

The Omaha Guide

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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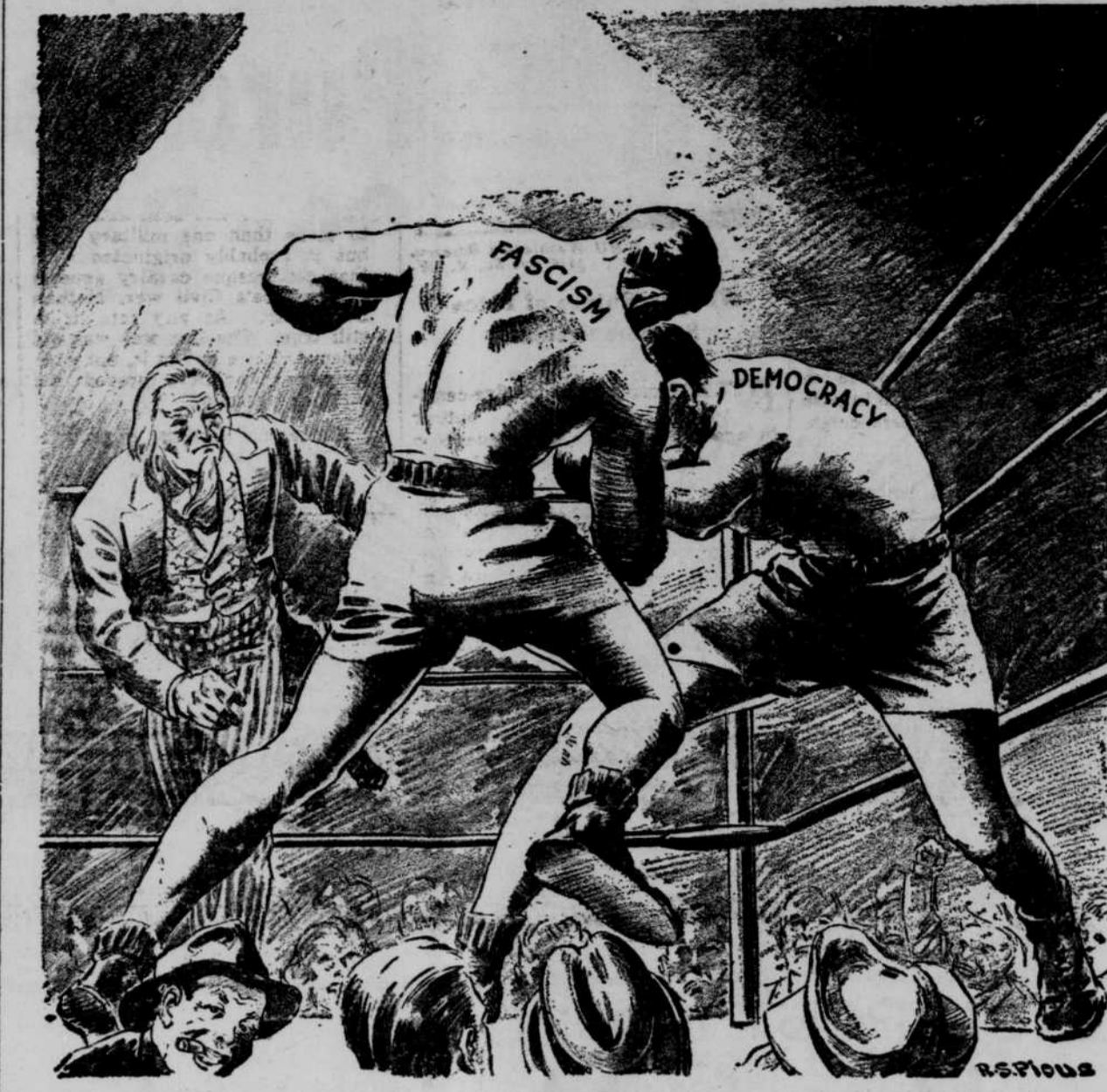
STORZ-HOFFMAN SET ALL-TIME RECORDS! Champions 4th Year, Sell at \$2 a Pound

The Storz-Hoffman Herefords set two new records at the recent Chicago Market Fat Stock Show.
1. They sold for \$2 a pound to the Wigley Restaurants of Chicago. Previous high record was 59 cents.
2. They won the grand championship for Storz & Hoffman for the fourth consecutive year.
This was the first time an exhibitor has won the grand championship four consecutive years in the 45-year history of the International Livestock Show or the Chicago Market Fat Stock Show, which has substituted for the International during wartime.

