CAPITOL ARCHITECT

Staff Works Months to Renovate Capitol Building for Congress

By Anne Mattingly
WNU Washington Bureau

Belying its weathered and hoary walls, the century-and-a-half-old national capitol building presented a spruce appearance when lawmakers returned for the second session of the 82nd congress on January 8.

Dominating this city of beautiful buildings, the glistening white dome, surmounted with its figure of freedom, many priceless paintings refurbished, walls inside gleaming with fresh paint, shimmering chandeliers, hundreds of statues washed and polished, floors scrubbed and painted, many major jobs of plumbing and electrical work and the constant upkeep tasks, bore the mark of several months of unremitting labor by David Lynn, architect of the capitol and his corps of men and women workers.

The architect of the capitol has charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States capitol building. He is also responsible for arrangements, in cooperation with the proper authorities, for ceremonies held in the building and on the grounds which comprise 131.1 acres.

He is also charged with the structural and mechanical care of the senate and house office buildings, the capitol power plant, the legislative garage, the Library of Congress building and grounds, the United States Supreme Court building and grounds, the United States Court of Claims buildings, the United States court house, the United States Court of Appeals building, and the Columbia Hospital for Women.

The architect of the capitol is also the acting director of the Botanical Garden, and is charged with its operation as well as the house and senate restaurants. He serves as a member of the Capitol Police-Board, the Commission for Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds, The District Zoning Commission, and the National Capitol Housing Authority. With all these duties, the architect maintains a staff of 950 persons.

* * *

THE CORNERSTONE of the capitol was laid September 18, 1793. The north wing of the old building, containing the senate chamber, now known as the old Supreme Court room, was constructed between 1793 and 1800. The senate chamber was ready for occupancy for the second session of the sixth congress which met November 17, 1800. The south wing, containing the house chamber, now known as Statuary Hall, was constructed between 1800 and 1811, and was completed for the first session of the tenth congress October 26, 1807.

After the British burned the capitol building in 1814, congress met in a brick building in northwest Washington known as Blodgett's Hotel, but the accomodations were inadequate. A group of public spirited citizens built a larger wooden building on Capitol Hill on the site of the present Supreme Court building and offered it to congress. The offer was accepted and the first session of the fourteenth congress was held there. Both houses continued to occupy this building until the capitol was restored in 1819.

The addition of the present house wing in 1857 and the senate wing in 1859 made the construction of a new dome necessary for the preservation of architectural symmetry. The dome of the original central building was made of wood covered with copper. This was replaced by the present one of cast iron, completed in 1865.

The first major changes in the house and senate chambers during the more than 90 years of their occupancy were made between 1949 and 1951. Temporary steel girders were removed and the old roof and skylights were replaced with a new roof of concrete and steel construction, covered with sheet copper. The cast iron and glass ceilings were replaced with new ones of stainless steel and plaster. Alterations were made in the interior of each chamber from floor to ceiling, with modern air conditioning and lighting. Changes and improvements were also made in the cloakrooms and other adjacent areas.

The 250,000 tourists who visit the building each year, as well as the congressmen and their staffs, and citizens generally can be proud of Mr. Lynn's work during his 29 years of stewardship as overseer of the capitol, to which part he was appointed by President Coolidge in 1923.

Star Dust
STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By INEZ GERHARD

ON the strength of their performances in Horizon Pictures' "The African Queen" Katharine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart make a strong claim to the 1952 Oscars; both are superb. Throughout almost the entire picture they are alone, yet the interest never lags. At times the excitement is almost too keen; one is a real thriller. Directed Huston and made in Africa,

ne; cond- effort n per- sever- time African

ouse," a dio show wood, makes n Sunday "the The half-hour name stars in dramas.

Sandra Michael's "Against the Storm", the only daytime radio serial ever to win the Peabody Award, was named the best daytime dramatic show in the 16th annual FAME poll of the country's radio editors, made by Motion Picture Daily. The Lucille Ball-Desi Arnaz television show, "I Love Lucy", won the title of "Most promising female star" for Lucille.

