Star Dust

STAGE—SCREEN—RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

TAKE it from Charles Drake and Lois Collier—"Don't come to Hollywood as a contract witness!" Teamed as romantic leads in David L. Loew's "A Night in Casablanca," both learned that a loving cup is just something to hold flowers. Drake won a scholarship contest in New London, kicked around Hollywood for five years before he got anywhere. Lois was a model, coeder, but movie moguls ignored her till she'd made a name on the radio and the stage. Linda Darnell was a custom, went home to school for a year, then tackled Hollywood successfully. Ann Sheridan fought her way through normal acting jobs before a press agent dubbed her "The Oomph Girl."

Natalie Wood, six-year-old International Pictures starlet, will never forget "Tomorrow is Forever," in which she made her screen debut; she went to New York for the gala premiere—her first trip on a train, her first glimpse of snow. But she is looking forward to getting home, because a new baby was expected soon after her return, and Natalie is hoping it'll be a baby brother.

NATALIE WOOD

Six exciting horrors are needed for "Del Rio," which will star George Brasbra. But — they must fit into the 1880 period of the story. Reproductions of lovely ladies pictured by Sisley, Manet, Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec will be used as a guide in choosing the gals.

Joan Edwards, who plays the nation's top tunes on the "Hit Parade" each Saturday night, is booked to star in Republic's forthcoming picture, "Hit Parade of 1947," which will be one of the most expensively produced films made by the company this year.

The "Green Room Award" on the Andrews Sisters' "Hi-De Hosiery Showroom" over CBS Wednesday night has become so popular that the gals will star in a movie to be called "The Green Room," with their guest stars.

Lee Gaynes, on Bob Burns' stooge on Bob's Thursday night program, is a one-sitted cat, but he's quite different in real life. One of the original "Dead End Kids," Gaynes has just finished his 40th picture, and is under contract to make four movies per year. A shrewd businessman, knowing a bit about show business, he acted as associate producer and writer on his last picture.

Kate Smith, who celebrates her 15th anniversary on the air May 1, has broadcast all her programs on CBS. As the first lady of the air, she's won a staggering list of awards, she was head sales legend the $100,000,000 mark, and in a one-week air campaign she brought $2,000 other Smiths to blood plasma stations. Ted Collins says she made more than 4,000 personal appearances for worthy causes.

We've had a lot of nice ghosts in the movies — Cary Grant and Constance Bennett in the "Topper" films, Spencer Tracy in "A Guy Named Joe," Robert Montgomery in "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Richard Everett Dyrbus joins the ranks in "The Ghost Goes Wild."

Drew Miller, former master sergeant in the U. S. air force, got a bit role in "Till the End of Time" because of Producer Dore Schary's insistence on using war veterans in bit roles. Then Miller got a factory job pressing phonograph records. After seeing how he made his actual role stand out, RKO producer him down, signed him up, and gave a romantic build-up for him.

ODDS AND EVEN—A prophecy: actress of 1947 versus self portrays in "Forever Amber" . . . starring Joan Crawford and John Garfield . . . Chaney Walker has 20 pounds in 10 days, then had to put it back on in a week for a one-reason movie which had three sister or "Tomorrow is Forever." . . . Sonja Henie, who owns one of the largest collections of emeralds in the world, consented to their being used in one of the loveliest sequences of "The Countess of Monte Cristo" . . . James Burke gave such a fine song of soliloquy for Paramount's "Four Cows, Four Cats" that John Farrow, the director, kept him in for "California."

'Better Living Conditions' for Birds, Beasts Is Objective of American Wildlife Institute

By WALTER A. SHEAD
WNU Washington Correspondent

BELIEVE it or not, there is an organization in Washington which has no propaganda, no high-powered publicity staff, and is non-profit and non-political.

It is the American Wildlife Institute, formulated back in 1911 under the name of the American Game Protective association and incorporated in 1929 under its present name, but with the same backers and sponsors, headed by former General Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut, "Teddy" of much of the conservation legislation which has been enacted into law during the past quarter of a century.

So the American Wildlife Institute is a non-profit, non-partisan corporation, supported by the voluntary contributions of individuals, organizations and individuals interested in the preservation of American wildlife and conservation of natural resources in all its phases.

