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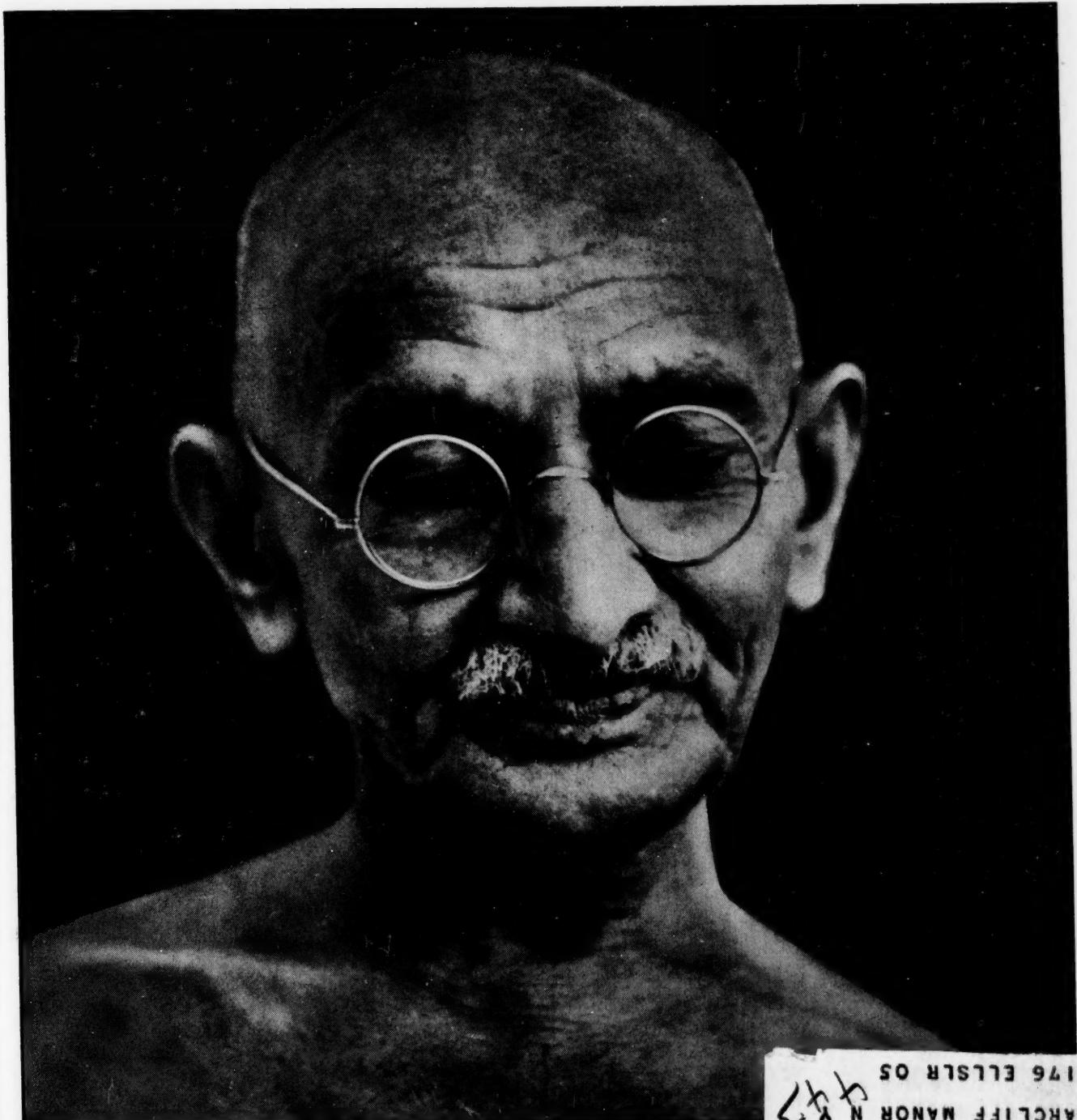
Newsweek

FEBRUARY 9, 1948

INDIA:
After Gandhi, What?

20c

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



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You'll be amazed at what can be made with Bundy Tubing!

Whatever you make ... refrigerators or stoves . . . camera tripods or chicken brooders . . .

Chances are, Bundyweld* Tubing can reduce costs, shorten production time and improve quality.

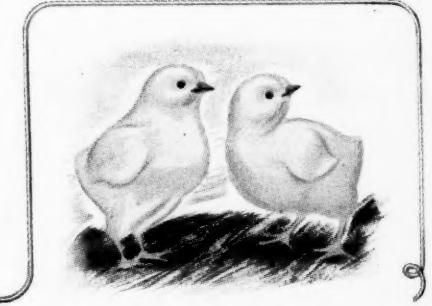
Want proof? Here it is. Here, too, are some red-hot new ideas on Bundyweld for wide-awake manufacturers.



1 A cold welcome's assured with Bundy Tubing in a refrigerator. Bundyweld is double-walled from a single strip. Result: thinner walls but equal strength, increased conductivity. That's why top refrigerators have used it from the start.



2 A hot welcome is in order when it comes to stoves. And hot it is in modern ranges using dependable, long-life Bundy steel. Here's a use for Bundyweld ductility, uniform tolerances and machineability that's right off the front burner.



3 Even chickens cry for it, since one ingenious designer specified Bundy Tubing to carry fuel oil in a new chicken brooder. Easy-to-fabricate Bundy Tubing is readily adapted to tricky turns, and stays strong when bent to special shapes.



4 Shutter-bugs, too, say Bundy clicks. They find Bundy Tubing makes good tripods...strong, yet lightweight—a steady base for cameras. Bundyweld, with its unique double wall, is right in focus for many structural applications.



5 New uses for Bundy Tubing keep popping up all over. Radiant heating, for example. Bundyweld offers faster heat conductivity, because walls are thinner with no sacrifice in strength. Bundyweld is ductile, too . . . fits many contours.



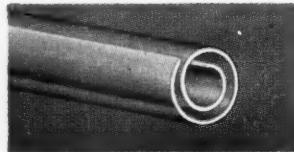
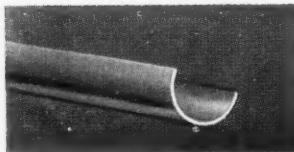
6 Tricycles or garden tools . . . thousands of new uses for Bundy steel, Monel and nickel tubing await application by alert manufacturers. Tubing may help harness your idea more profitably. No other tubing offers Bundyweld's exclusive features.

7 Successful Bundyweld applications of today were once nothing more than undeveloped ideas. Bundy engineers have often helped in their development, for they know how and where tubing can be used to advantage. A Bundy engineer can probably help you with your idea. Call or write *Bundy Tubing Company, Detroit 14, Michigan.*

BUNDY TUBING



WHY BUNDYWELD IS BETTER TUBING

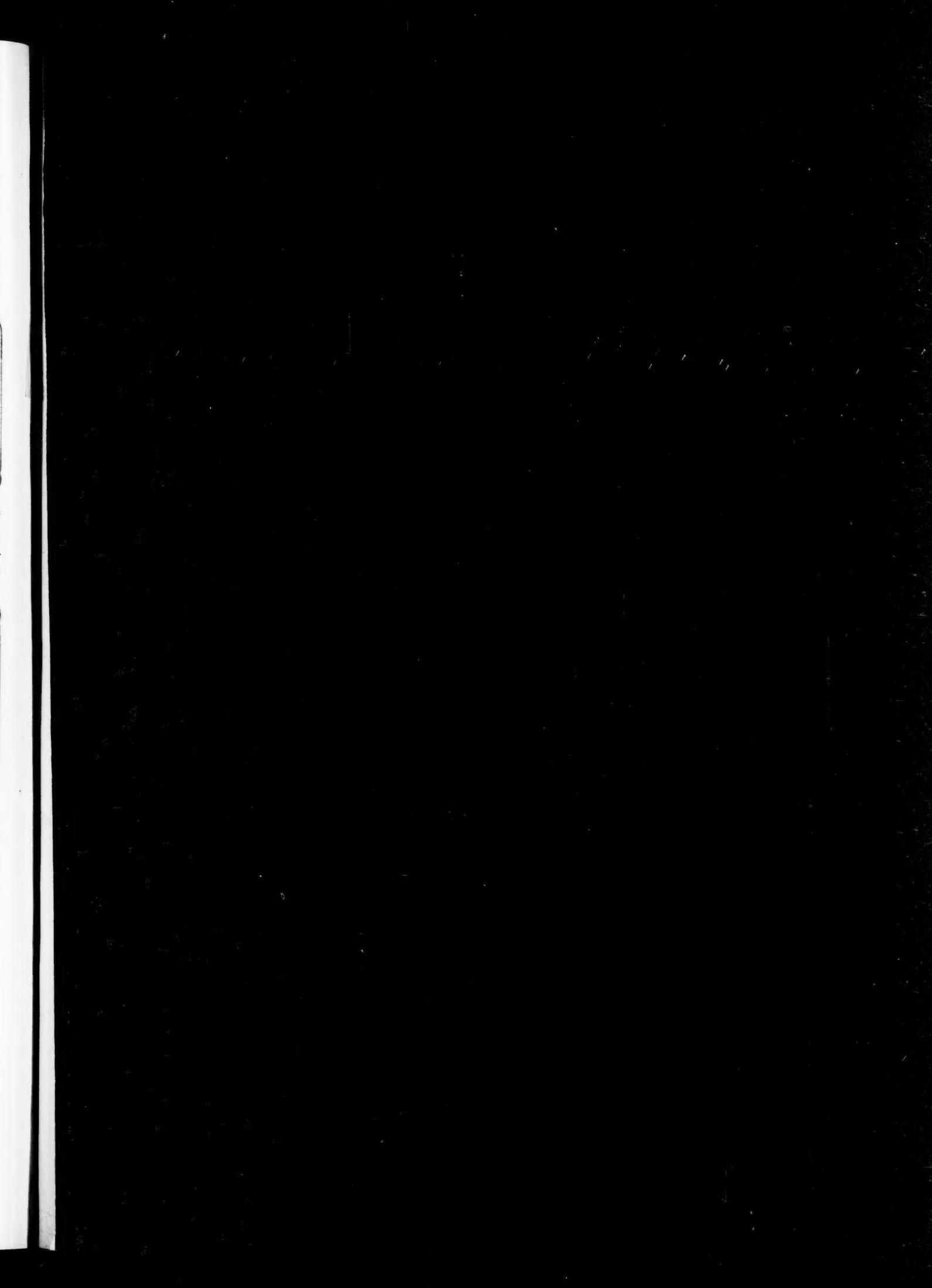


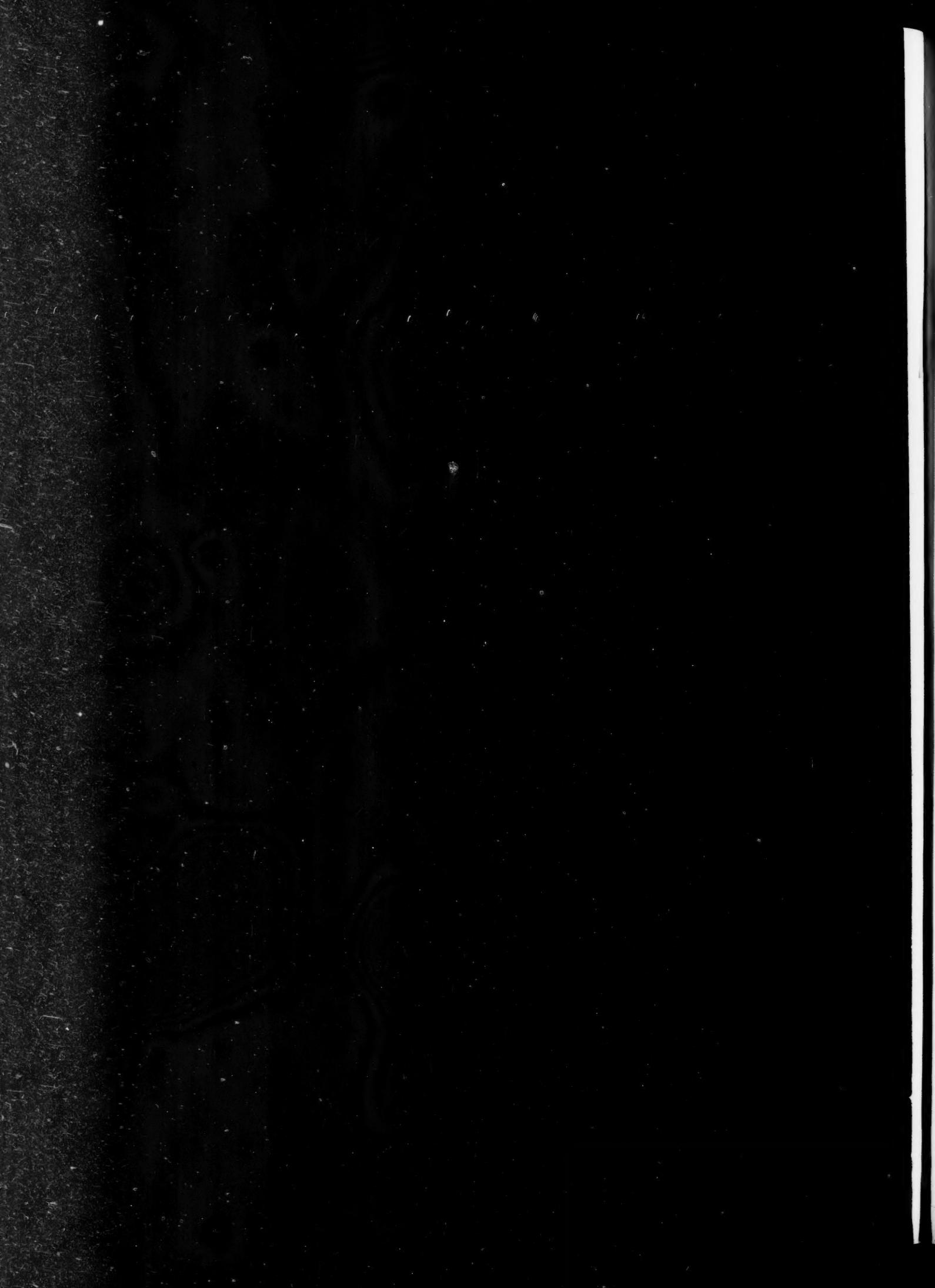
1 Bundyweld Tubing, made by a patented process, is entirely different from any other tubing. It starts as a single strip of basic metal, coated with a bonding metal.

2 This strip is continuously rolled twice laterally into tubular form. Walls of uniform thickness and concentricity are assured by close-tolerance, cold-rolled strip.

3 Next, a heating process fuses bonding metal to basic metal. Cooled, the double walls have become a strong, ductile tube, free from scale, held to close dimensions.

4 Bundyweld comes in standard sizes, up to $\frac{5}{8}$ " O.D., in steel, Monel or nickel. For special sizes or tubing of other metals, call or write Bundy Tubing.







They "raise" lawn seed with rubber fingers

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich development in rubber

WHEN a lawn seed company began to grow they had to use old houses in which to store their seed. And to save the cost of installing elevators to move the seed up and down stairs, someone had the bright idea of hitching the company tractor to a portable conveyor belt.

But on the steep grades ordinary smooth-surfaced conveyor belts couldn't keep the load from slipping. A manufacturer of belt conveyor equipment prescribed B. F. Goodrich's Grip-Top, a conveyor belt with thousands of soft rubber fingers that spread and

grip a load. Soon a Grip-Top belt was moving packaged seed in and out of the temporary warehouses, up grades as high as 35 degrees.

For years now Grip-Top has been "making the grade" where other belts couldn't, moving goods on "impossible" production stairways that other belts balked at, carrying freight, coal, wet rock—yes, even ice, up sharp inclines. Packaged or unpackaged products and materials move equally well. Even goods with a tendency to roll or slide move safely and easily up a Grip-Top belt.

Helping business grow, by helping it do a better production job with rubber is a specialty at B. F. Goodrich. Every one of the more than 32,000 rubber products that BFG makes are the subject of constant research and experiment to improve the product or develop useful new applications of it for industry. That's why it will pay you to ask your distributor what new developments in rubber BFG has made recently in your industry. *The B. F. Goodrich Co., Industrial Products Div., Akron, Ohio.*

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holiday. Come NOW and sun in Canada's snow country

Days are getting longer—the sun's getting warm on your back—ski-ing is effortless on firm, fast snow. Enjoy a bracing weekend, or squander all your saved-up vacation on a grand and glorious fortnight that will set you up and carry you through the tag-end of the winter. Help yourself to a healthy coat of tan...a different kind of holiday. But better get busy about those reservations *fast*.

For further information, write to Dept. T-476, Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

HON. J. A. MacKINNON
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Director

LETTERS

Yes, Pants

Re your Jan. 5 issue and its account of Loren Carroll's profound study of vice conditions in Paris, more particularly his dressing for the foray—I am staggered—WHAT, NO PANTS?

HERBERT F. SAXTON

Birmingham, Ala.

Loren Carroll's description of his attire for the vice foray was this: "I was also carefully dressed for the occasion: Irish tweed coat, American-style shirt, British striped silk tie, Swedish shoes. Not even the trickiest French cop would have conjured up this outfit."

Receipt of Mr. Saxton's letter prompted NEWSWEEK to cable Carroll. His reply: "As the excursion occupied several days and I happily possess more than one pair of pants I invariably wore a pair of same in various mixtures with jackets. Since the professional ladies interviewed were slightly jittery my aim was simply to dress in such a way as to show I wasn't a plain-clothes man. While Paris is the most tolerant city in the world, wandering about the streets pantsless is decidedly frowned upon."

With pants



Latin Lesson

The gentlemen who are discussing the meaning of the abbreviations m. and p.m. so voluminously in your columns are all a

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Registrado como artículo de segunda clase, en la Administración Central de Correos de esta Capital, con fecha 17 de marzo de 1944, México, D. F.

Inscripto como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Administración de Correos de la Habana, en marzo 18 de 1944.



Above: Monty Mann, Vice-President and Media Director of Tracy-Locke Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

DURING the war most phases of American business changed rapidly and radically. Many looked forward to a post-war period of relatively stable conditions. Instead of realizing this, virtually all business is finding the tempo of change accelerating at an unprecedented rate.

"In our continuing studies of markets for our clients, we are increasingly impressed with the extensive changes now taking place. These are being influenced by greatly broadening markets, changes in consumer demands, changes in personnel, and operating techniques revamped to suit today's conditions.

"Our clients who manufacture and market products for the institutional field including hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, restaurants, and other types of institutions are being advised of the need for a continuing reappraisal of these changes. They are impressed with the desirability of broadening their market-consciousness to include the entire field of mass feeding and mass housing. This market must be cultivated aggressively and constantly to obtain



great benefits available through its huge purchasing power."

The foregoing comments by Monty Mann, Vice-President and Media Director of Tracy-Locke Company, Inc., of Dallas, Texas are especially significant at this time in view of INSTITUTIONS Magazine's recent re-survey of the institutional field which shows this market as being more than eleven billion dollars in size.

INSTITUTIONS Magazine is the only monthly publication, and INSTITUTIONS Catalog Directory is the only annual publication reaching all related segments of the institutional field. These publications offer manufacturers of products which have an application to mass feeding and mass housing, the widest possible coverage of those who buy and specify the huge quantities of products, equipment and supplies consumed by institutions throughout the nation. Further information regarding this eleven billion dollar market, and the only publications which cover all its related segments can be obtained by writing direct . . . or consult your advertising agency.

