OUTSTANDING WORLD WAR SOLDIER. Every veteran who attends national conventions of legionaires and vets will recall Sergeant Samuel Woodrill, who was General Pershing called the "outstanding American soldier of the World War." When the war began, Sergeant Woodrill was made a Lieutenant in the Fifth (Red Diamond) Division. In the House-Argonne while in charge of a company of infantry, he advanced ahead of his company, destroyed two machine gun nests, killed nineteen enemy soldiers. His action so inspired his leaders that they pressed on and attained their objective. Woodrill was gassed and wounded by shrapnel in the encounter. Six nations decorated him for bravery and when the war was over he was extensively feted. Congress did fill was Gassed and wounded by shrapnel called the "Stark".

Gam Berdick (R) North Dakota, "I think it was from New England a few years ago that one of your Senators said we were the "wild jackasses of the West." If this is true, it is true only because our ancestors came from New England."

CHILDREN AND THE LAW. From a vast amount of expert and inexpert testimony presented to Congress in connection with a proposed bill to modernize the legal treatment of juvenile delinquents in the nation's capital, can be discerned the unmistakable thread of progress in the handling of children and the changing social attitude toward children. Hundreds of years ago, children were regarded as the wards of the King. There was no common law procedure to deal with them so that cases affecting children, went thru the king's chancellor who was regarded as keeper of the king's conscience. The attitude of the King and the realm was that children needed no protection from the ruler but rather that the ruler and the state needed protection from children. Consequently, they were tried for offenses just as an adult criminal was tried, jailed with adults where they became more proficient in crime. Children could be hung for 100 separate offenses. In the last hundred years there has been a change in attitude. First came reformatories to segregate children from adults. Then came the idea of probation and a second chance. Then came the notion of separate courts for the handling of children and child offenses. Chicago and Denver were the pioneers in the setting up of juvenile divisions in the courts so that children might be tried apart from adults. Then developed the idea that a juvenile court should not only be a court but a social agency as well. The idea has been written into the statutes of 21 jurisdictions but oddly enough, a rather rigid, inflexible, archaic and criminal procedure still exists in the nation's capital. The gavel of the Appropriation Bill, containing appropriations for continuation of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA dams) was before the House, it was observed that in contradiction of the rules, the Committee had inserted a legislative provision, changing the name of the Pickwick Landing Dam to McReynolds Dam in honor of Sam D. McReynolds, Member of Congress from Tennessee. This proposal irked other members from Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. It also irked Congressman McSwain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee which had much to do with Muscle Shoals. Then began a connected effort to divert Mr. McReynolds of the honor and if that couldn't be done, then to name some of the other dams after members of the House who had been active in the TVA development. There was a suggestion that one dam be named Zions creek Dam. The whole matter ended when Congressman Short of Missouri offered an amendment to the effect that each sitting Democratic member should be honored by having a public project costing not less than 10 million dollars named in his honor.

TRANSMISSION. Frankish college students, under cover of night, hoisted a hose-made red flag bearing the hammer and sickle, symbols of the Communists Party to the top of the ornate flag-pole in front of the Supreme Court Building, and left a copy of "College Hymn" at the base of the flagpole for identification. So well did they attach the flag to the flagpole that firemen had to be called the following morning to burn it down with a blow torch. Some very observant lady, passing by in a taxi noticed the firemen, noticed the flag and casually reported the incident. Thus it found its way into the press. That same day, eloquent rhetoric poured forth in the House chamber against Communism, frankish Harvard students, subversive activities.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT
By Congressman Everett H. Dirksen
16th District.
LITTLE RED RIDER. This little story might begin with the customary "Once upon a
time" but for the fact it is not a fairy tale. Anyway, here's the story. The
national capital has 2800 school teachers and about 93,000 school children. Like
other aspects of Washington government, all appropriations for the operation of
the schools, payment of teachers salaries etc. must come from Congress. These appro-
priations are carefully prepared after much effort and consultation by a sub-
committee of the House Appropriations Committee. This sub-committee is known as the
sub-committee on the District of Columbia. Control of appropriations therefore gives
Congress the power to control school policies if it so desires. Post active member
of this sub-committee is Congressman Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, a vigorous, woof-
erous, energetic, fighting, hard working member of the House. A year ago, when the
Appropriation Bill was made up, a request was made to insert several thousand dollars
for Character Education. Representative Blanton thought he discerned in this item
an effort to go to a liberal extreme in education which might embrace Communism. The
appropriation was not made. When the bill came to the floor, a determined effort
was made to restore it. The effort came to naught and the bill passed. It went to
the Senate. The Senate sought to restore this item, it was inserted. The bill
then went to a conference committee. They ironed out their differences by letting
the item for Character Education go in, provided they also accepted an amendment
by Mr. Blanton to the effect that "hereafter no part of any appropriation for the
public schools shall be available for the payment of the salary of any person
teaching or advocating communism." Harmless looking language but of tremendous im-
port. In that form the bill passed, was signed by the President and became law.
The word "hereafter."made it permanent legislation. It meant that from now on
salaries could not be paid to teachers who taught or advocated communism. What
constituted "teaching" or " advocating" communism. The Superintendent and teachers
didn't know and asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. That officer prepared
an elaborate opinion on the matter. Now, teacher's checks like other government
checks must be approved by the Controller General of the U.S. His duty is to carry
out the law. This he did by requiring that at the end of every month, when a
Washington teacher gets her pay check, she must sign a statement that for that
month, she has not taught or advocated communism. Still the matter wasn't settled. Teachers
were irked. All this they regarded as a nuisance. Then it became
funny. If a teacher in describing the blood, stated that "blood was a red fluid
containing red and white corpuscles" precocious boys would jump up to say "Teacher,
you said red and I'm going to tell my mother." Teachers got the jitters. Parent-
teachers associations appealed for a repeal of this amendment, now known as "The
Little Red Rider." Patriotic societies insisted that it be retained. A bill was
drawn to repeal it. Hearings were held. Hundreds of pages of testimony collected.
The bill was reported to the House and is now on the calendar for action. Meanwhile,
the question of whether teachers should be permitted to teach the facts of commun-
ism and other issues has become an issue in other states. Scenes of speeches, hours of
oratory, heated words, bad temper, and near fist-fights will ensue before it is
settled. Meanwhile, the U. S. voted on it in the Institute of Public Opinion.
MONEY WAREHOUSEs. - Mints are really money warehouses. We have one in D. C., one
in Philadelphia and one in San Francisco. In addition we have an Assay office in
New York. At these establishments, gold is reduced to bullion and stored. Silver is
stored and also minted into coins. In addition to these, the government has estab-
lished another Federal Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky where six billion dollars
in gold bullion will be stored in vaults under ground. Cost of transporting this
gold bullion at the rate of 10g per pound will be $1,174,000. In addition it will
require $16,800 for bags in which to store it, $12,000 handling charges and
$106,000 for guards to accompany the shipments. In the refining processes of gold
in the mints and assay offices, a device is used for reclaiming volatilized gold
which goes up the smokestack in the form of gases. As much as $30,000 worth of
gold is reclaimed annually from refining smoke.