashed her with machetes. Then they hacked off her right arm. Tear gas, indeed! She did not talk. Later, U.S. Army Maj. Orlyn C. Oestereich sent measurements of her stump to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, and last

*"There's nothing to life but good living"*

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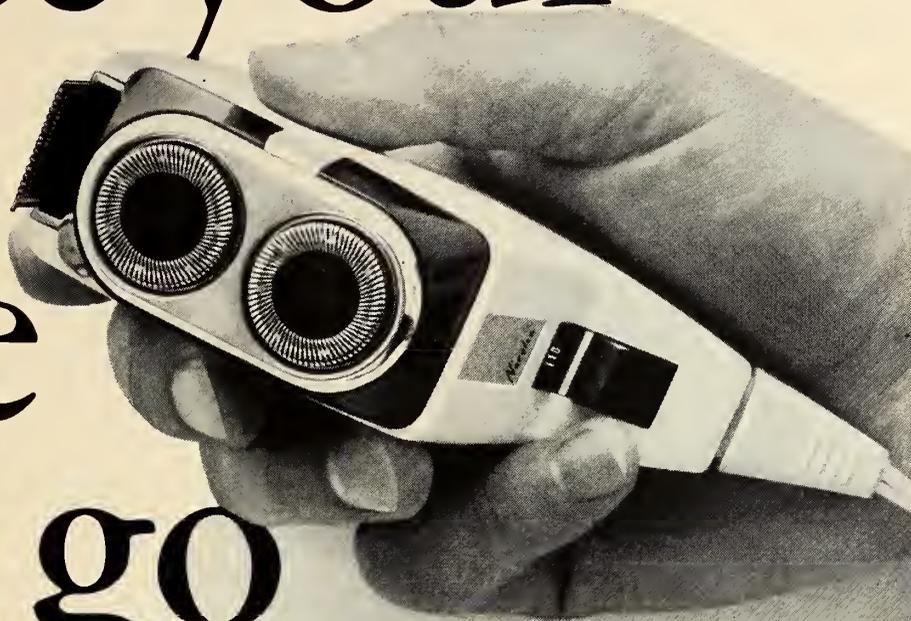
New arm for Mrs. Le Thi Dap

May 14 Dr. Oestereich had the pleasure of giving her an artificial arm and hand, though she can't strum a guitar in Carnegie Hall with it.

In our book, the next person to speak ill of the U.S. operation in Vietnam and to defend the Viet Cong stands as a self-confessed animal.

RBP

# Place your face here and go 'z-z-z-z-z-z-z-z.'



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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## A NON-PARTISAN "MUST"

SIR: One does not have to have voted for President Johnson to applaud his stern stand on Vietnam and his rapid action on Santo Domingo. It has been evident for far too long that if we do not take an inflexible stand against communist chewing at the frontiers of freedom, they'll eat up the whole world in small bites. As an ardent Republican I do applaud Mr. Johnson's militant stand, which was so well set forth in George Fielding Eliot's article "Lyndon Johnson's Get-Tough Policy," in September. I urge it on all candidates for the Presidency in the future, and I only dread that his militancy against budging another inch in the face of red pressure may become a political issue in this country. That must not happen. Anyone in this country who really wants peace must realize that we can have it by being fair but tough, but can never get it by being flabby and vacillating. On this, regardless of our personal politics, we must show a united front to the world.

H. C. JOHNSON  
St. Louis, Mo.

## \$100 BILLION FOR FRESH WATER?

SIR: I have just received the September issue of The American Legion Magazine and I read with pleasure the excellent article by Tom Mahoney on NAWAPA ("\$100 Billion for Fresh Water?"). I must call to your attention, however, a reproduction of the error in the Congressional Record for July 1, 1965. Your article credits my distinguished colleague from Alaska, Senator Ernest Gruening, with several comments regarding the NAWAPA concept which are in fact my remarks. I addressed the Senate on July 1, at which time Senator Gruening associated himself with my remarks. The error in printing the Congressional Record showed the few sentences by Senator Gruening but failed to indicate where I resumed my speech. Thus, my remarks were attributed to him. I am sure you will also be interested in affirmative action I am contemplating with regard to NAWAPA. In the next few days, I will introduce a Senate Resolution directing the International Joint Commission to study the NAWAPA concept and conduct a detailed engineering examination. It is my hope that the Canadian Parliament would pass a like resolution.

Thank you for performing a very val-

uable public service by publishing the Mahoney article. I always look forward to your magazine's arrival in my office.

SEN. FRANK E. MOSS (Utah)  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Tom Mahoney's article "\$100 Billion for Fresh Water?" was an interesting article on a continuing problem. In 1955, President Eisenhower asked for a complete report on this country's fresh water supply. That report was called "Water Resources Policy," and it was presented to all agencies concerned on January 17, 1956. Now, ten years later, we're still talking about America's fresh water situation.

RALPH A. PIERPONT  
Branford, Conn.

## THOMAS A. EDISON, INVENTOR

SIR: Congratulations on your story "Thomas A. Edison—The Man Who Invented Almost Everything" (Sept.). I found it particularly interesting as I happen to own the Passion Play motion picture, produced in 1897 by R. G. Hollaman and released by Thomas A. Edison Co. It was the first major milestone in the development of motion pictures and was believed vanished until my discovery in 1964. It is the last remaining print of this historic film.

C. P. NICKS  
Huntsville, Ala.

SIR: I read with much interest your story by Robert Silverberg on Thomas A. Edison. I was born in 1893, the year in which Edison wrote of constructing a little instrument called the Kinetoscope with fear of it ever earning its cost, which it did, and a few million times over. I well remember when I was a mere boy it was made known by word of mouth that Uncle Elem DeFrease had bought one of Edison's Graphophones and invited the neighbors to hear it on a Sunday evening. Like many others, I walked five country miles to his home to witness this demonstration. The crowd was too large for house accommodations, so he set up the show on the porch while the crowd assembled on the lawn. There it was, the little machine with the big horn, out of which came a man's voice speaking words. It was marvelous, unbelievable and the talk of the country for weeks.

CLAUDE A. SHUPE  
Bluefield, W. Va.

SIR: Your excellent article on "the man who invented almost everything" not only placed our great American inventor Thomas A. Edison in a new light, but should inspire young and old alike to use their inventive thoughts. Edison's famed "Genius is 2% inspiration and 98% perspiration" was truly exemplified in his own life. He also proved that hard

work and even living on catnaps are compatible with a long and useful and happy life. And he did it all the free enterprise, all-American way, without government handout, subsidies, or red tape to tangle and tie him. Bravo to Edison and your magazine for bringing us such outstanding Americans in your historical articles.

J. DEWITT FOX  
Glendale, Calif.

SIR: I wish to sincerely thank you and author Robert Silverberg for the very fine article on Thomas A. Edison. Too often we are inclined to take for granted the accomplishments of such talented people. Since Mr. Edison ranks with the greatest-of-the-greats in the history of our nation, I think we should at least remember his birthday each year. Calendar publishers please take notice.

ROBERT L. BICKFORD, SR.  
Newport, Vt.

SIR: Edison has always been a man whom I've admired and appreciated greatly [and] it was a privilege for me to read the article on "the man who invented almost everything." I think that everyone should be able to read it, especially children. You and the author are to be commended.

ROSE ANN GOUBEAUX  
Greenville, Ohio

## BOYS' STATES

SIR: Thank you for the article "A Look At A Boys' State" (September). I hope it inspires boys to try to go to the Boys' State in their home states. Our oldest son attended Oklahoma Boys' State in 1963 and it was a highlight in his life. I have been deeply grateful to The American Legion for this field of its varied work.

MRS. JOE PATTERSON  
Buffalo, Okla.

## . . . AND NATION

SIR: In regard to your fine September article on Boys' Nation (News of The American Legion), I would like to add for the further edification of your readers that the Woodrow Wilson High School attended by Jim Snyder, one of Ohio's representatives to Boys' Nation, is part of the school system operated by the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home of Xenia, Ohio. Jim is a resident of this institution, which was established in 1869 for the benefit of destitute orphans of Ohio war veterans. We are proud not only of Jim's achievement but also that our institution is turning out young men of his caliber.

S. L. STEPHAN, Superintendent  
Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home  
Xenia, Ohio

## ERNIE PYLE'S MEMORIAL

SIR: In the "News" column of your August issue, an item states that Okinawa Post 28 makes an annual pilgrimage to Ie Shima to the "burial place of war correspondent Ernie Pyle." Ernie Pyle is buried in Punch Bowl National Cem-

etry in Honolulu. I believe there is a monument on Ie Shima, erected at the place he was killed, and that is probably the place where the Post members visit.

JACK HANDFORD  
Maple Shade, N.J.

Ernie Pyle was originally buried on Ie Shima, and the place is still marked. Much later his remains were removed to Punch Bowl.

**REQUEST TO READERS**

SIR: I would like to obtain a copy of the book "The Official History of the 86th Division" by John G. Little, Jr., published in 1921. My father, who is a member of The American Legion, had one and it was borrowed and never returned. I have contacted many book stores, but as the book is out of print I have been unable to acquire a copy. Would a reader have one or possibly know where I could get one?

MRS. HAROLD E. FREUND  
R. 4, Box 299  
Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935

**VETS HOUSING**

SIR: The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 contains a special provision of value to veterans of war and peace. It provides FHA guarantees for mortgages for veterans, with no down payment for houses appraised at \$15,000 and less, and relatively small down payments for houses appraised at higher value. It is a considerable improvement over the GI loan program, which basically provides only a loan guarantees of 60% of the value of a house up to \$7,500.

REP. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL  
7th Congressional District of N.J.  
Paramus, N.J.

Rep. Widnall, the ranking minority member of the House Banking and Cur-

rency Committee, played a major role in writing the Act. For more details see "Veterans Newsletter," page 29.

**THE BUDGET BUREAU**

SIR: I wish to call your attention to the insertion of the article by Deane and David Heller on the Bureau of the Budget ("The Extraordinary Powers of the Bureau of the Budget," August) in the Congressional Record of September 14, 1965, page 22965. I have taken the liberty of inserting this fine article in the permanent Record of the Congress as I thought it worthy of preservation and wide distribution to our fellow Americans. There are over 60,000 daily readers of the Record throughout the world and I think they will find the article of as much interest as I did. Congratulations for having such outstanding contributors to your magazine.

SEN. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH (Tex.)  
Washington, D.C.

**REQUEST FULFILLED**

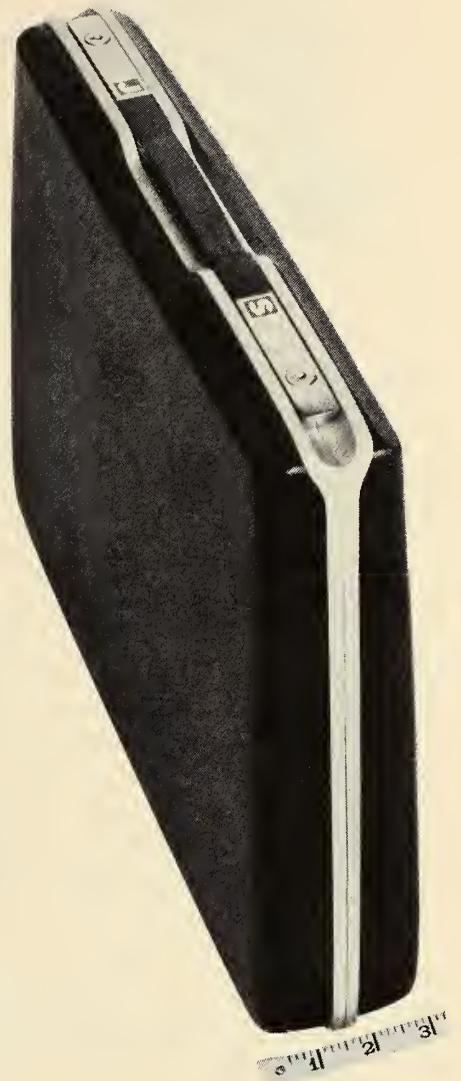
SIR: In your July 1965 edition you included a letter from me asking for missing copies of The American Legion Magazine for the new library at West Point Military Academy. I have been informed that as a result, the file at the Academy is now complete and I wish to thank all who sent copies or offered copies for the file. As my street address was not listed with my letter, some letters may not have been received by me so I am unable to thank them individually. It is possible that other service academies may not have complete files. I suggest that other Legionnaires who, like myself, have complete or nearly complete files lying useless in their attics turn them over to some school or library where they may be preserved for posterity.

FRANK P. CONWAY  
Union, N.J.



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FOR YOUR INFORMATION



# What Disrespect For Law Means

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'J. Eldon James'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

**S**PEAKER AFTER SPEAKER at the recent National Convention of The American Legion in Portland, Oregon, turned to the subject of the accelerating breakdown of respect for law and order in the United States. Events before and after our 1965 Convention bear out the experts' warning that the problem has assumed critical proportions.

Last July, thousands of college students in six states desecrated the 189th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by engaging in destructive and unprovoked rioting.

In August, savage mobs waged a week-long reign of terror in the streets of Los Angeles at a cost of 31 people killed, 762 injured and \$200 million in property damage. Similar mobs terrorized residential areas in Chicago, Illinois, and in Springfield, Massachusetts, and a score of resort communities.

In the nation's capital an improbable gathering of something called "the Unrepresented People" blockaded the White House driveways to protest our war against communist aggression in Vietnam—and cried "police brutality" when officers of the law carried them away. Across the continent, other "demonstrators" sought to frustrate public policy by blocking trains and trucks delivering U.S. fighting men to a port of embarkation.

Crime statistics tell an even grimmer, if less spectacular, story. According to U.S. Senator John L. McClellan, the national crime rate has doubled since 1940 and major crimes in 1964 showed a 13% increase over 1963.

What has happened to Americans' traditional respect for law and civil authority?

**A** PROMINENT SOCIOLOGIST described the Los Angeles riots as "a purging of tensions" arising from failures in our society.

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, writing in the *F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin*, rendered a different judgment. "No doubt society has failed our youth," he said, "but not in the way many seem to think. Rather, the dereliction has been in the failure to teach them the meaning of discipline, restraint, self-respect, and respect for law and order and the rights of others."

As U.S. Senator George Murphy reminded American Legion delegates at Portland, the right of dissent does not give us license to break the law. The contrary view has been propagandized by the Communist Party, relentlessly and effectively, for 45 years. Recently, it has been tolerated in more and more courts, preached from more and more pulpits and advocated in more and more classrooms.

Legionnaire W. H. Parker, Los Angeles' chief of police, told our National Security Commission in Portland: "It seems rather paradoxical that, at a time when we are losing the war against crime, our high courts would afford greater protection to the criminal offender by placing new and crippling restrictions upon police activity."

Disrespect for law in the United States in this century accelerated in the 1920's as a result of public disapproval of the 18th Amendment. Its repeal in the 1930's was achieved through orderly process and should have set a pattern for the future. But today we see some respectable people taking up where the beer runners and speakeasies left off in their disregard for law and order.

Clark R. Mollenhoff, of Cowles Publications, who received a Legion "Fourth Estate" award, urged our Convention delegates to demonstrate "that we see through those who speak of non-violence while cleverly lighting fires of discord whether it is done by the KKK or under the guise of a civil rights banner."

**I** COMMEND to every American Legion Post that it publicly declare its firm support of law enforcement agencies and officials. Prove that you mean it by offering American Legion personnel or facilities to aid police work in your community.

Ask the grade and high school authorities to arrange a continuing program of films or lectures or field trips designed to improve youngsters' understanding of the rule of law and the peace officers' mission.

"We need the teaching that the foundation of government is *respect for the law*," the late President Herbert Clark Hoover told an American Legion Convention 35 years ago. In accepting the posthumous award to his father of The American Legion's Distinguished Service Medal at our most recent Convention, Herbert Clark Hoover, Jr., quoted from that speech an excerpt that lights America's way in 1965:

"A quickened interest on the part of the community can insist upon proper enforcement of law, can arouse public opinion while any condition of lawlessness remains unchecked in that community."

**T**HE MAINTENANCE OF respect for law and order, President Hoover warned us 35 years ago, is "an inseparable part of the safety and progress of the Nation."

The philosophy that we can each select which laws to obey and which to ignore can only end in no protection under the law for anyone. It is especially appalling that more and more people in positions of leadership are encouraging the young or the discontented to take the law into their own hands.

**A** BRAHAM LINCOLN urged all leaders to make respect for law become "the political religion of the land." The increasing numbers of Americans who violate the law in the course of seeking better laws in their own interests are in the paradoxical situation of destroying the protection they seek before they achieve it. Nothing may long be maintained when respect for it is gone.

**LBJ'S POWER IN CONGRESS.  
RED TARGETS IN LATIN AMERICA.  
THE RIGHT TO PLAN A FAMILY.**

# **DATELINE WASHINGTON**



The secret of President Johnson's magical touch in pushing his legislative program through Congress lies in the change of posture, rather than politics, of Congress.

Since the latter days of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Administration, notwithstanding the party in control, Congress has been ruled by a conservative coalition comprising most Republicans and Southern Democrats. This coalition often frustrated the wishes of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy.

However, President Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater in 1964 swept out dozens of GOP stalwarts and swept in 71 new, eager Democrats. Most of these freshmen have steadfastly hewed to the Johnson line. Thus has LBJ been enabled to obtain passage of so-called liberal legislation that previously got bottled up. The President, fully aware of the source of his legislative magic, has already initiated a behind-scenes campaign, headed by Vice President Humphrey, to help return his freshman followers to Congress in the 1966 elections.

While the wars in Asia command the headlines, a House subcommittee has been monitoring the unceasing campaign of subversion by the communists in Latin America. During the past year, reports the Inter-American Affairs subcommittee headed by Rep. Armistead I. Selden (D-Ala.), the reds suffered reversals in Brazil, Chile, Venezuela and British Guiana.

Undeterred by the setbacks, however, the once-quarreling commie factions are regrouping for a united program of subversion, directed and financed through Castro's Cuba, the Congressional watchdog group warns. The principal red target areas are Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Haiti.

Despite their differences, the ultimate aim of Soviet Russia, Communist China and Castro Cuba is to "bury us," the subcommittee observes, adding: "We must face the fact that we are up against full-time Communist professionals and, to a large extent, we have part-time amateurs combating their efforts."

As for Castro, the subcommittee believes, only the extraordinary financial support from the Soviet keeps his regime from crumbling.

The federal government has quietly been making available information and assistance in the once-taboo, still-controversial area of birth control.

President Johnson gave official impetus to the growing trend when he told Congress last January that he would "seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population. . . ." In a summer speech, he declared the problem to be the "most profound challenge to the future of the world."

Family planning programs are already being carried out by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Interior Department; Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Agency for International Development among others.

## **PEOPLE AND QUOTES:**

### **HOW TRUE**

"The right to be heard does not automatically include the right to be taken seriously."  
**Vice President Humphrey**, about college demonstrations.

### **SERENDIPITY**

"When those 13 little colonies started the whole thing, they didn't think the U.S. would amount to anything. But it's still the greatest country in the world."  
**Former President Harry S. Truman**.

### **SPACE PROBLEM**

" . . . You'd wind up never sleeping because you hated to miss anything."  
**Col. L. Gordon Cooper, Jr.**, commenting on 8-day Gemini space flight.

### **VIETNAM**

"The firm stand of the U.S. in the Vietnam war provides a ray of hope for safeguarding Asian freedom and world peace."  
**President Chiang Kai-shek**.

### **SLOW PEACE**

"I have no illusions that peace can be achieved rapidly. But I have every confidence that it is going to be possible to inch forward to it, inch by agonizing inch."  
**Arthur J. Goldberg**, U.S. Amb. to the UN.

### **FRENCH AMBITION**

"In 1969 at the very latest we French will end the subordination which places our destinies in the hands of foreigners."  
**President De Gaulle** of France.

### **NEW LIFE?**

"It is my intent that we 'swing' a little. Under my stewardship, the Voice of America . . . will be vigorous, amusing, avant-garde. . . ."  
**John Chancellor**, new Voice of America Chief.

### **NO SINGLE SOLUTION**

"There is no single solution for the sickness of Latin America."  
**Sen. Dodd** (D-Conn.).

# The SYSTEMATIC TERROR *of the* VIET CONG

The Viet Cong attack on civilians is the most poorly reported event of our times.

By **DEANE AND DAVID HELLER**

**O**N MAY 5, 1965, in the mountains north of Ban Me Thuot in South Vietnam, an armed band of Viet Cong stopped two buses full of civilians on Route 14 near the Cambodian border. A roadblock was set up by putting the buses across the road. All 16 passengers of the two buses were trussed up, marched into the forest, made to lie down and shot to death. Coming upon the roadblock, the driver of a South Viet-

nam Public Works ¾-ton truck was able to speed away unharmed. The next vehicle along was a slow, asphalt distributor. It had no chance to get away, and the four Public Works employees riding in it were casually murdered. Hours later the bodies were discovered and taken to Ban Me Thuot where, amidst weeping and wailing, they were given a common community burial.

This kind of thing has been going on

for eight years in South Vietnam. It is not the war of soldier versus soldier that you have been reading about. It is the bandit war of armed Viet Cong against unarmed South Vietnamese civilians, which to date has been one of the worst reported events of our time.

In 1958 the Viet Cong, on orders from North Vietnam, started its program of terror and destruction against the civilian population of its neighbor. It is a testimony of the highest order to the South Vietnamese that they are still resisting after eight years, during less than one of which they have enjoyed the outright armed assistance of U.S. soldiery.

The annals of history may record the VC terror as one of the worst examples of organized butchery, programmed to



The maternity hospital at My-Phuoc-Tay, in South Vietnam's Dinh Tuong Province is one of many civilian medical establishments that have been repeatedly destroyed by Viet Cong raiding parties. This damage was done on a foray of April 8, 1964.



Smoking ruins of the Buddhist Lao Dai Temple in Tan Hanh, burned by VC terrorists. The 64-year-old caretaker died in blaze.



One of hundreds of village leaders beheaded by VC raiders. This was Mr. Dao-hien-Kha, of Long-Tri village, Phong-Dinh.



Women and children have been slaughtered indiscriminately to frighten the villagers into what the reds call "liberation."



U.S. A.I.D. Dr. John Reed removes shrapnel from a South Vietnamese farmer who was brought under fire in his fields by Viet Cong terrorists.

CONTINUED

# The SYSTEMATIC TERROR of the VIET CONG

a political aim, in the whole black ledger of human barbarism.

The tools of the terror are familiar enough: murder, kidnapping, arson, bombing, knifing, forced conscription, torture, confiscation and destruction of property, mutilation, disemboweling, beheading, ambushing innocent villagers—men, women and children.

The U.S. Defense Department reports that VC atrocities against civilians—in categories that violate the rules of warfare—averaged 171 weekly during 1962. In 1963 they climbed to 183 murders, kidnappings, rapes, disembowelments or other crimes against civilians of all ages and both sexes, per week.

In 1964 they nearly doubled, rising to 376 a week. This year they have soared higher.

While the world is accustomed to accounts of the wanton, brutal acts of men of violence, there is little that is random or senseless in the VC campaign of atrocity. It is dispassionate, cold, impersonal, done for a purpose. The targets are selected to fit a general policy dictated from communist North Vietnam, to solve a specific political problem of the communist leadership.

During the first few years of the separation of North and South Vietnam under the Geneva Agreement of July 1954, the communists in the North were confident that through propaganda and political infiltration they could bring South Vietnam into their orbit. Not only did they fail, but free South Vietnam made far greater strides in fulfilling the needs of its people than did communist North Vietnam. Income rose, production rose, and more than 900,000 people left North Vietnam to be absorbed into the expanding economy of the free South.