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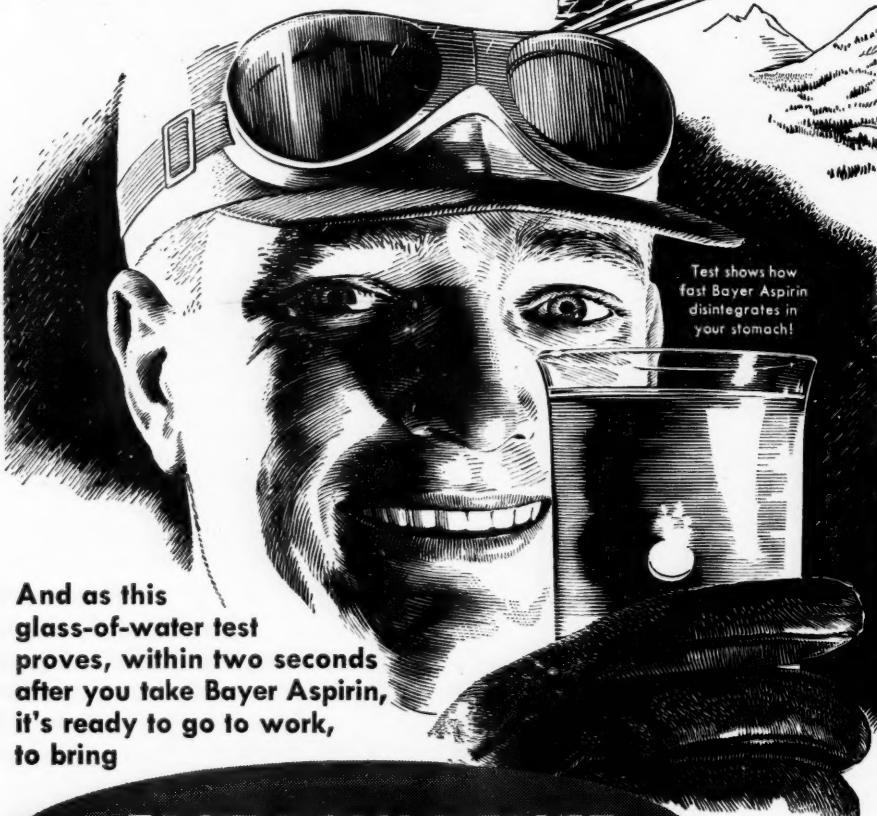
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tive ingredient is so remarkably effective...doctors regularly prescribe it for pain relief...is so wonderfully gentle to the system mothers give it even to small children on their doctors' advice.

So use Bayer Aspirin with confidence! Don't forget—of all pain relievers, none can match its record of use by millions of normal people—without ill effect!

When you have a headache, take genuine

BAYER ASPIRIN

LETTERS

little weak in high-school Latin. The *m.* in these refers not to "meridian" but to the word "meridiem," which is the accusative case of the Latin word "meridies" or midday.

M. is therefore quite obviously the correct abbreviation for 12 o'clock noon; twelve hours after noon is then twelve "post meridiem" or 12 p.m.

W. G. WRIGHT, D.C.
Detroit, Mich.

Flanks

Quick, Watson, the Friendship Train! The emaciated Miss France of 1948 (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 12) is in dire need of either some nourishment, or some clothes to cover those bones.

DOROTHY TONG
San Francisco, Calif.

► Your photograph of Miss France is one of the loveliest things I have seen in print. The French may not know how to run railroads, but they can pick beauties and they do know how to dress 'em.

M. H. KAMANN JR.
New Orleans, La.



French beauty queen: Too thin?

fforde

Regarding Rugby's new headmaster (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 19), Sir Arthur fforde and the manner in which his name is spelled: The doubling of the initial consonant, in this case "f," has little to do with what you choose to call "the archaic Tudor French spelling," but hearkens back to the time of Chaucer, an era considerably pre-Tudor in point of time.

The doubled initial consonant is the Middle English fashion of indicating a proper noun (capitalized in modern usage) and an analogous case is found in the Welsh name Lloyd, which originally had uncapitalized "ll." The whole question of capitalization of nouns, proper and otherwise, is too involved to discuss here; however, until the nineteenth century, almost all nouns were capitalized, as is the fashion in German.

HUGH SIMS

Memphis, Tenn.

Have Some Hash, Mr. Nash

We think it nouse
That in our house
The mice
Eat rice.
When they eat rice once
We call it rouse.

AGNES GETTY SLOAN

Whitefish Lake, Mont.

No doubt inspired by Ogden Nash's verse (MUSICAL ZOO, Little, Brown) quoted in NEWSWEEK for Dec. 15:

A mouse twice
Is mice.
Within our house
We have twice a mouse
Indeed our household
Is plentifully mouseholed.
We encourage our mouses
To sing waltzes of Strauss's.
When they sing Strauss twice
We call it Strice.

Newsweek

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of your copy

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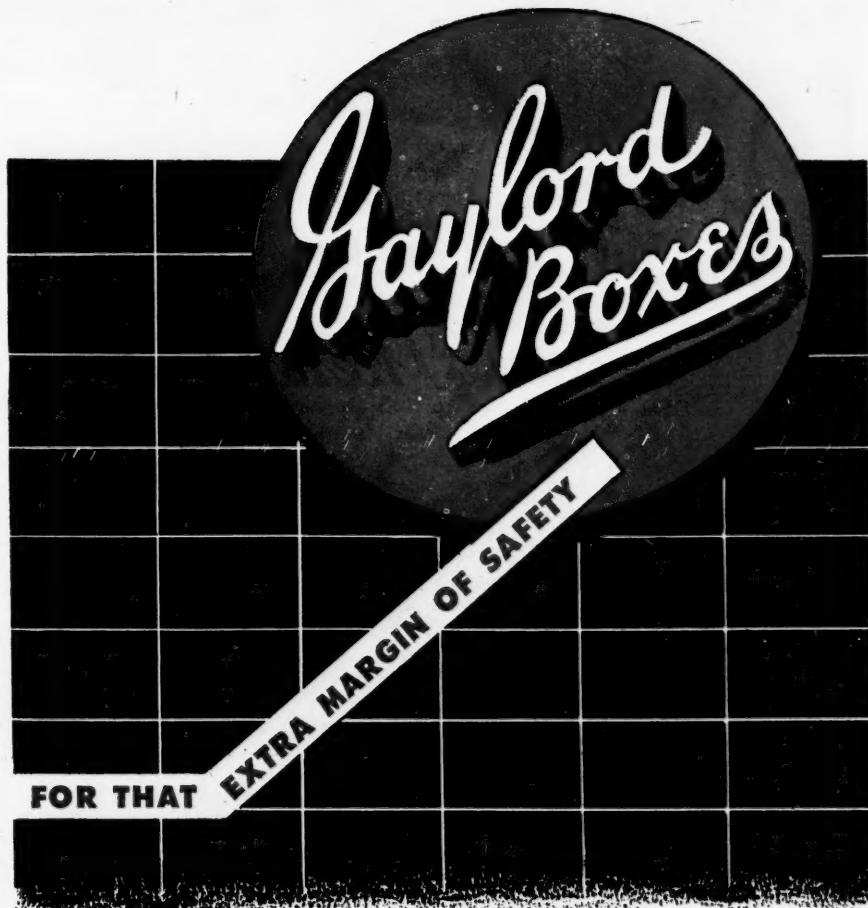
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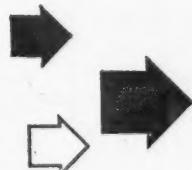
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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MEAT SHOP



▲ VISION TELLS THE STORY. There's no frost on *Thermopane* show window above. But vision through the ordinary window is obscured in cold weather. Waltham (Mass.) Super Market. Architect: Sumner Schein, Boston.

► THERMOPANE STAYS CLEAR. This enlarged, unretouched snapshot dramatizes *Thermopane*'s clarity, on left, in a floral shop where humidity fogs single glass at right. Mangel Florist, Wilmette, Ill. Designer: Donald Stuart King, Chicago.

These two photographs illustrate the striking efficiency of *Thermopane**, Libbey-Owens-Ford's mass-produced insulating windowpane. Note condensation and frost on the regular glass, while *Thermopane* in the adjacent window in each installation is clear.

Thermopane is composed of two or more panes of glass with dehydrated air between . . . bonded into a unit with L-O-F's *Bondermetic Seal**. The sealed-in dry air insulates . . . helps prevent moisture forming on the inside surface. *Thermopane* also reduces heat loss

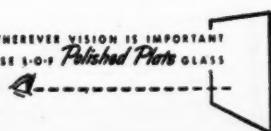
through glass, lightens the load on air-conditioning systems, deadens outside noises. It is factory-fabricated and installed as a unit.

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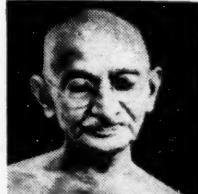
FOREVER LLOYD'S: Reports from Great Britain these days indicate many breaks with tradition, but nobody should think that the "grand old" institutions are any less impervious to change. From NEWSWEEK's London bureau comes a report of an unsuccessful search for some background material from Lloyd's, the fabulous "grand old" insurance underwriters. The pursuit wound up in frantic frustration when a telephone call (described as "like telephoning into the eighteenth century") unearthed a Dickensian clerk (pronounced "clark," of course) of the managing board. With dignity, he expressed astonishment at dealing with a member of the press. Finally, the NEWSWEEK representative, attempting to arrange an interview with somebody qualified to talk for publication, asked plaintively: "But don't you have a press department?" "Oh, no," said the clerk. "We can't afford one." That from an institution prepared to pay \$100,000 for any damage to Jimmy Durante's nose!



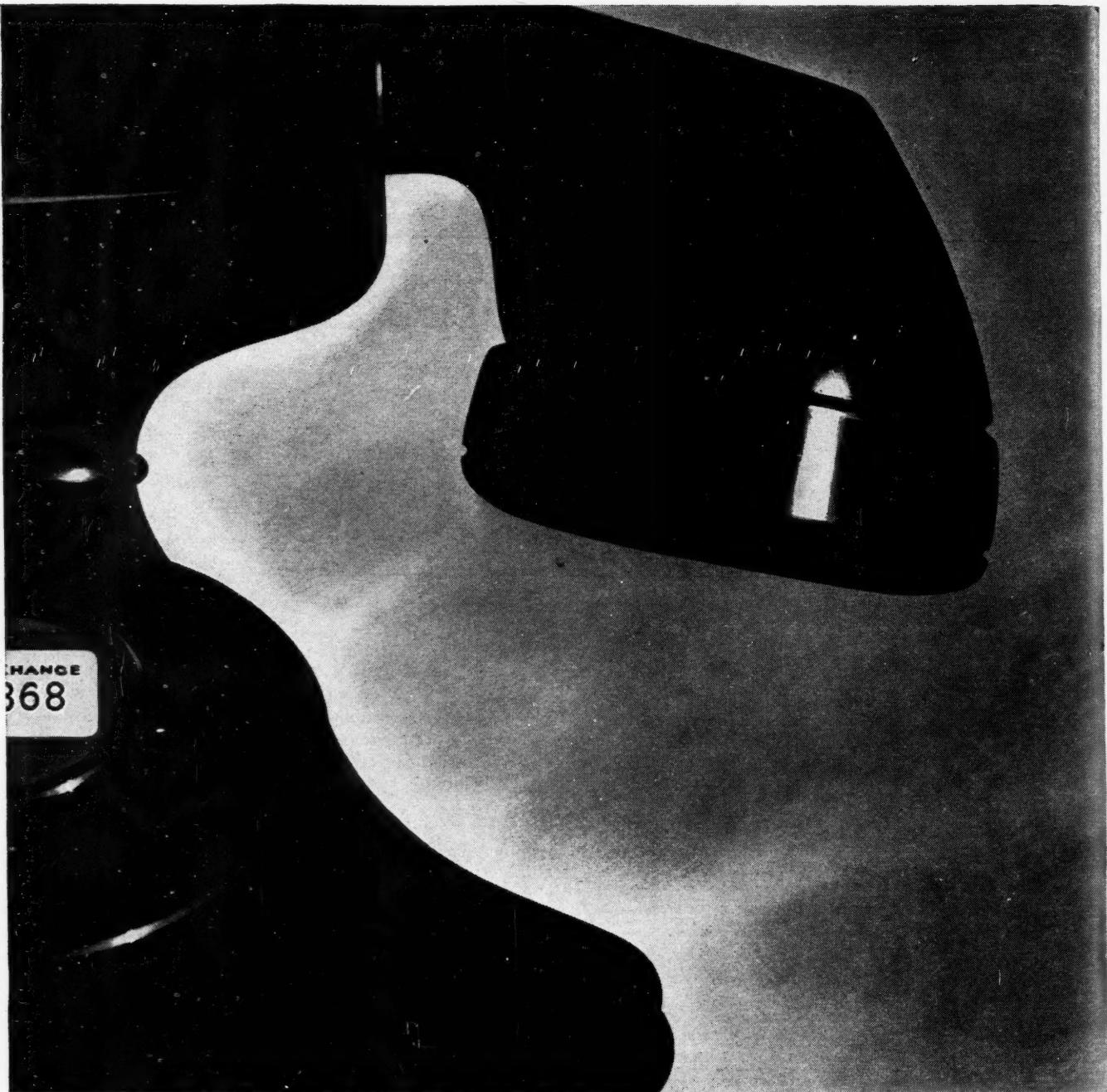
GRIMMEST REAPER: Heart disease and cancer long have been accepted as the leading causes of death in the United States. But a third and little-publicized leading cause—"reproductive wastage"—was cited last week by Dr. Howard C. Taylor Jr. of Columbia University. NEWSWEEK considers his facts and figures important medical news even though large groups of Americans leap for their pens and typewriters every time planned parenthood is mentioned in our pages. Thus, Dr. Taylor's findings are reported impartially on page 36 as he discussed them with other physicians attending the annual Planned Parenthood Federation of America meeting in New York.

GRAIN PAIN: For the record, we should like for a moment to don the sackcloth and bow to The Minneapolis Star. In this column for Jan. 12 it was pointed out that NEWSWEEK had given the "first important press recognition" to the finding that a chemical used in bleaching flour may harm the human system. Right away, Paul Swensson, assistant managing editor of The Minneapolis Star, smack in the middle of the flour industry, took issue. He gave us chapter and verse on the manner in which The Star and its morning sister The Tribune (combined circulation, 425,000) had covered the story nearly two weeks before NEWSWEEK's report. Mr. Swensson commends NEWSWEEK's judgment in running the story. We commend The Minneapolis Star and Tribune for getting there first.

THE COVER: When Mohandas K. Gandhi appeared on NEWSWEEK's cover (Sept. 1, 1947, with Nehru) he was described as "the 'elder saint' who has devoted the greater part of his life to the cause of Indian freedom." With Britain's retirement from India, Gandhi's cause became one of peace between the Hindu and Moslem dominions. Just when it looked as if his mission might be achieved, he died at the hand of a Hindu extremist while on his way to an evening prayer service. For a report on the Mahatma (great soul) and the circumstances and significance of his assassination, see page 24 (a Sovfoto picture).



The Editors



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What's Behind Today's News and What's to Be Expected Tomorrow

Capital Straws

President Truman soon will ask Congress to change the surplus-property law to discard the present compulsory priority system and to permit foreign governments to buy surplus material on credit . . . Truman recently wrote a stiff letter to Senator Downey of California lecturing him about his campaign against Commissioner Straus and the Reclamation Bureau. Downey has told his colleagues he won't let up, despite the political perils in an election year . . . The Senate Banking Committee headed by Senator Tobey of New Hampshire is working on a tough anti-inflation bill . . . Navy Secretary Sullivan has forbidden naval officers to make references to speculation on the future possibility of war with any country.

GOP Senate vs. Truman

Look for the GOP majority in the Senate to block most of Truman's nominations from now until November. Party leaders are discussing plans to let through only such nominees as Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials, who serve at the pleasure of the President. Nominees for judge, postmaster, and commission member, where a specific term is involved, would be pigeonholed. The obvious strategy: If the Republicans win the Presidency, they'd have these jobs to pass out, and meanwhile they can use them as bait to gain political support. The determination of the GOP senators to crack down was stiffened recently by a quietly circulated memo showing that the Democratic-controlled Senate in Hoover's last months as President confirmed only 42% of his nominees, while this Senate through July confirmed 98% of Truman's.

National Notes

Washington political experts don't take at face value the public-opinion polls showing Truman ahead of other Presidential possibilities. They point out that because of the heavily Democratic South, Truman could win a popular majority and still miss an electoral majority . . . The Air Force, which expects to announce final specifications for its "new look" uniform within the next few weeks, is heading for trouble. Representative Engel of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee which handles its appropriations, says he "can think of a dozen other ways to spend the money" . . . The Joint Chiefs of Staff are working on a long-

range plan to move more offices out of Washington as a defense dispersal measure . . . Chairman Taber of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, who has frequently talked with friends about retiring from Congress, will seek just one more term.

The Canine Campaign

The Trumans are discovering the sensitivity of pet lovers. When the former Missouri neighbor who had nursed the President's mother during her last illness sent him the cocker spaniel Feller, the President felt obliged to accept, even though, as an aide observed, the White House was "about as suitable for an unbroken pup as Union Station." Truman offered the dog to his military aide, General Vaughan, but his family had two cats, and then to General Graham who, having a spacious lawn, gladly accepted it for his children. As a result of various reports of the incident, the Trumans have received more than 300 letters accusing them of sundry offenses against man's best friend, ranging from inhospitality to outright cruelty. Shrewd Washington correspondents are saying the President made a human-interest publicity blunder.

Trivia

After reading a columnist's report that General Vaughan had "forced him out" as Truman's naval aide, Admiral Foskett, who badly wanted the sea command he got, poked his head into Vaughan's office and said: "So it was you, you so-and-so. Thanks" . . . GOP Presidential hopeful Harold Stassen plans the extensive use of chartered airplanes in his pre-convention campaign for delegates. He's already made two 6,000-mile speaking tours by chartered plane . . . Truman was rescued by the press at last week's White House press conference. Some of the friendly reporters kept questioning him to let him modify his "all or nothing" position on ERP, which they knew would be a red flag to Congress.

Trends Abroad

Iraq's renunciation of its alliance with Britain is worrying American officials. The U.S. has a similar agreement with Saudi Arabia covering the use of the Dhahran air base. It now appears doubtful whether the Saudi Arabians, encouraged by the Iraqi example, will be willing to renew the agreement, which expires within the year. Meantime, the Air Force is restricting information regarding operations at the big base . . . Financial experts think Brussels soon will revalue the Belgian franc to bring

it in line with the Dutch guilder . . . Latest reports to Washington from China indicate that the crucial period of Chiang Kai-shek's effort to hold Manchuria will be reached in April and May.

Comintern Pipeline

U.S. diplomats in Europe have put their fingers on the Communist communications circuit whereby orders are transmitted from Moscow. This circuit starts with Belgrade and continues to Rome, and then to Paris. Thus far it's a triple play—Tito to Togliatti to Thorez. Next point is Brussels, which in turn relays instructions to Communists in Western Germany.

French Policy Switch

The inside explanation of the French Government's willingness to negotiate Western European defense pacts is found in what has happened recently in Central Europe and the Balkans. The French Foreign Office had persisted in a good-neighbor policy toward Russia's satellites, but this policy received a sudden shock with the disclosure of the mutual-aid pacts negotiated among the satellite countries. These pacts would involve all six Iron Curtain countries in a war which might be precipitated by any one of them. With this realization, Paris turned to the policy of uniting Western Europe.

