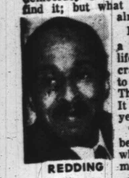
Book Review

By J. SAUNDERS REDDIN

The Seeking, by Will Thomas. A. A. Wyn, Publishers, 23 West 47th Street, New York. 290 pp. $3.50.

The Seeking is Will Thomas' story of his search for democracy in America. Because democracy is an abstraction, he did not truly find it; but what he found was good and almost equally important.



REDDING

He found understanding—a touchstone to the good life which we call democratic. It takes quite a time to find understanding. Will Thomas can testify to that. It took him almost fifty years.

Those years consciously began for him in Chicago, where his widowed mother moved when Will was a baby. They were good years, untroubled by the Freudian complexes that are thought to be the common childhood experiences of creative personalities.

Although he knew rather early the things that might have traumatized another boy—for instance, the long curls his mother made him wear; the naked woman posing for students at the Chicago Art Institute; his mother's courtship with a man he did not like — Will thomas was a normal boy in Chicago.

He went to school, swam in the lake, had fights, fell in puppy love, just like the Polish, German, Italian and Jewish boys who were his friends.

Even his mother's marriage to the man he did not like was a thing he overcame.

On the point of entering his teens, the family moved to Kansas City, where his new father wished to set up his medical practice. Life was good there too, though there were things in it he did not understand and never learned to live with.

Color And Status

Color caste, for one; and economic class

omas never understood xion and the economic were resented by the

why he was considered his normal pride was nd he did not, as his nderstand.

versity (Pa.) he felt no Lincoln was a different much. But he was rest- transferred to the Uni- tayed a time and then, a good part of the world. estlessness? He did not when on rare occasions he was quiet only when o face the problems of

riage to Helen Chappelle omes beautifully alive in k), Will Thomas decided ace where the problems did not exist.

Haiti? He and his wife hem, but gradually they t, in spite of everything, So— Vermont.

Essence

omas writes about Vermont is the essence of merican experience—the suspicion, the concern for he doubt, the spontaneous , the pressures of social a (but only for a man of understanding.

good and a modest book, very moving, because, as sher says in her introduc- has "has managed the ex- k of writing the story. . . . dient of telling the truth."

for another. Will why his light com status of his fami boys he ganged w

He never understo "different," nor w so often assaulted young age, try to

And at Lincoln U need to understand place: he liked it v less. After a year versity of Kansas, still restless, roam

What caused his know. But he kne he was quiet; an he did not have color prejudice.

And after his m (who, incidentally, the pages of the to try to find a of race prejudice

Europe? Brazil thought of all of came to realize t they loved Ameri

What Will his experiences i the total colored corroding fear an wife and children seiges of indecisi necessity— and t mature intelligen

The Seeking is and some of it Dorothy Canfield tion to it, Will Th tremely difficult by the simple ex

Across The Bridge Table

With ROBERT MATTHEWS

Neither Side Vulnerable.
North Dealer.

NORTH
♠ A K 9 8
♥ A Q 10
♦ A 7 6
♣ A K 8

WEST
♠ —
♥ 8 7 5 4
♦ K Q 4 3
♣ Q 10 9 7 2

EAST
♠ Q J 10 4 3
♥ 6 3 2
♦ —
♣ J 6 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ 7 6 5 2
♥ K J 9 4
♦ J 10 9 8 5 4
♣ —

The Bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 NT	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 NT	Pass	6 ♦	Pass
6 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Opening Lead: Jack of Clubs.

Oh the pity of it all! Poor, poor North player in this week's hand. He picks up one of those "once in a life-time hands, and goes down to ignoble defeat.

The North-South partnership, after this particular hand was played, had divided opinions on who was responsible for the fiasco.

Of course the hand is a freak, but with a little judicious planning a better contract could have been reached which would have minimized their losses.

North, holding 25 high card points, chose to open with two no-trump. This is a trifle higher than the book requirement of a two no-trump opening being in the 22-24 range.

South, with eight points in high cards and distribution, properly called three diamonds. North then showed his biddable major, with a three spade bid.

South then made the most disputed bid of the hand, he chose to raise his partner's suit bid, rather than rebid his diamond suit.

