

## Nations of World Allot Year 1939 To New York Fair

World Exposition Already  
Growing Up; Seeks Active  
Participation of State

NEW YORK, (Special).—The New York World's Fair, in which every state in the nation must inevitably take small or prominent part, is out of its infancy. Preparatory construction goes on night and day at the Flushing Meadow Site of 121 1/2 acres at the geographical center of New York City. A steady flow of activities and announcements emanates from the Fair Corporation headquarters on four floors of the Empire State building. Judging from all of these, the Fair is a lustrous growing institution that will reach full maturity—no question about it—by the scheduled opening day, April 30, 1939.

The task of grading the site is about half completed. Battalions of men with trucks have already moved over 3,000,000 cubic yards of dry fill in the process of turning the waste marsh land, of the Flushing River basin into park ground. Other battalions are scooping out "meadow mat" for use as fertile top soil for the made lands, and in so doing excavate the beds for the two large lagoons featured in plans for the Fair.

The first of the 300 structures which, according to estimates, will house the 1939 Fair, has been completed and is ready for occupancy. This is the headquarters building for the field forces of today and the employment department of the exposition period.

Scheduled for early in the new year is the start of actual construction of the \$900,000 Administration building. The designs for this structure, let under architectural contract a few weeks ago, are nearing the day of their approval in the Corporation's offices. Upon completion of this building, late in August, 1937, the Fair headquarters, bag, baggage and sales offices, moves to the exposition site.

"The most splendid and significant edifice projected for the 1939 international exposition," the Theme building, as described at Fair headquarters, is also well along in its contractual period. The estimated cost of this great building for the "Thematic Centre" of the exposition is set at \$1,200,000. The preliminary designs are to be finished in about eight weeks and the final plans submitted within four weeks thereafter. Construction is scheduled to start immediately the designs are completed.

From this Theme centre will radiate all that is to be the 1939 Fair as conceived by its founders and rendered into concrete terminology and model by the Fair's Board of Design.

"Our job from now on is to give physical expression to the plan and theme of the Fair as announced and set down on paper in our headquarters," says Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

"Starting next April 1, we plan to complete the design of one major building every ten days for a period of seven months. In all, we expect to design no less than 30 major buildings to house the exhibits from every part of the world. Some 300 structures, in all, are planned for the Flushing Meadow site, within a few minutes' ride from Manhattan.

Without solicitation on the part of the Fair, more than 250 American business houses and institutions have begun preliminary conversations regarding their participation and are already planning exhibits. Five of the great nations of the world have already assured the Corporation that they would erect their own buildings, while no less than 32 other nations have informally indicated their desire to participate.

And then, on top of all this display of keen interest, comes the announcement that the International Convention Bureau, meeting in Paris, has allocated the year 1939 to the New York Fair. This means that the New York Fair has exclusive ranking as the "one international exposition" of 1939, and assures it of the active support of the 21 nations signing the agreement.

President Roosevelt has just extended official invitation to the nations of the world. Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of the host State of New York, has extended invitation to the governors and residents of 47 states. Grover Whalen, likewise, has invited the governors in a letter pointing out that "the commercial consequences of the New York World's Fair are so great and important that they alone would justify the active participation of every state."

Fair Commissioners are already in South America and Europe. Still others are on their way to the Far East and other foreign shores. Major Dennis E. Nolan, retired, as head of the Department of Foreign, State and Municipal Participation, will himself make representation to the governors and legislatures of the various states.

Meanwhile, under the direction of Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Company, and Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, the prominent figures in the financial capital conducted a 28-day campaign to sell \$27,829,500 in debenture bonds of the Fair to finance the construction period.

Every confidence is being expressed that the Fair not only will "pay its way," but that it will bring a billion dollars more of revenue into Greater New York and stimulate American industry in general to an extent many fold that amount. The total cost of producing New York's Fair, including collateral improvements, is set at \$125,000,000. Statisticians estimate that the attendance will total more than 50,000,000 persons.

The City of New York, the State of New York, and the Government of the United States, according to expectations, will account for \$35,000,000 of the total expenditures and thus lend an official backing never before achieved.

What a sociable world this would be if a man's neighbors were half as glad to see him on his return from a month's trip as he thinks they ought to be.

There may be reason why a man should try to deceive others, but why should he try to deceive himself?

## "Nation's Fair" Their Objective



Mrs. Vincent Astor  
Winthrop W. Aldrich

NEW YORK, (Special).—Mrs. Vincent Astor, society leader and civic worker, has been appointed Chairman of a National Women's Advisory Committee for the New York World's Fair of 1939. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, is heading the men's National Committee. Together they will enlist more than 10,000 committee workers in a nationwide campaign to arouse interest in and create support for the New York Fair. Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, has announced that State Chairmen will be named later and every state will be brought into active participation in the New York Fair, making it truly national.