Prague's Pointed Question

Czechoslovakia is very reluctant to join the ring of Iron Curtain mutual-aid pacts. Prague has sent a note to Moscow asking what would happen in case the operation of these new alliances brought Czechoslovakia into a war between Bulgaria and Greece, which in turn might involve the U.S. Prague wants to know if Russia would guarantee Soviet military aid in such an event. In other words, the Czechs ask if Russia will stand up against the U.S.

Differences Over Libya

A difference of opinion has arisen between the State and Defense Departments over U.S. policy on the future of Libya. The Defense Department claims that, because of Italian political uncertainties, its interests would best be served by a British trusteeship over the former Italian colony. The State Department is inclined to support an Italian trusteeship because of the encouragement this would provide for the De Gasperi government.

Soviet Pressure in Poland

It has not been announced, but one of the principal participants in the recent Soviet-Polish talks was Marshal Sokolov-

sky, the Soviet commander in Germany. This has given rise to reports that the Soviets may have demanded Polish territorial concessions in favor of Germany as a price of the Soviet loan. Reports also are current in Warsaw that, as a result of the Moscow negotiations, Hilary Minc, the Communist Minister of Industry, will replace the Socialist Premier and that an outright Communist will take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Stalin's Night Out

According to uncensored reports from Moscow, Premier Stalin, who is seldom seen in public, made a spectacular appearance at a Moscow theater last week. Accompanied by other members of the Politburo he witnessed a performance of Konstantin Simonoff's play "The Russian Question." The play concerns an American reporter who has orders to write hostile reports from the Soviet Union. He rebels against his "capitalist bosses" and makes long speeches about the "corruption and dishonesty" of the American press.

French Anti-Red Defense

The French Interior Ministry is now confident its defense preparations are adequate to contain the next Communist strike crisis even if it involves armed force. It is aware that the French Communists have enough guns to make trouble if Moscow so orders. The timing of the next incident is unknown to anyone in France. Those who say February or March are only guessing. The decision on when and how to strike will come from Moscow, as it did last November. The French Government has learned that Communist leaders in Paris opposed the Moscow decision at that time as being inopportune, but the Politburo overruled them.

Foreign Notes

Britain's diplomatic relations in Moscow are becoming strained. Last week a British commercial attaché in Moscow was accused by the Soviets of black-market dealings and threatened with arrest. The British Government also may be forced to recall its military attaché, Maj. Gen. Richard Hilton, following Soviet charges of espionage . . . Occupation officials have assured the House Appropriations Committee that all remaining Nazi war trials in Germany will be completed by April 1 . . . The Communists are evacuating the families of Greek guerrillas into Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. This guards against desertion of the guerrillas themselves, and serves Communist propaganda in picturing the women and children as refugees fleeing right-wing terror.

Cattle Disease Fight

Expect the Agriculture Department soon to announce a long-range program for the production of vaccines to eradicate

foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. Extensive tests by the department's experts indicate that a recently developed vaccine is highly effective. The program is contingent on Mexico's adoption of a system of voluntary or compulsory inoculation. New pressure is coming from cattlemen in the border states who are increasingly fearful of an outbreak of the disease in the U.S.

The CAB Mixup

Those in close touch with the situation say the reason President Truman is having such a tough time finding someone to take the chairmanship of the Civil Aeronautics Board is uncertainty about the future importance of the job, as well as the low salary. The Air Policy Commission's proposal to transfer policymaking functions of the CAB to another agency, leaving the board as a rate-fixing and policing agency, is cited as a major factor in discouraging some who otherwise might take the job. This recommendation is known to have strong support in Congress and in some segments of the aviation industry. Incidentally, the Republicans plan to make a political issue of the breakdown of the CAB, now two years behind on a docket containing many cases that vitally affect the economic life of aviation concerns. Only three members are left on the five-man board, and of these Harlee Branch is resigning and Oswald Ryan may quit this summer.

New Bond Sales Drive

The Treasury is keeping under wraps a proposed "anti-inflation" savings-bond drive pending Congressional authorization of funds to finance it. The goal is to siphon off about \$5,000,000,000 of the public's spending money and thus relieve the price competition for scarce consumer goods. Last year without fanfare the Treasury sold \$6,694,000,000 of non-negotiable bonds but, after deducting payments to those who cashed their bonds, a net of only some \$1,500,000,000 was withdrawn from circulation. The new drive will approach the intensity of the wartime campaigns, employing all media such as periodicals, newspapers, radio, and movies.

Business Footnotes

The Federal Trade Commission is preparing to inquire into the business operations of insurance companies. The President's budget carries \$100,000 for the purpose . . . Private industry expects to spend more than \$2,000,000,000 this year exploring for new oil deposits in the U.S. . . . Meat packers have organized one of the most active lobbies seen in Washington for some time to fight meat rationing and price control . . . The price of men's suits is likely to go up again in the fall, reflecting higher wool and labor costs . . . Lumber prices, now more than triple 1939 levels, aren't expected to break this spring

unless building virtually stops . . . Canada is getting nowhere with its request for new tariff conferences to discuss reciprocal duties with the U.S. . . . Lower sugar prices are in prospect before spring.

Movie Notes

Movie fans are in for rugged fare next year. Production schedules for the first half of 1946 list 63 dramas against 26 comedies and only eight musicals . . . Much of the shooting for the Deanna Durbin starrer "White House Girl" will be done in Washington. She plays a telephone operator . . . Secondary movie players are being replaced by stage and radio actors in many pictures at Twentieth Century-Fox. Salary savings run as high as \$200,000 a film . . . Incidentally, Hollywood production insiders put the increase in costs since 1946 at 65% . . . Another "Mr. Chips" picture is in the works at M-G-M. Greer Garson and probably Robert Donat will play their original 1939 roles.

Radio Lines

A number of Hollywood radio stars may pass their summer layoffs in practicing for television appearances by putting on live shows in nearby small towns, a variation of the summer-theater pattern . . . Unless a sponsor appears soon, one of radio's oldest discussion programs, the American Forum of the Air, may be dropped by Mutual . . . A new show is being worked up by CBS starring Bill Goodwin as Alexander Botts in an adaptation of William Hazlett Upson's "Earthworm Tractor" stories from the Saturday Evening Post . . . Recorded broadcasts of U.S. programs sponsored by American advertisers soon will be released in Ireland and beamed to British listeners . . . Ozzie and Harriet Nelson may have their own sons, David and Ricky, portray themselves, replacing professionals, on the Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet next season. They've been trying out scripts with the youngsters at home for a year . . . Ginger Rogers may star in a proposed radio adaptation of the old Broadway hit "Peg o' My Heart."

Book Notes

Although John Gunther already has most of his material ready for "Inside Washington," he's planning to hold up final touches until after the November elections . . . A new book by Henry Wallace stating his position on domestic and foreign issues soon will be published by Reynal & Hitchcock, which brought out his "Sixty Million Jobs" in 1945 . . . Thomas B. Costain, author of the best-selling "The Moneyman," is gathering information for a book about Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, the founder of New Orleans . . . Bess Furman, Washington correspondent for The New York Times, is writing a book about her twenty years of reporting in the capital. Knopf will publish it next fall.

★

★

If you own a hammer, you're a capitalist

YOU paid money for it because you can drive more nails with it in a day (and drive them better) than you can with a rock or the heel of your shoe. You saved money and invested it in the hammer because with the hammer you could produce more—your time would be more productive, that is, more valuable.

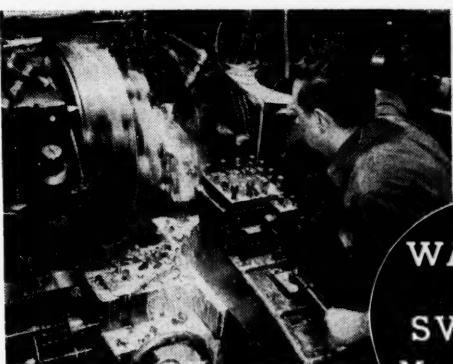
That's what capital is and that's what it is for.

Now, suppose you hire a man to do repairs around your house. If he drives nails with a rock he won't get much repairing done in a day so you can't afford to pay him much. So you provide him with your hammer; he drives more nails and drives them straighter; he gets a lot more repairing done; so you can afford to pay him more.

That's exactly how capital works in industry. Millions of people save some of their money instead of spending it all on themselves. They pool these savings and buy a factory and machines. Workers use the machines to produce more and so make themselves worth more.

But they must produce enough to pay their own higher wages and a small wage to the owners of the machine—what is known as profit. Otherwise, why should savers invest in machines? With no return, they would spend their money like everyone else, and workers would go back to driving nails with rocks—and the low wages which that sort of production pays.

That's why workers should be just as much interested in making a profit for their company as in making high wages for themselves. No profit—no wages.



**WARNER
&
SWASEY**
Machine Tools
Cleveland

Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **Both the Administration and Congress** are gambling on high prosperity, full employment, and expanding trade through 1948.

They are guessing that the boom won't bust this year or even in the early months of 1949.

They disagree only about the degree of prosperity. Truman is guessing that national income in the next fiscal year will be about \$200,000,000,000; Democrats in Congress think it will be about \$204,000,000,000; Republicans have raised their estimate to \$209,000,000,000.

► **Knutson's \$6,500,000,000 tax-reduction bill** will be flagged down in the Senate. It will be delayed in committee for more than a month and then written down substantially.

Senate leaders have about decided to hold up final action until they know approximately what ERP is going to cost in the first fifteen months of operation. Then the tax cut will be trimmed drastically or moderately, depending upon the sum to be spent on European rehabilitation.

► **Republican financial planning** is still in the exploratory stage but it is beginning to jell in about this shape: (1) Truman's \$39,700,000,000 budget will be cut between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000; (2) Taxes will be cut \$4,000,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000; (3) Truman's estimated surplus of \$4,800,000,000 for debt reduction will thus be brought down to around \$2,500,000,000.

► **Outright opposition to the Marshall plan** is diminishing. Senator Vandenberg's willingness to compromise on details is taking into camp large groups of potential opponents. Enactment of his bill in substantially the form he writes it is now considered probable.

How much Truman's \$6,800,000,000 request for the first fifteen months will be pared is still undecided. Leaders are talking in terms of a \$5,500,000,000 appropriation but this may change. The trend is toward more rather than less at the moment.

Amendments designed to guarantee close U.S. supervision of European spending will be presented by the group of middle-ground Republican Senators who are meeting periodically to police the legislation.

► **A pattern for third-round wage increases** probably will be fixed in spring negotiations in the automobile industry. Whatever the settlement is, current indications are that it will be reached without a strike.

Union leadership is talking about a 30-cent package—including an increase in hourly rates and long-range benefits like pensions.

Willingness to compromise on 15 cents, or less, is being demonstrated in fringe industries, where new contracts already have been signed. This may be a tip-off to what will happen in the mass-production industries as well.

John L. Lewis is the imponderable, as usual, in the labor-relations picture. A spring coal strike is possible.

► **Republican zest** for Congressional investigations is flagging. Democrats are confident that neither the inquiries already conducted nor those now in prospect will have any major effect on the Presidential election.

Some members of the Senate committee conducting the investigation of commodity speculation think Stassen has injured himself as much as he has hurt the Administration in the Pauley affair.

► **Crack-up of the World Federation of Trade Unions**, an international organization claiming to represent 70,000,000 workers in Communist as well as democratic nations, is threatened.

A show-down on the question of ERP, which is supported by U.S. and British members but opposed by representatives of Russia and its satellites, is scheduled at the mid-February meeting of the WFTU executive bureau in Paris.

U. S. delegates will push a resolution endorsing the Marshall plan even if it does force the Soviet bloc out of the organization, to which the CIO, but not the AFL, belongs.

► **Bills increasing veterans' allowances** for education and training by some \$350,000,000 are the only legislation of this kind GOP leaders plan to let through at this session.

Pressure from veterans' organizations may force further concessions toward the end of the session, however.

► **Outside runners** for the GOP Presidential nomination are trying to play a balance-of-power game with Dewey and Taft. Because their hopes are pinned to a convention deadlock, they will do all they can to promote one.

A conviction among party leaders that Taft is gaining too fast on Dewey, notwithstanding Taft's poor showing in opinion polls, is one of the considerations underlying Stassen's play for Ohio delegates.

Campaigns in the early primary states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Ohio—will be intense almost to the point of frenzy. None of the candidates can afford the effect of a bad beating in these tests.

► **Democrats are hopeful** of recapturing the Senate in next fall's election even if they lose the Presidency and the House. Several of this year's vacancies occur in Southern states, where they can't lose.

They are watching the New Jersey situation closely as control may hang on the seat now occupied by Senator Hawkes. A fight between Hawkes and the state organization is improving Democratic chances.

► **Uncertainty about the Presidential election** outcome is aggravating the problem of finding men to fill government positions, particularly diplomatic posts. Prospective appointees, hesitate to take foreign assignments if they are to be replaced by Republicans within a year.

Ford's out Front with Father!



1. You know how kids swipe your socks. Well, the same thing is happening to our new Ford. I haven't been able to get my hands on it since I drove it home—somebody in the family always gets there first!



2. But you can't blame them!
That car with that 100-horsepower V-8 engine is as much fun as a hole in one. (My brother-in-law says the same thing about his new Ford Six!) As a matter of fact, I drove all the cars in the low-priced field and it was that extra pep and smoothness that sold me on Ford!

3. Another thing I like is the way the car stops when you put on the brakes. My boy says it's because Ford brakes are self-centering and that the entire braking effort is distributed evenly over the lining. Imagine him explaining that to me—me an engineer!

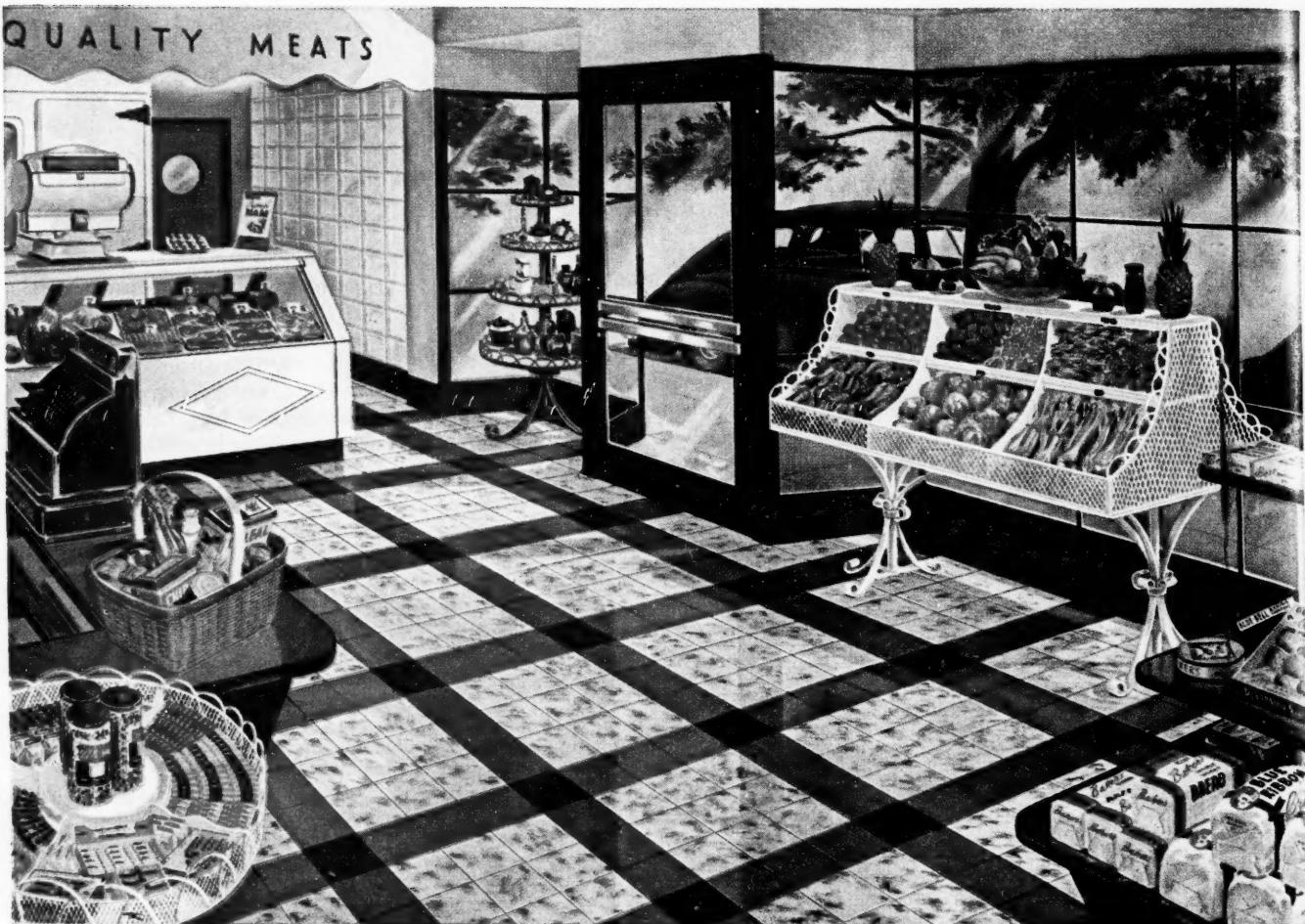


4. Now my wife tells me she likes the way the Ford parks and she ought to know because she drives over to the village every day. And, by the way, she raves about the looks of the car, too, inside and out. She said that the best decorator in town didn't have upholstery fabrics half so nice.



5. Yes—from all the "build-up" the family gives me about our new Ford you'd think they were trying to sell me another. But they'd be a lot smarter if they let me really drive this one first.

There's a
Ford
in your future



How an old grocery store became a smart food shop

NOT LONG AGO, this grocery store was cluttered and ordinary looking. Customers found no inducement to buy, because the store's atmosphere and displays of goods were uninviting.

Today, it's a different story. Now this store has a freshness that makes the merchandise it sells more appealing to the customer. Business has increased.

It all started with the new floor of Armstrong's Asphalt Tile. This modern, low-cost flooring has design possibilities almost without limit. It fits into any remodeling plans and can help to establish any decorative style.

Armstrong's Asphalt Tile has many other advantages. It saves on cleaning costs. The smooth surface doesn't hold dirt. Routine sweeping and occasional washing

and waxing are all the care it needs.

Armstrong's Asphalt Tile is a rugged flooring that stands up under heavy traffic and hard knocks. If it should be damaged accidentally, repairs can be made quickly and inexpensively merely by replacing only the damaged tile.

Another important feature of Armstrong's Asphalt Tile is its resistance to alkaline moisture. It can be installed almost anywhere, even in basements over concrete that is in direct contact with the ground.

Let an Armstrong flooring contractor help you with your remodeling plans. From the many plain and marbleized colors of Armstrong's Asphalt Tile, he will be glad to suggest appropriate sales-inviting floor designs. He will be able to give you an estimate to prove the economy of this modern business floor.



HOW DRAB IT WAS BEFORE! But now this store has come to life through a few simple but effective changes. See how the rich colors in the floor of Armstrong's Asphalt Tile point up the buy-appeal of the foods. The background is Ivory Marble, and the interesting cross strip treatment has Spanish Red with intersecting tiles of Pompeian Red. It's an easy floor to keep clean and sanitary looking.

Send for your free copy of "Low-cost Floors for Modern Business." Illustrated in full color, this 20-page book provides valuable assistance in planning improvements for your place of business. Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 4802 Nevin Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



**ARMSTRONG'S
ASPHALT TILE**
The low-cost floor A with the luxury look.
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF
ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM AND ARMSTRONG'S QUAKER RUG

Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

* February 9, 1948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOP:

On Taxes, 'Solidarity Forever'?