By 1956, a U.S. State Department pamphlet notes, the "record of steady improvement in the lives of the people [in South Vietnam] . . . was intolerable to the rulers in Hanoi [the capital of communist North Vietnam] . . . The South was outstripping the North . . . They were losing the battle of peaceful competition and decided to use violence and terror to gain their ends."



A Viet Cong mine derailed this freight train at Thu Doc, northeast of Saigon, last January. The engine was destroyed and two trainmen were seriously wounded in blast.



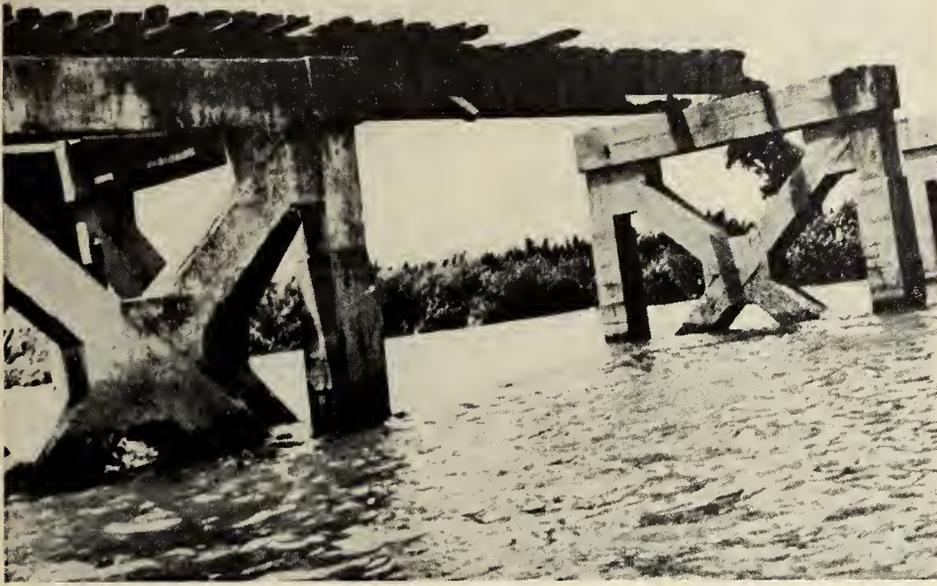
Twenty-two civilians, including 6 children, died when this civilian bus hit a mine planted in the road by VC terrorists in May 1964. Scene is in Long An Province.

Hanoi took two years to recruit and train a political and military apparatus, guided by professional communists, that was to go into the South with the mission of systematically destroying: (1) its successful way of life, (2) the will of the people to remain independent and free, and (3) the ability of national and local governments of South Vietnam to maintain internal order and assure the personal security of their people.

Widespread targets for surrender or death are the political leaders and office-

holders of villages. The list of cruelly murdered village leaders in South Vietnam (often with their wives and children) is now so long that it takes a brave South Vietnamese to volunteer for local office in an unfortified village.

The light of dawn on June 5, 1961, revealed in the village of Long-Tri the head of Dao-hien-Kha, neatly severed from his khaki-clad body, lying in a dark pool of blood. Kha was a village chief, an intelligent young leader still in his twenties.



A sneak party placed a mine on this railway bridge at Vinh Binh and blasted it apart. The South Vietnam transportation system is especially vulnerable to attack.



Their village sacked, survivors at Khien Thien take home American A.I.D. supplies.

National Assembly Deputy Y-ut Nie Buon Rit, in Darlac Province, had his right eye hacked out, the right side of his forehead split open with an axe and his body hacked and slashed with machetes.

In Thai Thein village, Mayor Nguyen van-Bong's head was found lying on the floor of a compound, strewn with tangled palm fronds.

In Long-Thuan village, attempts to behead Mayor Nguyen-van-Ba were clumsy. The throat and neck were

slashed, but the head was only partially severed from the body.

Enormous hunks of flesh were hacked from the otherwise intact body of Nguyen-van-Kha, Mayor of Nhi-Binh.

The back of the head and part of the chin of Le-van-Mink, Mayor of Tan Vinh Hoa, were blown off.

The face of Nguyen-can-Cua, of Binh Hoa, resembled nothing human after he was shot, beaten and mutilated.

The VC chopped a four-inch-wide canyon, from ear to ear, in the back of

the skull of Mayor Nguyen-van-Be of Tan Thoe Hiep.

Typically, small groups of armed VC raid unarmed villages at night—or, if far enough from an armed outpost—in daylight. In addition to selecting village leaders for on-the-spot murder, they may pick a few others at random as “examples” to the rest of the terrified hamlet. Sometimes they hold mock trials, or announce that they have already condemned so-and-so to death in advance and have come to execute the sentence. The village may then be burned or not, at the whim of the terrorists.

In Moc Hoa, 15 farmers were kidnapped last June. Dragged into the forest, one of them—Nguyen-khoa-Nghiep—was “tried” by a “People’s Court,” sentenced to death, made to dig his own grave, shoved in and buried alive. Similar “trials” were held for a teen-age girl—Phan-thi-Trinh—in Binh-thanh village (slashed with a machete and riddled with machinegun bullets); for Nguyen-phuoc-Dang of Binh-Dai District (head hacked off near his home); for 21-year-old Tran-phuoc-Thanh of Khanh-hoi hamlet (dragged 50 yards from his  
*(Turn to next page)*)



Eight years of the terror has failed to bring the victims to their knees, and the South Vietnamese still toil in their own defense.

## CONTINUED THE SYSTEMATIC TERROR OF THE VIET CONG

house, slashed 100 times or so with a machete, then riddled with machinegun fire in the presence of his family). A sign was pinned on Thanh's body, "Sentenced to death by Company 605, Battalion 502 of the Forces of Liberation of South Vietnam."

A pregnant woman and two men had the bad luck to be fishing in Quang Nam Province last June 30 when a VC party returning from a mortar attack on Da Nang air base stumbled upon them and apparently decided to make an example of them for no particular reason except to create more terror in the countryside. They were not politically important. Peasants from Hua Cong village found them with their heads nearly severed.

In Cat-son hamlet the VC broke into the home of 70-year-old Dang-thien-Mon, treasurer of the Trung-hai fishing cooperative. They machinegunned him to death and almost cut his 68-year-old wife in two with bullets. In Kinh-Mon village in January 1964, the VC sprayed the bed of sleeping Le-Tuong, a hamlet leader, with machinegun fire. He was killed and his five-year-old daughter and seven-year-old son were badly shot up.

The scale of these atrocities may best be appreciated by listing a few that were confined to a single week this year—the week of June 20-26: two of a group of kidnapped residents of Thua Thien Province were buried alive; the whole population of Quang Tin was forced to buy, for \$23 each (a small fortune to a Vietnamese), a VC identity card and a "tax ticket"—and 14 youths aged 15 to 18 were kidnapped there (probably as VC "draftees"); a landowner in Bac-Lieu Province was kidnapped for not "paying taxes"; a bus was bombed on Highway 1 in Bind-Dinh Province, killing one child and wounding two others; 240 houses were burned in a Binh-Thuan hamlet and an unknown number of people were kidnapped there. Toll of purely civilian atrocities for the week—52 civilians killed, 63 wounded, 713 known kidnapped.

The recorded toll against civil leadership in South Vietnam for the year 1964 in the calculated drive to bring about its internal collapse: 1,536 village chiefs killed; 1,359 other officials killed, 8,400 more kidnapped. Their chief crime was that they were giving their people leadership and doing better at it than the communists in the north.

In a raid on Bach-Loc hamlet, the VC hacked Truong-dink-Nghi to death with knives, but the rest of his family escaped. Six weeks later, the VC returned at 2 a.m. They slashed Nghi's widow in the back, arms, legs, breast and forehead. Somehow she broke away while  
(Continued on page 49)



U.S. soldier tenderly carries child whom a VC bomb has left with one leg hanging by a thread, as 56 died in street bombing.



Mother weeps over son killed when Viet Cong mine blew up a truck in which they were both riding in a 1964 incident.



A Tay Ninh Province farmer grieves over the bodies of his wife and son. They were among 12 dead and 28 wounded when communist mine blew up a farm truck.



Civilians tenderly carry off the body of an elderly woman whose crime was to be walking by a restaurant when Viet Cong "liberators" blasted it with planted bomb.

# Historic Uniforms

The uniforms of this unique color guard are those worn by U.S. servicemen in major conflicts in our history. It is the color guard of American Legion Post 175, Saranac, Mich. It carried the State colors of Michigan in the 1965 Presidential Inaugural parade.

The uniforms identified, left to right: WW2 Army; Civil War drummer boy; WW2 Marine dress blue; WW1 Army; Spanish-American War Rough Riders; American Revolution, N. Y. State; War of 1812 (basis of West Point cadet uniform ever since); Union Army, Civil War; Confederate Army, Civil War; Air Force, Korea; another Civil War drummer boy. (All arms are of same period as uniforms.)

PHOTO BY HOYT AVERY





**L. ELDON JAMES**  
NATIONAL COMMANDER,  
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1965-66

# The NATIONAL COMMANDER of the AMERICAN LEGION 1965-1966

L. Eldon James, Hampton, Va., trial attorney  
was elected to head the Legion on August 26.

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

**L.** ELDON JAMES, 52-year-old WW2 Navy veteran, a practicing attorney in Hampton, Va., and a member of Hampton Roads Post 31 of The American Legion in that city, was unanimously elected National Commander of The American Legion for 1965-66 on Thursday, August 26, 1965, as part of the final order of business of the Legion's 47th National Convention in the Memorial Coliseum at Portland, Oregon.

The election of James was very much a case of the job seeking the man. For a period of fifteen years he had served the Legion in a large number of responsible offices on the local, state and national levels without evincing any particular ambition for elective office higher than that of Virginia's member of the Legion's National Executive Committee, a post he had been named to, and returned to, for four two-year terms starting in 1957.

It is not unusual for a state Legion organization to initiate the drive to put forward one of its outstanding sons as a candidate for the National Commandership. But in the case of Eldon James,

friends outside of his home state, who had come to know him on the National Executive Committee and on national commissions and special committees on which he had served, began to offer him their support for the National Commandership on their own initiative, about two years ago. The idea sat well with Virginia Legionnaires, but James resisted it. As late as March 1964, he protested accepting candidacy for the national leadership, citing (1) the pressure of his legal practice; (2) his obligations to his wife and his two minor children (he also has two married daughters); and (3) the fact that he had never pictured himself in the role of a candidate for the National Commandership.

But his objections were rapidly erased by others. At the Legion's midwinter conference in Washington in early March 1964, so many friends had contacted him with respect to his candidacy that he had, in embarrassment, found a reason to return home before the conference ended. That killed point three of his protest, numerous friends from all over the country having forcefully made him picture himself in the role of a candidate.

Next, his law partners in the firm of

James, Richardson and James (headed by his uncle, Ralph James, himself a Past Commander of the Virginia American Legion) assured him that the firm would successfully cover his absence for a year—and there went point two. For emphasis, it was his uncle who finally placed Eldon James' name in nomination (the only candidate nominated) at Portland.

To make his continued hesitancy in 1964 more difficult, civic leaders and groups outside of the Legion in Virginia publicly mentioned their expectation that Eldon James would soon be the Legion's national leader. Finally his wife, Aurelia, and one of his best friends, A. N. "Buddy" Branch, a prominent Legionnaire in the tile business in Newport News, Va., urged him to go ahead. So did his youngest daughter, Sally. There being nothing left of his objections, James announced his candidacy. The decision was met with joy in Virginia. The campaign contributions that flowed in included not only substantial gifts from those who could afford it, but a large number of \$1 and \$5 contributions from supporters who could hardly afford more.

Of course "unwillingness" of a candidate is often the mere posture of an ambitious man playing it coy in the familiar pattern of government and organizational politics. But anyone who knows Eldon James would flash sparks at any suggestion that he is a poseur. It was his genuineness, combined with level-headedness; a self-effacing, quiet courteousness; and a demonstrated ability and willingness to tackle the most difficult and thankless job that created the spontaneous support of his candidacy across the country before he ever fancied himself in the Legion's top office. And undoubtedly it was his own well-known reticence which stayed the hand of the Virginia Legionnaires, among whom he is immensely popular, from pushing him to the fore ahead of friends in other states. Robert Hazen, Oregon banker who seconded James' nomination on the convention stage at Portland, spelled out the solid ring of James' character in these words: "He is a popular man . . . a serious man who doesn't take himself too seriously . . . He is fitted to represent the Legion in the highest stations . . . He is a common man with uncommon qualities, who subordinates his own personality to service . . . A serious man for serious days."

That kind of respect was well-earned. Starting back in 1957, when he was a freshman on the Legion's National Executive Committee, successive National Commanders looked to him to take on sticky jobs and fill spots requiring a level head. He served on the Committee on Committees, whose members must come  
(Continued on next page)

up with answers to questions dealing with contending ambition for appointments. He served time and again on the National Commander's Advisory Committee, whose job is to counsel the National Commander on tricky major policy questions that no man wants to handle alone. He had been named to the presidency of the Legion's National Child Welfare Foundation, whose responsibility is the distribution of gift funds to independent researches and projects for the benefit of American children. More than once when a special national Legion committee was needed to handle an unhappy matter to which no solution would please everyone, Eldon James was asked to serve, and did. It is a tribute to the Legion quite as much as to Eldon James that it propelled the fellow who wasn't trying to be a glamour boy to the top, in an age when the big smile, the neat phrase and the hearty backslap are doing as well as ever for the ambitious.

Eldon James is no glamour boy. He is lean, serious, gentlemanly and quiet. His trace of a smile is warmer than it is obvious. His words are few, gentle and pointed. His wit is pungent but subdued. His friendship is steadfast and generous. The sharpness of his mind is reserved for occasions when it is needed—in the give and take of trial law (his specialty) or when dealing with a knotty problem on a committee.

Like many men in middle years today, James' character took on solidity as a young man in the Depression of the 1930's. He was born on New Year's Day, 1913, in the little town of Dendron, in Surry County, Va., across the James River from Jamestown, whose names reflect the antiquity of the James family in Virginia. The date of his birth set him up to be in his twenties at the bottom of the Depression. His father, Leonard Wallace James, was county revenue commissioner for 24 years and engaged in numerous businesses—a chain of theaters, real estate, a "jitney" line with Model T Ford buses. Given the same first name as his father, young James became known by his middle name, Eldon.

Eldon grew up in Dendron, graduating from high school there in 1930. His father died of pneumonia in 1927 when Eldon was 14, leaving his mother, the former Lilian Noyes, just well-enough off to care for a daughter (since deceased), Eldon, and Eldon's older brother, Joseph Noyes James. Later the Depression virtually wiped out her small estate, but by then the children were grown.

Dendron High School was too small to support a football team (there were just six girls and two boys in Eldon's graduating class), but Eldon played baseball and basketball, and took part in dramatics and debates, and he won a public speaking contest in his senior year.

In 1930 he went to William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., majored in economics and business administration and took 20 hours of pre-law work, graduating with a B.S. degree in 1934. Hard times struck while he was in college, but an NYA (National Youth Administration) job at \$20 a month, plus waiting on tables in a campus dining hall and in a boarding house in Williamsburg, helped see him through. He served as a campus guide, then grubbed stumps on the site of what is now the sunken gardens at William and Mary.

He returned to William and Mary's law school for one year in 1934, and in the summer of 1935 took the State bar exam and was one of less than a fourth of the applicants who passed, though he would need two more years of law school for a law degree.

But the money to keep him in law school ran out, and he went to Washington, D.C., to support himself. There he went to George Washington University law school at night. His first job in the nation's capital was unpacking foreign china at the Woodward and Lothrop Department Store in August 1935, for \$16 a week. The job was nominally from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., but the store let him off in time to attend law school from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Early in 1937, he was hired in a clerical job by the U.S. Employment Service (U.S.E.S.), then a division of the Department of Labor, at a salary of \$115 a month. A few months later he completed

his schoolwork and took his law degree from George Washington Univ. But with salaried law jobs virtually nonexistent, and nothing to tide him over the starvation period of going into practice for himself, he continued in Government employment. Having successfully supervised a personnel-testing project for U.S.E.S., he was advanced to steady work in personnel testing. Then U.S.E.S. merged with the Social Security Board and James became a Social Security Board field man, to conduct job-classification surveys in the various states.

During this period he met Aurelia ("Ree") Quinby

Mitchell of Morristown, N.J., a student at George Washington Univ., whose sister Eldon James had first known at William and Mary and then as a fellow employee with U.S.E.S. On February 17, 1939, Eldon James and "Ree" Mitchell were married in Washington. Like many Depression young-marrieds, the sledding was not easy, and Eldon was on the road for the Social Security Board much of the time. By now, with Hitler rampaging in Europe, our military was expanding, and in June of 1941 the Navy's Bureau of Ships took Eldon on as chief of the classification section of its personnel division. When we got into the war six months later the Navy wasn't of a mind to let him go to satisfy his draft board's 1A appetite. For three years he remained a Navy civilian employee. Finally, with the help of his "skipper," Lt. Cmdr Carl Haglund, Director of Personnel of the Bureau of Ships, he was commissioned a lieut. (jg) in the Navy in the spring of 1944. He had hoped to accompany Haglund on a new tour of duty, following training at Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. But the Navy Research Laboratory at Anacostia, Md., needed an administrator to help set up an electronics task force for servicing the new electronics material sent to the fleet, and requisitioned James to set up its personnel structure.

Finally, when that job was done, and after a mix-up of orders that sent him by mistake to Portsmouth, Va., James rejoined Cmdr Haglund at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, where he remained until he was transferred back to the Bureau of Ships after the war ended. The Navy released him as a senior grade lieutenant in May 1946, and immediately took him

(Continued on page 48)

CONTINUED

## The NATIONAL COMMANDER of the AMERICAN LEGION

1965-1966



(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

IF you want to see one of the old American communities founded by a religious sect that is carrying on almost as it did two centuries ago, visit Old Salem, N.C. Old Salem is the original Salem of the thriving tobacco-processing city of Winston-Salem. Salem was founded by Moravians in 1766. Back in 1913 it joined with Winston, which had been founded in 1849. Old Salem, just a few blocks from the center of Winston-Salem, has remained a Moravian community, and in 1966 it will celebrate its 200th anniversary with a year-long series of commemorative events. The simple, beautiful houses of Old Salem are for the most part just as they were when built.



Main Street, Old Salem, today looks much as it did in 1766, when it was founded.

## OLD SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

Several years ago Old Salem, Inc., was formed to make needed repairs and to bolster the beauty and traditions of the Moravian culture. But in no sense has Old Salem been "restored," or "reconstructed." It is a living, 200-year-old community, continuous with the larger city of Winston-Salem. Many of the dwellings are occupied by descendants of the original settlers, and much of the original way of life continues. Many of the tools used by gunsmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, potters and other artisans still are employed today by Moravian craftsmen trained in the old skills.

The original settlers were an offshoot of the Moravians who settled in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1740. They sent a group to explore North Carolina, where they started farming in 1759 and settled Salem seven years later.

The Pennsylvania Moravians, in turn, trace their unity and ways back to John Huss, a Bohemian Roman Catholic priest (1374-1415) who disagreed with some church tenets. A forerunner of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation, Huss was burned at the stake in 1415 for heresy, and out of his martyrdom the Moravian Church was founded.

In the Single Brother's House in Old Salem (where men lived until they were married) there was running water in 1778 and you can still see what is perhaps the very first steam table on which soup and other foods were kept hot. There is an original Tannenberg organ made in 1797 and hundreds of other in-



genious old devices. In the Salem Tavern there is a room where George Washington spent three days, and in the tavern barn is a farm museum with many old implements of great interest. The reception center also has a small museum.

Old Salem is open daily from 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sunday 1:30-4:30 p.m. Adult tour tickets are \$2; student tickets are 60¢. Admission to some individual

houses can be purchased at lower rates.

Winston-Salem is about 150 miles east of Asheville, N.C., and about 200 miles east of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It is a tobacco center (a tour of the Reynolds tobacco plant is available) in the midst of industrial North Carolina. Lakes are nearby and offer boating, swimming and fishing.

### 1965 Motel and Restaurant Info.

**Excellent**—Downtowner Motor Hotel. 144 Cherry St., N. W. 99 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant. (919) PA 3-8861. **Excellent**—Holiday Inn. 127 S. Cherry St. 106 A/C rooms, pool. Restaurant, taproom. (919) 725-8561. **Excellent**—Sheraton Motor Inn. Knollwood St., 2½ miles west on US 158 near Knollwood St. exit from Interstate 40. 122 A/C rooms, large pool. Restaurant. (919) 724-7454. **Very good**—Town Steak House. 300 S. Stratford Rd. at Thruway Shopping Center. Open 11 a.m.-11 p.m., closed Christmas. French and American cooking, wine, beer. (919) PA 4-4107. (There is a very good snack bar at Old Salem and many other fine motels are in the area. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States.)

Your visit to any historic area is enriched if you read about it first. Few books have been written about Old Salem, but Old Salem, Inc., Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N.C., will send you material. A. L. Fries "The Road to Salem" is of interest. Consult a good encyclopedia and ask your librarian for further references.

# A New Form of Home

By JACK PEARL

“WE JUST BOUGHT an apartment,” the young commuter said to his seat companion.

The older man arched his eyebrows. “You mean you just *rented* an apartment,” he corrected with some amusement.

The young man was even more amused. “No, we just *bought* an apartment, or at least put a down payment on it. It’s in that new condominium going up on 64th Street on the east side of Manhattan.”

“Condominium?” the older man said in bewilderment. “Whatever on earth is a condominium?”

A good question, a question that is being asked with increasing frequency of late in every state of the Union.

What is a condominium?

“It’s a wonderful dream!” is the blithely enthusiastic reply of Joseph Hamilton, a retired oil company executive who resides in the Carriage Lane condominium project in Salt Lake Valley, Utah.

Carriage Lane is the product of the imagination and talent of Melvin H. Jensen, a Salt Lake City builder and one of the pioneers of the condominium concept in the United States.

Every time Joe Hamilton stands before his picture window and gazes across the professionally landscaped, professionally maintained lawns and gardens which separate the low, modern buildings of the Carriage Lane development, he says: “I feel wonderful . . . I’ve always owned the homes I’ve lived in before, and I had to break my back to keep the grounds looking presentable. A good portion of my free time was spent sweating over a lawn mower or a rake or a snow shovel. Here, I still own the house I live in—I think of it as a house—but without any maintenance problems. Carriage Lane is well kept and maintained by skilled professionals, and all I have to do is to sit back and enjoy my property.”

To an ever increasing number of men and women in the nation, as to Joe Hamilton, a condominium represents the most desirable kind of housing yet devised.

The first settlers in the United States built their own houses or cabins. With rare exceptions private homes were exclusively the American way of living until the turn of the 20th century, when apartment living came into vogue. The next step up the ladder was the cooperative apartment building.

“Co-op” ownership means buying



Florida’s tallest building will be this General Builders Corp. 40-story condominium going up in Fort Lauderdale’s Point of America development jutting into the sea at Port Everglades Inlet. Six apartments on each floor each will be privately owned. Harold M. Liebman Associates, N.Y., designed the 27.5 million dollar project.

stock in a corporation which owns and manages a multi-unit dwelling, thereby entitling the purchaser to lease an apartment in the building. In a real sense it is not “ownership” at all, for it is the corporation which truly owns the dwelling. The corporation negotiates a blanket mortgage on the entire building, and stipulates a fixed sum for down payment and ensuing payments, and the purchaser is obliged to comply with this or with any other decision handed down by the Board of Directors of the corporation. He cannot even sell his lease to another buyer without the approval of the Board.