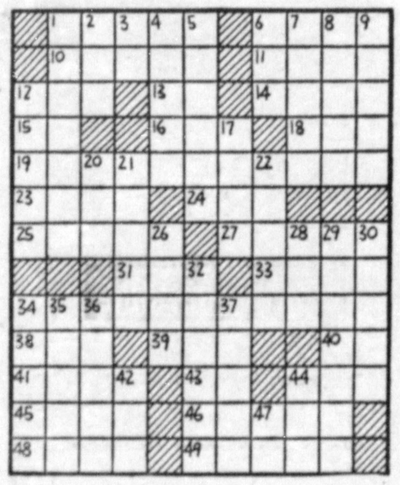
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

NO. 0-8

ACROSS
1. Tuft
6. Land tax (Shet. Is.)
10. Averse
11. Native Hawaiian dance
12. Middle
13. Land measure
14. External seed covering
15. Aloft
16. Fate
18. Evening (poet.)
19. Charmer
23. Weird (var.)
24. Body of water
25. Draw off by degrees
27. Couches
31. Small horse
33. Pool
34. Presented another's work as one's own
38. Not strict
39. Friar's title
40. King of Bashan (Bib.)
41. Tart
43. Neuter pronoun
44. Malt beverage
45. Web-like membrane
46. Greek letter
48. Paradise
49. Goddesses of the seasons

DOWN
1. Type of sailing vessel
2. Measure of length
3. Water god (Babyl.)
4. Booth
5. Pulsates
6. Wild sheep (India)
7. Made well
8. Living
9. Silver coin (Ger.)
12. Pondered
17. Binds
20. Epoch
21. Reclining
22. Mother-in-law of Ruth (Bib.)
29. Interstices
28. Turkish cap
29. Intertices between leaf veins
30. Grasslike herb
32. Displaying a gaudy effect
34. Dish
35. Fastened with laces
36. Belonging to the axis
37. Proportion
42. City (N. Palestine)
44. Wine receptacle
47. Gross (abbr.)



THE FICTION CORNER

CIGARETTE TRICK

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

3-Minute Fiction

JOE Frazer finished his dinner, pushed back his chair and produced a cigarette. Extending his left hand horizontally, palm down, he placed the cigarette thereon, struck his left wrist sharply with his right hand and opened his mouth. The cigarette bounded into the air, somersaulted and missed popping into Joe's mouth by a hair. Joe giggled good-naturedly and repeated the operation. On the fifth try his lips caught the somersaulting cigarette in mid-air and held on. Joe gurgled triumphantly and struck a match.

Watching this performance from across the table, Bess, Joe's wife, considered screaming hysterically, but controlled herself. Instead she decided on another course . . .

A year before they were married, when Joe and Bess first met, Bess had thought it was cute. Like all of Joe's ways. The first time it happened they had dined at a tiny country inn. After the meal Joe had produced a cigarette, tried four times to successfully perform his trick, and succeeded on the fifth attempt.

Joe was clever at other things, too.

But the cigarette gag was his special achievement. During the year that elapsed before they were married Bess must have seen him perform it a hundred times.

After the first hundred, Bess began to weary of the cigarette trick a little. She didn't say so, of course, because Joe was pretty proud of his achievement.

And so they were married. They went to Maine for a week's honeymoon, and Bess saw the cigarette

Joe was clever at other things, but the cigarette trick was his special achievement.

trick performed, without variation, 21 times. They came back to Worcester and began housekeeping. Joe resumed work and was gone all day. Dinner was the only meal he ate at home, and so Bess had to watch the cigarette trick only once on week days and three times on Sunday. But that was enough—enough to drive her almost mad. After six months of it she found herself waiting at the end of each meal for sight of Joe reaching for his cigarette, for sound of his gurgling laugh, for the vision of his triumphant grin. She felt like the condemned man who awaits the first shock of current.

She took measures to absent herself at the ritual, but they failed. Joe required an audience and he always waited patiently for her return. He expected her smile of approval.

Bess realized Joe thought the cigarette trick a noteworthy accomplishment. He was vain. It wouldn't do to ask him to stop. His ego couldn't stand the gaff. No, she had to think of some other way and think of it quickly, before the funny wagon backed up to their door one day and took her away . . .

JOE applied the match to his cigarette, inhaled deeply and exhaled contentedly. His look was the look of a man of smugness, complacency, superiority. Joe was clever. Joe knew it. He was the life of every party, because he knew so many cute tricks.

Bess reached for the cigarette box. She drew forth a cigarette. She extended her left hand outward horizontally, palm down. She placed the cigarette thereon. She suspended her right hand above the wrist of her left and smiled at Joe.

Joe's idle interest quickened. He was amused. Poor Bess.

"Try it," Joe urged patronizingly, "Go ahead and try it. See how you make out."

Bess tried it. She smacked her left wrist sharply. Up bounded the cigarette, somersaulted. Bess' mouth opened. Her head remained stationary. The white cylinder, as if responding to a magnet, darted toward her lips. She caught it and hung on.