For House Democrats, last week was about as pleasant as a New Year's hangover. Their problem could have only been solved with mirrors: How could they be for tax reduction in an election year and yet be against the pending Republican tax-reduction bill?

In January President Truman, suffering equally from the same dilemma, had proposed a \$40 cost-of-living rebate for every taxpayer and dependent, coupled with a boost in corporation taxes. But when Rep. John D. Dingell of Michigan introduced such a measure, four of his fellow Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee had joined with the Republicans in voting it down. In fact, Congressional Democrats were so cool to Mr. Truman's plan that in a minority report on the GOP bill sponsored by Rep. Harold Knutson, committee Democrats studiously avoided even mentioning it.

Never one to overlook disorganization in his opponents' ranks, Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. moved quickly: He scheduled the Knutson bill for speedy passage in the House; he urged GOP members to demonstrate "solidarity on this issue."

The Needle: Last Thursday, Jan. 29, when the Knutson bill was trotted out on the House floor for debate, the Republicans—assured that its provision for \$6,500,000,000 in tax cuts would probably be reduced in the Senate to approximately \$4,500,000,000, and that substantial cuts would be forthcoming in the President's budget so that there would still be a revenue surplus which could be applied against the national debt—were lined up behind the measure virtually to a man.

With the Democrats facing the prospect of nothing to vote for except the GOP bill, Minority Leader Sam Rayburn finally went into action. By Saturday he and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had devised a substitute proposal with which to make at least a gesture, if a hopeless one.

Where the Knutson bill proposed to increase personal exemptions from \$500 to \$600 for the taxpayer and each dependent, the Democratic measure upped the ante to \$700. Like the Knutson bill, it provided for application of the community-property principle which lets husband and wife divide their total income for tax purposes. Unlike the GOP measure, which also calls for a reduction in personal-tax rates rang-

cency would have dictated that at least a paragraph should have been devoted to the President's tax plan. I really feel hurt to think that my Commander-in-Chief was so ignobly ignored."

This week, on Monday, Feb. 2, the advance billing proved accurate. The GOP rejected the Democrat's substitute plan 258 to 159, then passed the Knutson measure 297 to 120. Noteworthy: In attracting 63 Democratic votes, the bill had mustered a two-thirds majority, sufficient to override a Presidential veto.

PRESIDENT:

Guns and Guardians

Anyone who displays a gun in the presence of the President of the United States is likely to have his arm shot, wrenched, or yanked off by Secret Service agents. Last week Spike Jones, the orchestra leader who uses guns, washboards, and other non-musical equipment to play a nonmusical, but phenomenally successful, kind of music got an OK from the Secret Service to fire all the guns he needed in the pursuit of his art when he performs before President Truman at the annual White House Correspondents dinner March 6. Reason: Jones's guns fire nothing more deadly than blanks.

Last week the President:

- Said he approved Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's withdrawal from the Presidential race since the general, who controlled his own destiny, thought this was the best thing to do.
- Signed the long-debated bill authorizing continuance of the State Department's overseas Voice of America broadcasts.
- Admitted that his Administration has been studying meat rationing, but specified that price control must come first.
- Was reported by Barnet Nover, Denver Post correspondent in Washington and a close friend, to have invited Stalin to the United States three times since 1945. Stalin answered his first invitation at Potsdam with a noncommittal "God willing." In the second invitation—this one by letter—the President offered transportation on the U.S.S. Missouri and an opportunity to answer Winston Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech in a convocation address to the University of Missouri. This and a third invitation were both declined by Stalin.

A Boss to Suit the Boss

As soon as Marriner S. Eccles whiffed what was brewing, he rushed to the White House for a tête-à-tête with President Truman. For half an hour, the millionaire



Manning—Phoenix Republic & Gazette



Shoemaker—Chicago Daily News

ing from 30 to 10 per cent, the minority proposed no rate reductions; instead, it provided for a boost in corporate levies to recover the \$3,200,000,000 lost by increasing personal exemptions.

The lineup made the outcome certain: The Democrats would make a futile effort to substitute their bill; then a number of them who felt that the country wanted tax reduction would end up voting for the GOP measure.

Jubilantly, the Republicans needled the morose Democrats. Knutson declared: "It would look to me as though common de-

Utah financier tried to find out why he was being dropped after twelve years as Federal Reserve Board chairman. But Mr. Truman refused to give any reasons, other than that they were "personal," and did not concern policy. Saying only that he wanted to have his own chairman, he refused even to reveal his choice. He offered to make Eccles vice chairman, in the apparent hope that Eccles would not only refuse but also quit his fourteen-year term as \$15,000-a-year board member, which runs until 1958.

Last week, when the Truman decision was made public, the official explanation

was equally obscure. Ostensibly, or so the President wrote Eccles, "this decision . . . reflects no lack of complete confidence in you, or dissatisfaction in any respect with your public service, or disagreement on monetary or debt-management policies, or with official actions taken by the board under your chairmanship."

Still the Power: Forthwith, Eccles reached an almost unprecedented decision of his own: He agreed to be demoted to vice chairman, after receiving private assurances that he still controlled a majority of the seven-man board. Politely he reiterated his longtime conviction that the

Federal Reserve chairman "should serve at the pleasure of the President."

The real tip-off came from the contrast between Eccles and the new chairman, Thomas B. McCabe, 54-year-old president of the Scott Paper Co. (ScotTissue) and nonsalaried honorary chairman of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. Whereas Eccles was one of the last old-time New Dealers in topnotch Administration jobs, McCabe, although a progressive Republican and a member of the Committee for Economic Development, embraced few of Eccles's tenets. Where Eccles had antagonized orthodox bankers with his pump-

All-or-Nothing: The President on Aid to Europe

President Truman tipped off his inner tension by opening and closing his fingers on a door key in his left palm as 137 correspondents filed into his Oval Room office last Thursday, Jan. 29. His usual smile vanished as soon as the questioning began. His manner became crisp and curt. When the give-and-take lagged, he looked around and asked: What's the matter, everybody tongue-tied?

That bantering led to the flood of questions on the European Recovery Program which the President had been awaiting. In reply, as his cheeks flushed and he chopped his hands, Mr. Truman served an all-or-nothing ultimatum on a Congress that was already dead sure to slash upwards of \$1,000,000,000 from his request for a \$6,800,000,000 authorization to cover the first fifteen months of the ERP.

Vigorously he struck back at Sen. Styles Bridges's charge that the Presidential budget was "phony" because it called for spending only \$4,500,000,000 of the proposed \$6,800,000,000 authorization during the fifteen-month period. Not even the fact that ex-Sen. Robert M. La Follette Jr. and Richard M. Bissell Jr., both key members of the President's Harriman Committee on Foreign Aid, called this \$2,300,000,000 cushion double the amount needed, held Mr. Truman back.

The exchange follows:

Q (Ruth Montgomery, New York Daily News): Mr. President, do you have any comment on the campaign on Capitol Hill to knock \$2,300,000,000 off the Marshall-plan estimates? The President replied that the budget message explicitly explained that this money was necessary to fill the pipelines for European recovery, and the money was absolutely necessary if we were going to carry on the plan.

Q (Miss Montgomery): Lopping off that amount, then, might make it a relief program instead of a recovery program?

Mr. Truman answered, yes, and we must have a recovery program or there was no use starting it . . .

Q (Ernest B. Vaccaro, Associated Press): You think that the \$6,800,000,000 is essential? Drawing a deep breath, the President said it was absolutely essential. The program must be taken on as a whole over a period long enough to assure recovery in Europe, and we must have that recovery if we are to have peace in the world. The program had been worked on by the sixteen nations in Paris, it had been worked on at the State Department and at the White House and in the Cabinet, and it was the plan which we thought we must have to achieve peace . . . It did seem to him that over a four-year period we could afford to risk \$17,000,000,000 to preserve the peace. It seemed to him a very sane expenditure . . . He felt that the welfare of the nation and the welfare of the world demanded it.

No Quotes, Please: **Q (Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune):** May I clarify one point which might be misinterpreted? You said we must have the whole program, or there's no use starting. That was absolutely correct. All or nothing. We'd just be throwing money down a rat hole unless we went through the program and carried it to a conclusion.

Q (Miss Montgomery): Many are for the plan generally, but think that it should not be administered by the State Department but with the help of industry. Our plan of administration would provide for the very best advice available. General Marshall was in favor of that and so was the President.

Q (Miss Montgomery): Do you have any objections to the Brookings Institution plan [for an independent administrative agency, not subordinate to the State Department, which Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg was sponsoring]? There was no difference between that plan and ours except in small details . . . It was all right with Mr. Truman.

Q (Doris Fleeson, Bell Syndicate): It is argued with reference to the four-year authorization for funds that one Congress cannot commit its successors. That was not true. Congress could make authorizations for future contracts—they had done it for years on flood control and other reclamation projects.

Q (Thomas F. Reynolds, Chicago Daily Sun and Times): When you said all or nothing, did you mean you would reject any appropriation less than \$6,800,000,000? The President would attend to that matter when it came before him. A continuing program was what he wanted, not just a one-year relief program. We could talk about future amounts as each year came around.

Q (Merriman Smith, United Press): Can we quote [directly] that all-or-nothing comment? No, Mr. Truman thought they had better not. General Marshall had said it. That should suffice . . .

Q (Edward T. Follard, Washington Post): Does that all-or-nothing statement apply to the \$6,800,000,000 or to the whole four years? It applied to the four-year program, the \$17,000,000,000, but they had better not put it that way . . . Call it the four-year program. Europe might not need the \$17,000,000,000; it might recover faster than we thought it would. They made great advances this year . . .

Q (Voice): The bill, as it stands, carries a four-year authorization without a stated sum [as Vandenberg had suggested]. That was correct and it was perfectly all right. That was what the President wanted, a commitment on authorizations. We could talk appropriations from year to year as they came up.

Q (Felix Belair Jr., New York Times): But do you think the \$2,300,000,000 is necessary, over and above the \$4,500,000,000 for next year? If the President didn't think so, he wouldn't have put it in . . .

Q (Smith): Thank you, Mr. President.



McCabe: He got a New Dealer's job

priming, credit-control, and margin-raising theories, McCabe, while no die-hard conservative, was scarcely a New Dealer. Where Eccles was a lone wolf who hadn't hesitated to condemn President Truman's anti-inflation proposals last fall as "curbs rather than cures," McCabe was a tactful diplomat who had served unobtrusively as Deputy Lend-Lease Administrator and Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner.

Topping all this, Eccles had clashed with Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder, Truman crony and orthodox St. Louis banker, over Eccles's recent plan to require special bank reserves as an anti-inflation measure. But when the Eccles demotion was blamed on Snyder, the pair staged a mutual-admiration act. Said "Alphonse" Snyder: "Eccles and I never had any scrap or argument." Said "Gaston" Eccles: "I have no reason" to blame Snyder.

Confidentially: When the press asked the President what prompted him to replace Eccles, Mr. Truman replied curtly that it was the President's prerogative. Did he prefer McCabe's fiscal policies to Eccles's? That question, he said, he would not answer. Weren't the people entitled to an explanation? Mr. Truman said there would be no explanation.

Privately, however, there was an explanation. The President told friends confidentially that, when he was still senator and Vice President, he had concluded that Eccles basically stood for converting the Federal Reserve System into a European-type central bank. To curb Eccles's tendencies, he had appointed his former naval aide, Commodore James K. Vardaman Jr., to the Federal Reserve Board. But Vardaman had been unable to break Eccles's control. Mr. Truman had therefore decided to replace Eccles with McCabe, whom he had known as adviser to the Truman Senate War Investigating Committee. He felt confident that McCabe would carry on the anti-inflation battle as

vigorously as Eccles had, but without striving for a central banking operation or antagonizing private bankers and Congressional conservatives.

The only hitch in the Truman strategy was that Eccles, tentatively, at least, still controlled the Federal Reserve Board.

THE SOUTH:

Kissin' Jim's Challenge

Any American boy with a will to succeed can grow up to be President. Big Jim Folsom grew up all right—he got to be 6 feet 8 inches tall. He also got to be governor of Alabama. Last week he decided that he might even become President.

At 39, Folsom has successfully plowed a familiar Southern political furrow by being more Common Man than the common man. He talks with a twang like an ailing guitar; he hates shoes and loves nature. "I'm a man who likes to get close to nature," he once told an interviewer. "Takin' a girl out is all a part of nature."

Kissin' a Few: A widower, Folsom has a sharpshooter's eye for a pretty face. His osculatory proclivities which have won him nationwide attention and the nickname of Kissin' Jim played a major part in his 1946 gubernatorial campaign. He boasted of kissing 50,000 women in Alabama. As governor, he extended his field. Visiting in Texas one week end, he bussed in turn Miss Houston, Miss San Antonio, Miss Brownsville, a passing drum major-ette, and Miss Texas herself (twice).

Naturally, Folsom's campaign relied also on two time-tested Southern political gimmicks. One was a hillbilly band called the Strawberry Pickers. The other was a mop and pail, with which he promised the "folks back in the branch heads" (at the source of the state's rivers) to let "a green breeze" into the state capitol. He also plumped for increased teachers' salaries, \$50-a-month pensions for everybody over 65, poll-tax repeal (which won him CIO support), and a social-welfare program. Only the teachers' wage proposal has been passed by a nonkissable legislature.

Inside Alabama, editors have been cutting Big Jim down to column size. One commented: "We reckon Jim can't help being a darn fool." Another: "It will teach our voters to be more careful when there is an election." Outside the state, however, opinion about Kissin' Jim has been as confused as some of his ideas. Ex-Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia called him the product of "a new age," while Arnall's ex-archenemy Herman Talmadge said Folsom was "quite a man." He has variously been called a second Abraham Lincoln, a second Huey Long, a potential dictator, a radical, and a clown.

Kissin' Everybody: Last week, his gaze easily fixed beyond the Alabama horizon, Big Jim pursed his lips for a bigger kissing goal, the Presidency. His pro-

gram, expounded in a statewide radio broadcast supposedly reporting on his first year in office, seemed a gumbo of Henry Wallace, The Chicago Tribune, Huey Long, and Li'l Abner.

"The head of our party is a nice man," drawled Big Jim, in speaking of President Truman, who reportedly once scolded him for his antics. "But he's not running our party any more and he's not running our country. He's let himself get hog-tied. He's got some men hanging around the White House who don't care anything about him, or the party, or the country."

"If I was President," Folsom declared, "I'd use the old corn-shuck mop on the monopolists, the Wall Street lawyers, and the State Department fancy pants. And I'd send the professional soldiers back to where they know their job. If our Army and Navy are so weak they need more men, let them do this."

"The bunch that's captured our President are doing a lot of talk about stopping



International Candidate Folsom: A June Haver kiss

Communism. They're blood brothers of the Communists. They're power-mad just like the Communists . . . I'm against my country trying to run the world with billions in bribes and with threats. I'm against the Russians trying to run the world with dictatorship. I demand that we stop throwing away billions in bribes and guns."

At his folksiest, Folsom laid it on the line: "If you send me to the convention as your favorite son for President, I will challenge the present leader of our party. I will have your mandate to fight."

"As your standard bearer, I will stand and speak these things wherever people will gather to gain faith in democracy. If necessary, I'll take the Strawberry Pickers and that old mop. I'll go to the branch

heads, the crossroads, and the courthouses of this nation."

Though Kissin' Jim's outstretched arms might remain empty, he was not the only Southerner who felt the "folks" were being ignored by the Democratic high command: ► In Columbia, S. C., last week, 48 state legislators charged that FEPC and anti-poll-tax legislation and President Truman's civil-rights report were "but a few of the measures which Southerners generally have found repugnant." Pointing out that the Solid South "unfailingly provides" the Democratic party with its "core of strength," they suggested that South Carolina Democrats "take stock and review our position."

► In Jackson, Miss., the same day, Jan. 29, Sen. James O. Eastland went a step farther. He suggested that Southern Democrats withhold their electoral votes* from the Democratic party, so that the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives and a "Southern man will emerge as President of the United States."

Southern insurgency against Yankee leadership in the Democratic party might be nothing new—Franklin D. Roosevelt had a full-size revolt on his hands when he sought a fourth term in 1944—but it had seldom had more colorful origins than Folsom. The 1948 Democratic National convention might not be so peaceful as originally scheduled.

WEATHER:

Blowing Hot and Cold

From coast to coast, there was no weather—only calamity. It was either too hot, too cold, or too dry. An Army task force in Alaska testing sub-zero equipment slushed down in a 38-degree "heat wave," while an ice pack straddled the sub-tropical Rio Grande Valley in Texas. In Alamosa, Colo., people watched the mercury freeze solid in thermometers that skidded to 50 below. Hurricane winds whipped up dust storms in Los Angeles. There was snow in Mexico City and a record drought continued to harass Southern California's multimillion-dollar citrus groves (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 2). Floridians surreptitiously trotted out their smudge pots, hoping no gag writers were around.

Contemplating Boston's winter snowfall of 60.4 inches with an eye to profit, Mayor James M. Curley suggested that it be shipped to the West Coast. "California should be willing to pay quite a sum to save its crops," he reasoned.

Oil Hungry

As most of the country settled into a deep freeze, New Yorkers and North Dakotans had one thing in common: Their

*Including the borderline states of Kentucky and Oklahoma there are 148 electoral votes in the South.



Henry's Man: Elmer Benson, mugwump ex-senator and ex-governor of Minnesota, and a power in Farmer-Labor party politics, took over a new assignment last week when Henry A. Wallace named him chairman of the National Wallace for President Committee. Still to be chosen is the new committee's Vice-Presidential nominee.

Acme

homes were cold and their oil cupboards were bare.

In Detroit, the skeletons of unfinished cars sat motionless on assembly lines, victims of a natural-gas shortage, while 200,000 workers shivered at home.

In Washington, Congress generated its own heat by trying to square a fuel-oil shortage of epic proportions with an export drain which last year rose to 3,050,000 barrels a month. A dozen Congressional committees searching diligently for a scapegoat found it in the Administration's oil-export program. That the Soviet Union had received more than 1,000,000 barrels of liquid petroleum products last year made a good talking point.

The Embargo Plan: Last week, goaded by reports from constituents of Canada-bound tank trucks, Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire introduced a bill to embargo oil exports for a year. Simultaneously, on the House side, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee proposed an immediate clamp-down on oil shipments to foreign lands, to last until a letup in the fuel shortage.

The Administration's reaction to the embargo proposals was strenuous. With the Marshall plan in mind, Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster told the committee that these restrictions would bring "calamity" to the Western European Recovery Program and violate our "moral commitments." His argument: that the saving of 6.7 per cent of our petroleum products which go into export would hardly balance the "vastly disproportionate effects" of an embargo on the European economy.

Taking the long view, Interior Secretary J. A. Krug called for the building of plants to extract gasoline and oil from coal and shale. This plan would cost an estimated \$9,000,000,000, but in five to ten years

would supply an additional 2,000,000 barrels a day of synthetic oil to the nation's furnaces.

To forestall drastic Congressional action and to soothe the New England delegation, Commerce Secretary W. Averell Harriman last Friday ordered an 18½ per cent slash in oil exports during the first three months of the year. This would turn over to domestic users 2,200,000 barrels of the 11,850,000-barrel export allocation.

The 60-Day Plan: Meanwhile, as an emergency measure to warm the hearts—and feet—of oil consumers, the trust-busting Department of Justice agreed to regard with benevolence the oil industry's voluntary allocation plan. Ordinarily, such "collusion" would have aroused the department's crusaders. Thus reassured, the petroleum companies got together and immediately ordered a cutback in gasoline production, a corresponding step-up in fuel-oil production for the next 60 days.