North grew elated over the spade support and disdaining the normal approach to a

Blackwood con ately bid five n

Fortunately, ing man, he con bid, realizing th

After learnin all four aces a plunged into was resounding

We will skip clarer's demise three spade tric

Observe, how monds should only take a dia one diamond tr

The two losi can be easily p

However, whe hard put to re East.

tion asking bid, immedi- trump.

partner was an understand- ucted this as a king-asking North must hold all four

that the partnership held three of the kings, north am try in spades, which doubled by East.

e gruesome details of de- le was forced to give up and a diamond.

r, that a slam try in dia- ove successful. One need nd finesse to limit West to

spades in the South hand ed on the clubs.

the hand was played, I was chuckling out loud—I at

Special Days

LY SEVENTH

OLLEGE, then known as was opened on July 7, 1754 ty. Name changed in 1896. nnexed to the U.S. in 1898 y of Hawaii was organized

ULY EIGHTH

KEFELLER, head of Stand- t the turn of the century world's wealthiest men, was in 1839.

ULY TENTH

NEIL WHISTLER, the fa- as born in Lowell, Mass. on

ROOPS invaded Sicily on Ju- was the first serious break enses during World War II.

LY ELEVENTH

of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, f the U.S., who was born on 7, the son of early Patriot Braintree, Mass.

Legal Adviser

By ROBERT WATTS
Baltimore Attorney

A lady in New Jersey writes to says she is to receive the family home on the death of her father, who has a life estate. She wants to know if she has to move.

A.—If your father has a life estate and you are to get the property by deed on his death, then until he dies he has exclusive possession just as if it was his home absolutely. If he is re-marrying, you should move out unless you can get along with his new wife.

I am buying a house and the real estate dealer has asked me to "hypothecate." He tried to explain it to me but I did not understand. What does that mean?

A.—In simple terms, that means in a case where you cannot get a mortgage to pay the balance on the house, the seller agrees to take what mortgage you can get, and agrees to wait for the additional money.

The Building and Loan makes the mortgage for the amount they loan, plus what is owed the seller. When you have paid in a certain amount to the building and loan, they will they will pay off the seller.

My son's lawyer suggested that he plead guilty to a charge in the criminal court. Is there any advantage in this?

A.—Somtimes there is. You get greater consideration from the court if you plead guilty when you are actually guilty. The Court may or may not be more lenient with your son.

There is however nothing in the law that guarantees any greater consideration. Leave it to your Lawyer's guidance if you have confidence in him.

My father is in the city jail and they told me he has to stay there unless he can raise bail until September as he can't get a jury until then.

Since I see that the grand jury is sitting I was wondering if there is any truth in that statement?

A.—Yes the statement is correct. When your father is tried he will get a petty jury of twelve. In Baltimore City we have no juries during the summer months.

The Grand jury is made up of 23 people and they bring indictments but do not sit to hear the actual trial of the case.

I have some property in Virginia that was left to me over 30 years ago. I was told I don't own the property because a family has lived there for 20 years. What does this mean?

A.—Under the law, if a party takes possession of land, claiming it as his own and holding themselves out as the owners, and does this for 20 years or more, they can get title by what we call adverse possession.

My advise is to get a Lawyer and let him look into the matter but that seems to be what you have in mind.

Over The Editor's Shoulder

It's funny how words change meanings over the course of years. Take the word "ostracism" for instance. Do you have any idea how the word originated.

Frankly, I didn't know either until I started getting this week's installment of "A Child's History of the World" together.

You'll find it on page nine this week. It's called "Rich Man, Poor Man."

We receive a lot of books to be reviewed here at your AFRO Magazine, some of them are good, others . . . anyway, there's a review of Shirley Graham's new book on page 6. It's about the colored man who helped to found the city of Chicago.

Dr. Caprio is still going to town in the Marital Infidelity series. This installment is called "The Love Affair." Don't think I need to say more—Page 11.

Have you any idea what the seven wonders of the ancient world are? Can you possibly conceive of what they looked like?

We can promise you a rip-snorting feature on the seven wonders, including lists of some noted persons nominations for seven wonders of the modern world. Don't miss it next week.

Scholarships

Want a scholarship? Going to college next year?

The AFRO continues a list of colleges and universities in many parts of the country which have scholarships available to graduates of high schools.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore. Address inquiries to the college. Three hundred and nineteen scholarships totaling $34,963 are available.

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE, Westerville, O. Address inquiries to the college. Two hundred and fifty scholarships totaling $23,286 are available.

OUR LADY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O. Address inquiries to the college. Thirty scholarships totaling $8,450 are available.

PACIFIC BIBLE COLLEGE OF AZUSA, Azusa, Calif. Address inquiries to the college. Seven scholarships totaling $980 are available.