## New Lighting, Even Bubbles in Color To Beautify Fair

NEW YORK, (Special).—None of the scientific discoveries or developments being hurried from the laboratories to make the New York World's Fair unusual and thrilling will produce more startling results than the latest technique in illumination.

This statement was issued by Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, at the inauguration of experiments by the Fair's staff of engineers and illumination experts and their consultants. These men are already at work with quarter-inch scale models of the Fair, types of lighting equipment never before used in comprehensive manner, and utterly new principles never developed practically. They are dealing with everything from fluorescent dyes and colored bubbles to concentrating lamps and floodlight systems.

The plan is not to create spectacular effects in the usual sense of the term, says Mr. Whalen, but rather to create designs in light that will make their appeal through their magnitude and their sheer beauty.

## 'Everyman's Fair,' Says Whalen



NEW YORK, (Special).—Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, announces that official support and foreign participation in the New York World's Fair of 1939 are reaching new "high" points, and that here is an already obvious opportunity for every state to display advantageously its accomplishments and future possibilities. To join in making it one hundred percent "Everyman's Fair."

**Letterheads  
Envelopes  
Bill Heads**  
Give Us Your  
Orders for  
Printing

No man is so ignorant that he does not know what he would do if he were in your place.

## Rising Sun High School News

BY THE JOURNALISM CLUB

### Editorial

We are always glad to have the graduates visit school from time to time and we are interested in what they are doing. We like to hear whenever they get a promotion in their work or achieve a goal for which they have been working. We are as much interested in their records after they graduate and go out into the world for themselves as we were when they were students in our high school. We are endeavoring to get some alumni news in our school news column this year.

—Alice E. Carr.

### Campus Chatter

Catherine Keilholtz is a busy girl and we all feel that the school owes much to her. She is a cheer leader during the sporting season, takes an interest in many activities, and is president of the Civic Club. As a reporter for the Journalism Club she takes an especially big part. No matter how many articles there may be about Mr. Prettyman, she writes them all.

### Mid-Year Examinations

The mid-year examinations of the school year, 1936-1937 are held on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of this month. While they have always been viewed with a proverbial dread by the students, they never proved to be the highly magnified "big bad wolf" they at first appear, but an examination, important, it is true, but one that never entirely changes the complexion of the student's grades. While this examination must not be overlooked, it is really the type of work done by the student over the entire year that counts to the greatest degree. Even unsatisfactory marks in the examinations can, with conscientious effort on the part of the student, be replaced, and such marks are few.

—Robert Rands.

### Home Economic Projects of Senior Girls

The Senior girls are just finishing their first problem which they started at the beginning of the school term. There were four projects which could be carried out:

Bedsprings were one. These were made by five members of the class. Candlewicking thread was used and some very pretty designs were followed in combined colors.

Dressing tables and stools were selected by seven members of the class. These were made from butter tubs and orange crates.

The butter tubs were covered with cretonne and the lids padded. Shoe bags were made and tacked inside making a very pretty stool.

The ends of the orange crates were nailed to thick boards so they would stand up and make a nice dressing table.

The two together make a very nice combination for a bedroom.

Several members of the class made rush stools and shelled them making a nice stool to put in front of the radio.

Curtains were also selected. These had candlewicking along the inner edge and bottom which would make a very cheerful looking room.

When these problems were completed there are a number of clothing problems from which one is to be chosen.

Whether a light coat suit, light dress, silk dress or white coat is chosen this will make a fine start for any girl's spring wardrobe.

—Ida Tome.

### Absence

Mr. Prettyman has been absent from school the past week due to illness. Mrs. Liddell, who had previously been taking Miss Nutter's place is substituting for him. The subjects Mr. Prettyman teaches are science and English and Mrs. Liddell taught the same subjects a few years ago, so she is very capable of substituting. However, we hope that Mr. Prettyman will be back with us very soon.

—Catherine Keilholtz.

### Glee Club Organization

On January 12, 1937, the Glee Club met to elect officials for the year. Catherine Keilholtz was elected president and a committee of four was selected to prepare entertainment for the club. The committee members selected are: Virginia Kincaid, Gertrude Buck, David Nesbitt and Kirk Gifford.

Songs, plays and all types of programs will be worked out and presented to the club by this committee.

—Elsie Brammer  
Club Reporter.

### Sophomore Home Room Program

On Wednesday, January 6th, the Sophomore "X" class had "A Little Misunderstanding". It was all started because it was the day for the home room program and they wanted something entertaining. And everyone agreed that they succeeded as the play was a great success.