Beyond controversy, one question would remain to plague Congress and the Administration: How a country which holds only 31 per cent of the world's oil reserves can long continue to consume 63 per cent of the world's production.

The answer would not be found in the increased use of oil heat and Diesel power which has pushed United States per capita consumption up 63 per cent in the past decade. With Near East pipelines threatened by Moslem hostility, the 2,000,000-barrels-a-day deficit in oil production under war conditions estimated by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal only pointed to a greater oil famine.

To millions of Americans, the gloomiest picture of all was presented to the House committee by several witnesses who predicted a general return to a four-cylinder, small horsepower auto in a few years unless the present trend is reversed.

POLITICS:

Feudin' and Fightin'

After challenging Sen. Robert A. Taft in Taft's own state of Ohio (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 2), Harold E. Stassen last week threw down the gauntlet to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Taunting the New Yorker on failure to speak out forcefully on controversial issues, he offered to debate him any time, anywhere.

Stassen was bubbling over with confidence. As recently as last November, the hulking Minnesotan had been giving himself only a fighting chance for the Republican nomination, but now he declared that nothing stood between him and the White House except Harry S. Truman. His lieutenants estimated his first-ballot strength at 230 votes.

Whether or not they were overoptimistic, there was little doubt that Stassen's unorthodox campaign methods had thus far paid off. But Stassen had never tried anything quite so unorthodox before as his decision to enter the Ohio primaries on May 4. It was not only that Ohio had long been considered an unassailable Taft stronghold. Equally important, Stassen was braving the certain resentment of Buckeye leaders like Republican state chairman Fred Johnson who declared: "Stassen is unsportsmanlike, un-American, and unfair."

Privately, Foes: Realizing that a Stassen victory in even two or three Ohio districts would seriously damage his prestige, Taft had tried futilely to call the Minnesotan off. When he first learned of Stassen's plans, Taft visited his rival at his Statler Hotel suite to urge him to reconsider.

Stassen replied that he was compelled to enter Ohio to lay rumors that he and Taft had made a deal to share the Republican ticket. When Taft asked why he didn't challenge Dewey in New York, he declared that it wasn't necessary. He would take care of Dewey in the Wisconsin primary,

and besides, the New York governor was slipping fast.

Taft asked why Stassen picked on Ohio when there already was a primary test between them slated in Nebraska. Stassen answered that Nebraska, in which all the Republican hopefuls have been entered without their consent, would be more of a poll than a meaningful primary.

Actually, Stassen was counting on Taft to stop Dewey, while he overtook Taft by dramatizing himself as a Republican internationalist and thus picking up some of the supporters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. He saw Ohio as his best chance to point up the differences between Taft and himself on the Marshall plan in particular and foreign policy in general.

Publiquely, Friends: He had been assured by Earl Hart, a former Ohio politician who now runs Stassen's Washington office, that it would be easy to pick up some delegates in Ohio industrial centers where there is resentment against the Taft-Hartley Act. Although Stassen had publicly favored the Act, he was ready to capitalize on the sentiment against it.

Publicly, both candidates were as courtly as possible. They left the door still open to share the Republican ticket if the convention should finally line up that way.

PINKS:

Help From Mr. Whiskers

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is on the Attorney General's subversive list, but Sen. Joseph H. Ball discovered last week that donations to its Communist-front coffers are tax-exempt as "educational." The JAFRC is one of at least eight such outfits* which, with Treasury Department approval, make disloyalty profitable, according to Senator Ball. This favored position "almost amounts to a

*The other seven: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Hollywood Writers Mobilization, International Workers Order, Ohio School of Social Sciences, Philadelphia School of Social Sciences, Samuel Adams School, School of Jewish Studies.



GOP contenders: Stassen (right) chooses to meet Taft on his home grounds

February 9, 1948

federal department assisting organizations dedicated to the overthrow of our system of government," he charged. Under the law only charitable, religious, scientific, literary, or educational groups are granted tax exemption.

"Another case in this Administration of the right hand not knowing what the left is doing," Senator Ball noted with *double entendre*.

FOREIGN RELATIONS:

Some Answers by Hull

"Has Andy been pushing the work?" These first words of Cordell Hull when he came out of the coma of a paralytic stroke in December 1946 showed what was most on his mind. The "work" was his memoirs, then two-thirds written, covering his twelve years as the 47th Secretary of State. "Andy" was Andrew Berding, Buffalo Evening News editorial writer and former OSS lieutenant colonel, who was helping "knit things together."

Assured by Mrs. Hull that Andy had not once let up on the project, Hull said: "Well, I've got to get back to it." While still confined to bed, he resumed dictating to Berding. Last Oct. 5, three days after his 76th birthday, he finished his first draft. The jobs of polishing, revising, and proofreading followed.

Last week The New York Times and the North American Newspaper Alliance began serializing excerpts from the 1,800-page, 670,000-word memoirs, which will be published in two volumes by the Macmillan Co. next May 24. What the first ten installments told:

► *Was President Roosevelt actually his own Secretary of State?* The President respected Hull's insistence upon a "full share in formulating and carrying out foreign policy," and "in the majority of cases I had to make my own decisions." Generally the two men entertained "the same philosophy in international relations."

► *What errors did Mr. Roosevelt make on foreign affairs?* "He sometimes tended to commit us too far in his direct approaches to the heads of other governments, and to forget the diplomatic implications of his military decisions." He let old personal friends like Ambassadors William C. Bullitt, Joseph P. Kennedy, and Joseph E. Davies "go over my head" by corresponding on policy matters directly with the President. His dispatch of special envoys abroad on unique missions was "frequently disturbing."

► *What happened at the 1933 London Economic Conference?* Hull, who headed the American delegation, wrote that the conference failed after (1) the "terrific blow" whereby the President in advance shelved reciprocal-trade legislation on the ground that immediate adjournment of Congress was imperative and (2) F.D.R.'s "bombshell message" rejecting



Hull: With collaborator Andrew Berding (left) he tells of 12 historic years

the currency-stabilization agreement negotiated by Raymond Moley, then Assistant Secretary of State, who had been sent to London as F. D. R.'s liaison man after the conference got under way.*

► **How about F.D.R.'s domestic policies?** Sometimes Hull told him: "I can't help but feel that you're going too fast and too far with certain of your domestic reforms. There hasn't been sufficient time to adjust them to conditions in the country. The people haven't had time to digest them." In addition, "I was not in harmony with a permanent policy of government spending, having always stood for a fixed policy of balanced budgets."

► **What were Hull's personal relations with Mr. Roosevelt?** Although they frequently conferred privately at the President's bedside or in shirtsleeves at luncheon at the President's desk, "I was not a social intimate of the President. I was not invited to White House dinners, except on official occasions, or to week-end excursions on Mr. Roosevelt's yacht, or to visit Hyde Park.† Mr. Roosevelt respected my determination not to dissipate my energies in social affairs but to conserve them for the events of my office."

► **How did Hull get along with other Cabinet members?** He was "often reticent about disclosing important secrets to the Cabinet because there were leaks of such information to favorite news writers or broadcasters."** Some Cabinet members, including Henry A. Wallace, "undertook from time to time to infringe on the jurisdiction and functions" of others. The "so-

called inside kitchen-Cabinet . . . did not seem to receive a call-down from Mr. Roosevelt when they sought to interfere, in the name of the President or otherwise, in the work of other departments," or even to "attack a policy of the State Department, always in the name of the President."

► **Were Hull's policies too deliberate, as charged?** "The manifest answer to this criticism is that most of the mistakes arising in the conduct of our public affairs during the Roosevelt Administration were due to haste and lack of deliberation, whereas my policy of being deliberate, while also being on time, resulted in a record that many of the best-informed persons say was without a major blunder."

► **How did he deal with foreign diplomats?** He eschewed diplomatic parties in favor of "friendly informality." He made two rules: "One was to utter no threats unless we had the force and will to back them up . . . The other was to make no promises that were not certain of fulfillment."

► **Did he warn the American people of the approaching war?** Far from not informing the people, Hull was a "Cassandra . . . I was listened to but not heeded." A "basic weakness of democracies" is that "they most unfortunately have a record of moving slowly—too slowly—in the face of external dangers either imminent or seriously threatening."

TEXAS:

Words of Wrath

Wildcatter Hugh Roy Cullen always boasted he was "selfish." But his selfishness was unique. He was dead-set on having the thrill of seeing his fortune spent during his lifetime. And, although he quit school after the third grade and began working at 12 for \$3 a week, his fortune was not

*Moley's comment: He acted as F.D.R.'s direct agent with authority to suggest a stabilization agreement and not as a subordinate of Hull. The President then frustrated the efforts of both Hull and Moley and scuttled the conference.

†A similar disclosure about F.D.R.'s social relations by James A. Farley in his serialized memoirs last June caused a furor, but Hull's experience parallels Farley's.

**Farley, in his memoirs, wrote that F.D.R. suspected "leaks" by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes to Drew Pearson.

exactly negligible. It amounted to a cool \$250,000,000 in Texas oil properties.

Whatever money could buy, he bought. He got a kick out of lavishing his money on fancy clothes, giving big dowries to his four married daughters, building a palatial mansion in exclusive River Oaks outside Houston, and making his azalea gardens a showplace of the South. He also got a kick out of lavishing his riches on Houston to build up its symphony orchestra, art museum, medical center, and the University of Houston. On March 28, 1947, he announced that he was giving \$80,000,000 to set up the Cullen Foundation for educational, medical, and charitable purposes. Twenty-four hours later he impulsively doubled the amount. Not even Jesse H. Jones had done so much for Houston.

That Cullen's politics hardly squared with Houston's voting habits never seemed to make much difference. So grateful was Houston that it listened courteously to his rock-ribbed Republicanism, his tirades against bureaucracy and New Dealism, and his offer to open his moneybags to Speaker Joe Martin if the Yankee Republican ran for President. This January, during Houston's intramural warfare over whether to adopt municipal zoning, he was plainly entitled to express his opinion that zoning was "un-American and German" and would subject Houston to political "regimentation"—even though most every other American city of its size (384,514) already had zoning. He did so in a letter to the three Houston newspapers.

The Blast: Last week all three papers published Cullen's letter. The Scripps-Howard Press ran it in the final edition on Jan. 27. Jones's Chronicle in two editions



Cullen: Now Houston's on its own

on Jan. 28, and ex-Gov. W. P. Hobby's Post (its executive editor: Oveta Culp Hobby, wartime commanding officer of the WAC) in its morning edition of Jan. 29. But when Cullen couldn't find his letter in the editions he received, he blew his top. In a second letter which all papers received in the midmorning of Jan. 29, he accused them of refusing to publish his zoning statement and announced he was therefore "making a statement to you now that you might publish."

Its gist: Although he had taken "great pleasure" in building up Houston, he could not go along any farther "for I can see only graft and greed that will control our city from here out." He was resigning as chairman of the university's board of regents and from every other organization. Now that Jones "has come back to Houston and decided, with the influence of the press here, and the assistance of a bunch of New York Jews, to run our city . . . I am going to give our city to Jesse and his crowd."

Whether Houston's "selfish" benefactor exactly had the right to "give our city to Jesse" or not, all three papers displayed his letter prominently. The Press printed it in full except for the phrase "bunch of New York Jews." The Post published it verbatim with the comment that Cullen had telephoned to ask that "New York Jews" be changed to "New York merchants." The Chronicle printed a three-column photograph of the complete letter with Jones's expression of sorrow that, because of differences on the zoning question, Cullen "threatens to sever his connection with all civic enterprises . . . Mr. Cullen is a very generous man and has contributed freely of his fortune, and I am sure will continue to do so."

That Cullen proposed to do so was made clear by his attorney, J. E. Price, who pointed out that the Cullen Foundation is irrevocable and that, although Cullen retains a say as to how much shall be spent on what, he has no intention of withdrawing any funds. This prediction was made all the safer by Houston's decision last Saturday to agree for once with Cullen's political opinions. Its voters turned down the zoning proposal by a 2-1 margin.

Says Cactus Jack

In blue work shirt and cotton pants, private citizen John Nance Garner welcomed a Texas highway convention delegation to his Uvalde home last week. John C. Nitsch, president of the Grand Plains Highway Association, told of his morning's remark to the convention, that if Garner were in the White House "this country would be in better shape than it is now."

Garner replied: "By God, I think so, too."

Then he passed out whisky and home-grown pecans.

WASHINGTON TIDES

Competition in Blunders

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

BENEATH the surface, practical politicians of both parties are beset with misgivings. Despite the display of confidence which is characteristic of the occupation, a good many politicians are normally pessimistic about their own prospects and those of their party. But usually the leaders of one party have, and show, more grounds for optimism than the leaders of the other. Now, doubt prevails on both sides.

Levelheaded Republican analysts concede that, as things stand now, President Truman looks hard to beat and that the Democrats might elect majorities of both houses of Congress. Hardheaded Democrats admit that, with Wallace on the ballot in several close states, they don't see how Mr. Truman can get enough electoral votes to win—except possibly against Taft—and that if the third party puts up Senate and House candidates in key constituencies they see little chance of recapturing control of Congress.

THE victory of 1946 has turned out to be a misfortune for the Republican party. Popular-opinion samplings contain ample evidence that the Republican record in Congress, taken as a whole, has not pleased important marginal groups of voters. By midsummer of 1947, the Republicans had already lost enough ground to make the 1948 election look like a horse race.

During the special session, the morale of the Republicans reached a new low ebb. They were unprepared to deal as a party with the two biggest problems before Congress: Aid to Europe and the control of inflation. They are still badly split over both and their record on the second is decidedly negative. Public-opinion polls indicated that, even with third-party help in the contest, the only Presidential nominee with whom the Republicans could be sure of winning was a general who had no previous identification with their party.

If the schisms in the Republican party and its record in Congress were the only important factors, the Democrats would not feel so despondent as they do. But they have to take ac-

count of Wallace, of their lack of party machinery—with which the Republicans are well supplied through control of most of the state capitols and courthouses outside the South—and of their own schisms over domestic policy.

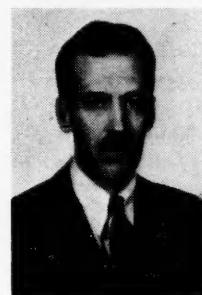
And then, there is President Truman. The Democratic politicians continue to like him personally, as do other people. Many of them feel that he has been doing well. At times he has shown attractive courage and at others political sagacity. His foreign-policy record is an especially valuable asset. But not many Democrats have real confidence in his ability to wage a successful campaign. They are perturbed continually by his little, easily avoidable mistakes. Three very recent examples:

1—The White House porch—to which his friends refer, with wry smiles, as "the monument to a Missouri mule."

2—The Landis case—not so much that he didn't reappoint Landis, who had irritated most people with whom he dealt in the government, as well as many outside, but that he handled the affair awkwardly, without a word of thanks to an earnest public servant.

3—The Eccles case—another awkward maneuver. Always a lone wolf, Eccles has no personal political following. Paradoxically, that is one of the reasons why some astute Democrats regard his ouster as a blunder. Because Eccles, like Baruch, gave his advice with little regard for partisan politics, he was respected in Congress and elsewhere by many who disagreed with him. He is also a symbol of opposition to New York control of the banking system—and as such of special political value to an Administration which has become heavily staffed with men with a Wall Street background.

IT seems to a good many Democratic politicians that Mr. Truman is perversely intent upon frittering away all the advantages that the Republicans have handed to him. And it seems to many nonpartisan observers that the 1948 campaign is, at this stage, a competition in blunders, in which both the President and the Republican majority in Congress are scoring high marks.



WESTERN EUROPE:

The Acid Test of Managed Economy

A sort of financial and psychological Channel divided Britain and France last week. In the City of London, once the greatest money center on earth, strict regulations governed the mechanism of exchange. In Paris, less than two hours by air from Lombard Street, the value of dollars, francs, and Portuguese escudos became subject to that old devil, the law of supply and demand. The question this fundamental cleavage posed was how long the monetary structure of Europe and perhaps of the world, could exist half free and half controlled (see page 56).

The establishment of a so-called free gold market in Paris as part of the French devaluation scheme promised to put to the acid test the controls the British had imposed not only on their currency but upon their entire economy. It was human nature against socialist nature. In any case, the next few months would provide concrete answers to the questions the economists had so fiercely debated on paper ever since the end of the war.

Behind the Fiver Freeze

The manager of the Club des Champs Elysées detected a strange intensity in the air. It wasn't unusual for the club, one of the most elegant in Paris, to be filled with expensively dressed couples splurging on champagne suppers at 8,000 francs a head while listening to such entertainers as Lena Horne. But never had there been such a mad rush for tables as on the night of Jan. 28.

Customers almost threw away 5,000-franc notes in their haste to spend them.

A chill settled on table after table as the waiters relayed instructions that they couldn't accept the "fivers."

Many managers were less cagey, however, and night clubs from Montmartre to Montparnasse throbbed with freehanded spending. When the champagne and oysters ran out they were supplanted with mousseux (sparkling wine) and sardines. One typical fat plunger urged his table: "Come on, eat it up, drink it up. Tomorrow the rest gets burned in the kitchen stove."

Outside, racketeers who hadn't moved so fast in years scurried through the dark streets trying to divest themselves of wads of fivers before the general public caught up with the latest news—a government statement, just issued, that "the public is invited not to accept 5,000-franc bills in payment."

Premier Robert Schuman and Finance Minister René Mayer, in the midst of the desperate last battle for their far-reaching anti-inflation program had suddenly decided to freeze all 5,000-franc notes and call them in for redemption, thus tying up 330,000,000,000 francs, about 37 per cent of all currency in circulation. They allowed two days for the Assembly to debate and approve the measure. In the meantime, all banks would be closed to forestall the conversion of hoards of fivers into legitimate bank deposits.

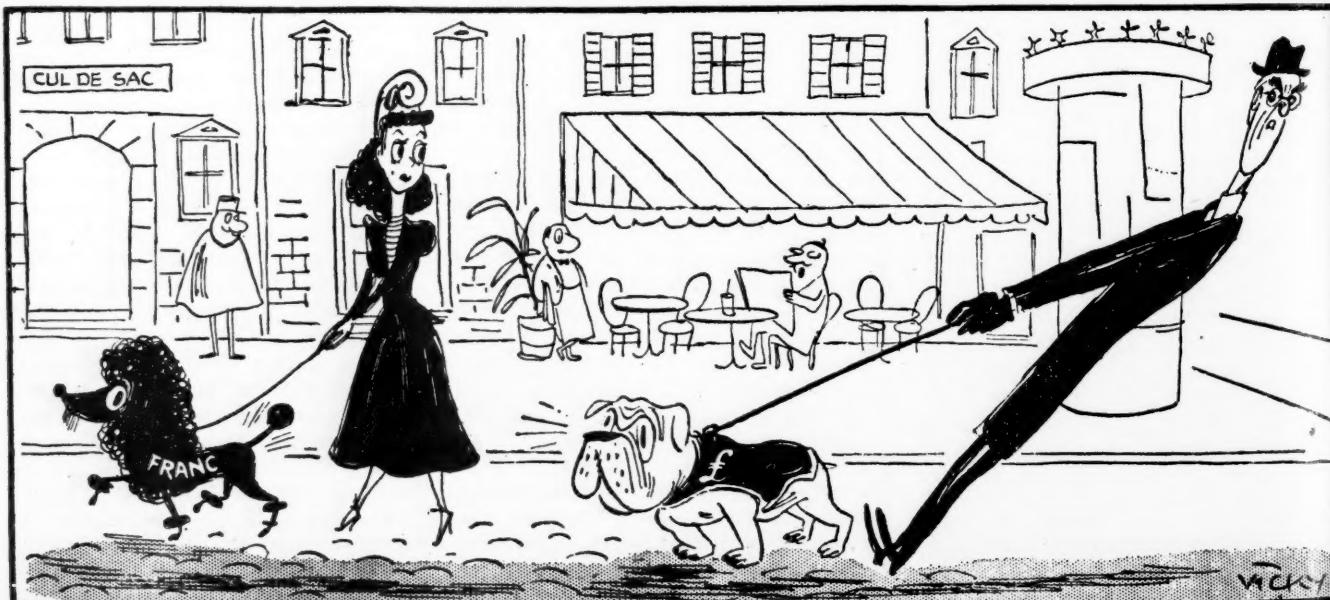
Caught Short: As the news filtered out by press and radio, panic gripped the nation of inveterate hoarders, who did not at first realize that sooner or later their frozen banknotes would be redeemed in other currency. A black market in fivers

sprang up, with the notes going for as little as 2,500 francs in notes of lesser denomination. Guards before the shutdown banks turned away hoarders who came with bundles and valises of fivers for deposit. Perhaps the saddest men in all France were seven bandits. On the morning of Jan. 28 they robbed a subway payroll and escaped with 4,500,000 francs—mostly fivers which a few hours later became only a mass of paper.