Sale Value \$31,000
The cattle averaged 1,040 pounds when they were shown. There were 15 of them in the car load. At \$2 a pound that would make their sale value around 31 thousand dollars.
Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove (Ia.) farmer, had shown fat cattle in the Chicago show 13 years without winning. He broke into the grand championship class the first year of his partnership with Robert H. Storz of Omaha, and hasn't been out of it since.
Mr. Storz and Mr. Hoffman go to ranches each year to buy commercial

cattle. They feed about 150 head of Herefords, pick out their choice to take to the Chicago show. This year's grand champions were purchased as calves from the T. O. Ranch Company at Raton, N. M.
Mr. Storz, vice-president of the Storz Brewing Co., said he is interested in demonstrating that cattle from a commercial herd if properly chosen and properly fed can attain grand championship quality. He stated that no pure-bred cattle were included in this car load. He has purchased the 4-H grand champion at the Ak-Sar-Ben show several times

Editorial: "Americans are Great Sportsmen"



of difference in the grand total. But the real facts of the matter are, that every dollar counts. The work of the Nebraska Tuberculosis Association is supported by small contributions from thousands of Nebraskans. It does not depend upon a few large gifts from wealthy individuals. The fight against tuberculosis is every body's fight because anyone may get the disease.

(The following article is based on medical studies of the effectiveness of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny treatment for infantile paralysis.)

Medical Studies Back Sister Kenny Theory

Sister Elizabeth Kenny's demonstration of her treatment for infantile paralysis at Minneapolis General hospital aroused the interest of the medical profession and resulted in a five-year study of her theories.

The result of these studies and clinical observations by six eminent medical men is told in a report made in the August issue of The Journal Lancet, a national medical publication, by Dr. John F. Pohl, attending orthopedic surgeon at Minneapolis General hospital and the Michael Dowling School for Crippled Children in Minneapolis and now medical supervisor at the Elizabeth Kenny Institute.

Dr. Pohl was one of the six men who conducted the five-year studies in co-operation with the University of Minnesota medical school. Other research was conducted by orthopedists at the world-famed Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota and by the Rochester (New York) University.

Studied 364 Cases

The Dr. Pohl report is based on the most comprehensive study to date of Miss Kenny's revolutionary treatment and the results of that treatment.

In The Journal Lancet, Dr. Pohl points out that his evaluation of the "Kenny concept and treatment is based upon a study of 364 patients suffering from infantile paralysis in the acute stage who were admitted and treated at Elizabeth Kenny Clinic during the years 1940 through 1944.

Of the 364 patients 341 survive. "Upon completion of the treatment 16 per cent of the patients have extensive residual paralysis of one or more extremities but 84 per cent may be considered to have good recovery from the standpoint of muscle strength and ability to move the limbs," Dr. Pohl wrote.

He explains in his article that the cases studied were not mild ones but "were of average severity" in comparison with previous experience in the same hospital (Minneapolis General).

Remarkably Successful

"A patient may be a success from the standpoint of retaining good muscle power but the same patient definitely represents a failure of treatment if he suffers permanent crippling deformities in spite of his good muscle strength, as was too frequently the case under orthodox management of the disease.

"On this basis the Kenny treatment proves to be remarkably successful as 95.5 per cent of the patients in this series appeared to have an assured further existence, free of cumbersome braces, grotesque deformities and awkward methods of locomotion.

The other 4.5 per cent (15 patients) are by no means helpless or "even necessarily crippled but are considered as having retained muscle weakness to such an extent as to prevent them from being fully independent. None have gross deformities."

Only 2.3 per cent or eight of the entire group of 341 wear braces. Crutches are used by only 3.4 per cent of the patients and 2.8 per cent use one cane.

"For the most part," Dr. Pohl adds, "the crutches are employed as a means of continuing to teach the patients good motor habits rather than as a means of support. Crutches are later displaced by a single cane in most patients or discarded entirely. Gross deformities have been eliminated in all cases.

Surgery Unnecessary
"None of the patients has required surgery to date and no indication has arisen in which surgery might



Sister Kenny Given Degree by President Robert Clothier of Rutgers University.

materially improve the condition of any of the patients.

"None of the 341 patients, including the severely involved, have entered orthopedic hospitals, rest homes or institutions for the care of the crippled and chronically disabled."

