

SPORTSCOPE

By Joe MAHONEY

TOM FEARS



BALL-HAWKING END OF THE LOS ANGELES RAMS, HOLDS THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE RECORD FOR THE MOST PASSES CAUGHT IN ONE GAME. IN 1950 HE SHARED 18 AGAINST THE GREEN BAY PACKERS.

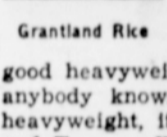


HE'S BEEN SITTING THERE ALL DAY, SO FOURTEENS WAIT TO GET THRU-BUT HE READS THE RULES! THE U.S.G.A. HAS RULED THERE IS NO TIME LIMIT ON HOW LONG A GOLFER CAN WAIT TO LEARN IF A BALL HANGING ON THE UP OF THE CUP WILL FALL.

SPORTLIGHT - Dempsey Seeking Heavyweights

By GRANTLAND RICE

JACK DEMPSEY'S attractive home in Beverly Hills, arranged largely for his two good-looking young daughters, aged 15 and 17, was the scene of the confab. Jack has planned a world-wide survey and test of the best amateur boxers now living between the Mississippi River and the Suez Canal, or between the Pacific Ocean and the Rhine.



"Our border is the world," Jack says. "They come to us as amateurs but the winners will turn into well-paid professionals. We open at Toledo, go to Pittsburgh and then keep moving - building and building, cutting up and cutting down."

This led to our dip in the big heavyweight splash. "What makes a good heavyweight?" we asked. "If anybody knows anything about a heavyweight, it should be you. You and Tunney. What are you looking for in a new champion?"

"The first thing a heavyweight needs is desire—the ambition to be a fighter. If he hasn't got that he will never make a fighter. He must be keen to learn, keen to train, and keen to win. He must understand it's a tough road and be willing to take it."

"The next thing a heavyweight needs is a punch. This can both come naturally and be taught. A heavyweight who can't punch is no good for anybody and even a natural puncher needs instruction. One can find out very soon whether a fellow can hit and hurt."

"The third thing," Jack said, "is the ability to take a punch. I've known heavyweights who were good boxers and who could also punch. But they couldn't take a punch."

There was Bombardier Wells of England. He was a fine boxer. He carried a terrific wallop. But any sort of punch to the body or to the chin would knock him out. He knocked Carpenter down four times in the first two rounds. Carpenter happened to land one and Wells went out like a candle in a gale.

"There are men who simply can't take a punch to the body or to the chin. They will never be any good as fighters. We can find that out pretty quickly. There are no really good heavyweights around today, and we are building from scratch."

Other Needed Matters "Another point to consider," Dempsey said, "is a man's speed or

quickness. A slow-moving, lumbering fellow is no good. I'd say that quickness was more important than speed. Joe Louis, for example, wasn't too fast foot, but he had natural hand speed that helped him a lot.

"You need quick reflexes, where you see an opening and punch on the split-second, or where you see a punch coming and block it on the split-second. A slow-thinking fellow won't be of much use."

"These are among the things we have to watch, study, and later put to use. We know that most of those we try out won't be any good. But working across the country we'll find one here and another there. We won't find so many, but we'll find the few needed to stir things up."

"We'll give these fighters the best instruction possible. A lot of these modern heavyweights know nothing about the true art of fighting. Many of them never had the chance to learn. These boxing shows will be televised, and they will be worth seeing. They may be crude, but they'll be interesting."

"We may have a number of heavyweights who can't fight now, but who show promise for the future. At the very worst it will be an interesting experiment. And it will be given a thorough trial."

I've never seen Jack Dempsey quite as interested in anything before as he is in this new heavyweight plan. Thirty-two-and-a-half years have passed since he knocked out Jess Willard. More than 25 years have slipped away since he lost to Tunney. But he calls of the old game that made him famous and wealthy is still sounding. At any rate, it will still be something to see.

Television and Football The N.C.A.A. has decided to continue its policy of policing or curbing TV displays of college football games for 1952.

Along one line at least this is a somewhat morbid or melancholy idea. For through 1951 the TV committee picked out an extremely soggy card. The one game that meant something was Notre Dame vs. Michigan State. Most of the others were too dull to be worth watching.

If the 1952 TV committee doesn't know, we can name a few of the better teams the public at large would like to see.

East: Princeton, Navy, Pennsylvania, Cornell and possibly Holy Cross or Pitt. South: Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia Tech, Georgia, Virginia and Miami. Possibly Vanderbilt, Tulane and L.S.U.

THE MIGRANT Illinois Town Solves Problem Of the Migrant

HOPESTON, Ill.—A social revolution has taken place in the small town of Hoopston in the past few years that is as important as any in the history of this country. And many experts have called it a revolution that is needed in thousands of communities in the nation.

