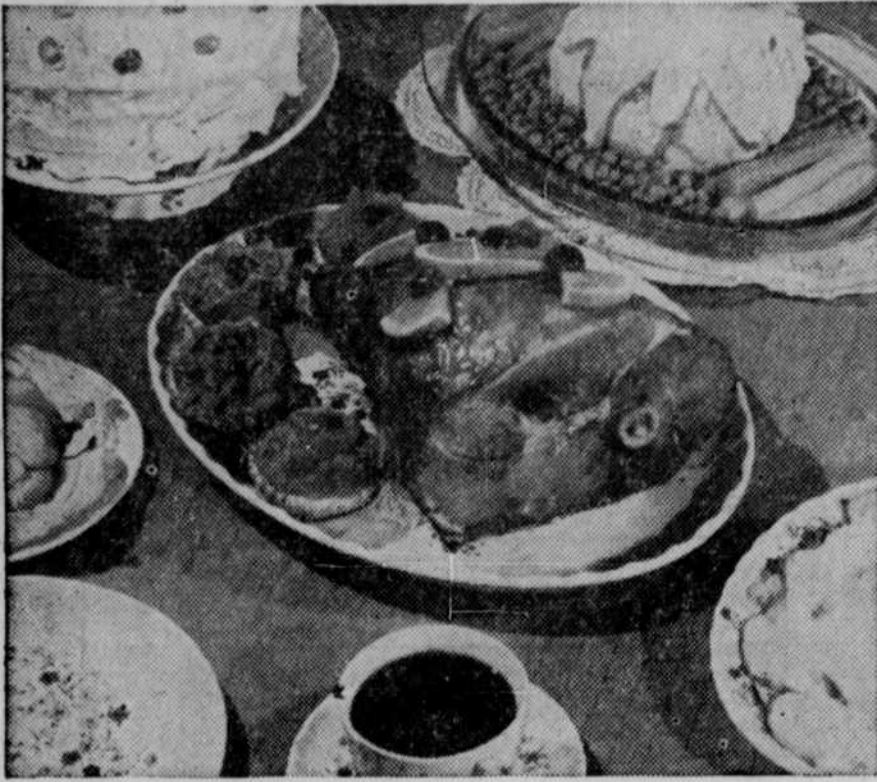


HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers



For Easter Dinner . . . Luscious Baked Ham (See Recipes Below)

Dish Up Color, Springlike Flavor In Easter Foods

This year Easter should be all you want it to be. The spirit of peace and well being is with us.



If you like ham, then make it as pretty as a picture with your clever hands and nimble fingers.

The appetizing glaze is easy to prepare, and the crusty goodness it gives the meat will make everyone vote you their favorite cook.

In selecting the ham, consider the number of people you want to serve. For six people you will need a ham weighing 6 to 8 pounds.

Your choice of potatoes with ham will usually come around to sweet potatoes, and perhaps white potatoes, too.

Whipped Sweet Potatoes. Peel 6 sweet potatoes, boil until tender for about 15 to 20 minutes.

Coatings for Baked Ham: You can enhance the flavor of your baked ham with one of these delectable coatings.

Another attractive way to prepare ham is to place thin slices of unpeeled orange over the ham and cover with this brown-sugar syrup.

Baste ham with strained honey which has been mixed with chopped maraschino cherries.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.....



W. L. White

INSTALLMENT FOURTEEN

The Red Army band selected for their skill from all of Russia's millions. Their uniforms were spotless. Half of them played instruments and the other half was a perfectly drilled male choir of perhaps thirty voices.

Whenever they stopped for breath, the other band, out of sight on the stern of the boat, would play. Mike proudly ushered us down to the dining salon and the boat turned around, heading for our dock.

When the boat returns us to the dacha, we find half a dozen women in evening gowns—artists from the local opera. In the next room another staggering banquet is laid; they are to dine with us.

Lenin Optical Plant No. 69 now makes range-finding equipment for artillery and tanks.

This factory was evacuated from



Russia had its USO, units which also provided entertainment for foreign visitors.

Leningrad on November 16, 1941. Sixty per cent of its 15,000 workers came with the machinery. The factory is clean, well-lit and apparently very well-run, for no one is idle at the benches.

The director here is proud of his precision work. We ask him if it is as accurate as the great Zeiss plant in Germany—admittedly the best in the world before the war.

A pretty Komsomol presents Eric with a bouquet of flowers and a speech, to which he must reply in kind. During the pause we get some information out of Mike.

In the factory dining room each of us is presented with a fine pair of 8x30 Red Army field glasses, with our names engraved in Russian characters, and, of course, there is another banquet.

Back to the dacha at the evening banquet, Mike Kalugin had risen for the first toast. He was talking slowly and looking from face to face with narrowed eyes.