Pointing out that orthopedic hospitals and schools for crippled children give an overall picture of the infantile paralysis situation in any community, Dr. Pohl presents figures in the Journal Lancet article to show the effect of the Kenny treatment on the number of admissions to the Michael Dowling School for Crippled Children, Minneapolis, during the years 1937, 1938 and 1939, prior to the time Miss Kenny began her work, and in 1940 through 1944.

From 1937 through 1939, Dr. Pohl said, 178 Minneapolis school children 14 years of age or under were afflicted with the disease and 57 or 32 per cent of them eventually were enrolled in Dowling school; 45 or 80 per cent of those admitted had gross deformities; 15 or 26 per cent of those admitted were required to wear braces, and 12 or 21 per cent of those admitted have had surgical operations.

From 1940 through 1944—the Kenny period—146 Minneapolis children 14 years of age or under were afflicted with the disease and placed under the management of the Kenny treatment.

None Deformed
None of the 146, Dr. Pohl reports, had to be enrolled in Dowling school; none had a deformity; none had to wear a brace, and none had to have surgical operations.

Dr. Don Henderson, head of the orthopedic department of the Mayo Clinic, in a letter to Miss Kenny commented on her concept of the disease and her treatment of it and said:

"I am fully convinced that your method offers the infantile paralysis patient more hope for complete recovery than any other method or treatment today."

At Rochester University the acid test of science was applied to Miss Kenny's theory that spasm does exist. By use of delicate electrical instruments university scientists proved Miss Kenny's theory and as a result that institution conferred upon the Australian nurse the degree of doctor of humane letters in recognition of her findings. New York university also conferred an honorary degree upon Miss Kenny

GENERAL MARSHALL AT PEARL HARBOR HEARING



Washington, D. C. (Soundphoto) General George C. Marshall declared that in 1941 Hawaii and Panama were America's main outposts of defense and that the Philippines were so poorly equipped that "no defense against a first class power was conceivable". Photo shows General George C. Marshall as he testified at the Pearl Harbor investigation. President Truman recently named Marshall special emissary to China, replacing Patrick Hurley who resigned.

"YOU ARE UNDER ARREST!"

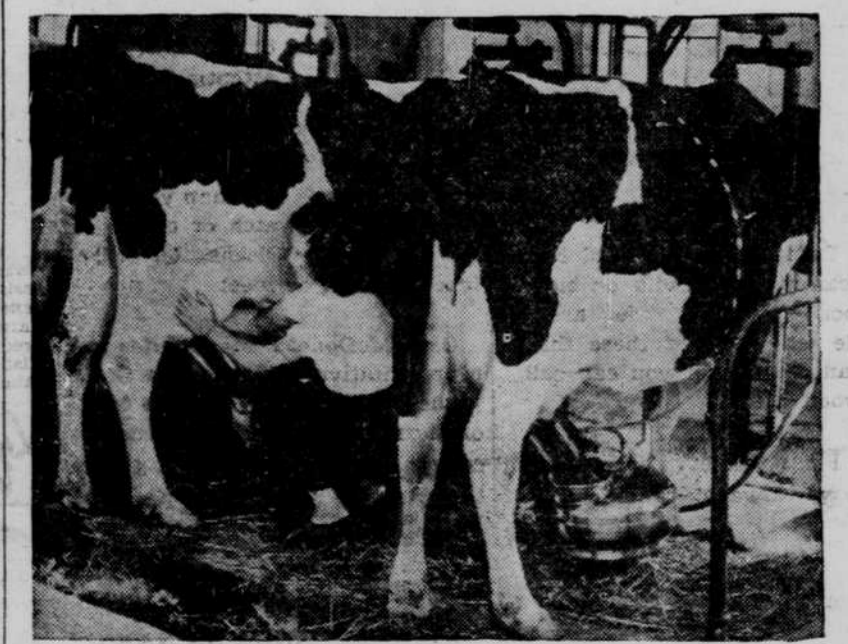
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"IT'S ALL VERY SIMPLE"
Pauline Zolko, Pennsylvania farm girl, when checked and timed, while using two modern milking units, actually milked 15 cows in 31 minutes. That's at the rate of 2 minutes per cow and must be a record of some sort. If any of our readers have milked faster "Ye Ed" will be glad to know about it.

GRANGER ASKS LAWYERS TO TAKE LEAD IN INVESTIGATING LEGALITY OF THE PRESENT FHA RACIAL POLICIES

Negro lawyers meeting in Cleveland recently, were petitioned by Lester B. Granger, National Urban League Executive Secretary to take the lead in investigating the legality of present FHA racial policies. In a letter addressed to Charles Anderson, President of the National Bar Association, in its annual session, Granger assailed the government agency's practice of guaranteeing building and mortgage loans to Negroes only if they remain in Negro neighborhoods and to whites if they remain in white areas.

