

Buz Sawyer



Orphan Annie



Martha Wayne



Gasoline Alley



Rex Morgan



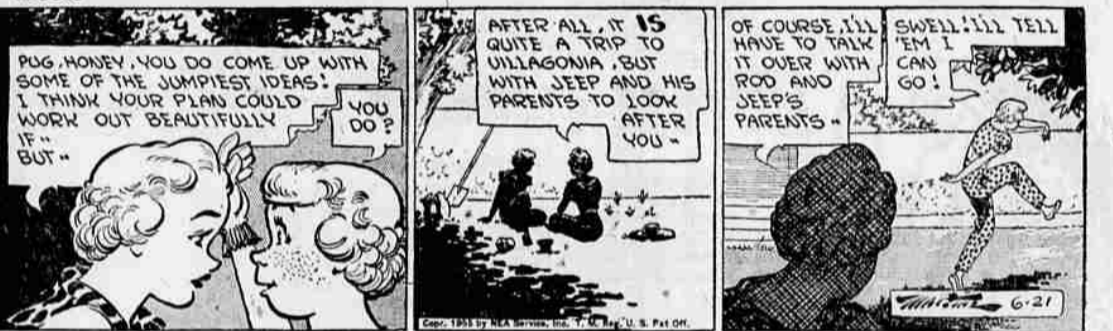
Freckles



Steve Roper



Boots



Captain Easy



Alley Oop



Out Our Way



Major Hoople



HE PUT TAMMANY BACK IN POWER

DeSapio: The Politician to Watch in '56

By BRUCE BOISSAT OF THE NEA

NEW YORK (NEA)—Carmine DeSapio, leader of New York's fabled Tammany Hall, has a name that rolls off the tongue like an opera star's.

DeSapio today is the unchallenged political boss of the nation's largest city and largest state. He is New York's Democratic national committeeman.

In climbing to this new eminence, DeSapio restored Tammany, the New York County (Manhattan) Democratic organization, to place of power—with an apparent new look.



BACKED HARRIMAN His rise to broadening political power got his biggest assist last fall when Harriman, his personal choice for Democratic nominee, narrowly captured the New York governorship from Sen. Irving Ives, a potent Republican vengeer.

PERSUASIVE He is no crude, old-fashioned wielder of power. In the modern manner, he seeks to lead by persuading and conciliating. Soft-spoken and engagingly warm in personal contact, he has a strong platform voice and welcomes appearances on radio, television, and other forums.

There is a man who lectures on politics at various colleges. He has a date this spring to invade the august precincts of Harvard Law School for a talk. That ought to set some sort of precedent.

DeSapio, too, is a man who, though he came to power through the customary political in-fighting, spouts the good government theme, publicly promotes election reforms, and otherwise endeavors to confound those who remember

as leader, he backed the wrong horse against underdog Vincent Impellitteri, who took the mayoralty as an independent. But "Impy" proved a poor executive and for three years, DeSapio hung on as Tammany chief, while dodging slings and arrows.

POWER CONSOLIDATED In 1953, he followed the lead of the late Bronx boss, Ed Flynn, in plumping for Wagner as mayoral nominee. When Flynn died before Wagner's election, DeSapio stood as the winner's chief sponsor, and his city power was consolidated.

NOTHING NEW This taxing schedule isn't new for him. He toiled hard and soberly as a boy for his parents' Manhattan trucking firm. He kept it up in law school until poor health forced him out. Then politics became his life.

By 1939 he had enough of a personal following to challenge his district leader. He beat him, but his opponent's lingering power prevented DeSapio from being seated.

Finally, in 1943, he made the Tammany grade. Three years later, out of some power maneuvering he picked off a plum—a \$12,000 city job. In 1949 a leadership shakeup gave him his chance, and he seized the organization's reins. Six years later, the crumbling Tammany shell DeSapio inherited has become once more a challenging political force.

DR. JORDAN SAYS

Self-Prescribing Iodine Tablets Is Risky

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

An important question comes from a reader who asks if it is O. K. to take iodine tablets without consulting a physician. Before discussing the subject of iodine and its relatives the "iodides" further, I should like to answer the question by saying that I do not consider it advisable.

Iodine is one of the chemical elements. To most people, it is perhaps best known in the form of tincture of iodine which is an antiseptic in use for many years. An iodide of which there are several kinds, is a compound of iodine joined to something else. Tincture of iodine is not taken internally but some of the iodides

disorders of the human body, iodides appear to have a beneficial effect, though the reasons why they do so are sometimes rather obscure.

Another use for the iodides has been their addition to salt in the prevention of simple enlargement of the thyroid gland (simple goiter) in those areas where the drinking water does not contain enough iodides.

There is no doubt that this has had a remarkably fine effect on cutting down the number of people with goitrous enlargements. But iodine products taken internally may produce undesirable effects as well as desirable ones. Their contact, if beyond a certain point (which varies from person to person) may result in irritation of the skin and mucous membranes.

This may be shown by the appearance of skin rashes, inflamed eyes, running of the nose, laryngitis, and other unpleasant symptoms. It can even result in pimples, hives, or boils. It has been reported that if iodine is continued too long,

anemia, mental depression, nervousness, sleeplessness, and the like may develop. In the presence of tuberculosis iodides may cause the disease to become active where it was apparently under control before.

For reasons such as these the taking of iodide tablets regularly, except where the amount is known to the physician and he can tell whether it is producing good or harm, would seem to be rather a risky procedure.

This brief discussion of iodine should not be read without referring to the use of tincture of iodine on the skin. At least up to a few years ago—and perhaps today in some places—it is common practice to put tincture of iodine on almost any kind of skin disorder.

Although sometimes desirable, tincture of iodine can irritate the skin, causing a stinging, redness, and in some cases, a burning pain. It is also known to irritate the eyes, nose, and throat. It is important to remember that iodine is not a cure-all and should be used with caution.