"Mike says," said Magidov, "this will be our last dinner together, that we have been good friends, that he has tried to show us Novosibirsk and the hospitality of a Siberian, and he hopes we have enjoyed ourselves."

Mike continued with measured words, his eyes narrowed to slits. "He says parting with friends is always sad, but on some occasions it is less sad than on others.

Then we rose to drink the toast. After it Eric remained standing. He filled his glass, and raised it, looking

first at Mike and then at the interpreter.

"We have enjoyed your generous hospitality," he said, looking now at Mike, "and when I was invited to the Soviet Union, it was agreed that I would be free to say and write exactly what I thought when I got home.

"I have never understood the policies of the Communist Party in America. The Soviet Union should understand that if the American people feel Russia is interfering with our local affairs through this Communist Party, then co-operation between America and the Soviet Union will be impossible.

"As you know," he said, "in Moscow I saw many of your important people, and only four days ago I saw Marshal Stalin. I talked with them and with him as frankly as I am talking to you now."

"He says," translated Magidov, "that from the days of the Civil War, when he fought with the Red Guards, he has always followed the discipline of the Communist Party, as he follows Marshal Stalin today.

Breakfast next morning was in the same room, and as we sat down, the mayor of Novosibirsk, apparently having first obtained Mike's permission, rose for a toast.

The mayor said they had found Americans to be good and warm friends; he could assure us that Russians were also warm friends. But if a friendship is broken, Russians can be terrible in their anger.

Then the ten servants of the dacha lined up alongside the dining table and in true baronial style, each was given a glass of vodka to drink our health. We had seen Novosibirsk.

In 1917 when it seized power after the collapse of the Romanov dynasty, the Bolshevik Party was a handful of Marxist theoreticians.

In America, a Republican can be anyone—white, black, rich, poor, drunk, or sober, who has decided he likes the party's principles or candidates. But becoming a member of the Communist Party is as difficult as joining a yacht club.

The Party wants only intense workers who will subject themselves completely to a discipline as rigid as that of any army. It also tries (with less success) to exclude those who may not have strong convictions about its principles, but see it as a necessary step on the ladder to success.

Once the coveted membership is gained, the man is less closely watched, but any slackening in zeal, any deviation from the Party's political line, or any signs of "personal ambition" are punished with expulsion. These admissions and expulsions are controlled by the Party's secretary, and in the early days this was put in the charge of an unobtrusive Bolshevik named Joseph Stalin.

The high Party members, who now wield the power of the Romanovs, have moved into both the palaces and the privileges of the old Aristocracy, and are drinking quite as much champagne. But no one can argue that they do not justify their existence by hard and useful work for the state, and by taking leadership and responsibility.

Class distinctions are rapidly springing up in Russia. But, for the present at least, these distinctions are based on achievement and hard work—even though the achievement may sometimes be only politi-

cal skill necessary to climb to the top of the hierarchy.

"He's got everything a Communist should have," the correspondents once said, "a motor car, a peroxide wife with gold teeth, and a dacha." But at least, he got these things by hard work, presumably (and usually) in the service of the people and the state.

The Communist Party had about 5,000,000 members until Stalin's purges beginning in 1936 reduced it to about 2,500,000. After the war began the base was broadened and membership raised to 4,500,000, many from the army.

One of the Party's functions is to provide the Kremlin with accurate reports on the state of Russian public opinion. In the field of foreign affairs, of course, the people have no facts other than those provided by the government-controlled press.

They remember 1917, when they themselves rode into power on the crest of a tidal wave of unrest which the old autocracy failed to recognize in time, and was too stupid to handle.

American correspondents in Russia who are most warmly sympathetic with the dictatorship say that it amounts to a government by the Gallup Poll, which is much too rosy a view of the facts. The dictatorship is, of course, acutely concerned with public opinion. But most of this is created by the government's own press; another portion may be directed into safe channels—and there remain a few instances where the government finds it must abandon, reverse, or postpone policies because they are too unpopular.

Only in foreign affairs does the dictatorship have a completely free hand. Since no Russians may travel abroad except on official government business, the people know nothing of the outside world except what they learn from their controlled press, which is of course only what their government wants them to know.

Some observers in Moscow think even this will change. They say that the top Bolsheviks realize what they have lost by not permitting their people to travel abroad, for Russia has always sorely needed foreign help. But always they

Operas and symphony concerts are common in Russia.



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say—even if it grants this concession—the Party will control.

Just what, I asked of the correspondents, will the Russians want in Europe? That was easy, they answered. Russians already have the Baltic States. They want some kind of frontier settlement with Poland, approximately the Curzon line. They want to be sure Germany is rendered harmless. Beyond this they won't want much, except to be sure that the governments in their border states—Finland, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria—will not be hostile to them.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

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