Still, to many, cooperative housing represented the ultimate in advanced and sophisticated housing, a semblance of ownership without maintenance drudgery.

Then in 1960, a group of Puerto Ricans broke “the housing barrier” in the United States when they petitioned Congress to make it possible to obtain *individual mortgages* in a multi-unit dwelling. After much discussion and delay, such a provision was included as Section 234 of the National Housing Act of 1961.

Since then, every state has adopted a condominium law. As opposed to the cooperative apartment, the tenant can confidently call his apartment “home” in a condominium. He owns it. He negotiates his own mortgage with the bank or finance company of his choosing. He pays individual real estate taxes, and he enjoys the same tax advantages of a homeowner.

There are differences, of course, between owning space high in the sky overlooking Chicago’s Loop, for in-

(Turn to next page)

## SOME ASPECTS OF “CONDOMINIUM”— A NEW FORM OF HOME OWNERSHIP IN AMERICA:

1. An apartment dweller in a condominium owns his apartment, but not the rest of the building.
2. He pays his own taxes, gets his own mortgage (and thus deducts his tax payments and mortgage interest from his income tax).
3. He may own an apartment 16 stories in the air, but no land under it.
4. A retailer on the street level of a large building may be able to own his store, though not the rest of the building, and avoid rents going up as fast as his business improves.
5. These and other “condominium” features are new in the United States for occupants of a building also occupied by others.

# Ownership in America

“Condominium” means you can own part of a building. To the people who are moving into condominiums it means other things, too.



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Andrews on the grounds of their lakefront condominium home in Chicago. “We live high-bracket at middle-bracket costs.”



Condominium apartment buildings can range in size from garden apartments to high-risers, such as the one in New York City (opposite page). Above, is Carriage Lane, a Salt Lake Valley, Utah, project, where owners pay between \$28 and \$34 a month maintenance costs.

stance, and holding title to a ranch house on a plot of land in the suburbs. In a multi-unit condominium, each tenant contributes a small pro-rated sum each month toward maintenance of the "common areas" such as the central heating system, stairs, elevators, halls, electrical wiring, the external facade of the building, the roof and for landscaping. To the harried homeowner, burdened physically, mentally and psychologically by maintenance problems 12 months out of the year, condominium living can spell "Utopia."

It is because condominium offers total

ownership of part of a building without the responsibilities associated with home ownership that explains, more than any other factor, the rush of condominium buying that is sweeping certain sections of the nation. This enthusiasm exists even among those who were formerly skeptical of the "newness" of the concept and the fact that it was "untried."

"I'm an astute shopper and practical," says Leonard Andrews, who owns a condominium apartment on East 75th Street in Chicago, overlooking Lake Michigan. "I'm not a guy to throw my money away on featherbrained schemes. Frankly, I

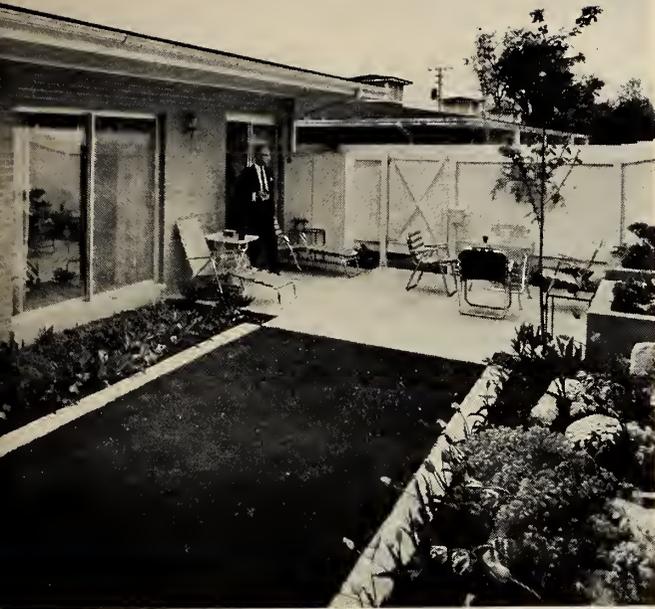
didn't believe that condominium could be half as good as the salesman made it out to be. But I checked into it on a lark. The more I checked, the better it sounded. And now that I've finally taken the plunge, I find it's even better than what they said it was."

Mrs. Andrews concurs enthusiastically. "It's the ideal way of life. We have home ownership without the work and headaches. More important, from the investment point of view, we have high-bracket living at middle-bracket costs."

The Andrews' condominium apartment boasts a breathtaking view of Lake



Loma Riviera Town Houses condominium in San Diego, Calif. To some, condominiums represent the ideal kind of housing.



Patio of one home in Carriage Lane condominium. Unlike co-ops, condominium purchases can include your own mortgage.

Michigan, and like the expensive lake-front apartment houses tenanted by the rich and elite, it has its own private luxury beach.

It would be unrealistic to claim that everyone is as enthusiastic about the future of condominium as Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. It would be understandable if William S. Everett, vice president of Browne and Storch, a leading real estate and management firm in Chicago, were unreserved in his enthusiasm for condominium. His firm does a booming business in a geographical area where condominiums have been highly successful. Over 60 condominium projects are built or are being built in Chicago. Yet Everett is no more than cautiously optimistic about how fast the public will go for condominiums. (Turn to page 39)



Bonnymede, a California beach-front condominium.



The St. Tropez, New York City's 35-story condominium, contains 301 units. Common costs here are estimated to run from \$35 to \$104 a month.



# SHOULD THE U.S. PROCEED NOW

## YES

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.)

**A**LL OF US know that a new all-weather, sea-level canal is needed in Central America, so why not build it now?

The once obstinate, formidable barrier of the Isthmus no longer poses a problem to our engineers.

Either nuclear or conventional means will make short work of providing an Isthmian channel 250 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide to accommodate all ships afloat for a crossing between either ocean in any weather, day or night.

Crumbling with the barrier of equatorial stone and dirt will be those twin plagues of tons and hours. I refer to the days and hours lost when large tanker vessels go around South America because they can't squeeze through the present canal. As for defense, we must literally maintain two navies because we can't afford to be caught short, and, of course, there is tonnage lost since only smaller vessels can inch through our present antiquated Panama Canal.

Those who built and opened it August 15, 1914, were bold. We can, and must, use our technology as they used theirs.

That means an intensification of diplomatic efforts to achieve long-term agreement with the nation through which this new canal ultimately must pass.

It requires that engineers waste no time completing the surveys authorized by the 1964 Magnuson Act creating the seven-man Presidential Commission, charged with determining its feasibility and fixing its site.

The Congress must be ready to act when the Com-



mission has rendered its report and recommendations.

Our nuclear scientists also must have their testing completed and—if Operation Plowshare can pioneer a way to use the atom in peaceful construction with safety, wisdom and within our Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—be ready to show the world how much can be done swiftly and economically with underground cratering.

I can report that all of these steps are being carried forward on schedule. Prospective routes have been checked. Mapping is being done. Core samples are being taken and checked as to their composition and problems posed in excavation.

Diplomats are trying to effect agreement with peoples who some day may have a sea-level canal bringing business to their doorstep as our Panama Canal does today in the Canal Zone.

One thing is clear. Wherever the new canal is built, its operation and maintenance cost will be only a fraction of that for the present canal. For example, 14,000 employes are required today. Just 600 will be needed to man a sea-level canal without locks.

Another point also is clear. Up to ten years will be required to construct the new canal once the recommendation is received and the project authorized.

We cannot afford to lose time in getting the surveys done, the project under way and the necessary agreements reached so that our needs may be met now and in the future.

Those who masterminded the present canal would demand no less of us than this.

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.---**

# WITH A NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL?

## NO

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.)  
11th District



**L**EST CURRENT enthusiasm for new canals, generated by well-directed propaganda, serve to divert attention from key facts, the following are stated:

1. The United States has a fine canal now, but it is approaching saturation.

2. Experience has shown how to maintain, operate and modernize it, without involving a new treaty with Panama.

3. This modernization plan involves consolidating all Pacific locks, raising Miraflores Lake's water level to that of Gatun Lake and eliminating bottleneck locks at Pedro Miguel.

4. It has been recognized by U.S. maritime agencies, engineers, navigators, shipping interests and lawyers as the best for the transit of vessels practicable of achievement. Moreover, some \$75 million have already been expended on enormous lock site excavations.

5. The United States now has workable treaties for the Panama Canal.

6. In addition to sovereignty over the Canal Zone, the United States obtained title to all land and property in the Zone from individual owners—our most costly (\$144 million) territorial acquisition.

7. In January 1964, we had to defend U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone, the safety of the Canal and the lives of our citizens from red-led Panamanian mobs.

8. Expending vast sums on a so-called sea-level project in the Canal Zone, or elsewhere, on the fallacious assumptions of "security" and "national de-

fense," would inevitably divert huge sums from vital defense programs and involve much greater fixed costs than improvement of the existing canal.

9. The drive for a so-called sea-level canal gains strength from the manufacturers of heavy, earthmoving machinery, dredging combines, contractors and a limited group of engineers—civilian and military—who would benefit from their own recommendations.

10. The propagandists for a new canal never answer these questions: (a) Where, on either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts of the Central American Isthmus, are indispensable terminal anchorages comparable to those of Limon Bay and Panama Bay? (b) Would not identical problems, similar to those at Panama, arise at any location? (c) How can our country adequately maintain, operate, sanitize and protect any canal with less authority than that granted in the 1903 Treaty? (d) Why do advocates for a sea-level canal in the Zone ignore the warnings of experienced engineers about the danger of prolonged closure to traffic by massive slides and its vulnerability to nuclear attack on the high central mass?

In determining future canal policy all key factors must be considered. This can be done only through an independent, broadly-based, Interoceanic Canals Commission, as contemplated in H.R. 6963, H.R. 6126 and H.R. 4871, introduced by Representatives William R. Anderson, Frank T. Bow and myself.

Only by the policy above outlined can the present canal at Panama, or any new canal built by our country, be saved from ultimate takeover by red power.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine  
for November the arguments in PRO & CON:  
Should The U.S. Proceed Now With A New  
Isthmian Canal?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE  
IN MY OPINION THE U.S.  
 SHOULD  SHOULD NOT PROCEED NOW WITH  
A NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL.

SIGNED .....  
ADDRESS .....  
TOWN..... STATE.....



# The First 100



The Statue and the setting from the harbor approaches never fail to take the breath away.

## By TOM MAHONEY

**T**HE STATUE OF LIBERTY is a tall lady of deep meaning and poignant memories, not only to soldiers of the 77th Division who wore her as a shoulder patch but to all veterans who shipped in and out of New York Harbor in all the wars since she began to lift her "lamp beside the golden door." Towering awesomely out of the morning mists, she has evoked all sorts of emotions in men crowding the decks of returning transports.

"Lady," shouted a happy airman one day. "I am back. You can put down the lamp and take off your nightie!"

But reverence rather than ribaldry was the rule, and tears were not uncommon among those who had suffered in prison camps and knew first hand the value of liberty and the agony of its loss. For example, three First Armored Division corporals, imprisoned at Fuerstenberg-on-Oder after being captured at Faid Pass, stayed up all night in 1945 for a glimpse of the Statue through a dawn fog.

"The German guard told us we would never see her again," remarked Stanley Zimney of Eldridge, North Dakota. "This is the day we've been dreaming about for three and a half years." Robert Quillen of Middlesboro, Ky., stated, "I can see just enough of her to make a liar of that Kraut." Stanford Schultz of Evansville, Indiana, added,

CULVER PICTURES, INC.



An old engraving shows immigrants of 1887 pointing out the Statue of Liberty as they enter the U.S. on a sailing ship.

"We had a pretty good idea he was a liar the day he said that."

But her power is equally great over civilians, including ship captains and other seasoned travelers. Among her admirers have been Comdr. Harold A. Cunningham, master of the old *George Washington* and the *Leviathan*, and Sir Ar-

# Years of the Statue of Liberty

A century ago, at a dinner near Versailles, France, a bearded sculptor and a French professor proposed a statuary gift to the U.S.

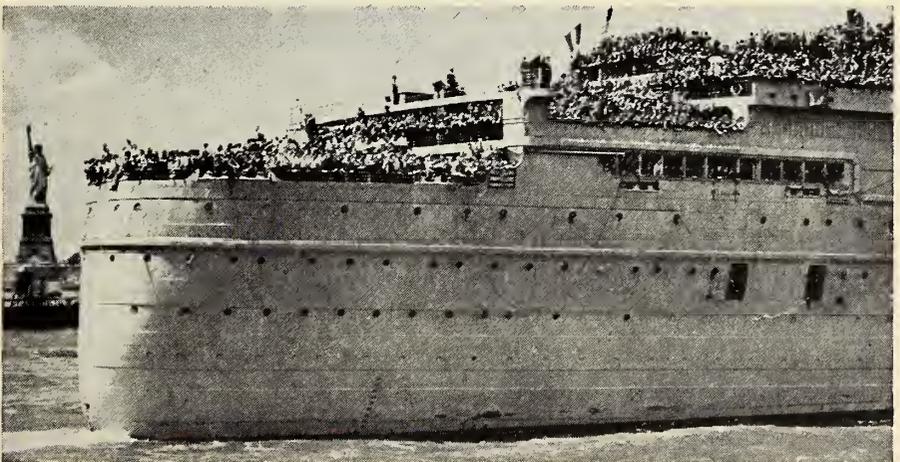
GUIDO ORGANSHI

thur Rostron, who, as captain of the *Carpathia*, rescued the *Titanic* survivors.

"That Lady intrigues me," Sir Arthur once said. "She's in a class by herself. Sailors have a real affection for her. She often reminds me of a mother—the mother of the universe—holding aloft her light to lead the lost world to her feet."

Thirty-two displaced persons arriving in 1951 aboard the Greek liner *Nea Hellas* asked that the first American soil they set foot on be the island on which the Statue of Liberty stands. A tugboat took them there from the liner at Hoboken and two young women, Ouriania Zaphiropoulo and Panaghiotis Karandreas, kissed the steps leading to the Statue while a Greek priest prayed. Bits of drama like this have made her the most famous statue in the world and attract an ever increasing number of visitors to her. The National Park Service, which now administers the Statue, last year counted 1,026,400 visitors, thanks

UPI



G.I.'s pack the decks of the S.S. Queen Mary to cheer The Lady of Liberty as they return from the war in Europe after VE Day in 1945. Photo taken June 20, 1945.

in part to the New York World's Fair. It was the first time the million mark had been passed in a single year.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty's arrival in packing crates, as well as the 100th anni-

versary of the idea of creating her as a massive symbol of French-American friendship in an early "people-to-people" project. New York Harbor's Liberty already has outlived the Colossus of Rhodes, which though only a third as



A French crew, under sculptor Bartholdi's orders, at work on a plaster cast of Liberty.



1884, and the Statue looms over Paris streets, ready for shipping to America.

CONTINUED

## The First 100 Years of the Statue of Liberty

high was one of the wonders of the ancient world. An earthquake toppled that sun god figure into the Aegean Sea 56 years after it was built.

The Treasury has minted a medal in honor of Liberty's centennial. It is being sold to raise money to complete a great \$2,350,000 Museum of Immigration in the pedestal and to fill it with exhibits depicting the achievements of immigrants. The medal is the work of Gilroy Roberts and Frank Gasparro, the U.S. Mint artists who designed the Kennedy half dollar. Liberty and the New York skyline are on one side. The other shows her from a distance, with immigrants in the foreground and an inset portrait of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the French sculptor who created her. Banks and the National Shrines Board in New York are selling the medal in silver at \$10, and in bronze for \$4.

The centennial also has been marked by a fantastic plot to dynamite the Statue of Liberty, dreamed up by a radical pro-Castro, pro-Red China group calling itself the Black Liberation Front. "Statue arm is most vulnerable," one



The sculptor of the Statue, Auguste Bartholdi (1834-1904).

plotter noted in his diary. "Blowing the support structure of arm could topple or tear off a good part of statue." Thanks to the undercover work of Raymond Woods, a New York Negro detective, the scheme was foiled. One defendant hanged himself in jail. A woman and three men are serving prison terms.

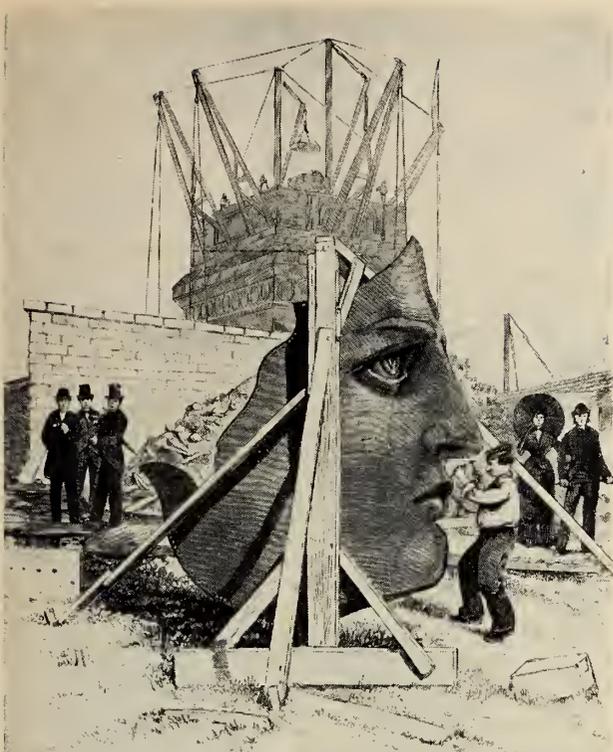
This was not the first hazard escaped by the Statue of Liberty. For some years it was doubtful if she would be built and, if she were, whether she would have a place on which to stand. Even in recent times she sometimes has been short of funds with which to keep herself beautiful for the people from all over the world who visit her, winter and summer, every day of the year.

Her story began in 1865 after President Lincoln's assassination. At the sug-

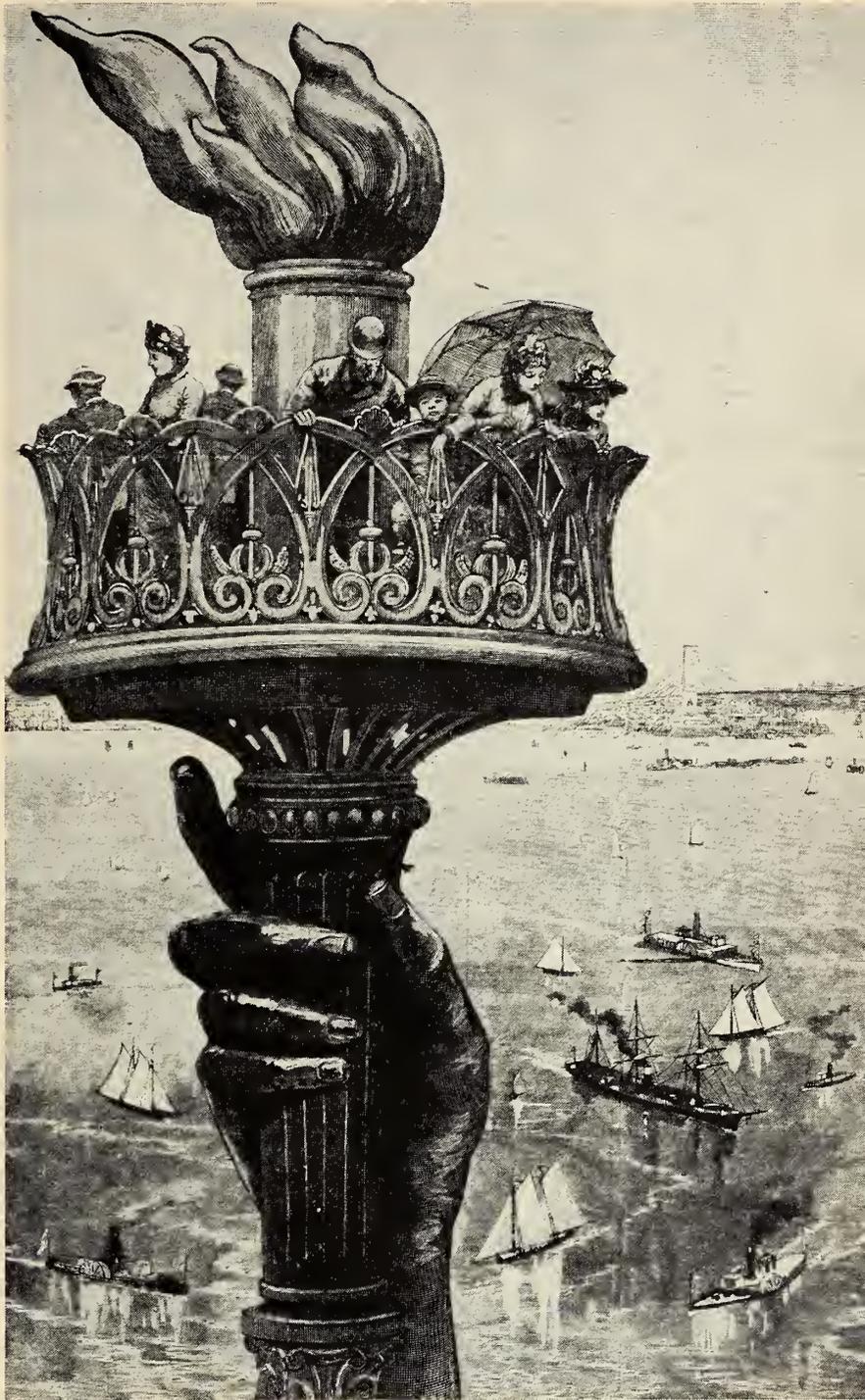
gestion of a provincial newspaper, *Le Phare de la Loire*, the French, with no contribution more than 2¢, bought a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln. A journalist gave this to the American Minister in Paris and said, "Tell Mrs. Lincoln that in this little box is the heart of France." The inscription on the medal when translated read: "Dedicated by French democracy to Lincoln, twice-elected President of the United States—honest Lincoln who abolished slavery, reestablished the Union, and saved the Republic, without veiling the statue of liberty."

The idea of a statue as a monument to French-American friendship developed during a dinner that year at the home of Edouard Rene Lefebvre de Laboulaye at Glatigny, a village on the outskirts of Versailles. Laboulaye had never visited the United States but was an ardent admirer of American freedom and government. As professor of law at the College of France, he lectured about it. His whole family spoke English, he had translated books of Benjamin Franklin and William Ellery Channing into French, had written a political history of the United States and was leader of the French Anti-Slavery Society. Among his dinner guests were descendants of Lafayette, who had fought in the American Revolution, and Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a bearded sculptor from Alsace who was making a portrait bust of his host.

Conversation turned on gratitude between nations. France had helped Italy



1885, and the Statue has been landed in parts on Bedloe's Island. Here the face is being refinished.



Viewing the harbor from the torch, after the Statue was dedicated, 1886.

to independence but had received scant thanks. Laboulaye insisted America was different, that there had been a fraternity of feeling in the fight for independence across the Atlantic and Americans honored Lafayette like their own heroes. "There you have the basis of American feeling for the French—an indestructible basis," said Laboulaye. "The feeling honors the Americans as well as us, and if a monument should rise in the United States, as a memorial to their independence, I should think it only natural if it were built by united effort—a common work of both our nations."

