



LEARN ABOUT ENGINES . . . Engineer cadet-midshipmen of the United States merchant marine cadet corps learn practical operation of steam and diesel engines during their four years of study ashore and at sea. Cadet-midshipmen receive a college education with pay during the four-year course, one year of which is spent in merchant ships engaged in foreign trade.

See the World—

Youths Become Officers In U.S. Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON. — The United States merchant marine cadet corps is offering appointments as cadet-midshipmen with concurrent appointment as midshipmen in the U. S. Naval Reserve to young Americans who are interested in becoming ships' officers in the merchant marine.

Appointments are made on the basis of competitive scholastic tests at conveniently located centers throughout the United States. These tests are given annually by the U. S. civil service commission, and the next one will be held on April 3, 1946. Applications may be addressed to: Supervisor, U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, Training Organization, War Shipping Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Applications for this examination should be in the mail and postmarked prior to midnight, March 1, 1946.

The course covers four years, which include:

(a) One year as a Fourth Classman at a Cadet School located at either Pass Christian, Miss., or San Mateo, Calif.

(b) One year as Third Classman in merchant or training vessels.

(c) Two years as Second and First Classman at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y.

The candidate must be a male citizen of the U. S. for at least 10 years; unmarried; not less than 16½ and not yet 21 years old; able to pass the physical examination, and possess a firm desire to pursue a life-long career in the merchant marine.

Scholastic requirements include evidence of credits from accredited schools consisting of 15 units as follows: 3½ in mathematics (including 1½ in algebra, 1 in plane geometry and ½ in solid geometry or trigonometry); 3 in English; 2 in science, including 1 in physics; 1 in U. S. history, and 5½ electives.

"off we go" NEWS OF FLIERS AND FLYING

SCARED OF THE ATOM

In Washington, D. C., there's a story going around which typifies to some extent the baffling and startling realization that atomic power has been found. It seems that two monkeys were sitting on the ruins of the world which had just been wrecked by atomic bombs. Only one man remains, and he is a pilot circling high above the desolation. Realizing that there is nothing in the world worth living for, the pilot crashes his plane near the monkeys and ends it all. The lady monkey begins to weep bitterly.

"Just like a woman," growls the monkey husband. "Why be sentimental about it?"

"I'm not being sentimental," the wife sobs. "I just can't help thinking that we've got it all to do over again!"

It Might Have Happened

Another story comes from a southwestern training base. The crew of a B-17 tried unsuccessfully to free fused bombs which jammed the bomb bay. As his fuel was running low, the pilot swung the plane around toward home. As he approached the field, he called to the tower:

"Two-O-Three to tower. Our bomb load is jammed and we are running low on fuel. What do you advise? Over."

From the tower came this message: "Tower to Two-O-Three. Repeat after me slowly: 'Our Father which art in heaven—'"

City Planning

A single mapping plane of the special type which has recently come into being can, in a few hours time, give a literal picture of what needs to be done in your town or city to assure efficient zoning and planning, tax equalization, traffic and safety control, street and highway betterment, drainage, sewage, etc.

The CAA is now perfecting an omni-directional radio range which will be a blessing to the amateur who flies by radio. Today's ranges have two to four courses, while this new range will have an infinite number of courses. The pilot will be able to set his course on a simple instrument.

Air Future of Kansas

Editorial: "Kansas, geographic center of the United States, occupies a strategic position in air transportation. During the past two years 26 Kansas municipalities voted a total of \$926,500 in bonds for airport construction. During the same period more than 30 other towns have started airport development. As of September 1, 1945, Kansas had 88 designated airports. In addition the army and navy have 16 large air bases located throughout the state. Four major airlines cross Kansas on transcontinental schedules."—To the Stars, Topeka (Kansas Industrial Development commission).



You Should Know Louisiana

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

"A good place to visit—a better place to live."

That is Louisiana's boast. It is Louisiana's promise, backed by every square foot of land from the pine forests of the northern uplands to the marshes of the Mississippi delta.

Louisiana is a land of incredible natural richness, in its swamps and bayous, its cane and cotton fields, its lakes and streams, its farms and cities—and its people. Here the beauty and romance of an empire was formed by the alchemy of time.

It was a miracle of chemical combinations that brought about the transmutation of these base metals into gold. Geologically, the chemist Nature, with pestle and mortar, mixed marine and alluvial sediments, added the acids of eons, and brought forth a wondrous combination to make the Louisiana of today. The extremely fertile top soils, producing agricultural products and valuable forests, are the state's basic resources. But beneath the surface are rich deposits of salt, sulphur, petroleum and natural gas. Over all hangs a favorable climate, with sun and rain proportioned and balanced to bless the land.

Racially too, Louisiana has had its minglings and infusions. The Creole is a descendant of the French or Spanish settlers. The Islenos, in spite of intermixture with other nationalities, retains much of the Spanish. The descendant of the German, almost completely absorbed by his Latin neighbors, still lives above New Orleans on the "German coast." The great-grandchild of English Royalists resides in East and West Feliciana parishes. The Russian, as well as the Central and South American, now makes Louisiana his home. The Filipino has Manila village, and there is a Chinese settlement at Bayou Lafourche. It is doubtful that a full-blooded Negro can be found in the state.