Its objectives are three-fold: (1) **to encourage conservation and restoration of effort of all groups and individuals interested in conservation of natural resources;** (2) **to assist in finding and presenting to the public facts about wildlife and their natural resources;** and (3) **to provide facilities for training young men in the latest scientific methods of game management and conservation.**

In carrying out these objectives the American Wildlife Institute has become a central coordinating agency to liaise and co-operate with and between such organizations as the Izaak Walton League, the American Forest association, the Audubon society, Biological and Ecological Associations, State Departments of Conservation, Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Conservation Division of the department of agriculture.

Work on Reveal Front.

It spends its money in obtaining those objectives by the publication of books and technical pamphlets of an profit, for the benefit of all phases of conservation, by sponsoring and financing the annual North American Wildlife conference.

After an absence of more than 50 years Atlantic salmon have returned in spawning stands to the Maine rivers, after American Wildlife Institute had cleared out the kinks and obstacles at spawning grounds by the lumber industry.

by the establishment of chairs and schools of wildlife conservation in various colleges and universities for training young men in every phase of wildlife resources, for technical research and in methods of game management and conservation, by conducting research itself and in co-operation with other organizations in wildlife and land management and use, stream pollution, and by bringing about better co-ordination and co-operation between groups and individuals engaged in the production, administration and use of natural resources.

For several years the American Wildlife Institute has financed the research into migratory fowl at the Delta duck station in Manitoba, Canada, in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin and Ohio's game college, with James F. Bell, famous authority on migratory fowl as superintendent of the project. In 1935, Ducks Unlimited became a co-operator. This scientific study of migratory ducks and geese has to do mostly with those wild fowl on their breeding grounds. Other studies of the birds in their migration across the United States has led to the undertaking of an architectural scientific research project of what happens to migratory birds when they reach Mexico and other Central American countries where they winter.

So for two years this study has been going on, largely financed by American Wildlife Institute, but conducted by the Pan American Union, an international organization composed of representatives of the United and South American Republics.

In its zeal to train young men in scientific knowledge in all phases of conservation, the Wildlife Institute has fostered and helped finance schools for this purpose in the land grant state universities in Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Virginia, while, through the influence of the Wildlife Institute, schools have been established at Purdue university in Indiana and in New York.

Quarter Million in Schools.

The Institute has expended approximately $250,000 in the study, interest and maintenance of these schools. In doing so, it carries through the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Departments of Conservation of Wildlife and the Biological and Ecological Associations. Approximately 500 trained men are now engaged in various phases of wildlife conservation and land use. Many are holding important government and state jobs in forestry, wildlife management, with ecological and biological gardens and organizations.

Another instance of conservation fostered and largely financed by the Institute was the restoration of the salmon fishing industry on the Atlantic coast. Fifty years or so ago, Atlantic salmon disappeared from Maine due to the destruction of spawning grounds in the Maine fresh water rivers by the lumber industry. Sawdust coated the bottoms of streams and lumps acid from the sawdust polluted the water to such an extent the salmon were killed off and a flourishing industry died.

In 1941 a fellowship was established in the University of Maine for the purpose of studying the possibilities of restoring the Atlantic salmon to the important streams in the Kennebec. Through dams studies and co-operation with the hatchery, a method of easy and inexpensive was devised, that the spawners are aroused at the right. Huge "egg beaters" were attached to small boats sent into the Machias, the Dennys, the Narraguagus and the Penobscot rivers. These egg beaters, operating in the spring of the year at high water, churned up the beds of these rivers so thoroughly that the sawdust coating was washed out and into the sea. Then millions of salmon eggs were brought down from New Brunswick and installed in troughs for hatching in the rivers. This spring saw the first return of the Atlantic salmon for spawning and they swarmed up both into those two Maine rivers by the millions.

The American Wildlife Institute is particularly interested in land use as the theory that if land and water are utilized properly we will automatically have wildlife. Clinton R. Dubrowski, executive secretary of the Institute, who occupies a modest office in a downtown Washington building, declares, "we can't have wildlife without the co-operation of farmers."

"Most certainly," the Minnesota-trained executive said, "we can't take good farm land, and by the same token, farmers should not attempt to farm land fit only for conservation or to cover for wildlife."

Thousands of acres of land in this country have been stolen from its natural state and thousands upon thousands of dollars of public money has been spent in the vain attempt to make farm land out of submarginal and other land fit only for its natural state.