Of the dozen present only Bartholdi wrote down the words. They fired his imagination and he resolved to do something about them. But he had many commissions and years passed before he could do so. He made two trips to Egypt, the second for the opening of the Suez Canal, admired the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid and resolved to create a great monument himself. During the Franco-Prussian War, he laid aside his chisel to serve as a major in the Republican army which continued the struggle after Napoleon III and his forces surrendered. Bartholdi saw his native Alsace lost to Germany and the name of his home town changed from Colmar to Kolmar. His thoughts returned to the liberty monument project.

He talked about it again with Laboulaye. They agreed that the 100th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence, then five years ahead, would be an appropriate time for creating a token of liberty. French-American relations were confused. Gen. Phil Sheridan, the Civil War cavalry hero, had been an observer with the invading Germans,

but Elihu Washburne, the Ohioan who was the U.S. Minister, had been the only foreign envoy to remain in Paris during the siege. Carrying a list of Americans whom he had met and letters from Laboulaye to many others, Bartholdi sailed for New York on June 8, 1871.

During the voyage, he made and tore up countless sketches of the proposed monument. Many artists had depicted liberty. Thomas Crawford's helmeted woman holding a spear was atop the U.S. Capitol. In France, Eugene Delacroix had painted an angry, bare-breasted French beauty clambering over dead bodies and a barricade. As a boy,

Bartholdi had seen a Frenchwoman, carrying a torch, shot as she climbed over a barrier. Her falling torch set it afire. He remembered Laboulaye's words: "Liberty is the mother of a family that watches over the cradle of her children, that protects consciences . . . Liberty is the sister of Justice and of Mercy, mother of Equality, Abundance and Peace."

As he glimpsed tiny Bedloe's Island, so called because it had once been owned by an Isaac Bedloo, at the entrance to New York Harbor, Bartholdi realized instantly that here was the ideal spot for  
(Continued on page 44)



## Jet Propelled Bullets Coming

**H**OW WOULD YOU like to go hunting with a Buck Rogers rocket gun? Fantastic as it may seem, this weapon type is almost a reality. In fact, simple versions of it have been announced by two manufacturers and will be on sale in 1966. The military has shown interest in both versions and this may be considered an indication of their potential.

The first is a product of the Daisy Manufacturing Co., famous for its air guns. It is a rifle that looks like an air gun but it has a rifled .22-caliber barrel and uses unique ammunition. The cartridge has no metallic case. Instead, a new secret propellant, similar to gun cotton, is contained in the base of the bullet itself. When the rifle's lever is activated, a cartridge is inserted in the chamber and the breech is sealed. Also, a piston is cocked against a coiled spring. When the trigger is pulled, the piston is released and compresses air in a small cylinder. This air, heated to a high temperature by compression, is directed through a jet directly at the propellant in the base of the bullet and ignites it.

This combination of projectile and propellant into a single unit, although not a new idea, having been attempted in the "Volcanic" firearm of the pre-Civil War period, is now possible because of the unusual nature of the new propellant. It is more powerful than smokeless powder, is just as safe and stable, and its energy can be varied chemically to produce varying velocities. The new Daisy in a .22-caliber repeating rifle will sell for between \$15 and \$20. Larger calibers will be developed at a future date.

The second new firearm is the Gyrojet Rocket hand gun, developed by MB Associates of San Ramon, Calif. It uses authentic



The Gyrojet Rocket gun.

rocket ammunition. The propellant is sealed in the cartridge case which also contains the bullet. When the firearm is fired as in a conventional firearm, the gas from the burning propellant issues from jets in the rear of the case, providing thrust as in a true rocket. The propellant burns for 1/10th of a second in flight after leaving the muzzle, at which time the projectile is traveling at 1,250 ft. per second. The jets are also slanted, giving the projectile a stabilizing spin as it speeds toward the target. The initial hand gun is in 13-mm. caliber (about

.50 caliber in inches), is made of lightweight aluminum, weighs about 1/3 as much as a Colt .45 Automatic but has greater punch and is entirely recoilless. Price of first model will be \$250. Collectors take note.

**FOX CALLING** with a gadget you blow through to imitate the squeal of an injured rabbit has become a popular hunting sport for summer. Such a call works best with a decoy. Shoot a rabbit, have a taxidermist mount it in a crouched position (about \$10), add a slash of red paint on each side (to resemble blood) and set it where the fox will see it. To add realism, twitch it by means of a string running to your blind every time you blow the call.

**FOR ACCURATE SLUG SHOOTING** with a shotgun, rifle-type sights are necessary but their installation requires drilling and tapping the barrel, a job for a gunsmith. Now there's a simpler way, with the "Slug-Sight" made by Benton Designs of 545 E. William, Decatur, Ill. It's a tube containing an adjustable sighting combination, and it can be cemented to the barrel of any pump or autoloader, adhering with a strength of 4000 lbs. When the gun is to be used for wingshooting, it can be removed with common solvent.

**IN WARM FALL WEATHER**, deer hunting is difficult but not impossible, claim the experts. The animals, already in their winter coats, are too hot to move around much, and you'll have to look for them where it's coolest—deep in the swamps. An alternative at dawn or dusk is to watch the runways where they enter the swamp from the highest side.

**DON'T THROW** lighted cigarettes or matches from car windows; use the car's ashtray. Even better than the ashtray, writes James Thompson of Faith, N.C., is the tubular body of an old magnetic flashlight. When you drop butts into it they go out quickly without smoldering, smothered by their own smoke. Mount it, with its reflector end removed, by its magnet upright on a metal portion of the dashboard.

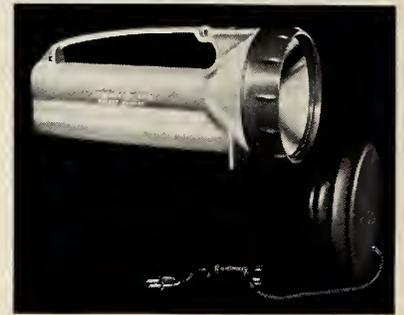
**ON OUTDOOR TRIPS**, when R. Miller of Lansing, Mich., prepares instant coffee for a cold weather pickup, it's complete coffee, even to the cream and sugar. Before a trip he mixes a half-full jar of powdered coffee with sugar and powdered cream, then packs it into his gear.

**WHICH SHOTGUN GAUGE** is best for bird shooting—the 20, 16 or 12? A recent consensus of top shooters shows that regardless of our sentimental attachment to

the smaller gauges, for more hits choose a 12. The simple reason: it throws more pellets and so we have less chance of missing. All champ trap and skeet shooters use 12s—bird shooters take notice!

**IT'S NO TIME** for rabbit hunting, even with a good rabbit hound, when there's sticky snow on the ground, says Bob Kuhlman of Ruthton, Minn. If the snow sticks to your hand or glove, it will do the same to a bunny's feet, insulating them so they leave very little scent, and since your hound depends upon foot-scent for tracking—you and he had better stay in bed.

**A FINE CHRISTMAS GIFT** is the six-cell Dynalite searchlight and its recharging unit, the Dyna-Charger. Made of lightweight, unbreakable Marlex plastic, the waterproof, floatable sportsman's light shoots a brilliant 92,000-candlepower beam almost a mile away. It carries its own spare bulb inside and is guaranteed for a year. The Dyna-



Dynalite and its battery re-charger.

Charger recharges batteries to peak power overnight right inside the searchlight. Available from Bill Boatman & Co., Bainbridge, Ohio 45612 for \$16.50. A postcard or letter to him will also get you a fine 64-page catalog on his quality dog and hunting supplies. Mention we told you.

**FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S WIFE:** A new book explaining "wifely ways to understand and live happily with an outdoors husband." It offers aid and comfort to your wife if she isn't the rugged outdoors type but wants to know what it's all about. There's also a section on how to prepare and cook game. Author: Jean Vermes; publisher: Stackpole; price: \$4.95. Title: "Enjoying Life As A Sportsman's Wife."

**WHEN SNOW IS UNDERFOOT**, you can tell the weight of a deer in a herd by the depth of his tracks compared to the others. And you can even tell whether or not he's a buck with nice antlers, says M. Bartolini of Fort Bragg, Cal. If his tracks skirt low branches, he's worth following; he has a nice rack and doesn't want to entangle it. If, however, he ducks under the branches, forget him (or her). It's a cinch the critter doesn't have much headgear to worry about.

**If you have a helpful idea for this feature** send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

NOVEMBER 1965

**VETS OF WAR & PEACE GET MORTGAGE  
BREAK IN NEW FHA HOME LOAN ACT:**

Public Law 89-117, recently signed into law and known as the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, will have broad meaning for veterans of all wars and peacetime veterans seeking to purchase homes with minimum down payments.

Under certain provisions, honorably discharged war veterans of 90 days or more service, who have not received home loan benefits under the Veterans Administration loan programs, may now purchase homes with low (or no) down payments through the Federal Housing Administration Home Loan Insurance Program . . . A home could be purchased with an initial layout of as little as \$200 . . . Peacetime veterans (who never were eligible for GI home loan benefits) may also be helped.

It would work something like this: A veteran (or his agent) seeking an FHA-backed mortgage would contact the VA for a certificate attesting to his status as a veteran eligible to receive benefits under the new law . . . He must not have received home loan benefits under a VA home loan.

The FHA would then determine the veteran's ability to purchase under the laws regulated by that agency.

FHA's mortgage insurance would cover 100% of \$15,000 of the appraised value of a property; 90% of value in excess of \$15,000 up to \$20,000; and 85% of value in excess of \$20,000 up to the maximum of \$30,000 . . . Actual loan would be made from a private lender (bank, savings & loan society, etc.), not from FHA.

A veteran purchasing a home priced at \$15,000 or less (and FHA appraised at that figure) would need no down payment . . . though he would have to put up \$200 to assure coverage of closing costs . . . Where closing costs are less than \$200, the balance could be applied to real estate taxes, hazard insurance, and the FHA mortgage insurance premium--all of which are necessary usual expenses.

The FHA-backed mortgage would cost

a veteran 5-3/4% in carrying charges, of which 5-1/4% is interest and 1/2% covers cost of government insurance.

The American Legion, at its National Convention in Portland in August, called for amendment of the act because it specifically excludes WW2 and Korean War vets who have received GI loan benefits from benefiting under the new law . . . The Legion resolution claims there is no limitation as to the number of home loans eligible veterans may obtain under the FHA veteran insured loan provisions, but that the new law discriminates against WW2 and Korean War vets, placing peacetime veterans in a more favorable position than wartime veterans.

There are over 12 million WW2 and Korean War veterans who never exercised their VA-backed, GI home loan eligibility benefits.

There are over three million post-Korean War ex-servicemen and over two million servicemen in uniform today who are not eligible for VA home loan benefits who may now come under this new program.

The VA's GI home loan program for wartime veterans is still active, with about 180,000 home loans made annually . . . Some WW2 veterans will be eligible for such loans until July, 1967, and some Korean War veterans will qualify until January, 1975.

The VA reports that it guaranteed or insured more than 6.7 million home loans totaling \$62 billion since 1944 . . . About three million of these loans have been repaid in full and there are about 3.5 million still outstanding with a face value of more than \$30 billion . . . Less than 3% of GI home loans have been defaulted.

**SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASE WILL RESULT  
IN NET LOSS TO MANY PENSIONED VETERANS:**

In September, "Newsletter" reported that new Social Security increases would cause many veterans who receive VA pensions to end up with a net loss of income . . . To give examples, we cited specimen cases adapted from a usually reliable source . . . It turned out that the source was not

## VETERANS NEWSLETTER

reliable in this instance, and the specific examples given were incorrect . . . This led some readers, who detected the error in the cases cited, to believe that the entire story was in error . . . Far from it . . . The VA will reduce, or eliminate entirely, a veteran's (or widow's) pension when his other income rises above one of several graduated steps . . . In each case where a veteran's or widow's Social Security increase moves his non-VA income across one of the graduated steps he will suffer a penalty in reduced total income as a "reward" for the Social Security increase . . . The exact calculation of cases is a bit complicated by the fact that 10% of the Social Security received is not counted as income that would reduce VA pension. . . . Here, however, are some correct examples:

A pensioned veteran with a dependent, whose sole non-VA pension income is \$92 a month Social Security will now get \$98.50 Social Security, an increase of \$6.50 . . . This will cause his VA pension to be cut back from \$105 a month to \$80 a month, a loss of \$25 a month . . . That's a net loss of \$18.50 a month after his additional Social Security is credited to him, and an annual net loss of \$222 a year . . . Since his total income before this "benefit" is only \$2,916 a year (VA pension and Social Security) the loss of \$222 for such a disabled man with a dependent will cause him serious financial hardship . . . (In all cases, a veteran with a VA pension is disabled and substantially unable to support himself.)

A loss of \$252 a year may be incurred by a pensioned veteran without dependents whose sole income was Social Security and VA pension totaling \$1,560 before receipt of "help" from Social Security . . . Such is the case where Social Security is \$55 a month and there's no other non-VA income . . . Social Security now rises by \$4 to \$59 a month, whereupon VA pension drops from \$100 a month to \$75 a month, for a net loss of \$21 a month, or \$252 a year.

A pensioned veteran without dependents whose sole non-VA income is \$111 a month in Social Security benefits will suffer a net loss of \$290.40 a year . . . In this case he will get \$7.80 more Social Security a month, which will cause his VA pension to be chopped back from \$75 a month to \$43

a month, for a net loss of \$24.20 per month . . . This "benefit" reduces his total income from \$2,232 a year to \$1,941.60.

The original estimate of the number of VA pensioners who would suffer loss was about 29,000--but reviews of actual VA files have indicated that it could be more--perhaps 50,000.

Most affected VA pensioners got the reduction in their October VA checks, though the VA, in trying to apply the reduction on its own, may have missed some . . . If the VA misses them, the pensioners who do not report their Social Security increase on their own volition may be required to refund an overpayment of VA pension dating back to Oct. 1 at the end of the year . . . The Social Security increase is retroactive to last January . . . Should a VA pensioner neglect to report his Social Security increase in his annual report of income to the VA next January, he could be held liable for an overpayment of pension covering all of 1965.

### BILL INCREASING COMPENSATION FOR WAR DISABILITIES PASSES HOUSE:

On Sept. 7, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 347-0, passed HRL68, and sent it to the Senate where it was referred to the Senate Finance Committee . . . The bill would provide increases in monthly compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

Here are the present monthly payment rates and those that would go into effect if the bill becomes law:

% Disability	Present rate	Proposed rate
10	\$ 20	\$ 21
20	38	40
30	58	60
40	77	82
50	107	113
60	128	136
70	149	161
80	170	186
90	191	209
100	250	300

The bill also would: (a) increase the allowance for dependents (of veterans who are disabled 50% or more); (b) permit the dependents' allowance to continue for a child up to age 23, if attending school (otherwise age 18 is the cutoff); (c) increase the income limits that restrict compensation payment to dependent parents of war-killed veterans.

# NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

NOVEMBER 1965

## Legion Disaster Fund to Aid Southern Hurricane Victims

Official American Legion Disaster Relief Fund created; Nat'l Hq set to receive and disburse financial gifts; grants will aid the distressed to rebuild.

The national American Legion has created a special disaster relief fund to provide financial assistance to the victims of September's Hurricane Betsy in Louisiana.

Known as The American Legion Disaster Relief Fund, it will accept contributions at National Headquarters in Indianapolis. These funds will be transmitted to Legion department agencies to be administered by local Legion authorities in the form of grants to Legionnaires, veterans, and their families in the stricken areas.

The Department of Louisiana immediately set up The American Legion Louisiana Disaster Relief Fund to accept and disburse contributions received on its own or through the national fund.

Even before the hurricane damage was fully assessed, it became obvious that a great deal of outside help would be needed. On Sept. 22, National Commander L. Eldon James issued an urgent appeal to Legionnaires to provide financial help for their fellow veterans.

Said Cmdr James: "The American

Legion must bear its share of this load and look to the welfare of fellow Legionnaires, veterans and their families who have suffered from the havoc wreaked by Hurricane Betsy.

"The Department of Louisiana has organized The American Legion Louisiana Disaster Relief Fund. It is already operating under the supervision of the Louisiana Department Executive Committee and has scheduled a series of post officers' meetings. The Louisiana Department, through its own resources, expects to raise between \$15,000 and \$20,000 with which it will commence relief operations.

"Because of the magnitude of the disaster the Louisiana American Legion must look for help from its fellow departments. I, therefore, call upon all Department Commanders, Department Adjutants, and National Executive Committeemen to move immediately to make this critical situation known to American Legion posts and to Legionnaires throughout the United States. Contributions of money are desperately needed.

An over-supply of clothing has already been moved into the area. No more clothing is needed and there is no storage space for any more to be sent. So—please do not send shipments of clothing."

The contributions will enable veterans' families to commence repairs on houses and replace essential furniture and appliances. Donations from Legionnaires and posts will be collected at the department level and forwarded promptly to National Headquarters.

Records will be kept and all funds will be transmitted immediately to the areas in need. All disbursements from The American Legion Disaster Relief Fund will be made by the national American Legion and all grants will be made to Legionnaires, veterans, and their families.

*(Contributions should be made payable to The American Legion Disaster Relief Fund and sent to The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.)*

The storm had hardly ended when Nat'l Cmdr James wired a request to Nat'l Vice Cmdr Dr. A. R. Choppin of Baton Rouge, La., to represent him, conduct a survey of the disaster situation, and report "as to what The American Legion can do."

With flood waters still standing four feet deep in many places, Nat'l Vice Cmdr Choppin, Louisiana Department Commander Merrick W. Swords, Jr., and other local Legion leaders met with New Orleans Mayor Victor H. Schiro,



Hurricane Betsy's 150-mph winds felled trees and buildings and her accompanying floods left thousands homeless. One inundated area covered 300 square blocks. While wind damage is



insurable, water damage is not. It was hoped the Legion's disaster fund would help many to rebuild homes. Photo right shows debris-strewn French Quarter near Andrew Jackson Square.

members of his staff, and officials and Civil Defense directors of surrounding communities to initiate a cooperative program of aid and rehabilitation for disaster victims. It has been estimated that property damage exceeds \$1 billion, the most ever by any hurricane.

Similar meetings between Legion, state, and community officials took place throughout the disaster areas and Legion-community committees immediately set up screening teams to assess the extent of damage and the needs of the distressed.

In Louisiana alone, it was estimated 10,000 Legionnaires (about one-fourth of Louisiana's Legion membership) and

their families were caught in the path of the huge tropical storm.

While Hurricane Betsy was raging through Louisiana, many posts opened their doors to shelter the victims. Some post homes were themselves unlucky. Nat'l Vice Cmdr Choppin reported that one post in Galliano and one in Grand Isle were destroyed and that three in New Orleans and one each in Lockport and Golden Meadow were damaged.

Hurricane Betsy was born in the Caribbean, wandered erratically across lower Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, through hardest-hit Louisiana, and then abated going through Mississippi.

In Florida, Legion Department Ad-

jutant Ralph Johnson reported the storm-caused death of Harvey-Seeds Post 29 Vice Cmdr Owen K. Bender, who was a captain in the Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary in charge of Dade County. Bender, on duty in the high winds and heavy rain, was killed on a causeway by a taxi blown out of control.

Many Mississippi Legion posts operated as storm shelters and later contributed to the relief of the homeless storm victims.

Both Florida and Mississippi Departments of the Legion, though hurricane-struck themselves, announced they were raising money for the Louisiana Disaster Relief Fund.

### Hampton, Va., Gives Nat'l Cmdr Rousing "Homecoming"

His home city of Hampton, Va., tendered American Legion National Commander L. Eldon James a mammoth "homecoming" on Saturday, Oct. 2, to celebrate his election to head The American Legion for 1965-66 at Portland, Ore., last August.

Local officials estimated that nearly 40,000 people witnessed or took part in a two hour parade in the morning. They came not only from Hampton and nearby Newport News, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, but from all over the state, and were joined by a host of Legionnaires from as far away as Alaska and Puerto Rico. The City of Hampton tendered a luncheon to Commander James' well-wishers that packed the capacious officers club dining hall at Langley AFB, and the celebration was climaxed by a dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin at Fort Monroe.

There, John H. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and Special Assistant to President Johnson, eulogized Commander James. He brought the Commander the thanks of the President for the Legion's support of the Administration in some of its most difficult problems—ranging from its policies in Vietnam to the school drop-out problem.



Young and old in Hampton, Va., joined in parade honoring Nat'l Cmdr James.



The Hotel Chamberlin, on the grounds of old Fort Monroe overlooking Hampton Roads and the Navy's big operating base at Norfolk, housed visitors.



Scene at "Homecoming" dinner as U.S. Civil Service Commission Chairman John H. Macy, Jr., eulogized Commander James.

## 1966 Nat'l Membership Plan

National Commander L. Eldon James, in one of his first official acts, inaugurated the 1966 American Legion membership program at the post-convention meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee immediately following adjournment of the 47th National Convention at Portland, Ore.

Called "DOUBLE SIX," the 1966 membership plan is timed to coincide with six natural target dates. Based upon its previous record, each department has been assigned its own membership attainment figure and a point system has been established for each target date. The commanders of departments that accumulate 66 points by the next national convention are scheduled to be seated at a special honor table at the National Commander's Dinner for Distinguished Guests at the 1966 National Convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 26-Sept. 1.

The first target date was Oct. 4. It coincided with the annual National Conference of Department Commanders and Adjutants at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis. This is the traditional time for the newly elected department commanders to make their membership pledges for the coming year. National membership goal for this date was 383,839 members paid in advance for 1966. Departments that reached their qualifying membership figures at that time received special "Early Bird" citations at the close of the conference.

Veterans Day, Nov. 11 is the second target date. Departments will be asked to process and send to Nat'l Hq by Nov. 18, an advance enrollment for 1966 of 1,268,505.

Other target dates for the membership year are: Jan. 10 (year-end turn-ins); Mar. 31 (American Legion Birthday Roundup); May 3 (when positions will be determined for the 1966 National Convention Parade); and Aug. 1 (when National Convention delegate strength is determined).

Said Nat'l Cmdr James: "The 1966 program gives us six dates when we can check to determine how the membership program is progressing in relationship to the normal turn-ins of each department. If we fall behind anywhere, we should know about it in time to take remedial action."

Nat'l Membership Chmn Earl D. Franklin, Jr., (Colo.) reported that 56,024 advance memberships for 1966 had already been received at Nat'l Hq by Aug. 26. This represented almost 15 per cent of the Oct. 4 target and was also 13,689 more advance memberships than had been received on the same date in 1964.



American Legion Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James pins diamond-studded Legion pin on President Lyndon Johnson during his first official call to the White House in September. He also gave the President the official list of resolutions passed at the 47th Nat'l Convention. Mr. Johnson is a life member of Memorial Highway Post 352, Blanco, Tex.

## Eye Safety Legislation

To date, The American Legion's Child Welfare Program has been instrumental in 16 states in securing legislation requiring the use of eye safety devices by students in certain types of classes. Three other states have issued decrees covering the intent of the law.

These facts were listed in the recently released annual report of The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which praises the Legion's efforts.

The 16 states having passed laws: Ala.; Ark.; Calif.; Conn.; Fla.; Ill.; Iowa; Md.; Mass.; N.J.; N.Y.; Ohio; Pa.; S.C.; Tex.; and Utah.

The three states with decrees on the use of eye safety devices: N.H.; La.; and Oregon.

An estimated 150,000 children and young adults suffer eye damage annually through accidents. Over 60 per cent of the nation's children reside in states now covered by law or regulation. Other states are still at work on such laws.

The Society also announced that its eye safety film "The Smartest Kid in Town," financed by a \$15,000 grant from The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, won honors from the American Film Festival conducted by the Educational Film Library Assn. The film emphasizes eye safety measures to protect children doing shop or laboratory work in high schools. During 1964 the film also won an award of merit from

the National Committee on Films for Safety.