PACIFIC LUTHERAN COLLEGE, Parkland, Wash. Address inquiries to the dean. Limited number of scholarships available for freshmen; value from $50 to $100 a year.

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION, Berkeley, Calif. Address inquiries to the school. Twenty-six scholarships totaling $5,910 available.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Ore. Address inquiries to the director of admissions. Honor scholarships varying from $50 to full tuition. A few scholarships in limited fields; journalism, social science.

PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md. Address inquiries to the institute. Twenty scholarships totaling $5,520 are available.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Philadelphia, 2. Address inquiries to the academy.

Ten scholarships first year, available to residents of Philadelphia. Twenty scholarships available after first year, not restricted to Philadelphians. Scholastic award competition. Approximately $18,000 in travel scholarships and other cash prizes, awarded annually in May through competitions, to students already enrolled.

PENNSYLVANIA CHIROPRACTIC SOCIETY INC. Address inquiries to scholarship committee, 3322 Cottman ave., Phila. $1200 scholarship available to Pennsylvanians applicable to any credited chiropractic college.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Pittsburgh. Address inquiries to the college. One hundred and thirteen scholarships totaling $25,433 available.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College, Pa. Address inquiries to chairman, Committee on Scholarships and Awards.

Scholarships up to $250 are available for schools of agriculture, home economics, engineering, liberal arts, mineral industries, military science and tactics. Six scholarships for freshmen also available. DePont Co. summer fellowship in chemistry for faculty members.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY, Philadelphia. Address inquiries to the college. Sixteen scholarships totaling $4,320 available.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE, Philadelphia, 4. Address inquiries to the registrar.

Four scholarships are awarded annually for freshmen. These scholarships cover tuition and laboratory fees for the year. Apply not later than June 15. Another scholarship in the amount of $450 is awarded.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (Merged with the University of Pennsylvania) Address inquiries to the school at 419 S. 19th st.

Ten scholarships totaling $1,100 are available.

PHILADELPHIA TEXFILE INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, 44. Address inquiries to the director of admissions. Approximately $27,000 worth of scholarships available chiefly for upperclassmen.

Don't Let Wading Pool Stagnate . . . .

The backyard wading pool set up for your young children probably attracts their playmate, too. The most fun is when they all paddle in it together, muddy feet and all. If your're worried about cleanliness, empty the pool once a week and scrub it with a pailful of hot water and soap. Rinse it off with the garden hose afterwards and refil with fresh water.

Any love affair will detract from the husband's feeling toward his wife. When another woman enters his life, he begins to make painful comparisons between her and his wife. He sees the mistress only at her glamorous best. He sees his wife night and morning, sometimes when she is tired, without makeup, her hair in curlers. He sees his wife in humdrum domestic surroundings, while the other woman is seen only under glamorous and exotic circumstances that excite him.

The Love Affair

When a married man or woman becomes involved in what we call a "love affair" the term connotes an extended relationship.

In the love affair, both the man and the woman are drawn into an emotional whirlpool. They are caught in the middle, unhappy in its grip, but without the will power to extricate themselves.

Helplessness and indecision are characteristics of the love affair when one or the other is married. The lovers talk over the same questions "Do you love me, or your wife? Are we going on like this—or will you get a divorce? Where will it all end?"

The indecisiveness of the love affair is tragic for the single woman involved with a married man. It is less damaging for a single man involved with a married woman, because he has more opportunities to find a new love, if the married woman does not divorce her husband for him.

Coupled with indecision in the love affair is the inescapable guilt, and its consequent symptoms.

Guilt varies in degree among married men who succeed in carrying on an undiscovered love affair. Consciously, many of them, deny feeling guilty. The husband will say, "This girl caters to me, makes me feel good. We enjoy each other's company. My wife doesn't make me happy at all. We have nothing in common any more. Why should I go on for the rest of my life at that level, without anything to look forward to?"

No matter how he talks it down, his guilt will manifest itself unconsciously in one way or another. Certain precepts are so culturally ingrained in us that a man cannot flout them without some feeling of guilt, even if he is temperamentally heedless. We are taught from childhood that incest and homosexuality are condemned by society. We cannot get away with them unscathed. Much the same feeling is engendered about the clandestine love affair.

The husband's men friends may treat his love affair with a wink and a smile, but he knows that in a showdown, if he hurts his wife and family, he has broken a taboo, and he will lose their regard. In the event of a scandal, his friends and business associates will lean toward the right side of the fence. Their own wives and children become indirectly involved if the friends try to bring the man into their homes.