One such area, it is pointed out, was the Kankakee marshes in northern Indiana and Illinois. The two states and the federal government spent many thousands of dollars in the attempt to convert those thousands of acres of marshes into farm land. When it was found the land would not raise crops, after decades of frustration, the land is now being allowed to return to its natural state. And during the past few years, the financial return from the recreational and other features of this natural wildlife habitat each year has been more than was realized by farmers in all the years cultivation was attempted.

Another such area is the so-called grand flats in Wisconsin, an area thousands of acres in extent where a few years ago nothing but abandoned houses were seen for miles, and much of which is now being allowed to return to its natural state.

Game Cross Where Possible.

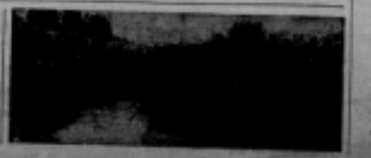
Mr. Dubrowski believes that every farmer can conciliate his land into the two schools, natural and agricultural. For instance, along the woods lot on almost every farm there is 10 or more feet which will barely raise a crop. This land could be permitted to grow into cover. The banks of ditches and streams would, within a few years, become a natural habitat for wildlife if permitted to grow into a natural state. And rehabilitate all areas of land, suitable for that purpose, will not only reap a rich harvest for farmers in the way of hunting and wood, but will also provide natural cover for wildlife.

The American Wildlife Institute is also vitally interested in proper land use of rolling land, in erosion and its control planting and cultivation to retain the rich top soil and the natural wealth of farm land. It has aided in much research to this phase of conservation.

The North American Wildlife conference staged each year by the Institute is the largest private technical men in all branches of conservation meet and exchange information and where results of the year's research are made public to teachers, professors, laboratory technicians, administrators and engineers and to the general public.

Approximately 2,000 delegates from every state, Mexico, Canada, England and France are expected to attend this year's conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The general theme will be "The Place of Wildlife in a Changing World."

Research, training of young men for administration in game management and conservation, and scientific experiment for the conservation of all our natural resources are objectives of the American Wildlife Institute.



Rosenes and their stony banks are not suitable for pasture or cropland. It is much better to plant a trend ship along each side of the creek with clover or other rough, strong cover. Some willows or other trees that thrive near water should be set out too, both for cover and to help keep the banks from washing away. In Illinois and northern Indiana great areas of Smithland were returned to their natural state after many commercial years of attempted farming.

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Amos Let the Doc in on His Secret of Longevity

Upon examining old Amos, who was 97, the doctor was surprised at his excellent health.

"Amazing!" exclaimed the medic. "To what do you attribute such good health at your age?"

"Well," answered Amos, "when we married, my wife and I agreed not to argue. If she got angry, she promised to go out in the kitchen without saying anything till she calmed down. And I was to go out into the backyard if I got angry."

"But," interrupted the doc, "what has that got to do with it?"

"Well," drawled the old man, "I've lived a good part of my life outdoors."

Around the House

Pot spices, seasonings, baking powder, cream of tartar and the like on a visible shelf and keep on a shelf in the kitchen cabinet. When cooking or baking, take out the cookie sheet and make your choice.

Bring gold and silver evening bags and slippers to dark-colored cloth to prevent tarnish.

Grease glass baking dishes before putting food in them to bake and they will be much easier to wash.

If you have a favorite piece of jewelry which caused to score because it dissolved the skin, try this: After cleaning it, give the back a coat of colorless nail polish.

An old tennis racket makes a mighty good carpet beater.

To make a good wire splice, lay the ends side by side, pointing in opposite directions and the doubled portion is about two inches long. Grasp firmly right in the middle with the jaws of a pair of pliers. Wrap one free end by hand about the splice at the left, and the other in reverse about the splice at the right. The result is neat, easily taped, and won't pull apart. Such joints should be soldered, particularly if the wire is part of an electrical unit.

New York City Buries Its Paupers in Big Trenches

New York City buries weekly an average of 200 bodies of paupers, unknowns and still-born babies in potter's field on Hart's island, says Collier's. In about 60 of them a year are later taken by relatives or friends for reburial in a private cemetery, the city maintains a descriptive record of all bodies and a numbering system so they can be readily located and exhumed.

They are buried in large trenches, each of which contains the coffins of 250 adults or 1,000 infants.

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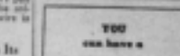

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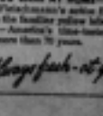

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