A professional color production, it is available through The American Legion, Nat'l Hq Film Section, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

## Free To Bowlers

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., is offering a free 40-page bowling guide entitled "How To Be A Naturally Good Bowler" with each carton of Salem cigarettes purchased during October and November. The booklet is attached to the carton.

Main emphasis of the booklet is on "picking up spares" in order to bowl well even without many strikes.

## American Education Week

The week of Nov. 7-13 will mark the 45th annual observance of American Education Week which is co-sponsored by The American Legion, the National Education Association, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the U.S. Office of Education. This year's theme will be "Invest in Learning."

In 1921, the Legion and the NEA combined to start the week in order to call attention to the importance of education in a democracy and to remind Americans that good schools are a personal responsibility. Further objectives are to better acquaint parents and citi-

zens with the achievements, aims, and needs of their schools, with emphasis being given to dividends resulting from an investment in learning.

Thirty million people visited schools during last year's observance. The visits were sparked by the efforts of combined local committees of Legion posts and other organizations.

The Legion views its participation as a vital phase of positive Americanism programs which are so necessary to the training of American youth.

Once again, Veterans Day will fall during the observance and Legion posts can plan programs to promote large public visitations to school open houses.

### "Need A Lift?"

More than one billion dollars is available in the form of scholarships, loans, and part-time jobs, to assist students during the next school year.

That's the estimate of The American Legion's Education and Scholarship Program and all of the information is listed in the 15th edition of "Need A Lift?", the program's handbook, which has just become available.

Considered one the leading publications in the field, "Need A Lift?" contains information about hundreds of college and vocational school scholarships for qualified high school students. It was compiled by the Legion's Education and Scholarship Program with the cooperation of 192 national organizations interested in assisting students in the selection of their careers and with resources to further their education.

Legion posts can get five copies of "Need A Lift?" for placement in libraries and classrooms for \$1.00 (prepaid). Quantities of 100 or more are available at 15 cents each (prepaid) from: The American Legion, Dept. S., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

### Woman Heads Delaware Legion

The first woman to be elected commander of a department of The American Legion in the continental United States is Mrs. Ruth Bell Egan, Department Commander for 1965-66 of the Delaware American Legion, from Laurence Roberts Post 21, Wilmington, Del.

However, Cmdr Egan is not the first woman ever to be elected commander of any department of the Legion. That honor went to the late Julia Wheelock of the Department of Italy. She served from Nov. 1927 to Jan. 1931.

Mrs. Egan is the widow of the late Thomas B. Egan, who was department adjutant of Delaware for five years and its service officer for 19 years.



Mrs. Ruth Bell Egan, Department Commander of the Delaware American Legion, 1965-66.

A busy woman, Cmdr Egan has belonged to the Legion since her discharge from the Women's Army Corps as a corporal in 1945. She's been an elementary school teacher for 35 years and still found time to climb the Legion ladder, having served as post adjutant, post commander, district commander, and first vice commander before getting the top departmental job.

### Legion Recognized

Recognition of the American Legion's efforts in combatting communism comes with the publication of the latest edition of the booklet, "State-by-State Survey of Teaching About Communism in the Secondary Schools," published by the Institute for American Strategy. In a foreword, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, retired former chief of staff, says, "It is my belief that the work of organizations like the Institute for American

Strategy, The American Bar Association, and The American Legion, to mention just three, have changed the whole climate of opinion in America on the question of teaching about communism in the public schools . . . and it has changed that climate within the last two years."

The IAS survey indicated that the guidelines publication with the widest acceptance among educators is "Guidelines for Teaching About Communism in the Junior and Senior high schools," issued by a joint committee of The American Legion and the Nat'l Education Association.

Post Americanism chairmen can secure copies of the "State-by-State Survey" from The Institute for American Strategy, 300 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 60606. Copies are \$1 each, postpaid.

### Legion Press Awards

The Virginia Legionnaire, a newspaper published by the Dep't of Virginia, has won the American Legion Press Association (ALPA) award as the best all-around department publication for 1965. The Toledo (Ohio) American Legion Press, of Lucas Co., took the county paper award. The Hollywood Legionnaire, of Post 43, Los Angeles, Calif., was the prize-winning post paper.

Top honors in the race for the Wally Plaque (Legion publications of posts with less than 2,000 members) went to: 1. The Gibraltar Journal, Post 326, Newark, N.J.; 2. Sound Off, Post 129, Toms River, N.J.; 3. Highland Post News, Post 201, Louisville, Ky.

The competition for the Jack R. C. Cann Plaque (best Legion papers produced by mimeograph or other duplicating process) found The Legion Log, Post 868, Lower Burrell, Pa., the winner. Second was Gold Star Dust, Post 474, Milwaukee, Wis., and third, The 416 News Reel, Post 416, Houston, Tex.

ALPA annually presents the Wm. E. Rominger Memorial Award for the best original editorial appearing in a Legion publication. The results: 1. The Egyptian Legionnaire, Carmi, Ill., for April 1965 editorial, "A Letter to the President," by Editor Robert L. Summar. 2. The Delaware Legionnaire (department paper) for May 1965 editorial, "We Stand at the Crossroads," by Editor Park W. Huntington. 3. Scuttlebut, Post 87, Rice Lake, Wis., for June 1964 editorial, "The Barron County Plan," by Editor Phil I. Berg.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

Legionnaire Charles V. Hajko, of Post 318, Worcester, Mass., 21 years after  
(News continued on page 36)



The Staten Island Ferry, "American Legion," built and launched about a year ago in Texas, is now at work in New York Harbor's Upper Bay where she transports passengers across the five-mile distance from the island of Manhattan to Staten Island. The vessel is capable of carrying about 3,500 passengers and 50 cars.



Home from a trip to New York's World's Fair, including General Motors Futurama (see photo), and appearances at the Oklahoma Pavilion, is the Kiltie Band from Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, sponsored by American Legion Post 35, Oklahoma City.



Post 413, Grand Blanc, Mich., gave the city an aluminum cruciform, designed as a Veterans Memorial. Spearheading project was 1965 V-Comdr W. R. Peltier. The Memorial was "investigated" by the American Civil Liberties Union, as a possible "violation of First Amendment's clause on separation of church and state."



When a schoolgirl wrote an essay: "Patriotism, So What?" Howard A. Miller, Post 16, Cincinnati, a Legion county cmdr, set up one-man speaker's bureau (his own money, time) to tell the story of 28 American flags and their meaning.

A vanguard of 600 youngsters are on their way to the annual Fishing Derby put on by Post 154, Thompsonville, Conn., a project which helped win the 1965 Dep't Child Welfare trophy for the post. A parade precedes the Derby. Prizes are given for best fishing outfit, first fish caught, largest fish for boys and girls.



Post 810, Philadelphia, won the Dep't of Pennsylvania Child Welfare Trophy for 1965. L-R: 1965 Dep't Cmdr Monroe R. Bethman; James J. Blair, Post Child Welfare Chrmn; Jerry MacAinsh, Post Cmdr; C. A. Gephart, 1965 Fifth District Cmdr.



Sgt. Joyce Alfred Kilmer, WW1 poet killed in action, was honored with plaque erected in J. Kilmer Park, West Roxbury, Mass., by J. Kilmer Post 316, Boston. L-R: J. L. Mayer, Past Suffolk Cmdr; R. Artick, Post Cmdr; Dr. C. F. Maraldi, Past Dep't Surgeon, Past Post Cmdr; Harold Widett, Park President; Dr. F. J. Gillis, First Post Cmdr.



Legionnaire Hajko gets his WW2 DFC.

qualifying for a Distinguished Flying Cross, has gotten it. Former Tech Sgt. Hajko, a WW2 Army Air Corps bomber crew member (radio operator-gunner), now a drop-forger, assumed when he left the service that he, along with other members of his bomber group, had been credited with the DFC for flying the required number of combat missions.

An inquiry to Air Force Hq to establish eligibility for a Massachusetts real estate exemption given to DFC holders failed to show a record of the award. An investigation showed his entitlement, and the award followed. Hajko participated in more than 60 bombing missions over German held territory as a B-26 crew member.

In the photo above, Maj. Gen. John W. O'Neill, Cmdr, USAF Systems Command's Electronics System Div., congratulates Hajko after presenting the DFC.

Ken Fila, 18-year-old southpaw pitcher for the runner-up **Omaha Post 1, Nebr.**, nine in the 1965 American Legion Baseball World Series, and Legion Player of the Year for 1965, has signed a contract with the San Francisco Giants for a re-

**American Legion Life Insurance  
Month ending August 31, 1965**

Benefits paid Jan. 1-August 31, 1965 .....	\$ 448,049
Benefits paid since Apr. 1958 .....	2,814,199
Basic units in force (number) .....	124,266
New applications since Jan. 1 .....	8,541
New applications rejected .....	1,233

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from 8,000 (double unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 70th birthday occurs. Available in single and double units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion insurance trust fund managed by trustee operating under laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

ported \$40,000, plus \$8,000 in educational fees and other fringe benefits, says The Sporting News. Fila hurled 21 innings of shutout ball during the double elimination playoffs at Aberdeen, S.D., and had a 12-5 season record.

An awards dinner was held recently in honor of 24 Legionnaires and 24 Auxiliaries who are volunteer workers at both the VA Neuropsychiatric Hospital in Northampton, Mass., and the VA GM&S Hospital, Albany, N.Y. Sponsored by **Legion District #1, the Pittsfield, Mass.,** area, these workers make hospital visits every other Friday evening and give a ward party for the patients. Other projects are: Carnival Night, ward picnics, gifts for the Auxiliary Gift Shop, etc.

**PEOPLE IN THE NEWS**

**Clarence S. Campbell**, vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission, elected president of the Vermont Bankers Association.

**John A. Matthews Dies**

**John A. Matthews**, of Baltimore, Md., member of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee (1964-65), died September 22. He was 51. He was Maryland's Dep't Commander in 1959-60. At the time of his death Legionnaire Matthews was Executive vice president of Maryland Deliveries, Inc., Administrative vice presi-



John A. Matthews

dent of Seaboard Warehousing Co., and Administrative vice president of Oriole Chemical Carriers Corp. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Matthews, and by his mother, Mrs. Elsie Matthews.

Other recent deaths have been:

**Harry Maurice Johnson**, of Anaconda, Mont., Legion Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1937-38).

**Melvin Rowell**, U.S.A., Retired. Legionnaire Rowell, member of Northwood

Post, N.H., was the oldest living alumnus of the West Point Military Academy.

**Roy F. Farrand**, of Delafield, Wis., Past Dep't Cmdr (1930-31) and alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1932-34.

**Casey M. Jones**, of Washington, D.C., a founder of The American Legion and a former consultant to the Veterans Affairs Committee of Congress (1947-1955).

**Rev. Frank Peer Beal**, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Chaplain of Post 209, New York, since 1930 and Chaplain of the 1st Division in France in WW1.

**Clyde R. Dickey**, of Portland, Ore., Past Dep't Cmdr (1950-51).

**NEW POSTS**

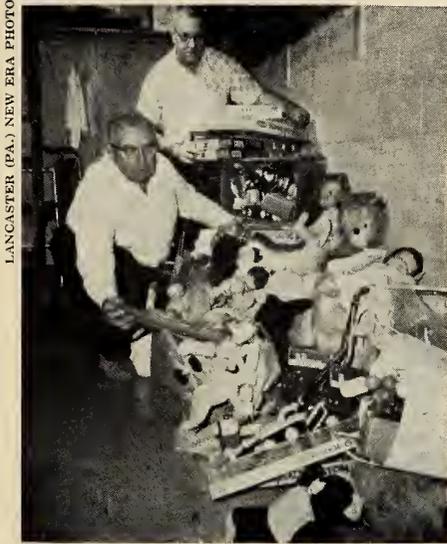
The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Bear Valley Post 84, Bear Valley, Colo.; Forty-Niners Post 49, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Chavez & Vallo Post 116, Acoma, N. Mex.; Moorpark Post 502, Moorpark, Calif.; Dublin Post 99, Dublin, Calif.; Sheldon Post 552, Sheldon, Texas; Spokane Valley Post 169, Spokane, Wash.; Sulphur Springs Post 89, Sulphur Springs, Fla.; Avinger Post 559, Avinger, Texas; Glenn Miller Memorial Post 98, Philadelphia, Pa.; Boiling Spring Lakes Post 268, Boiling Spring Lakes, N.C.; Utah State University Post 12, Logan, Utah; Ira Cochran Post 82, Ellijay, Ga.; and Hawkinsville Post 560, Hawkinsville, Ga.

**POSTS IN ACTION**

**Post 93, Port Chester, N.Y.**, has begun a community project designed to show the citizens of both Port Chester and Rye that the post "supports our servicemen fighting the spread of communism in the far-off land of Vietnam. We as Americans can and will show these boys that at least one town back home cares." Project Remember will raise funds for cigars, cigarettes, candy, etc., to give these men a necessary boost in morale. In sending publicity to local and New York City papers Post 93 quoted two Marines who had protested to newsmen in Vietnam that they felt they were fighting a good cause, and couldn't understand demonstrations by college students and others against the efforts of the United States to drive the communists out of South Vietnam.

**Post 34 and Unit 34, Lancaster, Pa.**, sent toys to Vietnamese children in the Mekong Delta. Contributions came from individuals, toy distributors and manufacturers, and retail stores. Many small

children brought in toys. The toys were sent to S/Sgt. Lester W. Hagelgans, of Rothsville, Pa., an Army medic, who suggested the idea in a letter to relatives in Lancaster. Several hundred items, in 35 cartons, were trucked to New York without charge by Branch Motor Express Co. (See two photos below.)



Toys for children in Vietnam (upper photo) were rounded up by Post 34, Lancaster, Pa. Paul F. Swope, Sr., foreground, Post Finance Officer, and Oliver Baublitz, Sr., Past Cmdr, arrange them for packing in 35 cartons (below) by Legion volunteers.



In the aftermath of the tornadoes that struck the **Fridley, Minn.**, area, **Post 303** members undertook the job of placing snow fences up around the open basements, and four-by-eight plywood sheets over the doorways of the basements that still had floors. This was to protect the youngsters of the area from falling into the open spaces. All proceeds of the labor went into the post treasury.

**Post 45, Medford, Mass.**, gave three \$500 scholarships and a \$250 nursing scholarship to Medford H.S. students, and a \$100 vocational scholarship to a Weldon Voc. H.S. student.

Winner of the first annual Arthur E. Bouton Legion golf tournament was **Post 770, of Trumansburg, N.Y.**, the host. From left to right in the photo below are Post 770's Chuck Parish, Ed Tracy,



Legion golfers of Post 770, New York

Camel Chantra and Joe Biviano. Other posts taking part in the tourney, played at Hillendale Golf Club, Trumansburg, N.Y., were **Post 710, Moravia**; **Post 462, Interlaken**; and **Post 442, Horseheads**, all of New York.

### COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

**Deming, N. Mex., 1945, POW Camp**—Need information from men who knew **Harold Mills**, guard, whose claim asserts he was hospitalized, treated, and X-rayed for ulcers at base hospital. Write: Harold W. Mills, 2408 9th St. S.W., Canton, Ohio 44710.

**4th Arm'd Div, 51st Arm'd Inf Bn, Co A, Trains Hq Co, July 1944**—Need names and addresses of men who knew of hospitalization of **Norman J. Glisch** in Field Hospital of 46th Medical Bn. Particularly need addresses of former Medical Major, **Dr. Merickle**, and **Captain McCleary**. Write: Fred C. Heinle, Dep't Service Officer, The American Legion, 342 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

**89th Cav Recon Trp (att. to 89th Div), Rhineland, Central Europe, WW2**—Need information from **Orville R. Green**, **Walter G. Gabler**, and **G. R. Dilg**, who served with **Charles Deen**. He was the operator of an M8 armored car. On first day of combat he blacked out, could not recall any details of next couple of days, except that he remained in vehicle as part of crew. He was relieved as driver during this period. In 1956, after recurring blackouts, a neuro-surgeon found he had an intra-cranial aneurism. Corroborating information is needed to allow Deen to establish a claim. Write: Charles E. Deen, 3442 Hardy St., Shreveport, La.

**USS Olympia (March 1915) bound for Progresso, Yucatan, during hurricane off Cuba**—Need information from **M. M. McCarthy** and **Fireman Sellers of Savannah or Macon, Ga.**; **Blacksmith Harrison, Charleston, S.C.**; **Fireman 1st Class Sweeney**, or any shipmate who remembers when **Frank Lederer** was thrown down the Fireroom ladder on way to midnight shift. Also need information from shipmates (in particular, **Abe, Pharmacist's Mate**) on **USS Brooklyn (June 1915-Oct. 1918)** who recall Lederer having neck and back trouble. Write: Frank Lederer, 134 E. Isabella Ave., Muskegon, Mich. 49442.

**Iowa Legion News: Post 14** has presented the **Swea City** library with a 16-volume set of the military history of WW2. **Kossuth Co. Legion** has pledged \$500 for the 60-unit Good Samaritan Home being built at Algona. A total of 283 cars and 10 trucks were checked through the fifth annual **Eldora** Legion safety check sponsored by **Post 182**. The Legionnaires were aided by local service station and garage attendants. **Elgin Post 352** co-operated with the Highway Safety Commission in holding a free, voluntary safety check lane one day. **Marengo Post 76** contributed its swimming pool for use by the Red Cross in giving children swimming lessons. About 400 children were taught in a ten-week period. **Dyersville Post 137** gave \$200 to the town fund for highway signs extolling the city. **Cascade Post 528** has, appropriately enough, donated sufficient land to the city for the building of a municipal swimming pool.

**Post 90, Wellington, Kans.**, gave \$100 to the Wellington H.S. Band to help pay expenses of a trip to Canon City, Colo., to participate in the Cherry Blossom Festival.

**Post 300, Gillett, Wis.**, gave \$1,000 to a fund for a new rescue squad truck for the town.

Two **Florida** (District 7) posts have made gifts to the new American Legion Children's Hospital to be built in St. Petersburg. **Winter Haven Post 8** has established a continuing endowment fund, with the initial amount of \$2,100. **Lakeland Post 4** has given \$1,000.

**Post 1833, Brooklyn, N.Y.**, held its annual Brooklyn Stickball Hitting championship for youngsters and saw a new record established when 14-year-old **Charles Benvenuto** hit a fly ball 360 feet. Object of the contest, says Post Cmdr **Pat Scognamilo**, was to determine Brooklyn's best stickball hitters in three age groups: 8-9, 10-12, and 13-14. The competitors were allowed three hits each, with each one's longest hit recorded.

Contest Chairman **Bob Billeroel** had the field striped every 10 feet. Post members acted as judges. Twenty large "Save Water" signs were placed on the field, along with "Hit Sign, Win Prize" posters. One hundred and fifty boys hit the signs and won baseball bats, sneakers, bowling games, and movie tickets.

Fire Dep't Lt. **Louis Guigliano** delivered a safety talk on fire prevention.

(Continued on page 38)



The most successful American Legion membership workers will be identified by this Nat'l Cmdr's cap ornament for 1966. The cap pin will be awarded to those Legionnaires who sign up 25 or more new or renewal members for 1966 by March 17.

The 200 spectators saw 432 boys competing. Admitted to the Brooklyn Stickball Hall of Fame, in addition to Benvenuto, were Vincent Carresa, in the 8-9 group, with a swat of 230 feet, and Thomas Meter and Victor Mirandona, 10-12 group, both with 260 feet.

The Drill Squad and Color Guard of Post 375, Atwater, Minn., and the color bearers of the post and unit dedicated a flag and flagpole at the Kandiyohi County Park on Diamond Lake. The flag and flagpole were gifts of the post and unit. The county erected the pole.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AUGUST 31, 1965	
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$1,163,052.42
Receivable	261,256.34
Inventories	359,381.45
Invested Funds	2,061,729.73
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	286,682.58
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	3,631,578.53
Real Estate	818,555.56
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	242,385.38
Deferred Charges	91,321.80
	\$8,921,916.79
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 490,760.38
Funds Restricted as to use	23,914.49
Deferred Income	1,258,818.42
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	286,682.58
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	3,631,578.53
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	25,119.11
Restricted Fund	428,635.62
Real Estate	818,555.56
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	129,813.02
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	1,990,761.15
Unrestricted Capital	1,239,401.24
	\$8,921,916.79

**LIFE MEMBERSHIPS**

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

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

- Fred Crookshank and Harry O. Hubbell (both 1965), Post 20, Willcox, Ariz.
- Ted Laveson (1965), Post 44, Monrovia, Calif.
- Hyman R. Glasband and R. Cliff Goedike (both 1961), Post 319, Los Angeles, Calif.
- William Bailey (1964) and Donald W. Foote

- and Harry I. Jacobs (both 1965), Post 339, Ventura, Calif.
- Harry M. Boyd (1965), Post 422, Rialto, Calif.
- Tom Smith (1964) and Elwin Areman and Elmer Skoglund (both 1965), Post 521, Rio Linda, Calif.
- Ami A. Dorrance (1965), Post 751, Newberry, Calif.
- Bertha I. Kreidl (1961) and Dr. Esther G. Spangler (1964), Post 206, Aurora, Colo.
- Cloyd H. Robinson (1964), Post 8, Washington, D.C.
- Edward C. Hutchinson and Clayton M. Nisbet (both 1964), Post 8, Winter Haven, Fla.
- Robert W. Dettmer and George A. Ostergren (both 1965), Post 222, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
- Louis J. Yeager (1965), Post 1, Guatemala, C.A.
- William P. Larsen (1965), Post 42, Evanston, Ill.
- Albert Baldus and William Glad (both 1965), Post 58, Belleville, Ill.
- Robert Davidson and C. D. Hammond and Richard L. Lindley and Frank N. Meehling (all 1964), Post 90, Marshall, Ill.
- William D. Sewall (1965), Post 10, Marion, Ind.
- Alfred A. Blaser and Thurman W. Marsall (both 1965), Post 64, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Harvey Varner (1965), Post 94, Valparaiso, Ind.
- Carl Groezinger and Alfred G. Smedsrud (both 1965), Post 62, Waukon, Iowa.
- Arthur R. Wendland (1964), Post 312, Hawkeye, Iowa.
- Irvin A. Severson (1962), Post 462, Soldier, Iowa.
- Jacob Adams (1965), Post 569, Stacyville, Iowa.
- Bacon R. Moore (1965), Post 52, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- Antonio J. Parma (1964) and Virgil Iantosca (1965), Post 17, Brighton, Mass.
- Harry L. Carpenter and George N. Churchill and John E. Fitzgerald and August M. Henzler (all 1965), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.
- Stanley F. Conant and Arthur Crothers and Allan J. Hathaway (all 1965), Post 249, Littleton, Mass.
- Henry R. Troville (1965), Post 377, Somerville, Mass.
- Harold J. Long (1965), Post 106, Grayling, Mich.
- Charles Lavwers and Fred J. Sampson and Walter R. Schook and Herbert E. Seidell (all 1964), Post 142, Capac, Mich.
- Fordon Niles (1964) and Charles Willard (1965), Post 346, Farmington, Mich.
- Isidore Gengler and Nick Haus and John Hemmer (all 1965), Post 191, Caledonia, Minn.
- Ole Wehus (1964), Post 568, Felton, Minn.
- Joseph R. Matousek and Arthur G. Miller and Harry F. Miller and Frank Mohr (all 1964), Post 86, Atkinson, Nebr.
- Carl C. Blanchard and William L. Card and Charles A. King (all 1965), Post 60, Farmington, N.H.
- Thomas J. McLin and Joseph A. Pelletier (both 1965), Post 69, Somersworth, N.H.
- Carmen Darago (1965), Post 25, New Brunswick, N.J.
- Henry M. Fiedler and Arthur W. Hamilton (both 1965), Post 70, Nutley, N.J.
- Samuel E. Jones (1965), Post 278, Stanhope, N.J.
- Thurman Moore (1965), Post 20, Tucumcari, N. Mex.
- Austin Coyne (1965), Post 26, Clark Mills, N.Y.
- Charles L. Ryder and Earl T. Tinkelpaugh and Maynard K. Van Deusen and Austin Warner (all 1964), Post 57, Cobleskill, N.Y.
- Windom W. Beacom and Edward Griffin (both 1965), Post 181, Randolph, N.Y.
- Chester Rogers and William Weiner and William F. Wilkinson and George Wolpert and Edward H. Zimmerman (all 1964), Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.
- Francis R. Varacalli (1965), Post 1033, Elmont, N.Y.
- Ernest L. Avery and Junius Harris Rose (both 1965), Post 39, Greenville, N.C.
- Christie Walter Barke and Carl Herman Wenberg (both 1965), Post 195, Donnbrook, N. Dak.
- Roth L. Berentz (1962), Post 336, Painesville, Ohio
- George Chesmar and Dr. Lawrence C. Lee (both 1965), Post 28, Monessen, Pa.
- Vito Dapollonia and Elmcjr J. Folk and George J. Griffin and William R. Howell (all 1965), Post 481, Midland, Pa.
- James E. Hott (1964), Post 902, Houston, Pa.
- Milledge Hartzog and Henry W. Jones and Lewis E. McCormack (all 1964), Post 91, Blackville, S.C.
- Harry L. Heatwole (1964), Post 277, Dayton, Va.
- Claus Larson and A. M. Novotny and William G. Schlichting (all 1965), Post 63, Mount Vernon, Wash.
- Frank E. Ruehl (1965), Post 1, Milwaukee, Wis.