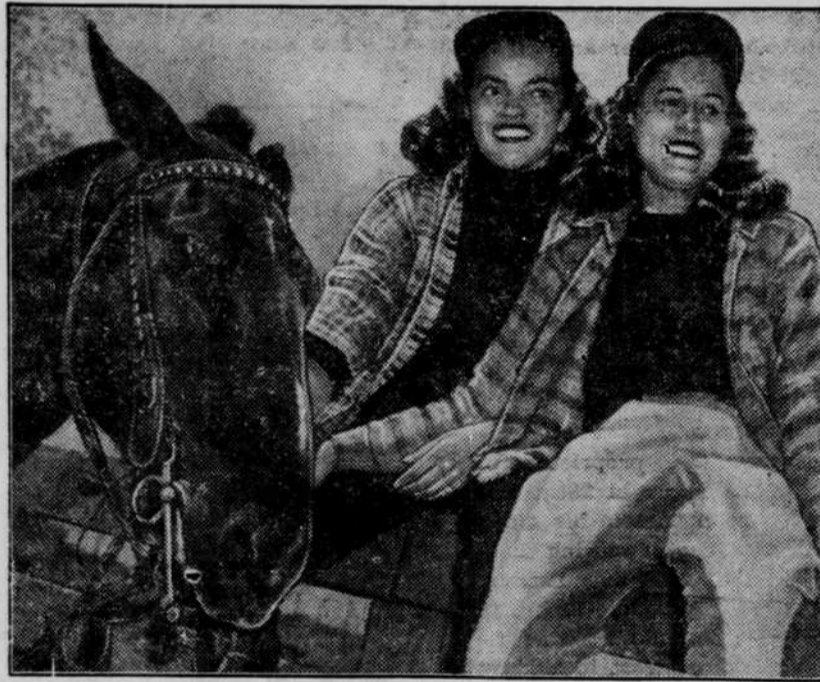
Granger pointed out that FHA has not only encouraged the spread of racially restrictive covenants, but it has justified them in its Underwriters Manual—the "bible" for appraisers and financial institutions throughout the country. Although FHA has revised its manual to eliminate the references to racial restrictions, the League Executive stated that "it is too late for such revision to have any practical effect. Local lending institutions and building interests have, on their own initiative, continued and strengthened these practices which have distorted housing conditions for Negroes throughout the entire country."

Legal Minds Needed
Asserting that the time for "quiet education" has passed, Granger set forth the opinion of the National Urban League that the situation will be changed only through court and legislative action. He asked that the Negro lawyers organization join forces in a national project to make it impossible for public funds to be spent in "what amounts to a practical subsidy of racial ghetto buildings in American cities."

For Greater Coverage
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Two Beauties and the Beast



ALL during the war, pretty junior hostesses Jean Stovall and Rosa Walker (above) helped trainees—during their shore leave from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station—trade their sea legs for a rollicking gallop on horseback. It seems unnecessary to point out that the cavalry division of the Waukegan, Ill., USO club was one of the most popular land activities with the marine-minded contingent of our armed forces.

The important thing just now is that young misses Jean and Rosa are still on the job. Actually, horseriding is only one of the countless ways junior hostesses

and older volunteers help service men as well as service men's wives through the present difficult and restless waiting period.

Because the National Y.W.C.A. is the USO member agency primarily concerned with women, many of the feminine-slanted projects fall naturally under its wing. Today, for example, volunteers are welcoming the GI wife who comes to visit her hospitalized husband; running baby checks for visiting mothers; and inviting reunited service men's families into USOs for a home-cooked dinner. Promoting better race relations is an underlying theme in all Y.W.C.A. activities.

people mail in the money for their seals just as soon as possible. These funds are badly needed to carry on the preventive program of the Association. I think some contributors are inclined to believe that their one, two or three dollars will not make a great deal

30,000 OMAHANS NOT HEARD FROM IN XMAS SEAL SALE
According to figures released by the Nebraska Tuberculosis Association, \$16,810.83, has been received to date, in the 1945 Christmas Seal Sale. The Association emphasizes that the average individual gift is larger this year than it has been for some years past. But 30,000 Omahans have not yet been heard from.

"It is important," said Farrar Newberry, Omaha's 1945 Seal Sale Chairman, "that these 30,000