The characters in "A Little Misunderstanding" were Ruth Baugher, who represented an old deaf lady, and Lawrence Wiggins who was the tramp. They were the only characters and the play consisted of an amusing dialogue.

Two girls sang "In the Chapel by the Moonlight." After that the rest of the period was spent in telling jokes.

It is the aim of the teachers to make the home room programs, which are held about every other Wednesday, both entertaining and instructive. The class president frequently chooses a committee to work either with the teacher or independently to achieve this. We want the home room program to become an important part in our extra-curricular school life.

—Dorothy R. Rands.

### Assembly

The Civic Club presented a very interesting assembly Wednesday, January 20. A one act play, entitled "Orville's Big Date," directed by Catherine Keilholtz, was the humorous entertainment. The characters of this play were: Orville, Bruce Graybeal; Vivian, Orville's sister, Josephine Ragan; Ethel, another sister, Mildred Reynolds; Beatrice, another sister, Ann Robertson. Owing to the excellent presentation, the play will be given again Thursday, January 28, at the P. T. A. in the high school auditorium.

—Lila Todd, Sec.

### Our Library

Our library is one of the biggest assets to our school. We owe a great deal of credit for its success to Miss Hite who keeps it in excellent condition. She classifies all the new books, repairs those which need mending, aids all students seeking references and many other things in connection with the library work.

There are many divisions to our library. The fiction division is one of the most highly patronized, because of the numerous interesting novels. New books are added each year; those purchased this year are as follows: "For Keeps," "Talking Drums," "Twenty Years Under the Sea," "Challenge," "Allison's Girl," "Ranching on Eagle Eye," "A Dog at His Heel," "My Life and Experience Among Our Hostile Indians."

Linked closely to the fiction is the biographical corner. It contains books of the lives of numerous important people.

History is another section. Students from all classes may go there for references. Ancient to modern history are included. A new book installed in this division this year is "Militarism in Japan" in which the Japanese menace is explained.

Other diversions are science, English and literature, business training and problems of democracy. Science is a rather large division; this includes general sciences, biology, chemistry and physics. New books have been added to each one of these.

The encyclopedia division is one of the most useful divisions in the library. It consists of many sets of encyclopedias. The two sets purchased this year are "The Book of Popular Science" and "The World Book." These are the only books which can not be taken from the library. The students must use them during their leisure time. This avoids the possibility of one of a set being lost, which would leave the set useless.

Our library is highly represented with magazines. As these are books for different branches, there are also magazines for them. Those for fiction reading are Collier's, Saturday Evening Post and Life. Nature, Popular Science, Popular Mechanics and Mercury are for the scientific branch. For latest world news there are the Literary Digest, Today, Nation's Business, Harper's, Review of Reviews, Scholastic, Scribner's and Reader's Digest.

Numerous books are being checked in and checked out from the library daily. The students show a fine attitude in making use of such a valuable institution.

Lila Todd, Sec.

The boss of the family is the one who tells the others to do something and then does it over to make sure it's done right.



### DRAMATICS

While present day drama appears to have had its origin in the middle age, plays which dealt with miracles, mysteries and morals of religious subjects, acting in its earliest form, the pantomime, was a well established part of the early Japanese civilization. The pantomime shadow shows (silhouette), portraying native history, was the basis of their education system.

The Greeks had a word for drama (dramo; to act) but the modern theatre has a long list of familiar words describing the several divisions of histrionic art, beginning with opera; comic, light and grand; musical comedy; melo-drama; the ballet; revue; farce; vaudeville and specialty acts and burlesque, all of which these may be divided into two parts—playwriting and acting. Critics generally judge the quality of a play on the ability of the actors to make the audience laugh or cry, or do both.

Dramatics offers so many opportunities for Hobby Riding that the interested observer might easily become confused in making a choice. Playwriting, acting, actors, stage setting and lighting, casting, music and sound effects, acoustics, and many other branches, are vital parts of the productions that make the stage a favorite goal of many youngsters. An avocational study of the field would give them guidance of the highest type as well as help them with their school dramatics and class plays.

And then there are the Little Theatres kept alive by the amateurs and the summer or "barn" theatres with stock companies playing old favorites and future Broadway successes. Three "barn" theatres are being discussed for Centreville, Preston, and Cambridge next summer. Radio and movies are open to those having fine talents to offer, but perfection is most important in these fields.

Have you ever tried to dramatize a song? Try "No, No, a Thousand Times No," on your next program.

Drama, in all of its phases, is a real challenge. To those possessing confidence and stamina, talent and a desire for the stage there are ample professional opportunities and for those with a flair for sparetime playing, there are also opportunities—opportunities to ride a good hobby and to provide entertainment for your community.