Ostensibly the freezing of the fivers was a simple anti-inflation measure. Since the 5,000-franc note is the largest denomination of the inflated currency (worth roughly \$42 at the old 119-for-a-dollar rate), it became the medium for holding cash reserves amassed either through black-market dealings or through legitimate trade. By requiring full accountability of those who by this week must submit their 5,000-franc notes for exchange, the government expected that it would be able to smoke out the black-marketeers and other tax evaders.

Socialist Second Thoughts: Despite this logical financial basis for the freezing, it was largely undertaken as an unexpected supplement to the Schuman-Mayer plan for devaluation of the franc and the legalization of free trading in gold and certain "hard" currencies. This free-trading measure was a complete reversal of Socialist theories of controlled economy. It particularly alarmed British Laborites. They foresaw that an uncontrolled franc might lead to establishment of a dollar-franc-pound "cross-rate" in Paris that in effect would cheapen the pound and loosen all their own controls.

Therefore, largely on the ground of faithfulness to Socialist principle, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps had privately pleaded with the old French Socialist, Léon Blum, to use his influence against



Parisian temptation: Can Sir Stafford Cripps keep the pound from following the franc?

the free-trading measure. At first, Blum rejected Cripps's importunities, for, as participants in the French Government, the Socialists had to share responsibility for the Schuman-Mayer program or risk destroying the middle-road "third force" regime.

Under continued British pressure, however, top Socialist leaders began to waver early last week. At a six-hour caucus Jan. 28 the Socialist deputies decided to abstain from voting on the free-exchange measure, a defection that could have cost the government its majority and its life. The sudden switch dismayed the country, and many echoed the sentiments of Emile Buré, editor of *L'Ordre*: "The Socialist reproach the Communists for being a Russian party. Is their party going to be an English party?"

But by Wednesday night both the British and French Socialists began to appreciate that a government defeat would open the way for a vicious Gaullist-Communist duel for power. The British backed off and the French Socialists then agreed to support the free exchange—for a price. The price was the freezing of the 5,000-franc banknotes. On Jan. 30, with Socialist support the government gained the approval of the National Assembly for the free gold and currency exchange.

BRITAIN:

One for the Tories

Four thrifty Scots lost \$600 apiece last week—deposits forfeited because they polled less than an eighth of the votes cast for six candidates in a Camlachie, Glasgow, Parliamentary by-election. A split Labor vote gave the Conservative candidate, Charles McFarlane, a bare lead of 395 votes over his government opponent, John M. Inglis, and broke the government's unique record of retaining the 22 Labor seats contested in by-elections since 1945. Labor blamed its defeat on the Independent Labor candidate, Miss Annie Maxton, who garnered 1,622 votes which could have swung the election. The Tories, admittedly elected by a minority, sat happily but none too securely on the edge of their first former Labor seat in the House of Commons.

Forbidden Ground

Lawyers, lords, churchmen, and innumerable private Britons followed the legal and matrimonial frustrations of Frederick C. Baxter clear through Britain's highest court, the Law Lords of the House of Lords. Baxter sought an annulment on the ground that his wife's insistence on using contraceptives throughout their marriage had constituted refusal of consummation within the meaning of the Matrimonial Causes Act. The Law Lords decided against him (*NEWSWEEK*, Dec. 29, 1947).



Premier Schuman freezes the fiver

Last week in the House of Commons, Laborite M. P. Lt. Col. Marcus Lipton asked whether the Lords' decision did not require amendment of the law, now "regarded by many people as pernicious and contrary to public policy." No, replied the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, on behalf of a government which has laws regulating how Englishmen will eat, dress, and work, "this is one of the fields of intimate human relationship which cannot in our view properly be dealt with by legislation."

All That Glitters

The following item from *The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* appeared in the Jan. 24 issue of the London weekly, *The New Statesman and Nation*:

"Two men arrested for trying to buy gold from a supposed black marketeer, who turned out to be a police inspector, have been released after proving that they too were police inspectors masquerading as black-market operators."

Peers and Powers

For Robin Redbreast, as the red-jacketed doorman of the House of Lords is known, for Black Rod's scurrying messengers, and for the chatty Lords themselves, Jan. 27 opened old home week. Peers from dukes to barons crowded into the cozy walnut-paneled King's Robing Room, temporarily the Lords' chamber.

Tory benches overflowed and some peers sat on the steps below the red-plush throne. Curious M.P.'s wedged into the doorway while a handful of peeresses looked on from the gallery. Their lordships pinkened in the stuffy warmth. Elderly peers who hadn't attended sessions for years murmured uneasily that they'd soon be wanting their tea.

Thus did 254 British peers rally last week—they number 844 in all, but the usual attendance is only 100—to vote against the Parliamentary reform bill by which the Labor government intends to trim the vestige of their traditional power, the Lords' veto, which can hold up legislation for two years. Foreseeing such a veto for the proposed iron and steel nationalization bill, the government wanted to cut the delay to a year.

Veto for the Veto? However determined their opposition, the peers maintained the leisurely courtesy of after-dinner coffee drinkers in a country-house library. Viscount Addison, the silver-thatched leader of the Labor Lords, outlined the government bill in his most reassuring manner. But he warned that the government regarded its passage as "essential"—a veiled threat to pass the reform bill three times in two years in the House of Commons, thus preventing the Lords from protecting their veto with a veto. The Marquess of Salisbury, thin-mustached Tory leader, defended the Lords' postwar record of cooperation with the government and attacked the bill as "polities," not reform. Both finally agreed to discuss a compromise involving real reform of the upper house, to eliminate especially its all-hereditary character.

But that was not the end of the noble peers' discomfiture. Lord Addison suggested that the House of Lords hold both afternoon and evening sessions as Commons does. An after-dinner vote, Lord Salisbury earnestly objected, would be "a most unseemly affair." "Hear! Hear!" cried a host of supporters. But courteous compromise won out again—the Lords sportingly agreed to try it, once. Then, at 4:45 p.m., they adjourned and went out for tea.

IRAQ:

English Reverse

Premier Saleh Jabr of Iraq liked London. He also liked the quiet elegance of Claridge's Hotel. So he lingered there for ten days, instead of returning promptly to Bagdad, after signing a new Anglo-Iraqi treaty with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin at Portsmouth on Jan. 15.

But at home touchy Arab nationalists thought the treaty a surrender of Iraqi sovereignty to Britain, even though its terms—mutual assistance in time of war and limited rights for Britain to use Iraqi airfields—were actually more liberal than

the old pact it replaced. Violent protests which rocked Bagdad as soon as the treaty was announced impelled the regent, Prince Abdul Ilah, to declare it would never be ratified.

Jabr forsook the deep comfort of Claridge's and flew home. His arrival in Bagdad Jan. 26 and his defiant determination to stand by the agreement with Bevin touched off more violence. Nearly 100,000 Iraqis swarmed through the ancient streets, battling police with clubs and stones in the climax of two weeks of riots in which more than 40 persons were killed and 300 injured. Against the frenzy of angry Bagdadis, Jabr and his Cabinet could hold out for only a day. On Jan. 27 they resigned. While 10,000 mourners paraded in memory of the riot victims, Jabr fled Bagdad in disguise.

A former president of the Iraqi Senate, Mohammed el-Sadr, replaced Jabr as Premier. Jabr's treaty, which Bevin had hoped would set the pattern for a whole series of pacts safeguarding Britain's "power line" through the Arab world, returned to the file of diplomatic missteps.

Significance--

"By miscalculating the amount of anti-British and anti-foreign sentiment in Iraq and the stability of the former government, the British stumbled into an embarrassing situation over a treaty which they welcomed but did not really seek," cabled NEWSWEEK's London bureau. "Actually, it was Saleh Jabr who initiated the negotiations nearly a year ago. The old treaty runs until 1957 but Bevin was glad to tighten up the Middle Eastern 'power line.' Whitehall feels that if Jabr had gone directly back to Iraq instead of lolling in Claridge's the treaty might have been ratified and he might still be Premier."

"Now the British diplomatic network in the Arab world is busy combating the charges raised against the rejected treaty. In particular, it's being pointed out that the treaty would not have allowed Britain to drag Iraq into war without its consent. But there will be no new approach to Iraq until the political situation there stabilizes. Meanwhile, in the British view, the old treaty stands."

FINLAND:

Tin Soldiers

Sign-of-the-times note from Finland: The Helsinki newspaper, Sosialidemokraatti, polled its readers on the question: "Does Finland need an army?" and got this wry answer from one Finn: "Finland requires an army only big enough to run the daily show of changing the guard at the presidential palace. Should the

Soviet Union not respect our neutrality, nothing the Finnish Army can do will stop it from marching in. If, again, our neutrality were threatened by overseas countries, it's childish to think that the Soviet Union would permit us to defend our neutrality alone . . . We would get its help without asking."

INDIA:

Holocaust Ahead?

Mohandas Gandhi drew his watch from the white folds of his sacklike *dhoti*. "I am unusually late," he observed, and walked as briskly as he could in his post-fast weakness across the lawn of Birla House in New Delhi. There 500 persons had gathered in the twilight to hear his prayer service. On the brick steps of the garden path the old man paused to raise his hands in the prayerlike Hindu greeting to someone who saluted him. A burly, khaki-shirted man quickly stepped forward and fired three pistol shots into the Mahatma's bared brown chest and abdomen.

Gandhi breathed: "Ram! Ram!" ("God! God!") and touched his palm to his forehead in a gesture of forgiveness. Then he crumpled to the ground, blood streaming through his *dhoti*.

For a second, shock paralyzed the waiting crowd. Then anguished wails rose. Police rescued the assassin, a Hindu named Nathuram Vinayak Gadse, from the furious crowd. "I am not sorry," he said.

Darkness Everywhere: They carried Gandhi back to his room. His weeping granddaughter Manu held his bald head in her

lap. Once he regained consciousness and asked for water. He could not swallow it. "Bapu (father) is finished," sobbed Manu and began the age-old chant for the dead from the "Bhagavad-Gita."

"Bapu is finished."

The word spread by radio at 6 p.m., twenty minutes after Gandhi's death. All Delhi streamed to Birla House. Sweating police held back the surging multitude with rifles and bayonets. Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, his face twisted with grief and his voice broken, climbed to the Birla garden wall to address them: "Gandhi has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere."

In the darkness of Bombay that very night more than 70 persons were stabbed, fifteen fatally, in revived communal violence. "God help us all," a Moslem woman cried.

Gandhi's body, with his red Hindu caste dot on the forehead, lay by night on the floodlit second-floor balcony of Birla House where mourners milling in the street could view it. An oil lamp burned beside him, to light his soul to eternity, and red rose petals sprinkled his cot. Twenty close followers including Nehru and Home Minister Sardar Vallabhai Patel sat cross-legged on the floor and chanted Vedic hymns. In the morning they sang the song Gandhi chose for his simple funeral ceremony. It ran in part: "Thou wilt lie in the dust. Cover thyself with dust. Be one with dust . . . Remember thou art not returning from where thou goest."

Fifty Indian servicemen drew the body on a converted weapons carrier along the 6-mile route to the burning ghat beside the sacred Jumna River where Gandhi's ashes would be scattered. As the procession left Birla House shouts swelled that could be heard 2 miles away: "Victory to Gandhi! the Mahatma still lives!" Gandhi's youngest son, Devadas, lit the sandalwood pyre impregnated with buffalo butter. Black smoke mingled with the brown dust stirred by the shuffling feet of hundreds of thousands of mourners, bejeweled women in gold-brocaded gowns and ill-clad untouchables alike.

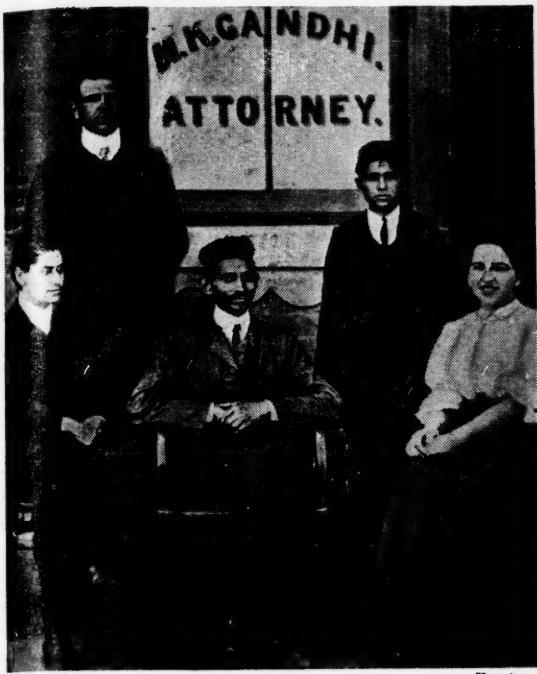
"Who will be next?" someone asked.

End of Hope: That was the question all India and the world asked. Gandhi, a homespun-cotton-clad cartoonist's dream with a toothless grin and bony "diapered" body, had symbolized India itself for 25 years. Now the wizened wisp of apparent indestructibility had been destroyed. A youth on a Delhi street expressed the sense of loss and fear echoed mutely in the minds of millions of Moslems and Hindus: "This is the end of the world. Gandhi was our only hope."

In London a Whitehall spokesman



Dame and Dane: A massive Great Dane at the Royal New Zealand dog show ignores the curious hand of a young visitor.



Keystone



British Combe Photos

Gandhi through the years: A prosperous young South African lawyer; the homespun champion of Indian freedom; and the tired patriarch on Birla House lawn a month before his assassination

declared: "Thank God it wasn't a Moslem who shot him or all hell would have broken loose." But Indian leaders still felt it might. The assassin, Gadse, was a Hindu editor from Poona and a member of the Mahasabha faction which fanatically opposed Gandhi-fostered Hindu-Moslem unity. Gadse and other Mahasabha plotters failed in an attempt to kill Gandhi with a bomb on Jan. 20 soon after the frail ascetic broke his recent fast for communal peace (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 26). Now he had succeeded in removing the strongest brake on anti-Moslem sentiment among Hindus. Nehru and other Gandhi disciples hoped that their leader's brutal assassination would shock their countrymen into final realization of the futility of communal strife. They knew it could just as easily bring about the holocaust Gandhi so often risked his unique life to prevent.

Man of Truth

In 1927 at the age of 58 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi published a book called "The Story of My Experiments With Truth." Devotion to what he considered truth had transformed a nervous young barrister, so shy he could not cross-examine his first witness, into the foremost Indian since Buddha himself. It nourished the little Hindu into what one of his compatriots called "the tallest man in the world by moral standards."

Gandhi's first experiences were with the truths of the Vaishya (merchant) class into which he was born, the son of a well-to-do Premier of Porbandar State. Forbidden like all Hindus to eat meat, he rebelliously did so once. In later years he turned so ascetic he would drink no tea

or coffee and lived chiefly on fruits, boiled vegetables, rice, and goat's milk.

As was the Hindu custom his parents married him at an early age—13—to a 13-year-old girl, Kasturbai. He later wrote: "I can see no moral argument in support of such a preposterous early marriage as mine." Yet he also wrote of Kasturbai, who stuck by him 61 years until her death in jail with him in 1944: "She moves me as no other woman in the world can."

When he was 19 Gandhi went to England to study law. He landed on a chilly September day, wearing his best suit of white flannels. Stares so embarrassed him that he was afraid to appear in public. Yet in 1931 he nonchalantly chatted in Buckingham Palace with royalty and Cabinet ministers, wearing only his simple homespun dhoti, shawl, and sandals made from the skin of an animal which had died a natural death.

The young lawyer ran a practice in South Africa that netted him as much as \$20,000 a year. He abandoned it to champion the cause of oppressed Indian immigrants. On their behalf Gandhi conducted his first passive-resistance campaigns, which landed him in South African jails three times. In 1914 Cabinet Minister Jan Christian Smuts visited him in prison and conceded major reforms in the treatment of Indians. Gandhi learned a practical truth, often applied later: "I get my best bargains from behind bars."

Apostle of Brotherhood: The 45-year-old dissenter returned to India and promptly plunged into his second crusade, *swaraj* (home rule). This occupied most of the rest of his life. He emerged as a Mahatma (great soul) who angrily repudiated the title ("The word is so misused it

stinks in my nostrils!"), as a politician so formidably charming that opponents refused to meet him for fear he would convert them, as a tyrannical apostle of human brotherhood, and as a man who took elaborate pains to remain simple and made it his pride to be humble.

The headquarters of Gandhi's experiment in living, the Satyagraha, or "holding to truth" movement, was a community of bare huts near the village of Wardha, 400 miles inland from Bombay. There he maintained as "a vital spiritual need" a weekly day of silence, Monday. He rose as early as 3 a.m., splashed cold water on his face, attended to voluminous correspondence, wrote his weekly paper Harijan (Children of God), conducted prayer meetings, spun cotton on his crude *charkha* (spinning wheel), and talked with the constant stream of visitors who sought him out.

Gandhi's followers, called Satyagrahis, took strict vows: "Non-violence, truth, non-stealing, celibacy, non-possession, body labor, control of the palate, fearlessness, equal respect for all religions, *swadeshi* (use of home manufactures), and freedom from untouchability." After all this Gandhi even scolded them for staying up beyond 9 p.m.

Architect of Destruction? Gandhi plodded from trouble to trouble, fast to fast, and jail to jail. His 100-pound body endured about fifteen fasts, one of them for three days because Kasturbai's budget didn't balance. His first passive-resistance movement in India, against the Rowlatt, or "Black Cobra," acts of 1919 imposing severe penalties for revolutionary activities, inflamed the whole country. A judge regretfully sentenced him to six years in

jail in 1922. He was released in 1924 after an appendectomy during which he reportedly refused anesthetics.

In 1930 he marched with thousands of followers from Ahmedabad to the sea to distill salt from sea water in defiance of the British salt tax. He was put in jail but Lord Irwin, now Earl Halifax, released him, invited Gandhi to his home, and offered him a drink. Gandhi took plain water, then reached into his dhoti, drew forth a packet of contraband salt, dropped a pinch into his glass, and drank.