- William S. Solomon (1965), Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis.
  - Elmer J. Johnson (1965), Post 53, Eau Claire, Wis.
- Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.
- They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:  
"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.
- On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.
- OUTFIT REUNIONS**
- Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.
- Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.
- Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.
- ARMY**
- 7th Field Hosp (ETO WW2)—(Dec.) Frederick C. Fippinger, 431 Central Ter., San Gabriel, Calif. 91776
  - 8th Div (WW1)—(Nov.) Henry M. Buckley, 510 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif. 94107
  - 11th Eng (WW1)—(Nov.) Joseph V. Boyle, 326 York St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
  - 33rd Div (Calif.)—(Nov.) Leonard Bamish, P.O. Box 580, San Gabriel, Calif. 91778
  - 42nd Gen Hosp (WW2)—(June) Mrs. Grace Dick Gosnell, 3621 Kimble Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218
  - 70th Arm'd Inf Bn, Co C (Camp Campbell, Ky.)—(Feb.) Joseph A. LaMonaco, 31 E. Lincoln Ave., Roselle Park, N.J.
  - 77th Div—(Nov.) Wm. Knipe, 28 E. 39th St., New York 10016
  - 78th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn, Bat C—(June) Gene Kennedy, Drawer 8-A, Mountain View Sta., Anchorage, Alaska 99504
  - 78th Div (WW2)—(June) Howard Ogden, 704 Chandler St., Philadelphia, Pa.
  - 98th Sig Bn, Assigned 7th & 11th Corps, 2nd & 6th Armies—(Jan.) Don Hines, 131 Light St., Baltimore 2, Md.
  - 103rd Inf (WW1)—(May) Thos. W. O'Connor, 28 Walker La., Bloomfield, Conn.
  - 116th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Dec.) Wm. G. Clark, 6210 E. Greenlake Way N., Seattle, Wash. 98103
  - 135th Reg't, Co K (Korea)—(Jan.) Norman O. Godden, Fairmont, Minn.
  - 139th Inf, Co L (WW1)—(Nov.) Elmer M. Holt, 415 N. Washington, Wellington, Kans.
  - 160th Inf, Co B (WW1)—(Feb.) Elmer F. Roden, 342 W. Bonnie Brae Ct., Ontario, Calif.
  - 208th Field Art'y Bn—(June) Joe Preusser, 8024 S. Tripp St., Chicago, Ill. 60652
  - 304th Field Sig Bn—(May) J. P. Tyrrell, 6144 McCallum St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
  - 413th Telegraph Bn (WW1)—(May) Samuel Grossman, 117 E. 47th St., Hialeah, Fla.
  - 448th AAA AW Bn—(June) Ike Kendall, Richvalley, Ind. 46973
  - 630th Tank Dest Bn, Co C—(Nov.) Roland Baucom, 2900 Shenandoah Ave., Charlotte 5, N.C.
  - 817th Tank Dest Bn—(June) Ted Warner, 280 Hastings St., Buffalo, N.Y.
- NAVY**
- 20th Seabees—(Nov.) G. Lee Best, Stantonsburg, N.C.
  - 45th Seabees—(June) Edward D. Kramer, Box 5111, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. 48236
  - Tuscania Survivors—(Feb.) Werner E. Pfander, 7025 N. Delaware Ave., Portland 17, Ore.
  - USS Chicago (WW1)—(Apr.) John B. Lancaster, 331 Greenwood Ave., Jenkintown, Pa. 19046
  - USS Curtiss—(Nov.) John J. Cummings, C.W.V., Rm. 4, Boro Hall Bldg., Brooklyn, N.Y.
  - USS Oklahoma (BB 37)—(Apr.) Edward H. Lutz, 673 Lindley Rd., Glenside, Pa. 19038
  - USS Randolph (CV 15)—(June) James P. Conville, 124 Millwood Dr., Tonawanda, N.Y.
  - Women Marines—(June) Jane L. Wallis, 701 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, La. 70113
- AIR**
- 351st Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Simon Ellefson, Lancaster, Minn. 56735

"We dealt with cooperatives extensively before condominium came along," he says, "and a lot of people feel the co-op is still the best and the *safest* kind of housing. . . . This condominium is exciting and it makes a lot of sense. But, as with anything else that is new and untried, it's going to be a slow process acclimatizing the buying public to the idea. People don't like to buy a pig in a poke, and, let's face it, that's what you have to buy in condominium. . . . Do you know that some people even look upon condominium as a form of socialism, where everybody has to pull together for the common good of the group? Kind of a dictatorship of the proletariat. It's going to take time to dispel the myths and educate the buying public. . . . There's another problem in Chicago, and other big cities where you have an excess of conventional apartments for rent. People tend to follow the path of least resistance. They'll rent before they get involved in the 'unknown realm' of condominium. But as the population expands and the housing shortage becomes more critical, people will try condominium if for no other reason than it's the last alternative open to them. And they're going to be happy as clams when they discover how great it really is."

All over the United States, the leaders in real estate, law and investment fields are working diligently to hasten the day of public acceptance and understanding of condominium living.

**T**HE TAX ADVANTAGES of owning a condominium unit is one of the big guns with which its pushers can blast the opposition. Until 1961, when Section 234 was passed, property ownership and the accompanying tax advantages were primarily restricted to homeowners in the suburbs. The exceptions were a few wealthy individuals who could afford to own a town house within the city limits. The average wage earner who wanted to live in the city, close to his job, could only rent. Apartment renters cannot deduct any part of their rent from their income tax as part of their local taxes on the dwelling or as mortgage interest. The condominium owner, who pays his local taxes and mortgage directly, instead of through a landlord, can deduct both. The space he occupies, five, ten or 15 stories above ground level, is every bit as much "his property" as is the 100-by-40-foot land plot titled to the ranch-home owner in the suburbs of New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City, Miami or San Francisco.

Housing experts are unanimous in the opinion that the scarcity of land in urban areas rates almost alongside the tax advantages of condominium as a selling

point. In fact, they reinforce each other.

Still a third factor in the trend to "go condominium" instead of "going co-op" is the natural apprehension which every prospective buyer of a cooperative may experience about his "unknown" next-door neighbor—namely, the solvency of said neighbor. Both condominium and cooperative housing join tenants in two mutual relationships. The first relationship pertains to joint responsibility for the common areas. The cost of maintaining these areas and their equipment is shared by each member of the cooperative as it is shared by each member of the condominium. In both enterprises, if any tenant "welches" on his share of the common costs or is unable to meet his



"Stop looking for snipers—We're hunting, remember?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

payment, the *remaining members must equally assume his share of the maintenance charges.*

Now, it is the second relationship that makes condominium as different from cooperative housing as day is different from night. In cooperative housing the common costs include real estate taxes and mortgage charges on the *whole dwelling*, which the members of the "corporation" must share equally. Under this arrangement, if one or more tenants do not or cannot meet their share of the taxes or mortgage charges, the *remaining members are obliged to assume these obligations*, above, beyond and far more substantial than the maintenance costs.

The condominium owner, on the other hand, is responsible only for *his* taxes and mortgage payments, and *his* alone, just like any other homeowner. Obviously, his financial risk is far less than

the financial risk of the cooperative apartment tenant.

There are, to be sure, confirmed co-op owners who belittle the argument that the condominium is a better financial risk than the co-op. They point out that the "blanket" mortgage of the cooperative corporation, dealing as a corporation and having a corporation's solvency, can gain a better mortgage rate from the banks. It can also bargain and negotiate more effectively with contractors when initiating repairs and improvements on the building. Maintenance organizations and other business people, quite logically, will quote more favorable rates to a corporate structure than they will quote to a loose "tenants' committee" without any centralized liability, or to individual tenants.

"Realizing that there are disadvantages at this early stage of condominium development is not only realistic, but healthy," William Everett believes.

One of the most heated debates about the condominium theory is on its place in slum clearance and urban renewal. Its backers in this realm maintain that it is a fact of life that private property owners take better care of their land and dwellings than they would if they were tenants renting the same property. Condominium, they insist, will provide private ownership—and pride—for the thousands of low-income residents jammed together in large cities where land is at a premium. Those who cannot afford to build out in the suburbs will "build up," in the psychological sense as well as the physical sense.

Real estate expert William Horvath is the spokesman for the opposition. Writing in the *Catholic Worker* in September 1964, he spelled out his dissent:

"A new tenant will have to pay whatever the market demands. In a rising market, the large down payment demanded of [condominium] buyers will tend to eliminate all but the richest. If it took, say, \$1,000 to buy into such housing, later it may take three times as much. . . ."

The point he is making is that, as a private homeowner, the condominium seller is free to negotiate the sale on the best terms he can obtain. Therefore, a housing development which originally offers modestly-priced condominiums to low-income tenants may quickly find its purpose defeated by inflation, particularly if it is situated in a choice location. The original tenants, for whose needs the project was intended, may be displaced by their own hunger for profits. In the end the speculators may profit, and the original tenants could be worse off than before in the long haul.

"The rich like the idea," Horvath continues, "for it allows them great tax  
(Continued on page 40)

## A NEW KIND OF HOUSING IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 39)

advantages and something to sink their surplus capital into."

The condominium owner can hardly be unhappy at the prospect of being able to sell his apartment in a rising market. He probably couldn't care less if his type of housing should turn out to be unsuited to guaranteed low-cost housing.

Although most of them will deny it, tenants and prospective tenants of both cooperatives and condominiums have strong, positive feelings about the power to "restrict" or "approve" new buyers in their projects.

Mrs. W. K., the wife of an airline pilot who owns an apartment in a Chicago condominium, was frank about her sentiments. "Sure, we like the idea of approving the people who may be our neighbors for life. Don't kid me. Everybody would like it that way. And this isn't a question of prejudice. Black, white, Irish, Italian, German, Chinese, it wouldn't make any difference to us so long as they were decent people. Listen, I'm a friendly person, so I expect to become good friends with any girl who moves next door to me. Naturally, I'd prefer it if the two of us had something in common, and if her husband and mine could be friends. Is that so unfair? I'll tell you, everybody in this building feels exactly the same way, only they won't admit it for publication. . . . That's one reason why condominium has it all over buying a house. In a housing development, Jack the Ripper can buy the place next to you, and you can't do a thing about it."

The method of restricting membership in a condominium is less offensive than the blatant method employed in the co-op. In the co-op, when a member of the building wants to sell his apartment, the corporation decides by vote of the management board whether to accept

his prospective buyer. Under a fairly common condominium arrangement, when a tenant wants to sell he submits to the managing board the name and address of the prospective buyer together with the amount of the sale. The board then has 30 days either to equal or better the amount with a tenant of its own choice. Otherwise the sale is consummated.

Four years have passed since the National Housing Act of 1961 inaugurated condominium housing. But in New York State, where housing is a major problem and the condominium concept would seem to offer a golden panacea, it was not until 1964 that the State Legislature cleared the way for condominiums for both builders and buyers. The first condominium on New York's Manhattan Island was completed this past February 1965, an apartment building containing 301 units on 35 floors.

"Condominium is new," says economist Walter J. Carter. "The fact that every state has solid statutes on the books governing the building and buying of condominium apartments does not mean that all the legal complications are automatically eliminated. Written law is not enough. Interpretation of the law is paramount, and until the written laws have been tested, those who purchase condominium units may fall into unseen pitfalls. It's one thing to pass a law. Quite another thing to make it stand up in court under fire. . . ."

The laws which regulate the buying of private homes, the renting of apartments and the purchase of stock in a cooperative development are firmly established on the basis of thousands of court decisions—legal precedents handed down from every state in the Union.

Condominium, this early in the game,

lacks precedents of court decisions in many areas of possible litigation.

Some obvious illustrations are the questions that prospective condominium buyers ask of banks, real estate brokers and lawyers:

Is the owner of an apartment on the top floor responsible for a leak in the roof?

Is the owner of a ground-floor apartment exclusively responsible for the maintenance of his exterior walls? "After all," reasons Don Bain, a public relations man who has a deposit down on an apartment in the new New York condominium, "my walls have the strain of supporting all those apartments above me. Why should I be saddled with their sole maintenance? My lawyer isn't too clear about it though. You see, I own that section of the building wall!"

Another moot point is the question of absentee ownership. If it is allowed, will condominiums be monopolized by big investors?

**I**N MANY EXISTING condominium projects, individuals or corporations have purchased multiple units in the building for the purpose of renting them at a net 10% return on their investment! This is true in Salt Lake City, in Hawaii, in New York's sole condominium, and in Houston, Tex. Some builders claim the practice is illegal and speak vaguely about "making a test case," but so far the majority of builders and finance organizations have displayed no more than passive resistance to the practice. Some even encourage it to make quick sales in their projects.

There are those who think that the return of the small landlord might be a good thing. Condominiums permit small investors to own and rent out a few apartments in a total building far beyond their means. They also permit groups of small landlords to finance all or part of such buildings.

However, many builders and real estate management firms regulate against the practice of absentee ownership in their contracts. They try to inspire confidence in condominium by drawing up impressive iron-clad agreements that spell out and resolve every conceivable legal complication that a prospective buyer can think of.

William Everett of Browne and Storch relates how his firm concentrates on specifics designed to eliminate legal snafus:

"We have in our agreements with our buyers a section that defines which areas actually belong to the owner of a unit. There has always been a question of who owns and is responsible for the inside walls of an apartment. Our contracts stipulate that the owner owns the space *between* the inside walls. That is, his property runs from wall to wall, but *does*



"Keep driving—I don't feel married, yet."

not include the hidden areas where wiring and piping are installed. These hidden areas are the responsibility of the management, with all the owners in the building sharing maintenance costs. We spell everything out. It's the only way, the right way, to protect condominium owners at this stage of the game."

In time, when legal precedents have been established, such "manuscript" agreements may be unnecessary.

The Carriage Lane project in Salt Lake City operates on a similar theory. When asked about any unusual problems he has encountered since buying his new Carriage Lane apartment, Mr. Vinal Casper snorted: "Well sure there are problems in this kind of housing—there are problems in every kind of housing for that matter—but I wouldn't say any of them were unusual or that they were the product of 'condominium' housing exclusively. In fact, everything is so specific in the Carriage Lane agreements that legal problems would be hard to invent, actually. My lawyer read my contract thoroughly before I bought, and he said it was one of the most comprehensive agreements he had ever read."

Of course, there are vital issues relating to condominium housing that cannot be solved as readily for the buyer by the contractor. Taxation is a key issue. Curtis J. Berger, Professor of Law at Columbia Univ., defined one of the pitfalls a condominium buyer should watch out for with regard to taxes:

"The unit owner of a condominium will have to watch carefully his property tax obligation, lest this exceed the taxes allocable for an equivalent cooperative apartment. In theory, the total assessed value of 100 condominium units should be identical to the assessed value of the project's carbon image in cooperative form. Furthermore, the New York law mandates identical valuation."

**T**HE EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society, which pioneered condominium development in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, attributes the near lack of condominiums in New York to the failure of housing professions properly to inform and educate the public in New York about condominium. (At a recent PTA meeting on Long Island, this reporter asked for a show of hands by people who could define a "condominium." Out of 45 men and women of average or better than average education, only seven raised their hands. And most of them thought it was the same thing as a "cooperative.")

Condominium is nevertheless making slow progress in the U.S. housing market. More and more people, representing a wide cross section of America, are evincing interest in its advantages to them as individuals.

As Joseph Holzka, of Staten Island, N.Y., past President of the National Savings and Loan League and a member of the American Legion's National Economic Commission expresses it:

"... It's in the American character to like to own your own home. But that doesn't say it has to be on a forty by one-hundred-foot lot. It might just as well be on the eleventh floor of an apartment house. The cooperative tends to move in that direction, but in a cooperative, the owners are jointly and severally liable for the debts of the whole project. Condominiums provide relief from suffering for the sins of others. They should make private ownership of apartments increasingly popular in the days ahead."

There is almost no class of home buyer who cannot benefit by condominium housing. Very few veterans have been intrigued by cooperative apartments for the simple reason that the "blanket" corporation mortgage does not allow them to use their G. I. Bill mortgage advantages. In condominium, veterans negotiate for their individual mortgages, and that can include a G. I. mortgage.

A widow with a lump sum of cash from her late husband's estate can find enormous advantages in condominium living. It is the policy of co-op corporations to rely on maximum mortgages, so the widow cannot pay cash for a cooperative apartment. But in condominium she can invest all of her surplus cash in an apartment just as she can in a suburban home; have all the financial advantages of a private home, rent free for life; and not be burdened with the homeowner's disadvantages—cutting grass, shoveling snow, building maintenance.

In general, maintenance and common-area costs are more reasonable in a condominium than in a cooperative. In the Mel Jensen condominium in Salt Lake City, the owners pay between \$28 and \$34 a month, depending on the square footage of their units. If a family bought its apartment for cash, that, plus taxes, is it. Otherwise, additional monthly payment depends on the mortgage the family was able to get. In New York City, at the St. Tropez condominium on East 64th Street, common costs (not taxes and mortgage) will run between \$35 and \$104 a month. In this building the owners are given voting shares based on the square footage each one owns. The bigger the apartment, the more voting shares one owns and, naturally, the higher common-area expenses. In the average Chicago condominium, the maintenance costs run from \$40 to \$50 a month on a one-bedroom apartment. The fixed amount within this spread is determined by the floor on which the apartment is situated. The higher you go,

(Continued on page 42)

# If the autumn-day aroma of Field & Stream doesn't perk you up,

## you really need a vacation.



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This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment* form under the name *Preparation H®*. Ask for it at all drug counters.

## A NEW KIND OF HOUSING IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 41)

the higher the fees. Two bedroom units in Chicago average from \$53 to \$70 a month. All together, these figures are representative of the mean monthly costs nationally.

Business and professional people, as well as homemakers, have caught the profitable scent of the condominium. Doctors, dentists and lawyers can now own their offices instead of renting them. Some condominium contractors already are including commercial units in their projects. It is conceivable that someday an entire self-sufficient community may be closeted in a single condominium project.

The advantages to the small businessman are equally manifest. Any storekeeper knows that as his business increases his rent goes up commensurately. He is "working for the landlord." Short of buying the whole building, there has been no recourse except to grin and pay. Now condominium permits him to own his own store, even in a large building, and his payments will remain constant no matter how much business he does.

Louis Rub, vice president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, another condominium pioneer, is opti-

mistic about the future, but he advises prospective condominium buyers: "It's all very new. . . . We have to learn to crawl before we can walk, and that means all of us. Buyer, builder, banker. . . . Right now we have to play it by car."

Edward Schiff, general counsel to the newly-formed Condominium Council, housed in New York, while acknowledging that condominium is new and virtually untried, recommends the bold approach to home buyers.

"It's our view [the Council's] that the condominium statutes throughout the United States have gone far in codifying and standardizing the legal aspects of this regime and have eliminated many, if not all, of the complexities of this type of home-ownership. These laws will serve to reduce substantially the usual inconveniences in dealing with any new concept. We feel that within a very short period of time, condominium housing will be a household word signifying its complete acceptance throughout this country."

Schiff's vision is already fact in Salt Lake City. Mel Jensen, the condominium pioneer in that area, has been so successful he now feels free to elaborate on the concept and experiment.

One of his condominium undertakings, the Treasure Mountain Inn, is unique in that when a person buys a unit in the condominium, he gives the management company the right to use his apartment as a hotel room when he's away. When he returns, he shares in the proceeds from weary travelers who spent the night in his apartment.

"I had a feeling condominium would be what I wanted," says one of the apartment owners, a retired businessman who travels for pleasure four or five months out of the year. "But I never knew it would be this good. Those checks I get when I get back from a trip come in mighty handy."

Plainly, Salt Lake City has outgrown the "crawling" stage. It's not only walking, it's running!

A young commuter who is waiting anxiously to move into his Manhattan condominium on 64th Street has this advice for neophytes like himself in the great American game of homemaking: "It's the kind of setup my wife and I have been dreaming about ever since we first got married. It's like taking our Cape Cod house in Westbury and hanging it on a sky hook only a ten-minute walk from my office, and a ten-minute subway ride from Times Square. It's a dream all right." THE END

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Name of Beneficiary \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
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I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

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**OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles**

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# PERSONAL

**AUTOS — 1965 & 1966.  
TELEPHONE GADGETRY.  
EASIER HOME BUYING.  
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It's just about a sure thing that sales of new autos in 1965 will top 9 million, a tremendous record. As for 1966:

- Prices won't change much on comparable merchandise. Chief increases will be for added safety features—possibly up to \$80.
- This year's big sellers (Chevrolet, Ford, Mercury, Plymouth) are getting only a "facelift" in 1966—minor changes here and there. In the "redesign" category—which means major body alterations—are Falcon, Fairlane, Comet, Coronet, Belvedere and the American Motors line.
- Emphasis on sleekness, luxury, horsepower, sportiness continues.
- Trade-in value should remain favorable.

★ ★ ★

The big communications company (AT&T) thinks that at last it has found a feasible way for the totally deaf to use the phone. Its solution is a device named "Sensicall" (available right now only in the New York territory for a \$15 installation fee plus \$3 a month extra charges). It has a special plastic box that comes in two versions and is wired into your regular telephone. **One version has a light to blink out coded messages; the other has a little rod to vibrate them.** Each version also has a sender button.

AT&T recently hooked up a "Picturephone" on a New York-Washington-Chicago loop, enabling you to see as well as talk to friends for \$16 to \$27 per three minutes. For the future, a gee-whiz phone with a keyboard which will enable you to do electronic buying and banking is being developed.

★ ★ ★

**Down-payments on homes will be cut considerably under a new housing act just signed into law.** Note that it contains a special "no down-payment for veterans" section (though a veteran actually would have to pay a minimum of \$200). But in any event, the initial bite is less for just about everybody.