It is rare—almost freakish—when a love affair does not involve sexual intimacy, but even in such a case, there is guilt.

I can recall only one instance of a "platonic" affair. The husband in this case took a fatherly interest in a young woman. His wife was tyrannical and hard to get along with—the girl was passive, adoring.

The husband enjoyed the girl's dependence and her gratitude. He did not get anything like the same appreciation from his wife. On his first visit to me, in speaking of the girl, he said he had not approached her physically because she was a pure ideal to him. Theirs was a higher type of love.

He felt guilty about going out with her, lying to his wife and keeping the knowledge of the attachment from his grown children. For nearly a year, he had managed to see the girl as often as two or three evenings a week, by lying to his wife about having to work late.

When the affair was discovered, and his wife threatened to divorce him, he felt she was acting unreasonably. He felt he was technically innocent. He came to me to ask if I could straighten out the situation. By straightening it out, he meant for me to justify the affair to his wife, and persuade her to allow him to go on with it.

I asked him how he spent his "platonic" evening with the young girl. He finally admitted that they spent most of them in his car, embracing and kissing, but never having actual intercourse. He also admitted that it was the girl's refusal that had prevented intimacy thus far. He admired her for her stand on the matter of complete intimacy.

The girl used the same neurotic reasoning that he did. She did not want to lose her self-respect. She knew that she was doing wrong in keeping this man from his wife. She justified seeing him and continuing the love affair by not having sex relations with him.

I had to tell him that his wife was right in not condoning the affair, even though he claimed it was platonic. No wife could be expected to condone her husband's love relationship with another woman, whether there was physical infidelity or not.

As the affair goes on, the other woman may gain a hold on the man's imagination and emotions to such an extent that he has to force himself to have occasional relations with his wife, so as to evade suspicion. A husband involved in a love affair with a far younger woman may actually lose the ability to function with his wife.

Even when the husband maintains some physical relationship with his wife, she senses his lack of feeling. It begins to show itself more positively in little ways. Small failings or habits he formerly ignored now become a source of such irritation that she catches him looking at her with cold antagonism.

If the wife is frigid, or cares little for the physical relationship, the husband can meet the needs of the mistress. But if he has a wife who enjoys physical relations and is accustomed to having them two or even three times a week, he cannot satisfy both wife and mistress. He has to begin making excuses to his wife.

Different husbands will try different strategies. One man will find fault with his wife, provoking quarrels that will give him an excuse to stay away from her at night. If she is angry and puzzled, or weeps, he begins to feel guilty. Then his irritability gets out of control and he becomes quarrelsome in earnest.

A husband may have bona fide reasons for disliking his wife. She may have become physically or mentally distasteful to him. He draws a fine line: he will use these aspects of his wife to excuse his continuing the love affair, but he will not find them reason enough for a divorce.

He tells the other woman, "I hate living with her, but I can't ask her for a divorce—with the children and all. I haven't the heart to hurt her." He is quite unaware of the irony in his words. He has already hurt his wife, and is continuing to hurt her. He is also hurting his mistress, not only because he can't marry her, but because the nature of the love affair is predominantly unhappy.

One of the most painful characterictics of the love affair is the clandestine way it has to be carried on. In the long run, after the first excitement has worn off, the need of secrecy creates intense nervous strain in the lovers.

The husband who tries to take his mistress out has a very limited sphere, unless he can go to another city with her. Nothing is open to him but the clandestine rendezvous. All his customary places of dining and taking social pleasure are closed to him while the mistress is with him.

As the affair continues, she feels the burden of the secrecy and the sameness of the pattern. She begins to feel resentful. "You are ashamed to be seen with me. You're always afraid we'll run into someone who knows your wife. I hate having to be sneaky about seeing you."

Quarrels in the love affair arise not only over the necessity for secrecy, but also over the wife's role in her husband's life. The other woman is badly let down when the lover returns each night to his wife and his home. Another grueling aspect of the affair for the other woman is the way the husband will continually drag his wife's name into the conversation.

To appease his own guilt, a husband will often talk about his wife, praise her good qualities. If the mistress is resentful or critical, he will turn on her, accuse her of being a loose woman, while his wife is a good woman. He will abuse the mistress for the very fact that he was able to seduce her.

If he goes too far, she will retaliate by telling him not to come back. When she frightens him into thinking she will leave him, he does an about-face. He apologizes, he excuses everything on the grounds of nervous strain. He tells the mistress it is still his wife's fault. For, while she may have her good qualities—he glosses hurriedly over them, this time—her bad qualities are driving him crazy.