Although the self-appointed guardian of India lived long enough to see India free from Britain, he left it still enslaved by its own passions. Hailed as "the architect of Free India," he had never accepted the principle of partition. As early as 1924 he fasted 21 days to promote Hindu-Moslem unity. Twice since independence he has fasted for the same reason. He knew his failure in this last and most crucial crusade could nullify all his other successes. In words that sounded as much like a prophecy as a prayer, he said on his 78th birthday last October 2: "With every breath I pray God to give me strength to quench the flames or remove me from this earth. I, who staked my life to gain India's independence, do not wish to be a living witness to its destruction."

SOVIETS:

Feelers Toward Friendship

As his train headed southward from Bucharest toward the Bulgarian border on Jan. 17 Premier Georgi Dimitroff of Bulgaria met with correspondents of the local and foreign press. He had just signed a treaty of alliance between Rumania and Bulgaria. Now, as the miles clicked past, he undertook to fill in the press on the

background of the network of bilateral Balkan pacts on which he had been working for months. Beside him sat the Rumanian foreign minister, Ana Pauker, the Cominform Amazon who supposedly has a direct pipeline to Joseph Stalin himself.

The Balkan satellites, said Dimitroff, "want economic and commercial relations with Britain, America, and France . . . Economic cooperation which we are now establishing between our countries does not exclude at all economic relations with Western Europe and other parts of the world."

The Overripe Plan: Dimitroff conceded that "the question of [a Balkan] federation or confederation is a premature question." But "when the question ripens, *and it will ripen at all costs*," the Balkan peoples "will decide whether there should be a federation or confederation, and when and how it is to be formed." Later he used the phrase "when [not if] such a federation or confederation is created . . ." And to a question on a Balkan customs union he replied: "Such a customs union is a vital necessity . . . and it will be achieved."

Dimitroff is an old-line Communist accustomed to the twists and turns of Soviet policy. Possibly, he was not astonished last week when Pravda, Moscow's official Communist daily, cut the ground out from under his confederation idea. It flatly declined to endorse "Dimitroff's attitude" and said the Balkans "do not need a problematical and artificial federation or confederation or customs union." What they do need is merely the organization of "domestic popular democratic forces" as foreseen by the nine Communist parties of the Cominform.

The next day Dimitroff hastily scrambled back into line. His official news agency reemphasized the word "premature" in the original statement on fed-

eration and added: "Neither Premier Dimitroff nor any Cabinet minister ever has thought or thinks of the creation of an Eastern bloc under any form, although the apostles and creators of the Western bloc purposely attempt to pervert the real attitude of our government."

Significance--

Moscow's rejection of Balkan federation came amid some signs of a new conciliatory line toward the West. Other examples: modification of Soviet demands on Austria; the reopening of Soviet-American Lend-Lease negotiations; and a statement by the Russian Ambassador to Washington, Alexander Panushkin, calling for increased Soviet-American trade. Even the exceptions were routine gestures rather than strident outbursts: formal protests against the United States' reopening of the Mellaha air base in Libya, visits of American warships to Italy, the "importunate inspection" of Russian ships off Japan, and the activities of American officers in Iran. One American diplomat commented: "It looks as if someone had finally convinced the Russians that their screams and threats were helping to promote the European Recovery Program, the one thing they are most anxious to defeat."

It was also possible to read into the feelers toward friendship a hint that the Soviet Union would like to make a grand, over-all deal with the United States. In the State Department they were compared with the slight Russian conciliatory moves toward Germany, which preceded the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact in 1939. The catch was that even if President Truman and Secretary Marshall should consider a Hitler-like divide-the-world deal with Stalin, the American tradition and the American Constitution operated to make such a move impossible.

Beyond these global implications, Moscow's rebuke to Dimitroff underlined the Soviet policy of keeping the sometimes balky satellites from growing too independent or too strong. Moscow would find it much harder to deal with a Balkan confederation than with the present separate and mutually jealous states. A federation would also upset any plans for these nations to join the Soviet Union as Soviet republics.

JAPAN:

Deconcentration Trouble

Some 75 per cent of Japan's industry is now in process of being broken down into smaller units and reorganized under an American-sponsored program. Critics both in Japan and the United States have charged that carrying out this program will wreck the Japanese economy and make the country permanently dependent on the United States. Possibly to meet these criticisms, Gen. Douglas MacArthur



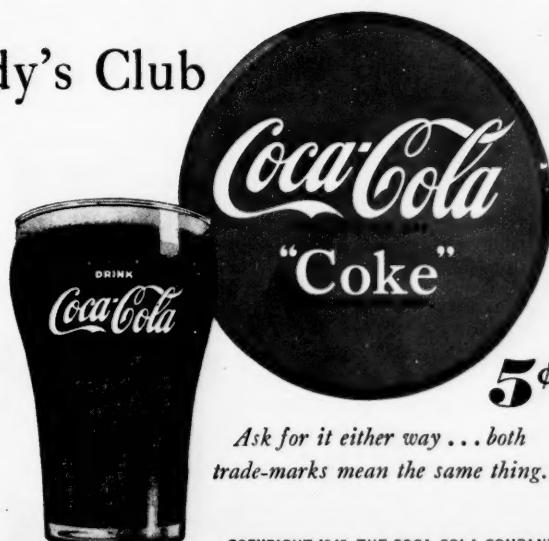
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Babe in Arms: From a camp of Arabs near Tel Aviv comes this picture of a pistol-packing guerrilla fighter cradling a kidnapped Jewish baby in his arms.

last week proposed the appointment of a Deconcentration Review Board of five American civilians.

The actual plans for "deconcentrating" Japanese industry would remain in the hands of a Japanese body, the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, operating under the supervision of MacArthur's headquarters. The review board would merely analyze the impact of individual reorganizations on the Japanese economy and pass its findings on to MacArthur. He could then decide on whether or not to intervene.

MacArthur produced a similar scheme more than a year ago when he requested the War Department to provide him with five outstanding civilians to serve as a sort of economic cabinet. The War Department ran into the usual trouble of persuading business men to enter government service, but it finally was able to send a list to Tokyo for approval. It included Arthur S. Barrows, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., James L. Kauffman, a New York lawyer with long experience in Japan, and others with similar qualifications. MacArthur then announced, that, far from functioning as a real economic cabinet, the advisers would be expected to fit into his Army organization. The War Department, foreseeing the impossibility of their functioning under this condition, called the whole plan off. MacArthur's new suggestion provides at the outset that the Deconcentration Review Board should be part of the SCAP setup.

Honorable Rules

Picking up cigarette butts, said a Japanese broadcast last week, is "deplorable." However, "there is no law against it."

Every action in Japanese life, however deplorable, is performed according to rules. The radio therefore laid down these rules on "How to pick up cigarette butts":

"1—Do not pick up butt while it is still lying by person who threw it away—especially if thrower is from over there [America]. Might have hand stepped on."

"2—Do not stand around a gathering from over there as if waiting for them to throw away cigarette, as might not co-operate."

"3—Make sure cigarette is out. Otherwise, might burn pocket."

Crime Doctor

Japan, the unique country, last week produced a unique robbery. One day at closing time a man entered a branch of the Teikoku Bank and identified himself as a doctor. He told the personnel: "You are requested to take this anti-dysentery medicine in haste."

The entire staff obeyed without question. In a short time they were all writhing on the floor in violent pain while the "doctor" was busy in the safe. When the police finally arrived at the scene ten members of the staff had died and six others were in critical condition. Two died later. The "doctor" vanished, leaving 300,000 yen of his loot piled on a desk.

CHINA:

Taxi-Dance War

Under new Chinese Government "austerity regulations," the Social Affairs Bureau in Shanghai prepared last week to shut down fourteen local dance halls. Some 500 taxi dancers threatened with unemployment unsocially objected. Accompanied by waiters and miscellaneous males they invaded the bureau, ripped down doors, and smashed furniture and windows. Four hundred policemen wielding clubs took four hours to beat them back into the street. The score: 30 women injured; 40 policemen.

EXPLORATION:

Package of Civilization

The small South African ship Pequena steamed out of Cape Town last week for lonely Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic. It carried scientists and engineers to investigate the possibilities of a fish cannery on Tristan to help make the island self-supporting for the first time in its history. For each of Tristan's 248 supposedly old-fashioned inhabitants, it also carried presents—including bubble gum.

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The Outbreak of an Old Ailment

by JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

NOBODY has seriously questioned the fact that the French Government had plenty of justification for the devaluation of the franc. We have blessed the devaluation and said that it would not interfere with the Marshall plan; even the British, who recognize that the French action is a real threat to the stability of the pound, and the authorities of the International Monetary Fund have criticized the French for details, rather than on general principle. Everyone has realized for too long that inflation is one of the most difficult obstacles in the way of European recovery. The French effort may not be the most brilliant imaginable but at least it is a step in the right direction.

Looked at from another angle than the purely economic, however, there is a good deal to be said against it, or at least against the manner in which it was done. By acting independently, against the advice of the British and the Monetary Fund, Premier Schuman's government has dealt a distinct and serious blow to the principle of economic cooperation.

THIS is the first symptom of the return of an old illness. In the years between the wars, the inability to harness economic cooperation and political cooperation into the same team was an everlasting plague. This was the disease which killed the League of Nations. It was the corruption of statesmanship out of which Hitler was born and on which Mussolini thrived. Had the German plans for a customs union with Austria been allowed to go through in 1931, there might never have been a Nazi government. But politically such a union was anathema to France and Britain at the time and they prevented it. Had the supposedly great minds who were trying to solve the problems of Central Europe and the Balkans succeeded in putting economic agreement on an equal basis with political agreement, that sad chapter of history would have been far different. The last chance to do this failed after the Stresa Conference in 1935. Political rivalries outweighed economic facts. The result was the creation of economic

anarchy as an impossible foundation for a structure of political unity. Economic life was choked in phony export-import currency rates and a whole catalogue of other restrictions by states operating on the principle of *sauve-qui-peut* rather than on that of cooperation.

The present devaluation of the franc, however sound it may be economically, is very dangerous if it opens the way for a return of the same sort of anarchy. The evils of the prewar practice were well enough recognized so that all plans for postwar recovery have emphasized the need for economic collaboration, to such an extent that it has become axiomatic that no recovery is possible except through unity of action.

The timing of the French action rather dramatically illustrates its dangers. The franc was devaluated before the echo of Mr. Bevin's speech on European unity had died away. No European unity is possible that does not begin with economic collaboration and proceed through severe curtailment of individual freewheeling in the interest of unity. Every nation in Europe carries heavy burdens, and certainly inflation is one of the heaviest. But at least in every nation outside the Russian sphere, there is a clear and growing realization that unity of interest in recovery requires cooperation in practice.

THE French action was an immediate step to avert an immediate danger. Mistakes in it can be corrected. Bevin's "Western union" is a long-range concept. It requires economic, diplomatic, and defensive collaboration. It implies a customs union and coordination of production plans and also of defense plans. Under the very best conditions, such a union could scarcely be accomplished in less than a decade. Compared with such a long-range project, the French action is insignificant and perhaps of no great importance. But it is important—fatally so—if it is a symptom of a return of the old illness of an economic disunity which frustrates efforts at political unity.

For another opinion on devaluation of the franc see Henry Hazlitt's *Business Tides*, page 64.



Dog teeth, stone doughnuts — the stuff they use for money in some parts of the world is certainly amusing. Or, well — is it?

Actually, such objects have more intrinsic value than the mere slips of paper used by natives of the U. S. A. These little slips, widely known as "checks," contain nothing else than a few numbers and a scribbled name.

Yet they're our biggest form of "money" today!

Indeed, American business could hardly operate without 'em. For our economy demands an efficient means of handling finances. Just as it

demands an efficient means of handling figures.

That's why, along with checks and other efficiency measures, business has adopted Comptometer adding-calculating machines. Because Comptometer can handle the complex figure problems imposed by huge production no less than high finance. And because Comptometer can do it with accuracy — ease — and real economy.

Comptometer (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.), made only by Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co., Chicago, is sold exclusively by its Comptometer Division, 1731 N. Paulina St., Chicago 22, Ill.

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MEXICO:

Chewing-Gum Crisis

Travelers coming north from the jungle-clad mountains and remote swamplands of Quintana Roo and Campeche in the Yucatán peninsula tell alarming stories of famine and depression among the Mexicans there.

"My people are starving," one priest said hopelessly. "After January there will be no work anywhere."

Until last summer United States gum manufacturers kept the *chicleros* busy gathering chicle, the thick, milky juice of the chicozapote tree. Eighty per cent of the chicle used in United States gum factories came from Mexico. The Mexican Exploitation Co. and the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. used to buy almost 10,000,000 tons a year for between 40 and 50 million pesos (about \$10,000,000).

Last July they stopped buying. The price was too high and synthetics were available again. One big gum manufacturer used only 5 per cent chicle. There was enough stored in United States warehouses to last five years.

The Mexican Government financed the September-January 1948 chicle crop but the workers got no pay; no buyers could be found. Only one Mexican gum company ordered a small amount. Most of the rest was piled in rotting heaps.

Neither the government nor the chicle producers have made any effort to find a substitute crop. Unless they do so quickly, some 30,000 Mexicans, who are dependent on the region's sole industry, face starvation.

COSTA RICA:

Voting Time

An uncharacteristically bitter political campaign ended in Costa Rica last week. For seven days no speechmaking or demonstrations will be allowed. Then on Feb. 8 Costa Rican voters will elect a President and 31 deputies, about two-thirds of the membership of the one-chamber Congress.

The choice will lie between Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia, former President (1940-1944) and candidate of the administration National Republican party, and Otilio Ulate, publisher of *El Diario de Costa Rica*, who is running for the opposition National Democratic Union. Five minor parties have also nominated Presidential candidates, but none of them has a chance of winning. In general, the National Republicans are left of center, the Democratic Unionists more conservative.

The amiable and obliging Calderón Guardia, 47-year-old physician, is the father of most of Costa Rica's advanced social legislation, which is based on Pope Leo XIII's encyclical "Rerum Novarum." His avowed purpose is to protect these

accomplishments of his first administration.

Ulate, 52, is a sociable clubman and accomplished journalist. His platform features order in the national finances, full equality of rights for all Costa Ricans regardless of party, and abolition of the Communistic Popular Vanguard party.

The Communist issue has dominated the campaign and created most of its bitterness.

The Popular Vanguard has picked a non-entity, Umberto González, as its Presidential candidate and has carefully refrained from attacking Calderón Guardia. The opposition has a plurality (21 seats) in the present Congress, and the administration's sixteen congressmen are able to legislate only with the cooperation of the eight Popular Vanguard members. For these reasons, the Democratic Unionists charge that Calderón Guardia is a Red. They blame him and especially his alleged Communist supporters for stirring up the violence which has marked the campaign, for using threats and pressure against Ulate, and for rigging the election. The administration denies all these charges.

In spite of heated feelings and campaign disorders, most impartial observers expect a peaceful election. Costa Rica still boasts that it has more schoolteachers than soldiers. The army, traditionally a political factor in many Latin American countries, is here a mere militia. President Teodoro Picado has kept it small and kept it out of politics. The election will probably be decided by ballots, not bullets.

PERU:

Labor and Politics

The Inter-American Federation of Labor (CIAT), which was born in Lima on Jan. 13, was told to move on by the Peruvian Government on Jan. 28. The decree which barred the new organization from Peru charged that it had a "political and subversive character."

Delegates claiming to represent 12,000,000 workers in thirteen countries had set up the CIAT to fight Communism and Vicente Lombardo Toledano's Latin American Federation of Labor. Backed by the AFL, they hoped to create a labor movement free from "government tutelage or totalitarianism of any form" and to promote "democratic inter-Americanism." Bernardo Ibáñez, Chilean Socialist, was elected president and Lima was chosen as CIAT headquarters.

Peruvian conservatives and Communists demonstrated against the CIAT convention and the government refused its official sanction. But Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre and his socialistic Aprista party supported it enthusiastically. Observers believe the government barred the CIAT because it feared Haya would use it as a political instrument in Peru.



Telenews Newsreel from International

Bull Gets Man: Instead of following the cape past the bullfighter, this Mexico City bull swung at the torero, Antonio Velásquez, with the result pictured above. The torero was not seriously injured.

It takes a spark apart to give you better steel

FIRST instrument of its kind in the steel industry is the Timken Company's new, electronic, direct-reading spectrometer*!

It cuts to 40 seconds the time required to analyze a heat of steel. Makes it possible to forward an accurate analysis to the melt shop in 5 or 6 minutes after the sample is taken. Gives Timken metallurgists a degree of manufacturing control never possible in steel making before.

How does it work? Two samples from a molten heat are placed in the machine and a spark made to crackle between them. This vaporizes the chemical elements in the steel,

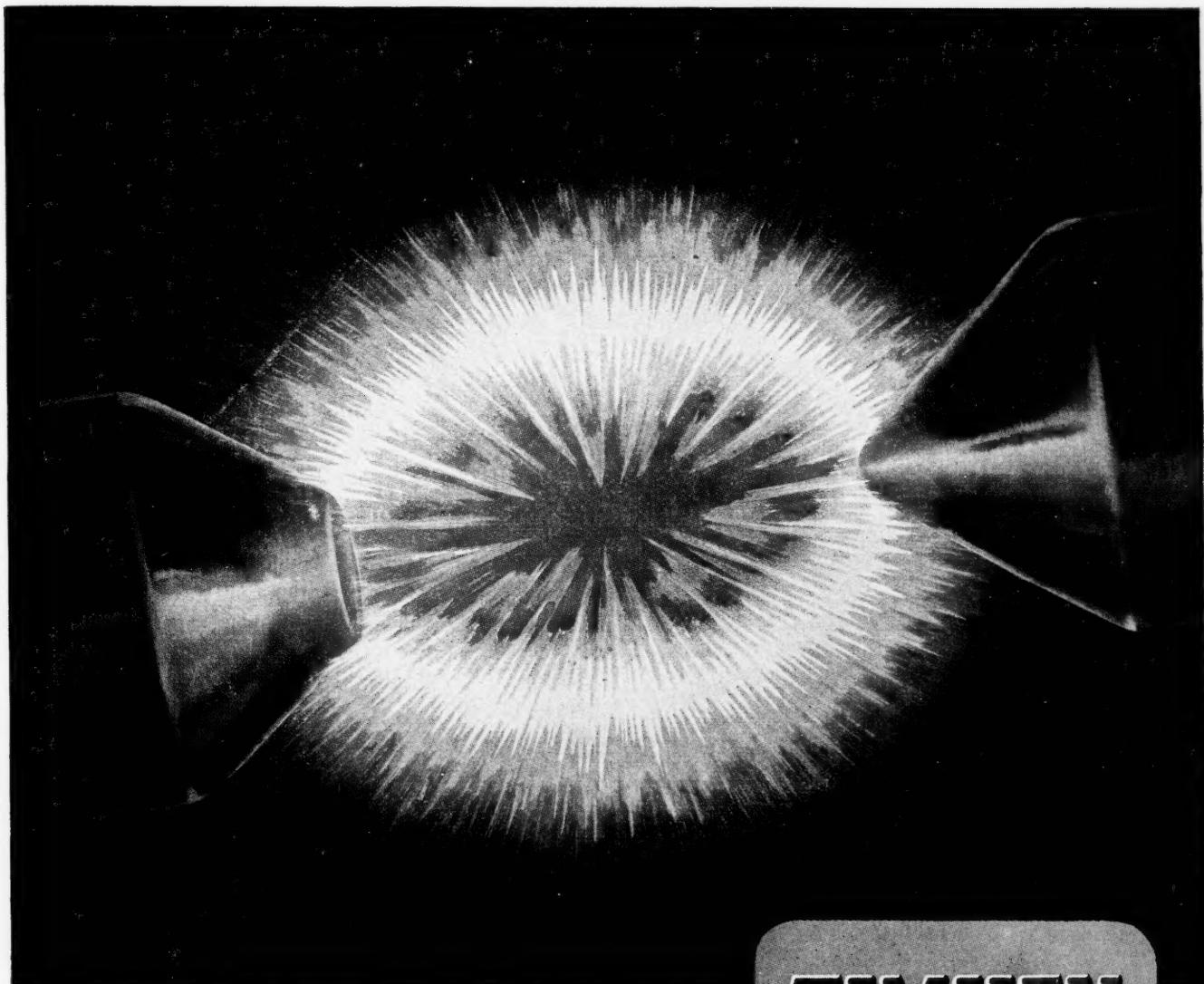
causing each to give off its own characteristic light. Then—through a complicated system of lenses, mirrors, diffraction gratings, and photoelectric cells—the brightness of each kind of light is measured and indicated on dials, where the exact quantities of the various elements in the alloy can be read as quickly and easily as you read an automobile speedometer.