Incidentally, if you're going to build or buy a home remember that 1) the housing market has been far from the boom stage of late, which could be in your favor; and 2) most buyers pick a house not by the size of the down-payment, but by the size of the monthly mortgage bill plus taxes.

★ ★ ★

Pretty soon nonprofit institutions—colleges, hospitals, churches—again will be asking for your financial support. Often it's legally possible to 1) increase the size of your contribution, and 2) take some of the sting out of it, if you do the following:

- Give the institution appreciated property instead of cash. For example, suppose you bought some stock years ago for \$600 which now is worth \$1,000. If you give the stock outright to the institution, you will have a \$1,000 income-tax deduction and no capital gains tax on the \$400 of appreciation. If you give the institution \$1,000 cash instead, then you will have to pay a capital gains tax on the stock whenever you elect to sell (at the \$1,000 level, the top federal tax would be \$100). [As a matter of fact, a good bet would be to give the institution the stock, then immediately buy the same stock on the market. In that case the institution has \$1,000; you have a \$1,000 tax deduction; and you also have \$1,000 worth of stock, originally costing \$600, with no capital gain on the difference.]

- Turn money or property over to the institution in exchange for its promise to pay you a life income. For example, suppose you gave a college \$10,000 under an arrangement of this sort. The first thing is that you have a whopping income-tax deduction (which you can spread over five years if need be). Next, the college either could pay you a fixed amount per year for life (say 4%, or \$400), or it could pay a variable amount, geared to the percentage its endowment fund earns annually.

- Give the institution an insurance policy on your life. If it's an existing policy, your tax deduction will be the paid-up value, plus annual deductions for premiums (if you continue to pay them). If you give a brand-new policy, your deductions will be the annual premiums. Remember this, though: Once you have given the policy away, you can't renege and try to get it back.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

**A New FREE BOOK for**

## MEN PAST 40

**Troubled With Getting Up Nights,  
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,  
Nervousness, Tiredness.**

This New Free Book points out that if you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be traceable to Glandular Inflammation . . . a condition that very commonly occurs in men of middle age or past and is often accompanied by dependency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions.

The book explains that, although many people mistakenly think surgery is the only answer to Glandular Inflammation, there is now a non-surgical treatment available.

### NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

This New Free Illustrated Book tells about the modern, mild, Non-Surgical treatment for Glandular Inflammation and that the treatment is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance. Many men from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL treatment and have reported it has proven effective.

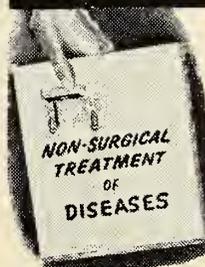
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

**REDUCIBLE  
HERNIA**

**HEMORRHOIDS**

Non-Surgical treatment for both Reducible Hernia and Hemorrhoids, the book explains, can usually be taken at the same time as treatment for Glandular Inflammation.

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## THE FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

(Continued from page 27)

his statue. With the site chosen, his ideas became clear. He got out his water colors and in a few minutes of blazing inspiration sketched a towering female figure, recognizable today as the Statue, holding aloft a torch and standing on a high pedestal rising from the star-shaped fortifications of old Fort Wood on the island. "I will call her," he said, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

**B**ARTHOLDI TOOK his sketch to the prominent American artist John La Farge, who had visited Paris. He praised it and let Bartholdi use his studio to make a small model. La Farge passed the handsome 36-year-old Frenchman along to poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and other writers and artists. One of Laboulaye's letters of introduction was to the charming Miss Mary Louise Booth, editor of Harper's Bazaar. She spoke French and introduced Bartholdi to the New York French colony. Another was to John W. Forney, publisher of the Philadelphia Press. Forney had helped elect President Lincoln, was a power in Republican politics and was helping plan Philadelphia's Centennial Exhibition for 1876. Forney sent Bartholdi to his friends, including President U. S. Grant at his summer residence at Long Branch, N.J. After six months of traversing America from Boston to San Francisco and finding everything "curious and wonderful," Bartholdi returned to France.

He took with him a commission from the French societies of New York for a bronze statue of Lafayette that stands today in Union Square. He also had orders for a fountain, now in the Washington, D.C. Botanical Gardens; and for a frieze to adorn the Brattle Street Church in Boston. He had sold "The Vintner," a tiny statue already made, depicting a young Alsatian. This is now at Philadelphia's Drexel Institute, where students believe rubbing its big toe brings them luck in examinations.

America would be happy to receive "Liberty Enlightening the World," Bartholdi informed Laboulaye, but the French would have to bear most of the expense. Amid many other activities, they proceeded with the project. Using his stern mother as a model for the head and Jeanne-Emilie Baheux de Puyseux, a young woman who was first his model and then his wife, for the uplifted arm and figure, Bartholdi made larger models of his Liberty, eventually one a fourth of the 151 feet she was to tower. In the interest of lightness, he decided to make her of 300 big pieces of copper fitted around a steel skeleton. Gustave Eiffel, an engineer who later built the Eiffel Tower, designed the steel structure. A

Parisian merchant donated the copper.

Laboulaye led the fund raising. He had turned from teaching history to making it. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he led the fight against an effort to turn the Third French Republic into a monarchy and won by one vote—353 to 352. It was the greatest day of his life. He formed the Franco-American Union in 1875 to raise money for the Statue of Liberty. Monarchists opposed it, saying the France of Louis XVI had not fought in America "to support a republican experiment in the New World." The French President, Marshall Patrice M. MacMahon, attended the first fund-raising dinner. Laboulaye presided, sitting between descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau, and the 200 men present pledged 40,000 francs. The City of Paris gave 2,000 francs, Le Havre 1,000 francs, Rouen and 178 other French towns smaller amounts. Firms, organizations and individuals subscribed. When Bartholdi's cost estimates proved too low, a lottery made up the difference. For a fund-raising opera fete, Charles Gounod, composer of *Faust*, wrote and conducted a cantata, "Liberty Enlightening the World." Wearing a Grecian costume and holding an American flag, Mlle. Rousseil of the Theatre Francais sang:

"I cast, when all my fires blink,  
My rays throughout the somber night  
Far to the ship about to sink,  
And far, to the oppressed, my light!"

The French raised the equivalent of \$250,000, all that was needed for construction, but it came so slowly that only the arm holding the torch was ready in time for showing at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. After being viewed by millions there, this was exhibited in Madison Square in New York and then returned to Paris. Bartholdi, a member of the French delegation to the Centennial, spent July 4 on Bedloe's Island choosing a site for Liberty, and remained in New York long enough to help launch American preparations to receive her. These began with a meeting at the Century Club in New York at which William Evarts was chosen chairman of a 114-man American Committee for the Statue of Liberty. A few weeks later Evarts became Secretary of State under President Hayes and Congress authorized the President to accept it "and to designate and set apart for the erection thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, in the Harbor of New York." The committee was slow in raising funds but so was Bartholdi in his construction.

He exhibited the head of Liberty with

her crown of rays at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Three years later he began to assemble the complete statue in the Rue de Chazelles. When she was only waist high, Laboulaye, who had started the project, died on May 25, 1883, and was replaced as chairman of the Franco-American Union by Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal. A few months later, Liberty was completed and ready to be removed to America. The French Government agreed to send her aboard a warship but New York was not ready for her. Richard Hunt, an American architect who had studied in France, planned the pedestal and work started on Bedloe's Island in 1883, but expenses were greater than expected and funds fewer. Some Americans objected to Liberty as "a pagan Goddess."

A professional fund raiser was employed with little success. Efforts to obtain state and federal appropriations failed. An appeal to artists and authors to contribute works for auctioning produced little money but resulted in a great poem, "The New Colossus," by Miss Emma Lazarus, a Spanish Jewish woman. She protested she couldn't "write to order" but after seeing refugees from Czarist Russian pogroms arriving in New York, she penned this sonnet:

"Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,  
With conquering limbs astride from land  
to land;  
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates  
shall stand  
A mighty woman with a torch, whose  
flame  
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her  
name  
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon hand  
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild  
eyes command  
The air-brided harbor that twin cities  
frame.  
'Keep, ancient lands, your storied  
pomp!' cries she  
With silent lips. 'Give me your tired,  
your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to  
breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming  
shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to  
me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.'"

These inspired lines imparted "a soul of fire" to the Statue but in the spring of 1885, only 15 feet of her 89-foot pedestal had been built and only \$3,000 remained of \$182,491 that had been collected in the United States. Joseph Pulitzer, the Hungarian-born publisher of the New York World, came to the rescue. An editorial appearing March 16 began: "Money must be raised to complete the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue. It

would be an irrevocable disgrace to New York City and the American Republic to have France send us this splendid gift without our having provided even so much as a landing place for it." The World contributed \$1,000 and in five months, by continual appeals and printing the name of every donor, induced 120,000 of its readers to give \$101.-006.39. The New York Times made a contribution. This total paid for the pedestal and a \$1,000 Tiffany-created silver globe for Bartholdi, who had given a large part of his time for 15 years to the Statue of Liberty.

She was received with ceremony when she arrived in 210 wooden packing cases aboard the French Government steamer *Iserre* on June 17, 1885. Assembled by 75 men and 300,000 rivets, she was dedicated with even more ceremony on October 28, 1886, a rainy Thursday. Schools were dismissed. There were parades, fireworks, gun and whistle salutes. Bartholdi pulled away a rain-soaked French flag from the head of the Statue at the climax of the ceremony. The major speeches were by Count de Lesseps, William M. Evarts, by this time a U.S. Senator; Chauncey M. Depew, later to be a

all that have been celebrated in ancient song. Instead of grasping in her hand thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illumines the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fires. . . ."

After his speech, as short as that of Lincoln at Gettysburg, President Cleveland turned Liberty over to her first official votaries, the Lighthouse Board. Electric lighting being in its infancy, they had some trouble keeping alive her fires. In 1901, she was transferred to the War Department which maintained Fort Wood on the island. In 1903, a bronze tablet bearing the lines of Emma Lazarus, by then dead of cancer, was added to the interior of the pedestal. Bartholdi died in 1904 at the age of 70, after making his own tombstone, and President Theodore Roosevelt sent a message of condolence to widow and model Jeanne-Emilie Bartholdi "in the name of the American people." In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson dedicated a flood lighting system for the Statue.

When the 77th Division was organized with New York men, at Camp Upton in 1917, it was only natural that it became the "Liberty Division" and had the Statue of Liberty as insignia. It fought overseas in both wars and part of its 308th Regiment won immortality as the "Lost Battalion." Congressional Medals of Honor went to Maj. Charles W. Whitteley, the battalion commander, and to half a dozen others in this epic drama. Statue of Liberty grave markers identify the division's dead in France. In World War 2 the Division fought with distinction in the Western Pacific at Leyte and the Ryukyu Islands, and was inactivated in Japan in 1946.

The effect of the sight of The Statue of Liberty on his fellow passengers, on a troopship moving up the Bay in WW2, inspired the late Robert E. Sherwood, famous playwright, to author "Miss Liberty" and to induce Irving Berlin, a veteran of Camp Upton and the 77th Division, to compose the music for it. The 1949 musical was about the adventures of a young French girl who, erroneously, was supposed to be the model for the Statue. The play focused on the circulation rivalry between two New York newspapers of the time, the New York World and the New York Herald, and told about the New York World's fundraising campaign to help erect the statue. New York critics were rough on it, but audiences loved it, protested the reviews, and kept the show going for months. Some of its songs like: "Let's Take an Old Fashioned Walk," "Little Fish" and "Home Work" are still heard. Berlin

(Continued on page 46)

## If you want to STOP SMOKING here's how!



by Whitey Ford

*The famous Major League pitcher who holds the most World Series records tells what happened when he decided smoking was not good for his physical fitness.*

I talked to my doctor about smoking and he advised me to quit. I did. But it was hard. Then I heard about a little pill called Bantron. I was surprised to find that it helped a lot to keep me from smoking. Now, when I feel like relapsing, I just take Bantron instead.

Bantron was discovered by doctors in the research department of a great American University. Tests on hundreds of people showed that it helped more than 4 out of 5 of all people who wanted to stop smoking to do so in five to seven days. Even those who didn't stop completely had drastically cut down.

And the Bantron way is so easy and pleasant! Bantron does not affect your taste, is not habit forming. It acts as a substitute for the nicotine in your system, and curbs your desire for tobacco.

Try Bantron. You will be amazed at the results you get. It's so safe when taken as directed that you can get it at all drug stores without a prescription. Also available in Canada.

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U.S. Senator, and President Grover Cleveland.

"The people of the United States," concluded President Cleveland, "accept with gratitude from their brethren of the French Republic the grand and complete work of art we here inaugurate. This token of the affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of republics, and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon popular will, we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally.

"We are not here today to bow before the representation of a fierce warlike god, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate instead our own deity keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America and greater than

gave to charity his royalties on the show's last song, the Lazarus poem set to music as a solemn "Hymn to Liberty."

In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge had declared the Statue a National Monument, and in 1936, French Ambassador Andre de Laboulaye, grandson of the man whose dinner started it all, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at a moving 50th birthday ceremony for the Statue. Three years earlier, President Roosevelt had transferred her to the Department of the Interior's National Park Service. In 1937, the Army discontinued Fort Wood, located on Bedloe's Island, and the whole island became part of the park surrounding the monument. Congress changed the name of Bedloe's Island to Liberty Island in 1956.

Though Fort Wood, named for Eleazer D. Wood, killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, is no more, the ramparts and memories remain. Sgt. Aaron Hill, who served at Fort Wood and in France with the First Division during World War I, had the food concession at the Statue until his death. His widow, Mrs. Evelyn Hill, now has it and their son, Jim Hill, whose birth in 1925 was the last on the island, runs it. He was a radio operator and, like his father, a sergeant. He served with the Ninth Air Force in Germany.

The current superintendent of the Statue of Liberty is Lester F. McClanahan, a native of Lawrence, Kan., and a graduate of the University of Kansas. He piloted Naval landing craft in the Lingayen Gulf and Okinawa fighting in WW2. His is one of half a dozen families now living on the island. His sons, Michael and Patrick, take a workboat to go to school on nearby Governor's Island.

The Statue of Liberty has been New York's No. 1 attraction for visitors for many years, according to polls taken by the New York Automobile Club and others. Holiday crowds sometimes run to more than 10,000. Even groups of blind come from distant points to sense Liberty's mystical inspiration. In numbers of visitors she rivals the Tower of London, the Eiffel Tower and Lenin's Tomb, all of which can be reached without a ferry ride. Superintendent McClanahan's great regret is that very few New Yorkers who live within sight of the Statue visit her. They have nothing against her. The local French societies and veterans groups like American Legion La France Post 1210 take part in ceremonies at her feet. But to most New Yorkers she is "the girl next door." They hope to get around to visiting her but never do.

Liberty Island is much closer to the New Jersey shore than it is to New York. It draws electric power from New Jersey

and though it has a Manhattan telephone number, the service is through New Jersey. New Jersey Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher thinks there should be a footbridge from the Jersey shore to the Statue (Secretary of the Interior Udall thinks differently). In view of all this, Mrs. Hill a few years ago thought it unfair that she should pay the New York City sales tax on her food sales. She sued for their return but a court turned her down on the basis of an 1833 agreement between the two states.

The National Park Service administers, as a unit, the Statue of Liberty along with Castle Clinton and Federal Hall, two National Monuments in lower Manhattan, for which Medals also have been struck. The fiscal 1965 budget for maintaining the Statue was \$234,000 and the current 1966 one is \$256,900. Visitors last year contributed \$28,000 toward this in 10¢ elevator fees at the Statue. The Park Service also shares in the profits of Mrs. Hill's food concession and the Circle Line's ferry service to Liberty Island. Round-trip ferry fare from the Battery at the tip of Manhattan Island is 90¢ for adults, 40¢ for children for the 20-minute ride across the busy lower Harbor. If you have your own boat, and somebody to watch it while it's moored, and are willing to walk the stairs, your visit to the Statue of Liberty will cost you nothing.

WHILE HE TOOK not a sou of the money donated for the Statue, Bartholdi in 1875 deposited two bronze models of it with the U.S. Patent Office and thriftily obtained a design patent. When the Patent Office quit requiring models and disposed of those it had, one of these went to the Liberty National Bank, and through mergers to the New York Trust Co. (now the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.)

Until his patent expired in 1892, Bartholdi controlled and usually collected royalties on any reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, though they did not make him wealthy. Paris has exhibited a small bronze model of the Statue since 1885. It can be seen on a River Seine bridge over the Island of the Swans. Macy's and other stores sold "authorized" miniatures for \$1 at the time of the 1886 dedication. New York had a second 55-foot steel Statue of Liberty erected in 1902 by a Russian immigrant atop a warehouse at 43 West 64th St. A temporary one the same size helped sell millions of bonds in Times Square during WW2. Since then copies have been sent to Israel, Japan and the Philippines.

Uruguay was the first country to put the Statue of Liberty on postage stamps,

issuing a set of six in 1919 commemorating peace at the end of WW1. A set is worth about \$2 today. The Statue began to adorn U.S. issues with a dark-grey 15¢ stamp, sold from November 11, 1922 to 1938. She adorned the 1¢ green of the 1940 National Defense series and appeared with the New York skyline on a 15¢ air mail in 1947. She later was on regular 3¢, 8¢ and 11¢ issues. With the slogan "Liberty For All" she appeared on a 1959 air mail stamp. This was redesigned in 1961. Meanwhile, France, pre-Castro Cuba, Peru, Liberia, Bulgaria and Korea have used the Statue on stamps. A 1936 French set appropriately raised money for the relief of refugees.

As the Statue's design has been without legal protection since expiration of Bartholdi's patent, proposals have been made that her design be copyrighted like the Red Cross emblem and also that she be substituted for the eagle as an official symbol. These have come to nothing, but Liberty has her defenders. When she was new, a soapmaker, without outcry, advertised: "Liberty Enlightens the World and Sapolio Brightens It." But a New England firm recently was deluged with protests when it had the Statue holding broccoli in an ad. The National Sculpture Society once protested the sale of inaccurate reproductions.

The Statue, as one veteran employee puts it, "is a sitting duck for all kinds of stunts." But luck and her guardians protect her from the really outrageous. Brooklyn tavern owners chose the Statue of Liberty as the site from which to announce a membership drive for the Sons of the Whiskey Rebellion, a group opposing return of prohibition and "oppressive liquor taxes." A new model Renault automobile broke into the newspapers and picture magazines when photographed dangling from a helicopter in front of Liberty. An Olympic runner undertook to carry a "Torch of Truth" from the Statue to the New York World's Fair but the wind blew it out. The Crusade for Freedom launched balloons from the Island. Hungarians, Poles, Castro and also Anti-Castro Cubans have unfurled flags briefly. But when a European acrobat, Unus—announced as "an Iron Curtain refugee" eager to celebrate his freedom—proposed to balance on one finger atop Liberty's head for press and photographers, the National Park Service people investigated. They found he was a circus performer, was not a refugee and, in fact, was a WW2 veteran of the German Army. He gave no performance at the Statue of Liberty.

Today, as for 80 years, anyone coming up New York Harbor on ship or boat expects and gets an emotional binge as he sees the Lady holding her Torch aloft, no matter how many times he has seen her before.

THE END

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\$1,100.00 in cash went to Diana Davis of Patterson, Calif. Mrs. Davis, whose husband started a small farm with PUZZLE LOVERS CLUB cash, called her victory an "overwhelming thrill."



"I was amazed to learn I won \$500.00," said Mrs. Florence Humphrey of Cincinnati. "The prize money came at a dandy time as I've had some debts to pay off. Thank you."



Dorothy D. Powell, a winner from Portsmouth, Va., got her prize within five days and said: "Many thanks for your prompt \$500.00 and the knowledge I've gained."

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As a member of our Club you will be eligible to enter every cash prize contest we sponsor and you'll get at least four new contests each month. You'll have three weeks to solve each set of contests. One week after the deadline, you'll receive a new copy of our *Puzzle Lovers Newspaper* with names and addresses of all winners, correct solutions, and your new puzzle contests. When YOU win, you receive your prize within two weeks. No contest organization, anywhere, pays off faster than our PUZZLE LOVERS CLUB.

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P1



This 60-year-old retired U. S. Army officer gave the \$1,200.00 he won to his wife. Emory Mead says: "I've never seen a puzzle place as fast as yours and I'm going to keep on trying."



"I still can hardly believe it," Mrs. H. C. Despain of Houston, Tex., wrote to us after receiving \$1,000.00 in cash as one month's winnings. She is a seamstress who works for a living.



Raymond Smith of Sacramento has won over \$900.00 in Club competitions. A retiree, Mr. Smith's first win was only \$25.00. Then, as he practiced solving our puzzles, he won much more.

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on in civvies as Director of Civilian Personnel for the Bureau of Ships. Immediately on his separation his uncle Ralph signed him up in Hampton Roads Post 31, American Legion, in Hampton, Va.

Between the Depression and the war it was now nine years since James had taken his law degree, while circumstances had kept him out of his chosen profession. And while he was now a member of the Legion, his future role as a leader in it was invisible. James remained in Washington, many miles removed from his Legion Post, and continued as the Director of Personnel of the Bureau of Ships until 1950.

In that year, his uncle invited him to join the law firm of James and Richardson in Hampton, and on February 28, 1950, he resigned from federal service, moved to Hampton, and began both his law career and his American Legion career.

**H**AMPTON, VA., is one of America's new big cities, created in its present size of about 100,000 by the consolidation in the early 1950's of numerous smaller political divisions of populous Elizabeth City County, among which the earlier version of Hampton was a town of about 6,000. Hampton lies at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, across Hampton Roads from Norfolk. It is now one of six substantial cities in the Peninsular and Tidewater area.

Hampton is the site of the original landing of the Jamestown settlers who set up the first English colony in what is now the continental United States. Hampton's basic local mainstay is the seafood industry, but it hums with federal defense and scientific activities. It is the site of Langley AFB and its Tactical Air Command. NASA's Langley laboratory and research center is there—the birthplace of the Mercury program and the initial training ground of the seven original astronauts. It is the site of Fortress Monroe, where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned long ago, now the Hq of the Continental Army Command.

Eldon James quickly identified himself with the professional and civic life of the new big city. First he had to hone away the rust that had formed on his legal education over the years of disuse. The firm was engaged in general law practice, and Eldon concentrated on the trial work. He was made a partner within a year of joining the firm, and after getting his feet wet he took over the major part of the courtroom work of the firm—which is mostly defense of negligence actions. (He has defended in two murder trials and won them both, but the firm handles little criminal practice.)

He considers himself a trial lawyer first and last.

In the fifteen years since he moved to Hampton his civic works made up a sizable catalog. While in Washington, such activities were restricted chiefly to membership on the Board of Deacons of the Alexandria Baptist Church. In Hampton he has long been associated with the Peninsula United Fund. He participated in the large job of creating it by consolidating the United Funds of Hampton and Newport News, and he is today a member of the Fund's Board of Trustees. Earlier, he had served as a director of the Peninsula Health Foundation. He is a past president of the Hampton Lions

State Bar Council, the governing body, on which he has served as a member of the Unauthorized Practices of Law Committee.

In March 1950 he became active in Hampton Roads American Legion Post 31, after having been an absent member for four years. It is a small post, whose chief interest is in carrying out Legion and community programs. It had raised funds to light the high school athletic field, and to build a running track there; to erect a community war memorial, and was long the only post in the neighborhood to sponsor a Legion Junior Baseball team. (It now sponsors two.) In 1949 it sold its post home and moved its meetings to the local National Guard armory. The post became the voluntary custodian of the armory and financed its building maintenance. It then acquired some marshland, cleared and drained it, built a baseball field there, and converted the second floor of the concession stand for post meetings. Part of the reclaimed land is tentatively set aside for a boys' club if a sponsor can be found. All of it is reserved for eventual community purposes.