Husband and mistress become reconciled again in discussing the wife's shortcomings. Their ardor is renewed and intensified by the hectic quarrel, but it is a temporary truce.

An older man with a younger mistress will praise his wife for more reasons than conscience alone. He feels he has to maintain prestige in the eyes of his mistress. Secretly afraid of losing her, he tries to boost his stock by subtly dragging about his family.

He will bemoan the fact that he must go to this function or that with his wife, but at the same time, he reminds his mistress that when it comes to open, acknowledged social life, he takes the respected wife and leaves the mistress out of sight.

A husband will often insist on discussing his marital relations with the mistress. He will do it with a sigh, ostensibly praising the mistress for her warmth and her response, and regretting that he has to have the routine intercourse with his wife.

No matter what words he uses, the mistress is stabbed to the heart at the reminders of his relationship to his wife. The reminders are not as ingenuous as they seem. They are sadistic.

Extreme jealously is another characteristic of the love affair. The jealously in a love affair is chronic, and can explode into serious damage. It creates tension between the lovers that often culminates in violence.

The married man who does not intend to divorce his wife and marry the other woman is often rabidly jealous of the mistress. When he is home with his family, he speculates on what she can be doing. If he learns that she has gone out with another man, he is furious.

He reasons that if he could start an affair with her, some other man can do the same. He reaches the peak of jealous resentment if he suspects that another man might want to marry her.

No portrait of the love affair would be complete without the shadowy third in the background—alcohol. Heavy drinking is almost invariably involved. The husband feels guilty about his wife and family, so he drinks to drown the feeling.

He gets the other woman to join him in the drinking to help anaesthetize all the unpleasant aspects of the affair and leave only emotion and desire. Even if he is a light drinker himself, he will usually encourage the mistress to drink a great deal.

The mistress drinks with him to ease her own conscience, and to please him. If she is married, she drinks to forget the threat of discovery and exposure.

Very few husbands who embark on an amorous adventure think to look ahead to the day when it will have to end. The mistress may decide to hold onto him, threaten or blackmail him. He forgets that lovers' quarrels are bound to arise, and that if he says the wrong thing, he may find the vindictive mistress has exposed the whole affair to his wife or to his employer.

If the other woman is jilted by a husband for a new love, after an affair of some years' duration, it is war to the finish. There will be anonymous telephone calls to his wife, anonymous letters. The jilted mistress may follow the husband to his favorite haunts and make a scene when she encounters him with the new love.

With few exceptions, the men who become involved in a protracted love affair handle it poorly. Sooner or later, they become careless and leave evidence that is discovered by their wives. Or they stupidly quarrel and become abusive toward the other woman. The majority of these people — both the husband and the mistress involved—are maladjusted personalities. When questioned by a counsellor or psychiatrist, they give answers that reveal poor judgment on most aspects of living.

(To Be Continued)

From the book
'Marital Infidelity'
By Dr. Frank A. Caprio
Chapter Six

About The Author

Dr. Frank S. Caprio is a practicing psychiatrist in Washington but his fame extends from the capital around the world.

His clinical writings in medical journals have received the highest acclaim. His books, delving into our emotional and physical problems with the files of his own cases for source material, include "Sexual Deviations" and "The Power of Sex."

"Marital Infidelity," is the doctor's latest book, published recently by Citadel Press. It will appear in full in your AFRO Magazine.

COMING Chapters

- CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES—The problem of infidelity.
- THE CHILDREN—Innocent Sufferers.
- PSYCHIC INFIDELITY—Mental processes of the philanderer.
- THE TRIANGLE-STALEMATE – Primary cause for divorce

How Does It Feel To Be Totally Deaf?

By WARREN SMALLZ

Condensed from The American Mercury

"How does it feel to be deaf?" New acquaintances often ask me. I have a ready reply. "Oh, quite exhilarating," I tell them.

They laugh feebly, supposing I am trying to be funny.

But though they can see only pathos in deafness, my reply is reasonably sincere; for I have discovered to my own satisfaction that silence is not a total calamity and that it tends, moreover, to lead into diverting situations.

Of course, my deafness carries with it certain definite disadvantages.

For one thing, my choice of possible occupations is seriously circumscribed. My opportunities for preferment are fewer.

I find it harder to strike up satisfying intimacies and friendships; and there is a profound sense of loss in being unable to hear any form of melody.

There are other disabilities, but in spite of them I laugh at silence. Or, more accurately, I find myself precipitated repeatedly into situations that compel my risibilities.