Joe's jaw dropped. His eyes bulged. He gaped.

Bess gurgled triumphantly and struck a match. "The first try," she chortled. "No four out of five for me."

Joe Frazer no longer performs his cigarette trick for the entertainment of wife and friends. Bess is happy She hopes Joe won't develop any more cute tricks. It takes too much time and patience to perfect them. Two hours every day for two months.

Army Combat School Trains Fighting Allies

KANSAS CITY—Much credit for the combat effectiveness of the "rainbow" field army fighting under the United Nations' flag in Korea is due a unique military installation.

That first-of-its-kind installation is the United Nations Reception Center.

Despite its location several hundred miles from the front lines on the southernmost tip of the Korean peninsula, the UNRC has been "in the thick of the fight." Its role has been that of a preparatory school—training the troops of several nations for their combat assignments.

Busy Workers

The UNRC, during its first 14 months of operation, has trained and equipped more than 18,000 soldiers of 12 nationalities. The small staff of United States Army personnel often worked around the clock to insure a uniformity of training and equipment among troops of many languages, skills, customs and levels of combat readiness.

En route to the Korean front lines, every UN soldier, except those from the United States or some parts of the United Kingdom, is checked for his gear and potential combat proficiency at the reception center.

Over-all training for units that need it is accomplished in one or more of three successive phases. Special courses in advanced aspects of modern warfare—such as tank-infantry teamwork, observation of artillery fire, support and operation under a tactical air cover—are given selected personnel throughout the regular training cycle.

Basic Fundamentals

The first training phase, which averages nine days, is an indoctrination of the fundamental requirements demanded of the individual soldier in Korea. It includes such basic military subjects as first aid, map reading, use of a compass, camouflage and concealment, tent pitching and mines and booby traps.

Soldiers of the allied armies are trained as a squad in phase two. They are taught how to m[illegible] small unit fire [illegible] tage, given me[illegible] crew-served we[illegible] on grenade and [illegible]

Squad, plato[illegible] tactics form[illegible] instruction. [illegible] ment, patr[illegible] are covered.

For some units, [illegible] of training is not re[illegible] clude the Greek and Tu[illegible] tingents, already familiar [illegible] American weapons and [illegible] learned tactics due to military [illegible] visory groups in their home-lands.

The average course, however, is similar to the basic training provided United States soldiers when they first enter the Army. It can be shortened or extended, depending on a particular unit's adeptness in learning tactics and familiarizing itself with American equipment and weapons.

Libya is New-Born Kingdom Located on Ancient Shore

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The newborn Kingdom of Libya is Africa's fourth and largest independent country with no tie to foreign crown or colonial empire.

Joining Ethiopia, Egypt and Liberia in free status, the Libyan nation came into being in December as the final powers of government over a vast sandswept slice of North Africa were turned over by British and French administrators to a new federal monarchy.

Three provinces, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, make up the domain of Libya's King Sayyid Mohammed Idris el Mahdi el Senussi. The former Emir of Cyrenaica will rule from two capitals, Bengasi and Tripoli.

Libya was the pride of Mussolini's African empire. It saw bitter seesaw fighting in World War II. Then the United Nations stepped in.

As an experiment in statesmanship, Libya's emergence as a free nation ranks with the creation of Czechoslovakia after World War I, or the independence granted the Philippine Republic by the U.S. in 1946.

On the map of Africa, Libya stands as the keystone in a giant arch. Its 800-mile width separates Egypt and Tunisia along the blue mid-Mediterranean. Its boundaries wedge deep into the Sahara, cutting a slice of 679,358 square miles—nearly the size of Turkey, Italy, France and England put together, countries which have ruled parts of Libya in this century.

Denmark Names Product In Honor of Captain Carlsen

AARHUS, Denmark — A brewery in sea-conscious Denmark has named a new brand of beer made for export purposes "Carlsen" in honor of the Danish born skipper of the Flying Enterprise. A case was sent to Britain to be presented to the skipper on his arrival there.

A confectioner also got into the act by displaying a candy replica of the Enterprise, listing heavily in the waves of Marzipan.

And in Copenhagen, they're now dancing to a lively waltz composed as a tribute to the gallant [illegible] It's [illegible]

Wrap-Around Dress For Warm Weather

MOST important item in your warm weather plans—the pretty wrap-around dress that's a delight to sew and wear. Topped with the brief bolero, it's ideal for street wear.