Books: Acting and Play Production—Andrew and Weirick; The Theatre—Cheney; Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs—MacKay; Creative Theatre—Mitchell; Books of Play Production—Smith.

Next Week: Winter Sports.

### GIRL STUDENT FLIES PLANE

A pretty young girl and a man dressed in flying togs step into the cockpit of a nearby airplane. The student opens the throttle, and taxis the airplane over to the beginning of the runway. The airplane heads into the wind, and after two pairs of eyes have carefully scanned the sky, and found it free of approaching aircraft, the hum of the idling motor rises to the roar of full throttle, and the machine rolls down the runway with steadily increasing speed, until it lifts gracefully into the air. The ship flies in a rectangle around the airport, the student cuts the gun, and it glides down for a landing. Gradually the airplane levels out as it approaches the ground, until it hits a three-point landing.

The airplane turns around and heads back for the runway. It stops opposite the hanger, and everyone watches the instructor climb out. He smiles at the girl in the cockpit. "Take it easy," he cautions.

The young student heads into the wind, opens the throttle, and takes off to fly for the most thrilling ten minutes in her life. She approaches the airport, brings her ship down in a good landing, and it is all over but the congratulations.

Miss Eleanor Kale, the 17 year old student flyer, is a senior in Trenton, N. J., High School.

She has been acquiring a lot of skill and knowledge besides the required book-learning, as she proved by flying solo for the first time at Central Jersey Airport, near Windsor, N. J., recently.

Miss Kale has never talked much of her interest in flying, perhaps because she preferred to wait until she could demonstrate her prowess. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kale, of Hightstown, N. J.

Al Bennett, manager of the airport, had instructed Miss Kale for



### AIRY CHATTER—IX

We had better go up and try a few spins today. As soon as this yellow ship warms up we can fly. It ought to be nearly warm enough now. It has been running for about 10 minutes. Well, climb in. We'll let it run a few minutes longer. Hey, kid! Hold on to that wing, will you? I want to open the throttle to see how many revolutions per minute the motor will turn. She's revving up O. K. See that? 1800 R. P. M. Take the controls. You had better taxi over to the far corner of the field. There isn't enough wind to make much difference, and that is the smoothest part of the field.

The take-off was all right, now keep climbing until we reach 3,000 feet. Always be sure you have plenty of altitude when you put your plane into a spin, and don't try to hold it in too long. Tailspins have been responsible for many a crackup, and when you hit the ground in a spin they usually send out the hearses instead of the ambulance.

This airplane is comparatively slow, and it is very stable. Consequently, it will not perform a tailspin unless it is forced into one. Even when you are trying to spin, conditions must be ideal, and you must be able to handle your ship, or you will not spin.

The first thing you should do is adjust the stabilizer so that the plane flies with its nose pointing up, or, in other words, so that the machine is tail-heavy. Then throttle the motor down a little. Now pull the stick back just as you did when you were trying to stall the plane. When the ship stalls, push the right or left rudder pedal (depending on which way you want to spin) all the way forward, and hold the stick back. If you let up on either the stick or rudder, the airplane will not continue to spin.

The correct way to recover from a spin is to neutralize the rudder and push the stick forward. When the ship stops spinning and straightens out into a dive, the stick is pulled back, and the plane comes up to level flight.

I have adjusted the stabilizer and motor. Now let's see if you can get into a spin. That's it. Let her stall. Kick the rudder, and get the stick back! We're spinning! One, two, three, four turns. Push the stick forward! Straighten the rudder. Now we're diving. Bring the stick back, and we're flying level again. That was certainly fine for your first time. You'll soon be putting them into spins and bringing them out like a veteran.

Huston McKee West.

### The Green Spotlight

An entirely new kind of a section devoted to movies and radio. All the news of the screen stars and plays, gossip about radio personalities printed in an interesting special section. Every week with the mid-week edition of the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

The largest black birch tree in the state of Maryland is growing on the property of William B. Steel, near Port Deposit, Cecil County. This tree is 80 feet high and has a spread of 87 feet.

The average yield of tomatoes in Maryland during 1936 was the highest since 1932, according to Herman A. Hunter, canning crops specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Even though she refuses him, a woman always admires the good judgment of the man who proposes to her.

He who waits for something to turn up is apt to turn up in the almshouse.

### Favorite Recipes

What is your favorite recipe? Send it to the Baltimore Sunday American. You may win one of the weekly cash prizes. This interesting feature for housewives appears only in the Baltimore American. On sale at all newsstands.

six and one-half hours before her successful solo venture.

The instruction included practice in recovering from spins and stalls, and making forced landings, as well as regular take-offs and landings.

Miss Kale plans to continue her flying, and hopes to qualify for a private pilot's license after she has flown for fifty hours.

By Huston McKee West.