To illustrate, I was a visitor, alone, in a mid - Western city some years ago, and a Sunday afternoon found me strolling the sidewalks, and wondering dismally how to pass a dull day.

Arriving at a street intersection, I was about to cross over when a tap on my shoulder made me turn about to confront a policeman.

He said something or other, which as nearly as I could judge was a casual remark. So I nodded my head in friendly agreement and smiles pleasantly, exactly as if I understood him. Then I started again to cross the street.

This time a more emphatic tap halted me. He spoke again, but still I failed to comprehend. However, I knew my little pantomime well: I nodded and smiled even more engagingly than before, and essayed once more to cross the street.

With disconcerting quickness I was firmly grasped and whisked in a patrol wagon to a police station.

It developed that I had obstinately persisted in an attempt to commit a traffic violation.

"Do you know that you must obey the lights here, sir?" the officer had inquired, very civilly. To which I had nodded affirmatively, and attempted to proceed.

"Here you! Do you think you can get away with that?" he had next demanded, bristling.

Again I had nodded, with extra emphasis, and had smiled upon him in a way which he misinterpreted. As I stepped off the curb for the third time, my arrest followed.

The joke was undoubtedly on me, and we all enjoyed a satisfying laugh. A plain-clothes man off duty suggested a cafe, and my problem of how to pass a dull afternoon was solved.

Perhaps you wonder why, when the officer first addressed me, I did not tell him at once that I was deaf, and thus avoid the ensuing complications.

That was because of a peculiar psychology. The deaf man's affliction is a very real thing, but it is mercifully concealed from the casual gaze. That in itself is a vast comfort and he tries diligently to improve upon it.

Therein lies the motive which impels the deaf to grasp at so illusive an art as lip-reading.

The a mplished lip-reader whose pro- **ficiency** not due to a considerable amount **of resid** hearing is merely an amazingly **good gu** er.

The fu mental fact is that he can hope at most seize upon two or three basic words in spoken sentence.

The re e must supply himself as best he can, by uition, or by sheer good luck.

The luc is not always good, however. During an in view, a newspaper reporter asked me one question in particular that will linger long in mory.

"Do y drink?" he inquired blandly. "Life," h nswered impressively, "would be intolerab to a deaf man without it."

I was unned when this conversation appeared the paper. As a lip - reader I had inn ntly supposed that he had asked me me "Do you Read?"

So far visible movement of the lips is concerne there is not a particle of difference bet n the words drink and read when casually tered, although they sound so dissimila to the ear.

But wi is more to the point, the number of such rds in the language is truly confounding

The **eral public knows surprisingly little ab the deaf. Consider the ingenuity with wh deaf - mutes habitually surmount ordinary obstacles in their daily e ence.**

I am en questioned about so simple a matter the door bell: I open my door in answer a ring, and am confronted by a stranger

He pr nts a vacuum cleaner, or a clothes sh, and discourses fluently.

I interrupt to tell him that I am totally deaf and cannot hear a word. He is nonplussed. Suspiciously he eyes me from head to foot.

"Say, if you are deaf, then how did you hear me ring your door bell?" he demands triumphantly.

I close the door upon him and laugh softly. The answer is, of course, that I did not hear the bell. I have contrived a little arrangement of my own.

When my bell button is pushed it lights a number of incandescent bulbs distributed at strategic places throughout the house, and their flash is infallibly visible.

There are other arrangements that are equally adequate, such as the dropping of a weight upon the floor, or the waving of a bright - colored cloth.

An understandable curiosity requires that something should be said about the little understood sign language.

I have met deaf travelers from Russia, from Turkey and from China, and although they did not know a syllable of English, and I was likewise ignorant of their national tongues, yet we conversed together with satisfying ease.

This was possible because the sign language is ideographic; its facile gestures do not represent words but mental images or pictures.

Some of the signs are pure pantomime. Expertly used, the language conveys meaning with the vividness of the motion picture.

Educators of the deaf have united to oppose the extension of the language, believing that it is detrimental to the acquisition of good English, and nowhere is it now formally taught.

In spite of this it is used the world over, wherever genuinely deaf people congregate.

It is difficult for the person with normal hearing to realize that the deaf cannot hear their own voices.

In the stress of great mental excitement they are apt to produce strange throaty sounds without being at all aware of the fact.

A little company of mutes was once assembled in a hotel bedroom, conversing animatedly in the sign language. Meanwhile, a strange bedlam of noises issued from their throats.