Pattern No. 8724 is a sew-rite perforated pattern in sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 12, dress, 3⅝ yards of 39-inch; bolero ¾ yard.

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

"Miracle [illegible]
Say [illegible]
Pa[illegible]

[illegible] hospital [illegible] patients and in hom[illegible] tally different from [illegible] liniments, modern [illegible] lief, longer without [illegible] without unpleasant odo[illegible] smooth on SURIN at the [illegible] feel pain ease in minutes. [illegible] drug store if SURIN doesn't [illegible] pain faster and better than any [illegible] ever used. A generous jar costs $1.25. *SURIN is not a cure for any of these conditions.
McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport 9, Conn.

Free Yourself
from laxative slavery

Try this delightful family breakfast treat! Eat a generous bowlful (about ½ 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!

Starts INSTANTLY to relieve
SORE THROAT
Caused by Colds
Just rub on Musterole . . . it's made especially to promptly relieve coughs, sore throat and aching chest muscles due to colds. Musterole actually helps break up local congestion in the upper bronchial tract, nose and throat. In 3 strengths.
MUSTEROLE

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Don't suffer longer with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While often otherwise caused, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out poisons. Get Doan's Pills today!

GRASSROOTS

Old West Has Given Way to Modern Civilization

By Wright A. Patterson

I KNEW the old west, the west of Indian fighting days, only through the experiences of acquaintances who had been a part of that valiant little regular army of under 25,000 men, which subjugated the Indians and opened the plains and mountains from the Missouri river through the Rocky mountains.

Among those I knew was Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then commanding the department of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago. As Chicago correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, it was a part of my job to call on the general each week, seeking news of the army.

From him I never secured very much of his experiences in the Indian wars. He was much more interested in telling me of his social engagements. At that time he was a social lion in Chicago, made much of by the society leaders, and he liked it. Another of the general officers of that old army was Gen. Frank Richardson, but his experiences were more in Alaska, than in the west, though he had commanded army posts and troops in the west. Then there was Gen. Charles King, of whose stories of the western army I never missed one so far as I know. An hour with King was favorite entertainment for me.

But a standby at all times was Major George F. Lee. Lee had enlisted in the army as a private in the late 60's or early 70's. He later was commissioned as an officer and before retirement had risen to the rank of major. He had participated in practically all of the campaigns against the Indians and knew the west as a boy might know his father's farm.

He was in the campaign that defeated Geronimo and his Apaches. It was Lee's description of Tucson that gave me the urge to see that place. Now I have visited Tucson, but I did not find the place he had so vividly described. Instead of a little trading post with trains of Conestoga wagons on their way to the gold fields of California, I found a beautiful modern city, a place of fine homes, of magnificent hotels, beautifully landscaped.

Instead of pioneers and their families moving west, there are veritably thousands of tourists enjoying the sunshine and looking, as I was for that old west that has given way to comfort and civilization. Instead of the old army post, with its squadron or two of cavalry, a battery or two of light artillery and a regiment of infantry, there is a mammoth air field for great bombing planes, B-50's, that may some day be called upon to visit Moscow and pay respects to Joe Stalin.

But there is much of the atmosphere of the Tucson that Lee knew still to be found in Tucson.

Today the Santa Rita hotel occupies the ground that in George Lee's day was the shack of the army sutler. To me that corner was holy ground. I could easily imagine George Lee critically looking over the stock in that shack in an effort to decide what he could afford to buy with his private's pay of $13 a month. Today fine, well stocked stores have taken the place of the sutler's shack.

Up in the mountains, some five miles outside the city limits, there is old Tucson, a place that is typical of what George Lee had pictured to me. It is but a village of adobe huts, all of them occupied by Indian families, with no one of them appearing to be livable. That village is characteristically Indian of the old west days, except there is no fight in any of the inhabitants.

The prosperity of the Tucson of today is based on cattle. That is evident from the people on the streets and in hotel lobbies, ranchmen and bow legged cow men, with ten gallon hats, tight fitting high-heeled boots and spurs.

But Tucson is not the place that was described to me by Maj. George Lee, Col. Brinkerhoff, Private Make Mills, and others. Today it is a good place to go to, and because of its climate, its attractiveness, the hospitality of its people, and the atmosphere of the old west, it is a hard place to leave.

—✳—

Socialism by whatever name it may be called is still socialism, of which America wants none.

—✳—

The farm organizations are asking that farm subsidies be withdrawn. They are hearing from the five urban votes, and are wise.

—✳—

MacArthur proposes to have a part in evicting the tenant from the White House.