**J**AMES TOOK an active part in the post's community work from the start, and in 1952 was elected post Commander. As a result of his work on committees at the 1950 Legion state convention, Department Commander Joe Hodges named him Department Judge Advocate (state Legion legal officer). Two successive commanders, Dan Daniel (later Nat'l Commander) and Bill Kellam, continued him in that office. In 1953 James was elected state Vice Commander, and, in 1954, Commander of the Virginia Department. For the next two years he was a Virginia member of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission, and in 1957 Virginia named him to be its man on the Legion's National Executive Committee. In 1959 he became the second Virginian to be named to a second term on the NEC, and, on being returned in 1961 and 1963, the only one from Virginia ever to serve four terms on the NEC. It was while serving on the NEC that he established the reputation which culminated in nationwide support for him for the office of National Commander.

For the record, the Jameses have four children. The eldest, Nancy Noyes, married John Martin Buhl in 1963. They live in Hampton, as do the second daughter, Aurelia Quinby, and her husband, Charles R. Amory, Jr. Another daughter, Sally, graduated from high school last spring. One son, Leonard Eldon James, Jr., (Donnie), is in grade school in Hampton.

THE END



"... Wife's picking her up at the airport. She lives in Mobile, you know—That's only 600 miles as the old crow flies—"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Club, and for some years was vice-chairman of the Salvation Army's local citizens advisory committee. Strictly among close friends, James is not averse to joining a pal or two to beat a piano and sing amusing parodies. But he considers his interest in theatricals to be superior to his talents, and for some years he acted as a director of the business end of the operations of the Hampton Little Theater, before it joined with its Newport News counterpart to become the Peninsula Community Theater.

Shortly after moving to Hampton, James joined with others to revitalize the local Bar Association, which had been inactive for several years. He also served on the 1st District Committee of the Virginia State Bar for three years, and he is presently a member of the Virginia

# THE SYSTEMATIC TERROR OF THE VIET CONG

(Continued from page 12)

they were torturing her and escaped into the night. But Nghi's two daughters, aged 11 and 9, were asleep. The 11-year-old was stabbed twice in the back and left for dead, but recovered. The nine-year-old's head was left connected to her body by only a few threads of flesh after eight hacks of a machete.

The enormous drive of the VC to decimate the potential for civil leadership in South Vietnam is matched by parallel drives to destroy every institution for the public good. The communist political aim is that nothing must succeed that is beneficial to the life and prosperity of the South Vietnamese. Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, while recently scolding the American press for making a big thing of the rough treatment of captured Viet Cong guerrillas, inquired why our press had reported so little of the VC's cruel campaign to destroy public education in South Vietnam.

By 1962 the drive of the VC to bring education to a halt had reached such proportions that, though little reported in our own press, it was the subject of a special report of the World Conference of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. A commission comprised of an Indian, a Bavarian, a Congolese and a Frenchman made an on-the-spot study in Vietnam. They reported "systematic attacks against the national school system in South Vietnam, demolishing and burning schools, school materials and equipment, and threatening, kidnapping and executing teachers. . . . It is clearly evident that such action is motivated by the will to destroy the role played by the school from the national, educational and human points of view."

COMMISSION Chairman S. Natarajan, of the All India Federation of Educational Associations, said that in two regions of the south almost three-fourths of the schools had been closed. In Anxuyen Province, 150 schools were closed, 22 were burned, four teachers had been assassinated and 60 kidnapped in two years, leaving 19,000 children without schools to attend.

Natarajan reported that a representative of the Women Social Workers had told his international commission that six months earlier a school bus was stopped by the VC and the children told to go home if they valued their lives. When the bus continued to run for a week, the VC waylaid it, cut the fingers off a six-year-old child and told the other youngsters that even worse would happen to them if they kept on going to school. "So naturally, the school closed down." In reviewing this study, Senator Dodd expressed wonderment that American educators who are protesting the

American role in Vietnam might not "more wholesomely redirect their energies" along the lines of Mr. Natarajan's plea that teachers all over the world help remedy the situation and bring relief for the victims.

Attacks on schools and teachers have continued steadily since the 1962 report. Last April 15 a Kien Hoa Province teacher was assassinated. Five days earlier in Ong Hoi the local school was burned and two 15-year-olds kidnapped. On February 15 of this year, both the school and the administration building in a Binh Tuy Province hamlet were burned. On March 3 two squads of VC kidnapped a teacher in Quang Ngai Province while shooting up the Catholic Church and murdering three civilians and a soldier at the same time.

Perhaps the most malicious of the school bombings occurred at 1:30 on the morning of April 26, 1963, when the UNESCO Educational Center at Tan-An in Long-An Province was severely damaged. Designed to provide teachers for rural schools, the Educational Center was under heavy fire and a nearby power station was destroyed before reinforcements arrived—just in the nick of time.

VC attacks on public institutions were so serious long before direct U.S. military intervention that one of the main efforts of the South Vietnamese, in conjunction with U.S. military advisers and civilians of our State Department's AID program, was a "Strategic Hamlet Program," succeeded by a "New Rural Life Hamlet Program." Individual villages were fortified, given warning systems and patrolled, and the villagers were trained in self-defense. Within these fortified towns Vietnamese and U.S. civilian aid programs for health, education, village improvement and agriculture were introduced. Our own nonmilitary aid program there is the biggest of our foreign aid programs. But until the VC are defeated by military superiority, efforts at improving the daily life of the people can only be carried out as the American pioneers did it, behind their stockades. On May 4, 1962, a thousand armed VC attacked the agricultural development center of Tram-Chim. They set 425 houses afire, massacred 13 civilians and wounded 38 others. A dam being built on the Mekong River is at present the object of sniper fire to discourage South Vietnamese laborers from working on it. The 150 families of the farm center of An-Hiep were terrorized by a mortar attack on May 6, 1962, followed by destruction by fire of that food-raising community, with damage running into several million piasters. On May 30 of that year the Christian Mis-

(Continued on page 50)

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**GIVE AT THE SIGN OF THE RINGING BELL**



**THE SYSTEMATIC TERROR OF THE VIET CONG**

(Continued from page 49)

sionary Alliance leper hospital near Ban Me Thuot was pillaged and an American woman doctor and two missionaries carried off, along with medical supplies. The U.S. State Department notes that hospitals and medical clinics are a doubly desirable target for attack, since their destruction deprives the South Vietnamese of a needed community service while at the same time enabling the VC to procure medical supplies.

The infirmary and maternity hospital at My-Phuoc-Tay were looted and burned out on April 8, 1964. The Vinh Binh village hospital was burned out. The maternity hospital at Long-Hoa has been wrecked and ransacked three times. Malaria is the most prevalent health scourge in Vietnam. The South Vietnamese Government has an extensive malaria control program, much of it mounted on elephants to carry oil and men to mosquito breeding waters of the jungles, valleys and highlands. As it grew increasingly effective, malaria-control workers became prime targets for VC assassination. More than 60 of them have been murdered and 120 kidnapped, thanks to which malaria is now on the ascendancy again.

Railway trains, tracks and bridges have been particularly vulnerable to mines and bombing. The bombing of buses carrying civilians is a favorite VC mode of disrupting everyday life. Among the more savage examples was the destruction of a public bus by a road mine in the Ham-Luong District on October 11, 1963. The VC rushed out of ambush, machinegunned the survivors and robbed them. Fifteen wounded survived by feigning death, 14 were dead, with their bodies obscenely mutilated. Indiscriminate road mining killed two little children on the road from Mhon-Hoa to Moe Hoa on May 3, 1964. Eleven others were maimed, including four children.

The American press has fairly well created the illusion that the Vietnamese Buddhists are inclined to be on the side of the VC. The following short excerpt from an April 12, 1965, communique of the Unified Buddhist Association of Vietnam, in a warning to all Buddhists against the dangers of a communist dictatorship, points up Buddhist opposition to the communists:

"In rural areas, the communists have occupied pagodas, confiscated lands, forbidden religious activities, forced Buddhist priests to enter the army, indulged in savage denunciations, and arrested and killed loyal Buddhist faithful . . . many high priests, monks, nuns and Buddhist faithful in communist-occupied areas have been obliged to abandon pagodas and lands . . . they are all suffering innumerable hardships . . . In the face of

the communist calamity the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association issues this proclamation, strongly protests to public opinion at home and abroad against communist plots to eradicate religion, and calls upon all Buddhist believers to close their ranks and oppose communist anti-religious plots . . . by non-violent means of struggle . . . and prays for the liberation of the nation and the religion from control and subversion by communists."

Buddhists have held demonstrations and hunger strikes against communist practices in South Vietnam on numerous occasions and have published many other reports on the humiliation and degradation of priests by the VC—such as the kidnapping, dragging, choking and savage beating of High Priest Thieh Bao Hue last April 27. Few such accounts have been published in the United States.

In July, Viet Cong terrorists stormed the pagoda Suong Luong Tu in Phuoc Long village in an attempt to kidnap the venerable resident Bonze, Nguyen Tri. Tri was whisked away by friends. The VC then smashed Buddha statues and religious paraphernalia and wrecked the temple. On the way out of town, they tortured residents until they told where the Bonze was. He was shot to death. A notably savage attack was made on the night of August 10, 1964, on a Buddhist Temple at Tan Hanh village. The temple was bombed and burned. A 64-year-old night watchman was imprisoned inside by the VC and was burned to death. On January 24, 1964, VC terrorists used a mine to blow up a Protestant Mission in Cay-Muong hamlet in Quang-Tri Province. British Missionary Pastor Roy F. Spraggett, his wife, and one-year-old daughter were seriously injured.

IT WAS NOT until last January that the United States directly participated in the fighting—and carried the war to the enemy. By then, the civilian population had been subjected to the terror for seven years, while the South Vietnam military received material and advice from us. In the last four years, the terror has killed or abducted 35,000 South Vietnamese civilians. No attempt was ever made to hide the Viet Cong's role in bombings, murders, assassinations, the burial alive of selected victims, the mutilation of school children, the wreckage of hospitals, the blowing up of buses, the destruction of property of no military value. To the contrary, the Viet Cong takes pains to make sure that as many people as possible are struck numb with fear of its atrocities, while it openly calls its destruction of public services and public leaders "cutting off the fingers of government."

Yet, with the terror now going into

its ninth year, neither fear nor the destruction of public leaders and institutions has yet brought the South Vietnamese to their knees. Perhaps the terror can be ended soon by the growing U.S. military participation. In many areas the VC is now on the run, though open warfare in the hinterland is particularly difficult to wage.

It takes a long search of the pages of history to find a people who have endured so much savagery for so long without crumbling. The United States has contributed to the shoring up of the civilian way of life longer than it has sent fighting men against the VC. We have our largest foreign aid program in Vietnam. Two thousand six hundred doctors, nurses, health workers, agricultural experts, engineers, teachers, commercial fishing experts, foresters, transportation experts and others are doing their best to help the Vietnamese people to a better life—in the face of a barbaric enemy determined to rule or ruin anything worthwhile in South Vietnam.

Eight hundred AID (Agency for International Development) workers are Americans. Philippine nationals and Vietnamese make up the bulk of the rest. AID's Joseph Grainger was kidnapped en route to a sugar cane agricultural experimental station in August 1964. He was bound, manacled and kept prisoner in a cave by the Viet Cong for five months. He escaped, but was shot and killed by the VC. AID's Gus Hertz was kidnapped in February 1965, and is still missing. Ralph Owens, an AID public safety adviser, was ambushed and murdered on November 5, 1961. The efforts of these and others have been constructive.

The American attitude was stated by President Johnson:

"The third face of war in Vietnam is, at once, the most tragic and most hopeful. . . . It is the untended sick, the hungry family, and the illiterate child. It is men and women, many without shelter, with rags for clothing, struggling for survival in a rich and fertile land.

"It is not enough to just fight against something. People must fight for something, and the people of South Vietnam must know that after the long, brutal journey through the dark tunnel of conflict there breaks the light of a happier day. . . ."

Meanwhile, nothing is simpler than the answer to the question: Why have the Viet Cong been able to commit their barbarities on the South Vietnamese? Sufficient military and police powers have been lacking so long as the South Vietnamese had to defend themselves while North Vietnam constantly reinforced and resupplied the Viet Cong. With the military defeat of the Viet Cong, the terror will end.

THE END

N.Y. DAILY NEWS PHOTO



Brokers' messengers scan newspaper during panic.

## THE GREAT BOOM AND PANIC

**THE GREAT BOOM AND PANIC**, by Robert T. Patterson. HENRY REGNERY CO., CHICAGO, ILL., \$6.50.

When the stock market crashed in the fall of 1929, it wiped out the speculative fortunes of millions of Americans and ushered in what would be a decade of financial ruin, sacrifice and humiliation for most.

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Though economists differ on the importance of various influences that brought on the panic, most of these influences were associated with the one dominant influence, inflation—an unwarranted increase in currency and bank credit. Credit was so extensive that some margin accounts were covered

by as little as 20% of the cost of the stock, with the money for that 20% having been obtained from money borrowed at the bank.

Far from happening overnight, the panic occurred over several weeks, starting on Wednesday, September 4, 1929, and continuing, with seesawing action each day, until Wednesday, November 13, when the market reached the lowest point of the panic. It then turned upward again and continued up until April 1930, at which time it turned down and continued down, in three different phases, until it reached its all-time low in March 1933.

The story of those days of trading; of the fortunes made and lost; the bulls and bears; the tycoons and the small speculators; the efforts of the banks and financial titans to stem the tide, and the influence of the market on the world situation and the world situation on the market make fascinating reading. Especially if you believe, as Mr. Patterson does, that it could all happen again. GSH

**Nelson's Encyclopedia of Pro Football**, by Bill Wallace. THOMAS NELSON & SONS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.50.

The story of pro football, from its early and difficult beginnings to its present-day triumph as a spectator sport, with plays and players outlined, plus a 106-page section of statistics on both leagues through 1963.

**Gemini, America's Historic Walk In Space**, by United Press International. PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N.J., \$2.95.

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**Middle English Readings In Translation**, by Francis X. Corrigan. THE CHRISTOPHER PUBLISHING HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., \$6.50.

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**Kennedy and the Press**, edited by Harold W. Chase and Allen H. Lerman. THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$10.

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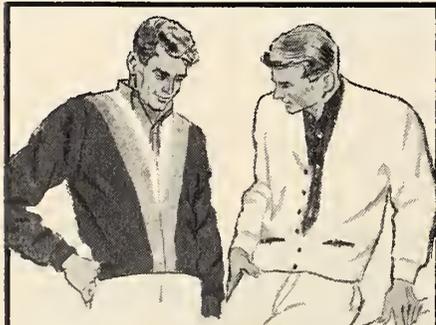
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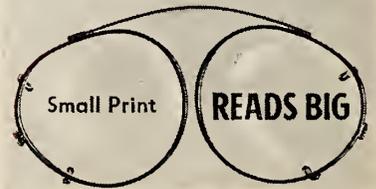
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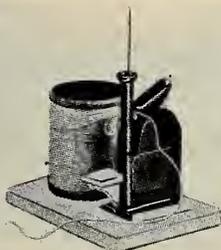
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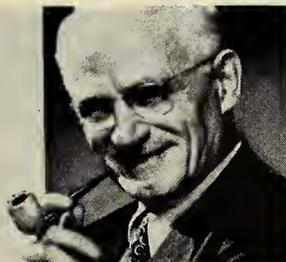
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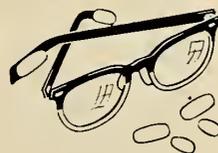
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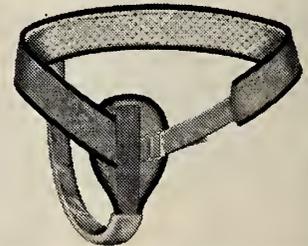
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# PARTING SHOTS



"Good . . . Now let's try for the same speed with a little more dignity."

## HEAVENLY HAND MASHIE

The old minister was, without question, the world's worst golfer. One day, on a fairly long, straight hole he uncorked a towering drive dead to the pin. The ball hit the hard turf and began rolling. As if it were drawn on by a magnet, it continued to roll.

The ball reached the apron, crossed it, then headed over the green straight for the flag. With its last shudder of momentum it dropped into the cup.

The astounded clergyman turned his eyes supplicatingly toward heaven. "Father, please," he pleaded, "I'd rather do it *myself!*"

DON B. GROSSBERG

## SNAP COURSE SNAFU

The student was explaining his poor grades to his irate father. "You just can't beat the system, Dad. Last year I decided to take basket weaving. It's a snap course. I figured I would sail through it. Know what happened?"

With a sigh of resignation his father said, "No. What happened?" "Well—two Navajos enrolled, raised the class average, and I flunked."

JOSEPH SALAK

## PERENNIAL BATTLE

"I remember my wedding day so distinctly," the elderly bookkeeper told the young cashier. "I brought my bride home to the little house I had bought, carried her over the threshold and said 'Honey, this is your world and this is my world.'"

"And I suppose you both lived happily ever after?" queried the younger man.

"Well, not exactly," replied the other grimly. "We've been fighting for the world's championship ever since."

F. G. KERNAN

## TRIPLE PLAY

"Why does it take three of you guys to change a burnt out light bulb," asked the foreman.

"Well," retorted the assistant, "Jim holds the bulb while Frank and I turn the ladder."

STEVE M. NOGA

## SHORT CHANGE

I've had too much  
Of needing to clutch  
And eke out each jot and each tittle  
To keep half alive.  
In other words, I've  
Had much too much of too little.

BERTON BRALEY

## BUMPY RIDE

Then there was the economics prof.  
who rode to class each day on a business  
cycle.

GILES H. RUNYON

## WHAT PRICE GLAMOR?

Creaming my face, and setting my locks  
Are a part of my nightly endeavor.  
To be a thing of beauty is  
Indeed a job forever.

KATHRYN GELANDER

## TRANSFORMATION

It takes just a little wife for a girl to  
make a husband out of a bachelor.

DAN BENNETT

## FEWER, ANYHOW

It's not because of the paste I use,  
Or the brushing above and beneath.  
It's true that I've fewer cavities,  
But then, I have fewer teeth.

RICHARD ARMOUR

## GROWING MARKET

The reducing-pill makers thrive on  
girls who have too much of everything.

H. E. MARTZ

## HAIL, AND FARE BADLY

Taxis always seem to be,  
Going someplace without me.

G. T. ROBEY, JR.

## THAT'S THE HILL OF IT

Not many of us can move mountains,  
the best we can do is throw an occasional  
bluff.

S. S. BIDDLE



" . . . And if it's a boy, you pick out the  
name and I'll pick out the alias!"

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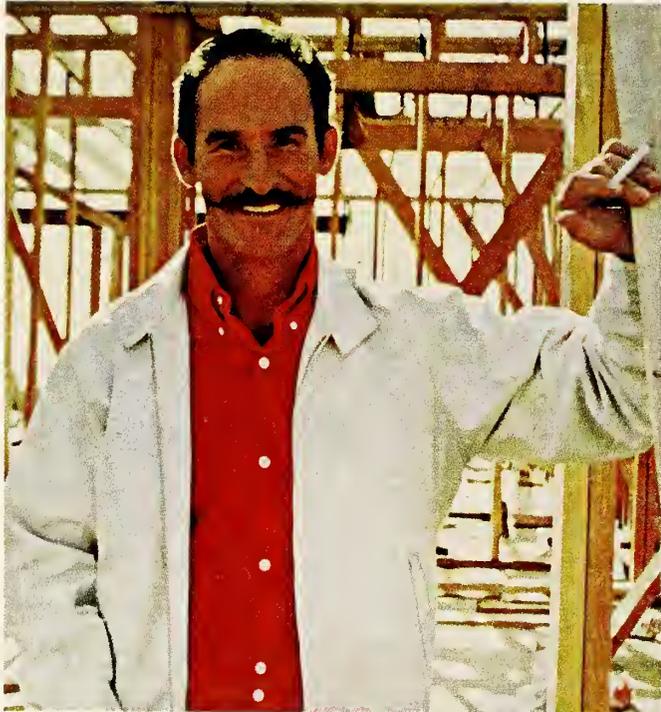
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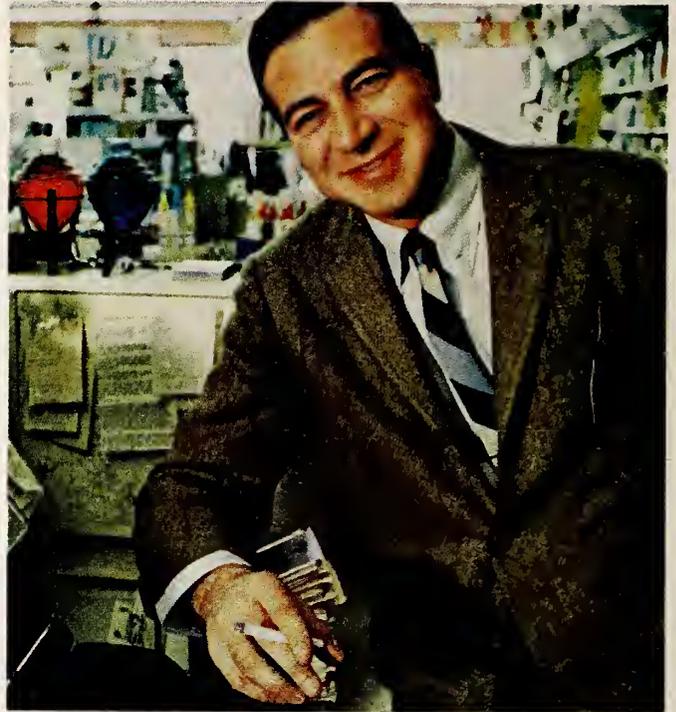
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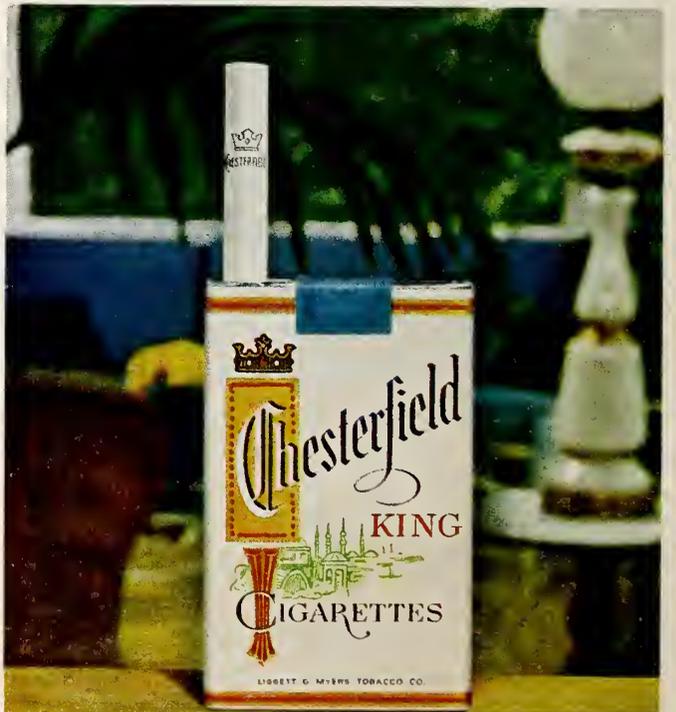
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