Two centuries of linguistic intercourse have modified the French dialects of the Creole and Acadian, with words and inflections borrowed from the English, German, Negro and Indian neighbor. There are Negroes who cannot speak English, yet early Anglo-Saxon idioms and expressions may be heard in their archaic purity in some sections of the state. Regardless of the dialect, words are soft-spoken in Louisiana and pleasant to the ear.

Under Many Flags.

Louisiana has known many governments and many flags. Discovered in 1528 by the Spanish explorer Narvaez, in 1682 LaSalle claimed the territory in the name of France. He later attempted colonization with 280 men, who perished with him. The colonial period comprises the French domination down to 1769, Spanish domination



in striking distance of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson, with the Tennesseans, Kentuckians, Creoles and pirates, won a great victory at Chalmette when they turned back the tide of Red Coats. Parkenham, the English general, fell fatally wounded on the battlefield.

Out of a colorful past emerges the Louisiana of today, tranquil, hospitable and progressive. The chemist is still busy there. The laboratory of the scientist and the factory of the industrialist are collaborating in a new field of development. Louisiana has within its borders the raw materials and facilities necessary for the successful operation of chemical industries. Its farms supply cotton, sugar cane, rice, corn and sweet potatoes. Its forests provide many kinds of timber. Its deposits of oil, gas, salt, sulphur, coastal shells, sand, gravel and other minerals are abundant.

Wealth From Waste.

Wallboard is made of once useless sugar cane pulp, rubber from petroleum and carbon black from natural gas. Chemical and scientific research has opened new fields for plastic and synthetic manufacture, using Louisiana's great resources. Seven paper mills manufacture newsprint from pulpwood, salt cake and other chemicals. Cooking oil, stock feed, rayon, film, cellophane, celluloid, felts, surgical dressings and glycerine are produced from cottonseed. Sugar is made from sorghum and countless by-products of rice are being utilized.

Starch, glue and industrial alcohol are manufactured from sweet potatoes. Oil from the tung tree is used in making paints, varnishes, linoleum and waterproof materials. Soy beans are converted into plastics. Collection of peat moss is



JAMES HOUSTON DAVIS
Governor of Louisiana

"Jimmie" Davis was born on a hill farm in the Beech Springs community of Jackson Parish. He is a graduate of Louisiana State university. Former school teacher, court clerk, Shreveport police commissioner and public service commissioner, he was elected governor in 1944. His hobbies are music, singing, fishing and hunting.

Louisiana's Famed Creole Cooking Is Gourmets' Delight

Mark Twain spoke of the pompano cooked in Louisiana as being "delicious as the less criminal forms of sin." William Makepeace Thackeray found New Orleans "the city of the world where you can eat and drink the most and suffer the least." Irvin S. Cobb found New Orleans bouillabaisse, a fish chowder, unexcelled.

The people of Louisiana set tables of luscious Creole dishes that have evolved over a period of more than two centuries and present a triumphant synthesis of the French love for delicacies and the Spanish taste for pungent seasoning. While Creole cooking today is found at its best in the vicinity of New Orleans and in the Teche country, its excellencies may be enjoyed throughout Louisiana wherever the French influence has penetrated.

In the preparation of sea food Creole cuisine is at its best. Oysters, with crabs and shrimp, are cooked in gumbo and it is said that a Creole puts everything into gumbo except the Creole! In addition to sea food, game and domestic fowl, there are varieties of roasts and other elaborate dishes.

Rice is used by Louisianans as Irish potatoes are used elsewhere. Hominy grits is to breakfast what rice is to dinner. The perfect complement to a Creole meal is Creole dripped coffee—although a taste for it has to be acquired since it is blacker and stronger than that used in other states.

As one goes farther north in Louisiana the cooking more and more resembles that of the South in general, but there are few places where Creole methods have not had some influence. In the vicinity of Natchitoches, the Spanish influence is particularly noticeable. The Monroe area is famous for its barbecues. Usually 15 or more ingredients are used in preparing sauces for barbecued meats. A popular "country dish" of this section is pot liquor and corn pone



CANAL STREET . . . With modern New Orleans on the left and ancient New Orleans on the right.

from 1769 to 1803, when there was a brief period of French rule again. The "Louisiana Purchase" in 1803 brought the region under the Stars and Stripes. Louisiana joined the Confederacy in 1861 with other southern states, and figured prominently in the Civil war.

Statehood was granted Louisiana as the War of 1812 began. Not the least picturesque of those who fought at the Battle of New Orleans was Jean Lafitte, the pirate, and his crew. Lafitte, upon whose head a price had been set by Louisiana authorities, spurned British gold and offered to guide warships with-

simple and cheap. Lime, both hydrate and caustic, is made from oyster and clam shells. Rice hulls make an excellent insulant. There are fabulous resources in the state's Gulf coastal waters, yielding annual harvests of sea food.

Even with accelerated industrialization, the charm of Louisiana and its people remains unchanged. Magnolia trees in the moonlight, soft voices to speak of romance, gayety and color in recreations and celebrations, unparalleled beauty and serenity—that is Louisiana. And that it will remain: a good place to visit—a better place to live.