The town, with a population of approximately 7,500, is located in a rich food production area. At harvest time it becomes the home of between 400 and 500 of America's 2,500,000 migrant farm workers. This was the source of a social ailment that took a revolution to cure.

In Hoopston these migrant farm workers, like in thousands of small towns from Maine to California, were jammed into outlying areas where sanitation and cleanliness were impossible; children were undernourished and not allowed in the public schools; they were segregated in the balcony of the local movie and not allowed in the park or swimming pool. They were considered a necessary evil, necessary if Hoopston was to survive because the town made its living from the canning companies, their huge farms and affiliated industries.

Council Is Formed Then, three years ago representatives of the community's social and professional groups met and decided that something had to be done, namely, to give the migrants the best it had. From this group was formed the Hoopston Migrant Council.

The first thing the group did was to persuade the migrants to clean up when they came into town so people wouldn't be prejudiced against them. Then came lessons in nutrition and hygiene and English.

The keynote of the campaign was—move slowly and don't put pressure on anybody.

The camps that housed the migrants were improved. Sanitation was improved, showers made available, and adequate laundry facilities provided.

As for the town, an educational program was started to teach the natives something about the migrants and to wipe out the prejudices. The businessmen started it off by trying to understand their customers who began arriving in the community in late April of each year.

It has been a long, hard pull. Today there is no segregation in the local theatre and nobody can name the exact date when it ended. It hasn't completely died out at the swimming pool and in the park, but it is passing.

Children In School The children go to school with the Hoopston kids and are even learning a little Spanish on the playground. But more important, they are learning that the world is a big place and Hoopston is not necessarily the most important in it.

The majority of Hoopstonites not only accept the migrants now, they're proud to have them and know that the Latin Americans enrich their town's life, both financially and culturally.

The social revolution, of course, was not without its painful moments. And it still goes on in some segments of the population. But it happened and it could happen in other towns that want to show the world that democracy works.

Edith Lowry, executive secretary of the division of home missions of the National Council of Churches, who knows as much about migrants as anyone in America, says that Hoopston has done the best job of any town in the country.

"It no longer has a migrant problem," she said, "because it grasped its migrant opportunity."

Profit Sharing Pottery Firm to Be Sold Soon SCIO, Ohio—Most of the people in the village of Scio have shared in the profits of the Scio-Ohio Pottery company for several years. A \$3,000,000 business, it has brought prosperity and considerable fame to the community.

Now the business is to be sold, but the profit-sharing system for employees will continue. Lew Reese bought a pottery company in the town for \$3,000 back in 1932. Since then it has grown into the \$3,000,000 class. Every year he has shared the profits of the company with employees and been host every Christmas for an employee party. Last year he picked up a \$30,000 tab after bringing more than 1,000 workers to Pittsburgh where he practically took over an entire floor of a large hotel.

Since he bought the plant in 1932, Reese estimates he has paid out more than \$1,000,000 to employees in profit-sharing bonuses. Workers showed their appreciation by putting Reese and the plant back on their feet after a million-dollar fire leveled the plant in 1947. They donated old clothes, got out the tool boxes, and pitched in beside Reese to rebuild the plant without pay. Reese, who is 59, has been seeking a buyer to avoid paying about \$500,000 in inheritance taxes that would have to be met by his estate after his death. Reese says his estate couldn't pay the levy.

Farm Topics

Liberty Gardens Vital to Defense

Good Kitchen Garden Can Cut Food Costs

The Department of Agriculture has approved a plan of the National Garden and Food Preservation Committee for a national Liberty Garden campaign in 1952.

The general plan is to encourage the cultivation of home gardens as insurance against shortages, to relieve transportation facilities, enlist labor in food production, and maintain health and moral values.

On the local level the all-out program provides for using all available means to arouse the whole population to the need for gardens, to teach novices how to make gardens, make suitable land available in city, town and suburban areas.

It's Planting Time... LIBERTY GARDENS FOR DEFENSE

plow the land and insure the availability of seed, plant food and equipment.

A good kitchen garden may also be the answer to many a family's high food costs. The program gains merit in the light of past experience, because it has been shown that a garden and a home food preservation program is essential to the success of any home defense program.

An average garden can mean as much as \$200 to a family's food bill during one year with a reasonable amount of time and effort.

More Meat for Year Is USDA Prediction

The average American may eat even more meat and poultry in 1952 than in 1951, if advance production figures are any indication.

According to a forecast of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, meat production this year may be large enough to provide an average of 144 pounds per person as compared with 141 pounds in 1951.