Outside in the hallway, a bell-hop happened to be passing and he paused in surprise before their door.

There were gruesome grunts, weird whistles, and ghoulish moans such as he had never dreamed existed, and he screwed up his courage to investigate.

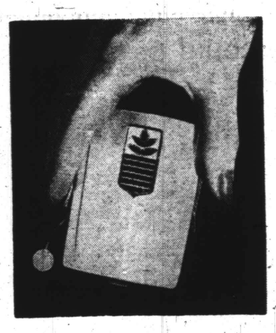
Gently he rapped upon the door. There was no response and the unearthly sounds continued undiminished.

He knocked a second time with more insistence, and still the medley assailed his ears through the unopened door.

Abruptly the true explanation of the phenomenon dawned upon him, so he thought. He dashed down the stairs and into the lobby, and breathlessly confronted a startled clerk.

"My Lord!," he gasped with startling eyes. "Ghosts!"

(Reprinted from the Reader's Digest Reader)



BOON — For the partially deaf is the amazing development of hearing aids such as the one pictured above.

A Message For All Parents

1. Wh is gamma globulin?

Gamm globulin is the part of human blood th contains disease - fighting anti- bodies. has been used for many years to combat easles and infectious hepatitis (jaundic In 1952, March of Dimes scien- tists pro d it to be an effective but tempo- rary pr ntive of crippling caused by polio.

2. Ca our children get gamma globulin (GG) polio this summer?

GG is a extremely short supply. There will be ly about one million doses of GG availabl rom now to September. There are about 00,000 children and adolescents in the age roups most likely to get polio.

3. W will get gamma globulin this summer?

The s ply will probably be used in areas where greatest number of cases occur. Most l ly public health officers working with pr ate physicians will administer the gamma lobulin.

4. H will gamma globulin be distributed?

The C ce of Defense Mobilization (ODM), a gove nental agency, is solely responsible for the stribution of the nation's supply of gamma lobulin through the state and territorial alth officers. The National Foundation fo Infantile Paralysis has no gamma globuli

5. C we buy GG?

You uld not be able to buy it anywhere. See you doctor. If it is possible for your child to have G, it will be allocated to him through the he a officer.

Then will be no charge for this GG. A private hysician, however, may charge for his se es in giving it.

All c mercially produced GG made from blood er than that donated to the Red Cross, is being purchased for the nation's stockpile by the National Foundation at an estimated cost of $11,000,000 in March of Dimes funds.

6. Why is it necessary to control all gamma globulin?

It has been shown to be effective against three diseases — Measles, infectious hepatitis and polio — and there is not enough GG available to treat all people who might get these diseases.

Nor do manufacturers have enough equipment to increase production of GG this year. By placing all GG in one stockpile, it will be possible to prevent the maximum amount of disease with the limited supplies on hand.

7. What's being done to get the most use out of GG supplies?

Effective use of GG in 1953 is based on the following 3-point program:

1. Gathering of all available GG supplies into a national stockpile;
2. Allocation of GG to persons and areas where it will be most effective;
3. Teamwork by health authorities, physicians, public and private agencies, and by you and your neighbors to assure community understanding and avoid unreasonable demands for gamma globulin.

8. How much blood does it take to make one GG shot?

One pint of blood yields just about the amount needed for an average GG polio-shot. The same pint furnishes serum albumin for the treatment of wounded servicemen.

9. What's the difference between GG and a polio vaccine?

GG gives protection (about five weeks) by providing polio antibodies which fight against paralysis.

A vaccine — composed of all three of the different polio viruses treated so as to render them non-infectious — will cause the body to produce its own antibodies which should last much longer. Polio vaccines are still in the experimental stage.

No vaccine will be available for widespread use during the coming polio season.

10. If we can't get GG, what can we do to protect our children?

Pay attention to good health rules and precautions recommended by health authorities and the National Foundation for Infantile paralysis:

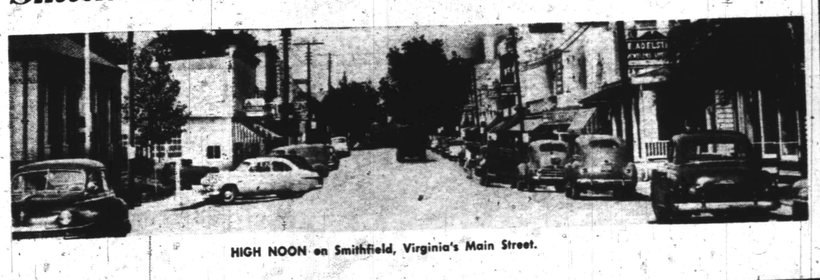
1. Don't let children mix with new groups.
2. Or get overtired
3. Or get chilled
4. But DO keep them clean.
5. Consult your doctor if these symptoms appear: headache, fever, sore throat, upset stomach, stiff neck or back.

Keep in touch with your own local National Foundation chapter and be guided by the recommendations of your medical and health authorities with regard to GG inoculations.

About Polio *And* Gamma Globulin

FAMOUS PORK—Mrs. R. H. Pretlow (right) helped Kenneth Goss and James Bell feed her brood of hogs. The Pretlows are great producers of Smithfield hams.

Smithfield, Va. – Famous For Hams



HIGH NOON on Smithfield, Virginia's Main Street.

How Smithfield Hams Get That Way

For 200 years Smithfield, Va., has been famous—for the Smithfield Ham.

The lowly pig was never more honored than by this Virginia City where a way of growing and curing hogs has made the word Smithfield famed the world over.

Actually, the Smithfield curing method is quite simple but for some reason this distinctive taste is created only in this area.

Here's how they do it. In Spring and summer—right now as a matter of fact—hogs are left to roam fields and woods to root for themselves.

Then, in autumn, the hogs are turned into field from which peanuts have been harvested.

After a little firming on corn they are slaughtered, and hams are cured in hickory smoke as only breeders in the Isle of Wight and Smithfield areas can do it.

As early as 1650, hams from this area were finding their way to dinner tables in the West Indies.

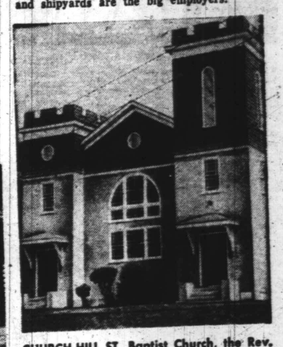
A little more than a century later, the town of Smithfield was founded. So the hams had that taste even before they were named Smithfield.

Smithfield celebrated its 200th anniversary last year.

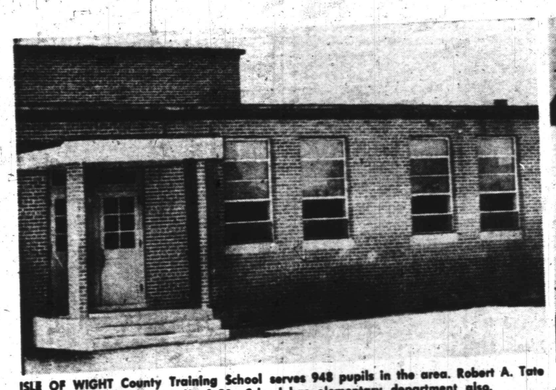
It is the largest town in Isle of Wight County, which originally was named Warvosquyoake after a tribe of the Powhatan Conferderacy, which lived on this South bank of the James River.

The Indian name means "Swamp in a depression of land," a very accurate description of this part of the county.

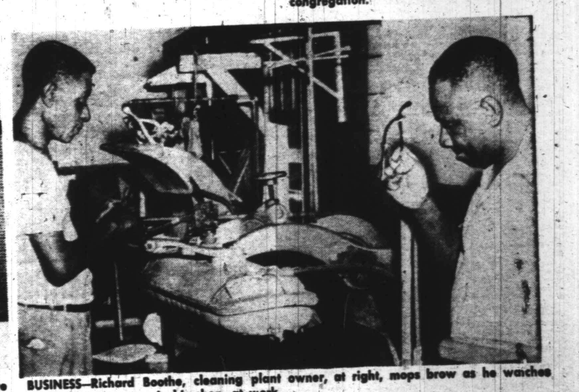
Smithfield, located on Pagan's Creek has a population of 15,000 people, half of them colored. They live in Isle of Wight. Meat packing houses, oystering, and nearby Navy yards and shipyards are the big employers.



CHURCH-HILL ST. Baptist Church, the Rev. S. R. Williams, pastor, is Smithfield house of worship. Brown AMEZ, the Rev. R. W. Barker, another local church with large congregation.



ISLE OF WIGHT County Training School serves 948 pupils in the area. Robert A. Tate is principal and heads staff of 31. School has elementary department also.



BUSINESS—Richard Boothe, cleaning plant owner, at right, mops brow as he watches M. Moody, a presser in his shop, at work.