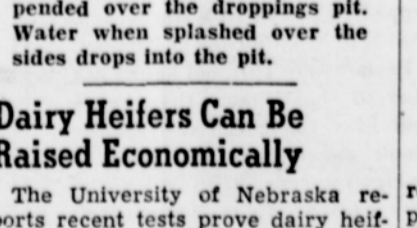
Most of the meat increase will be in beef and veal. Much of the step-up in beef will be in medium and lower grades, although some of it probably will be in the better grades from grain-fed cattle. Veal consumption per person in the country last year was a 19-year low of 6.7 pounds.

The amount of lamb and mutton eaten by the average American is expected to go up slightly, as is production. Last year consumption of lamb and mutton was the lowest on record—only slightly over 3 pounds per person.

A little more pork may be on the market in the first few months of 1952, but production for the last part of the year may be somewhat smaller.

Increased production may cause a slight price decline in some lines.

Waterers



One of the big headaches in the chicken house is the waterer. No matter how careful the producer, some is always spilled, keeping the floor and litter damp. This headache can be eliminated if the waterer is suspended over the droppings pit. Water when splashed over the sides drops into the pit.

Dairy Heifers Can Be Raised Economically

The University of Nebraska reports recent tests prove dairy heifers can be raised satisfactorily from birth to two years of age with as little as 500 pounds of grain. In the place of grain the animals were fed all the high quality alfalfa hay they could eat. The scientists emphasized, however, that the limited grain rations experiment was successful only because of the high quality forage fed.

DOING BUSINESS ON MAIN STREET - A Weekly Newsletter

Inside story from economists, insofar as retail business on Main Street is concerned, is step-up in physical volume of business may be expected as spring trade opens up. This is expected to come about by somewhat lower retail prices in some important lines.

Department of Commerce reports retail sales in December at about \$14,600,000,000, 2 per cent below a year ago, but December sales brought total sales for 1951 to \$151,000,000,000, exceeding by 5 per cent high established in 1950. However, increased prices accounted for much of this volume and physical volume of sales was somewhat lower than a year ago. Lower prices this spring are expected to step-up this physical volume.

PRICE CUT EXPECTED IN SOME LINES

Somewhat lower prices may be expected in some of home appliance lines, due to better discounts and higher trade-ins; Other lines in which somewhat lower prices, perhaps from 5 to 10 per cent, may be expected include childrens and mens clothing, womens spring suits, coats and dresses and in furniture.

To back up expected business increase, Securities and Exchange Commission reports individual savings for year may near records established during war years of 1943, '44 and '45 when peak of \$49.6 billions was established. For first three quarters of 1951 total savings by individuals amounted to \$37 billions as compared to \$26.8 billions in 1950. If fourth quarter 1951 savings average first three quarters, total 1951 savings will top the \$45 billion mark.

SEC computes individual savings as including unincorporated business, trust and pension funds and non-profit institutions. Total liquid savings, which includes currency and bank deposits, Saving & Loan Associations, insurance, securities, including U.S. Government bonds, and liquidation of mortgage debt, totals \$9 billions for first three quarters of 1951 as compared to total of \$2.6 billions for 1950.

Of interest to fertilizer dealers and to farmers is estimated supply for 1952 from the Department of Agriculture: nitrogen 1,375,000 tons, increase of 7 per cent over 1951; potash, 1,515,000 tons, up 5 per cent, and phosphates, 2,100,000 tons, off 6 per cent from 1951.

NPA ALLOTMENTS EXPLAINED

Retailers may obtain idea of probable production of certain goods from announcement by NPA of allotments of scarce materials during next six months. Approximately 80 categories were divided into two groups. Group 1 includes essential items for maintaining standard of living and includes refrigerators, stoves, washers, office supplies, fountain pens, fasteners and pins. Group two contains items regarded as less essential such as smoking accessories, costume jewelry, dolls, pencils and pianos. In second group producers will receive about 10 per cent of their pre-Korean use of copper and 20 per cent of aluminum. The first group will receive up to 35 per cent of their base period use of these metals and steel allotments will average about 50 per cent of base for most producers. So allotments do not ban production of certain civilian items outright, as was case during war, but permits production even if at low level. Passenger cars and small group of goods produced chiefly for industrial, health, safety and public welfare uses were not included in either group.

Prepared by the Washington Bureau of WNU Features.

ARMED SERVICES QUESTION BOX

(Send your questions about the armed forces or any aspect of military service to: Walter Shead, Armed Services Question Box, 1057 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. Answers will be given in this column.)

ASSIGNMENTS are available in the Air Force for 700 highly qualified technical specialists who will accept direct reserve commissions and immediate active duty. The major need is for college graduates in the fields of communications, psychological warfare, procurement, weather, and auditing. Approximately 250 second lieutenants, 325 captains, 125 majors, and 8 lieutenant colonels may be commissioned under this quota, the Air Force said.

Q. I am attending school under the GI bill, and I have just been awarded disability compensation by the VA. Will my compensation payments reduce the amount of subsistence payments I am getting as a GI Bill trainee? T.L.B. Gadsden, Ariz.

A. No. Your disability compensation payments have no effect whatsoever on the amount of subsistence allowance you are receiving.

Q. I am on active duty in the Navy, and I have a GI term policy in force under waiver of premiums. How do I pick up my insurance again, once I am discharged? R.H.A. Dayton, Wash.

A. You must pay the required premium to the Veterans Administration in Wash., D.C., within 120 days after your release from active service.

Q. How much military service must a veteran have had in order to qualify for a non-service-connected pension? J.L.K., Hanover, Kans.

A. He must have served for at least 90 days, part of which was within an actual war period or after June 27, 1950, and must have been discharged under other than dishonorable conditions. The 90-day minimum is waived for those who served less than that amount of time but were discharged for a service-connected disability.

Cap Sleeves Feature Of Attractive Dress



EVEN if you're a beginner at sewing you can turn out this attractive daytime dress quickly—it's such simple sewing. And so comfortable with cap sleeves and no collar.

Pattern No. 8716 is a sew-rite perforated pattern in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 16, 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric. Send 25 cents today for your copy of Basic FASHION for '52. It's filled with ideas to make your wardrobe do double duty—gift pattern printed inside the book.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT. 367 West Adams St., Chicago 6, Ill. Enclose 30c in coin for each pattern. Add 5c for 1st Class Mail if desired. Pattern No. Size Name (Please Print) Street Address or P. O. Box No. City State

Keep Alert

An old Negro was watching his boys trying to break a mule. As fast as the youngsters climbed aboard, the critter tossed them off. Finally he could stand it no longer. "Bring dat mule here, Rastus! You-all don't know nuthin' 'bout ridin' a mule! Lemme show you!" The old man hopped astraddle with confidence. As Lizzy began to buck, he talked to her: "Lizy, you ain't fooling" with the boys now—you's got de ole man on yo' back, so you might as well quiet down." Just then Lizzy managed to toss the old man about six feet out onto the ground. He picked himself up, turned to the boys and said: "Now, boys, dat's de way to do—when you-all see she's gwine to fling ye, jump off!"



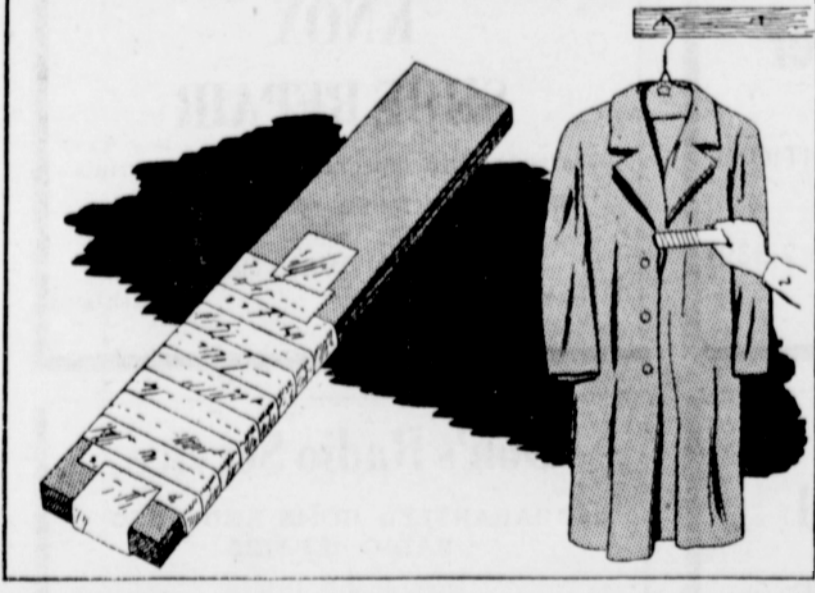
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Free Yourself from laxative slavery

Try this delightful family breakfast treat! Eat a generous bowlful (about 1/2 cup) of crisp, toasty Kellogg's ALL-BRAN with sugar and cream. Drink plenty of liquids. ALL-BRAN is the natural laxative cereal that may help you back to youthful regularity, lost because of lack of bulk in your diet. It's the only type ready-to-eat cereal that supplies all the bulk you may need. High in cereal protein, rich in iron, provides essential B and D vitamins. Not habit-forming. Why don't you try it? Kellogg's is so sure you'll like ALL-BRAN that if you're not completely satisfied after 10 days, send empty carton to Kellogg's, Battle Creek, Mich., and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK!

HOW TO FIX IT BY HAROLD ARNETT



HERE'S A STUNT TO TRY WHEN YOU HAVE LINT ON YOUR CLOTHES: WRAP SOME CELLULOSE TAPE STICKY SIDE OUT AROUND A PIECE OF WOOD AND BRUSH THE LINT OFF WITH IT.