Because it's 10 to 30 times faster than ordinary spectrographic analysis, and from 15 to 1080 times faster than chemical analysis (depending upon the elements desired), spectrometric analysis enables the melter to

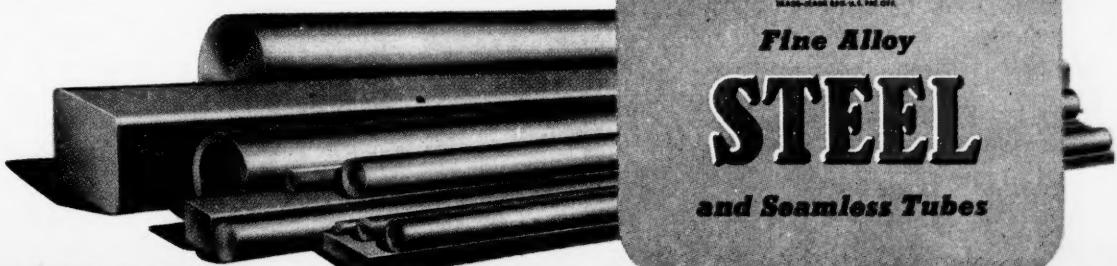
plot the course each element is taking—gives him ample time to make adjustments so that all elements are in exactly the right proportion when the heat is poured.

This kind of constant pioneering in new methods of quality control and manufacture is one good reason why so many tough steel problems can be stamped: "Solved—by Timken Alloy Steel". If you have a steel problem, call in the Timken Technical Staff. Write Steel and Tube Division, The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton 6, Ohio. Tapered Roller Bearings, Alloy Steels and Seamless Tubing, Removable Rock Bits.

*Manufactured by Baird Associates, Inc.



YEARS AHEAD—THROUGH EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH





Imagination creates a super finish

TO MAKE CARS LAST LONGER FOR YOU

Demonstrating smoothness of *Superfinish*, developed by creative imagination at Chrysler Corporation

A mirror that reflects more miles!

The "mirror" in this picture is tough steel—*Superfinished*.

It's really mirror-smooth . . . when that engineer runs a needle across its surface, even his medical stethoscope doesn't detect the slightest scratch.

That *Superfinish* method, used on many vital moving parts of our cars, successfully cuts down what used to be considered "normal" wear!

It was developed by Chrysler production experts seeking a new and

finer metal-finishing process. In those days, certain car parts lasted longer when hand-finished than when finished by the best factory methods. Could they invent a machine that would duplicate or improve on slow hand work without its high cost?

They could and did. And the result is *Superfinish*—a method of finishing metal far more smoothly than ever before possible. Vital parts of all Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and

Chrysler cars are *Superfinished* today. These cars are quieter, perform better, because *Superfinish* allows closer fit and better lubrication of parts. Wear is cut to a minimum. A few seconds of *Superfinishing* can mean *many extra months* of trouble-free operation for your car's moving parts.

This great development is another example of how we apply practical *imagination* to make our cars the most advanced of all—year after year.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION
PLYMOUTH DODGE DE SOTO CHRYSLER

IN PASSING

Grounded: CAPT. WAYNE L. TWITO, who formerly was a pilot with the Marine Corps and with Northwest Airlines, was found piloting a streetcar in Minneapolis. "Since starting work," he said, "I've had more close shaves on the streetcar than I ever had in a transport plane."

Dry Run: One thousand members of Alcoholics Anonymous from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia convened in a Washington hotel last week to drink what they call "Adam's ale" (water) and trade jokes about drunks. One example: Wife—"You've got to choose between the bottle and me?" Husband—"Why don't you just crawl into the bottle?" At a \$7.50 a plate banquet, they drank large coffees. The hotel management was pleased as (unspiked) punch. "Thank God for this bunch, the first sober convention we've ever had," it said.

Press Agent? H. G. Wells fans nodded sagely when they read this item in the personal column of a Washington paper: "Anyone, anywhere, who saw a man become invisible eight years ago, on May 3, 1940, please write immediately, as an invisible man has been with me for almost eight years."

Teacher's Pet? An Eisenhower last week became a student at Columbia in New York. At the university where his father will take over the presidency June 7, CAPT. JOHN EISENHOWER registered for refresher courses. He will serve as a West Point English instructor next summer.



Ike Jr.: Also at Columbia

Acme

High Y: MARY SNODGRASS, 22, was getting into bed at the YWCA in Terre Haute, Ind., when she heard a burbling sound. She peered under the bed. There was a man, sound asleep and snoring. She screamed. He awoke and fled down the fire escape. He left behind seven pieces of rope and a pair of overshoes.

► **VIOLET BOONICI,** 25, was arrested after she walked into the exclusively male YMCA swimming pool in San Jose, Calif., stripped off her clothing, and took a swim. "I just like to take my clothes off," explained Miss Boonici.

Crime: CLIFFORD TORRENCE was hailed into the Louisville, Ky., Traffic Court charged with drunken driving. Not guilty, said Torrence, explaining: A band of gunmen had kidnapped him in his car, opened a bottle of whisky, and forced him to take a few swigs. Then, at gun point, they ordered him into various taverns and pressed more drinks upon him. Finally they let him go. The judge didn't. Fine: \$30.

Have Another: A Cambridge, Mass., woman admitted that she plies her husband with whisky and then turns him in to the police every time he is released from periodic jail terms for drunkenness. Her theory: Sober and out of jail, her husband earns only \$30 a week. Drunk and locked up, he makes her and her children eligible for welfare checks which total about \$60 a week.

Suckers: BOB BOWERS, operator of a manufacturers' outlet store in Kansas City, Kans., advertised a sale of 25 dozen \$1 bills at 93 cents each, with a limit of three to a customer. By midafternoon, he had been able to dispose of just 50, although he had the normal number of customers during the day. Even the reassuring word of the cop on the beat did no good. "There's a sucker born every minute," said the customers as they warily resisted temptation.

Pyre: A woman and three children were burned to death in a blazing home in Port Washington, N.Y., while firemen looked for a water hydrant under the snow. For a month, town officials and the local water commission had wrangled over who should clean snow away from hydrants.

Turnabout: When HENRY DUFEK of Green Bay, Wis., offered to rent four apartments to families with children, he was swamped with 80 bids in 48 hours. Selecting the real hardship cases, Dufek turned over one apartment to a family which otherwise would have had to give up two children for adoption, and another to a couple which already had placed two children in an orphanage. Dufek had a good reason for his kind deed; it had taken him three months to find a home for his own family of three children.



Reuterphoto from European
Mae West: Diamond Lil in London

Around: Remember MAE WEST, who personified the wicked woman on the American stage and screen for years? She's now appearing in a London production, "Gay Nineties." A photo last week showed the woman who played "Diamond Lil" looking over some of her favorite gems in a Bond Street shop.

Identity: JERE BAKER, of Kenvil, N.J., flew 30 Pacific missions and was shot down over Tokyo Bay, but his worst break was getting into a routine prisoner-of-war photo. Since then he has been trying to explain to Mrs. William Stoltz of Saginaw, Mich., who saw the picture, that he is not her missing son Vern. Mrs. Stoltz believes that Jere is an amnesia victim, and she has been bombarding him with letters, pictures, and telephone calls, hoping to restore his memory. Not even fingerprints will convince her. Jere's mother knows what the words "missing in action" can mean: "I can't blame her," she said. "I only wish she understood."

Kitten Korner: Officials of a New York animal hospital reported that among its recent patients were a cat hung over from drinking too much eggnog and another that would eat only after hearing harmonica music.

► Nooney, a two-year-old black cat, flew alone from New York to San Diego, Calif., in a race to beat the stork and have her kittens in a warm climate.

► ROBERT L. KENDELL, president of the American Feline Society, proposed to supplement the Marshall plan by shipping "as many as 1,000,000 American alley cats" to Europe to protect its food supplies from rats. In Washington, an Interior Department official scoffed: "Very few cats have nerve enough to attack rats." "Nonsense," replied Kendell, admitting that "Operation Meow is still in the kitten stage."

The Birth Specter

The human birth process is the leading cause of death in the United States—not heart disease and cancer, as is generally supposed.

Grim statistics recited by Dr. Howard C. Taylor Jr., professor of gynecology and obstetrics at Columbia University, at the annual meeting of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America in New York last week supported a story of shocking "reproductive wastage."

In 1945 heart disease caused 424,328 deaths, and cancer caused 177,464. But maternal deaths, stillbirths, and deaths of the newborn amounted to 137,774, to which can be added some 400,000 miscarriages (wanted children) to make a total of 537,774.

"To interpret this colossal figure in terms of human values is not easy," said Dr. Taylor, who is also chairman of the National Research Council's committee on human reproduction. "At the least, it means frustrated hopes for many prospective parents and the loss of hundreds of thousands of potential American lives, without taking into account the loss from illegal abortions."

Empty Cradles: Equally grave is another phase of reproductive waste, that of male and female infertility. "It is estimated that one out of every ten married couples is sterile," Dr. Taylor observed. "This means that each year in this country (where 3,000,000 babies are born annually), perhaps 300,000 desired children are not born—are not even conceived."

Taylor also reminded his audience of doctors, parents, and educators that re-



Entering the Sanger birth clinic

productive disorders are a large source of illness in both men and women, and that unsatisfactory sex functions are perhaps the commonest single reason for marital maladjustments that result in some 600,000 divorces each year.

To find some of the answers to this dangerous biological and social chaos, the physician and his associates have launched

a large-scale research program, the first of its kind, into every phase of human reproduction. Headed by fourteen experts, this group will attack these unsolved problems:

- What causes premature birth, which kills more than 30,000 babies each year?
- What are the chances that the parents of one defective child will have others?
- What is a reliable and acceptable method of controlling fertility?

Other researchers will investigate the effects on the growing embryo of virus diseases in the mother, the Rh factor, fertility and sterility in both men and women, and the techniques and applications of contraceptives. A total of \$220,000 is being raised to cover this research. The Planned Parenthood Federation expects to provide the greater part of this sum out of its own drive for \$1,000,000, starting Feb. 11.

The House on 16th Street: Rounding out its 27th year, the federation, which courageous Margaret Sanger began in 1921 as the Birth Control League, still holds to its original purpose: "to give competent medical advice to women who need contraceptive information and are eligible under the law to receive it."

The country's first permanent birth-control clinic was set up in 1923 in a house at 17 West Sixteenth Street in New York. Known as The Margaret Sanger Research Bureau, the clinic still flourishes at that address. Today there are 570 such services located in almost every state. (In two, Connecticut and Massachusetts, no one, not even a doctor, is permitted legally to give out conception-control information.)

In almost 30 years of hard work, the purpose of the federation has widened to include almost every aspect of family health and happiness. It now covers a vast three-point program: child spacing, premarital counseling, and infertility.

Psychological Sterility: The first federation fertility clinic was established in New York in 1945 under Dr. Abraham Stone. Since then, more than 400 couples have sought help for their childless plight. Only husbands and wives who are both willing to be treated are accepted.

In at least 40 per cent of the cases, infertility originates with the husband. In 9 to 10 per cent of the men studied, a hopeless condition called azoospermia (complete lack of sperm cells) is found. For such couples, the clinic recommends adoption or artificial insemination.

In women, obstruction of the uterine tubes is one of the chief causes of sterility. This usually responds well to treatment.

But infertility, the Planned Parenthood doctors discovered, can have its roots in emotional disturbances as well as in physical disorders. This is particularly true of the many women who have adopted babies and later become pregnant.

The psychological theory has been further confirmed by repeated examinations of women suffering from closed fallopian



Mothers can park children while seeking planned-parenthood information

Welcome to the HOMES of Chicago's Most IMPORTANT Million



Putting a new twist to an old military proverb, it is always a good idea in selling to go *fustest where you can expect to get the mostest.*

In Chicago, the Daily News takes your advertisement into the HOMES of a consumer group notable for being active and constant buyers. (See family income figures in the panel at right.)

These income figures vividly and realistically say SALES-VOLUME! And they say, beyond doubt or argument, that for the advertiser this Daily News audience is Chicago's most IMPORTANT million!

These reader-friends enjoy their Daily News in the evening, in a leisurely mood, in the relaxed hours which the family fireside provides. The *ideal* time and

place for advertising! And if what you have to say is not welcomed to these IMPORTANT homes, then certainly you cannot count on a welcome for what you have to sell!



Percentage of Chicago Daily News Families in Each Income Group:-

Over \$7,499	10.8%
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .	13.9%
\$3,000 to \$4,999 .	39.6%
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .	23.3%
Below \$2,000	12.4%

These figures were obtained by an independent survey, conducted exclusively among regular Daily News readers, representing a valid cross-section, house-to-house sampling.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

For 72 Years Chicago's HOME Newspaper

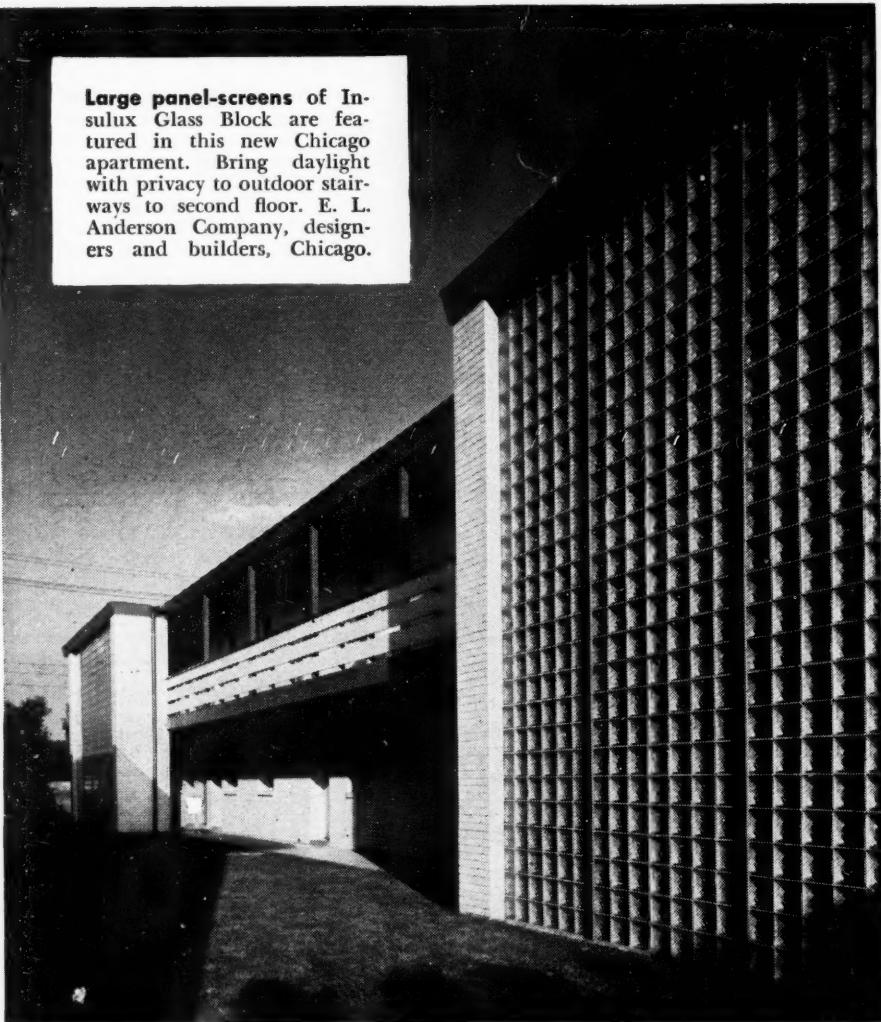
John S. Knight, Editor & Publisher

DAILY NEWS PLAZA: 400 West Madison Street, CHICAGO

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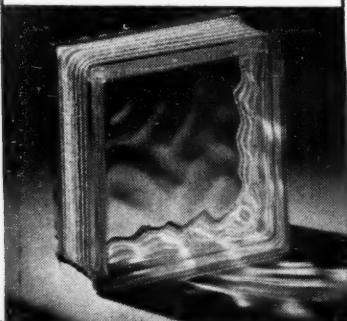
A sunny face for a new apartment... with Insulux

INSULUX

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AMERICAN STRUCTURAL
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Subsidiary of
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American Structural Products Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. It has taken over the manufacture and sale of Insulux Glass Block and other Owens-Illinois structural products.

HERE'S a view of a bright new apartment, showing an unusual use of Insulux Glass Block. Rising at either end of this new apartment building, Insulux panels conceal outdoor stairways . . . bring light without sacrificing privacy.

Insulux Glass Block is a highly versatile building material, with functional qualities that cannot be found in other materials. It transmits light with privacy, is free from rot, rust and corrosion. It is easy to clean and maintain.

For complete information, write Department E-160, American Structural Products Company, P.O. Box 1035, Toledo 1, Ohio.

MEDICINE

tubes. Ordinarily such a condition is an incurable cause of infertility. But tests show that often the closing of the tube is only temporary, probably caused by a muscle spasm which had its roots in fear, shame, or anger.

To probe more deeply into this significant situation, the federation's fertility clinic set up a special group in November 1947. Under the guidance of Dr. Lena Levine, psychiatrist, infertile women patients are urged to discuss their emotional problems freely and frankly. The work is still "highly experimental," Dr. Levine told a NEWSWEEK interviewer. So far there are only four patients. But of the four, said Dr. Levine—crossing her fingers—two may now be pregnant.

For Medical Relief

The plea came through in a familiar quarter-deck voice. Drugs and medical, surgical, and dental supplies are desperately needed in war-torn Europe and the East, boomed Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey. As peacetime president of the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, the naval hero, neat and businesslike in herringbone tweeds, last week touched off a national appeal to doctors, hospitals, and pharmaceutical houses to supply these materials.

Halsey named Dr. Allen O. Whipple, clinical director of Memorial Hospital, New York, as head of an advisory council to form committees throughout the country.

Dental Moving Day

Can a human tooth be transplanted from one jaw socket to another?

Scientists have accomplished this feat in animals (NEWSWEEK, April 15, 1946). But up to now, when man loses a molar he has had to resort to bridgework or dentures.

Last week at the annual conference of the University of California Dental College Alumni, Dr. Harland Apfel of San Pedro held out, for the first time, some hope for the successful transplanting and growth of the human tooth.

In the last two years, Apfel claimed, he has moved new teeth to old gaps in the mouths of 33 patients, with only two failures. In six cases, at least one new tooth is now so solidly planted that it has withstood daily chewing for more than a year. Twenty-five other patients have transplanted teeth in various stages of growth. All are in the 12-19 age group. For the present, Apfel said, mature and elderly people will have to get along with "store" teeth.

Apfel's process, as described, is simple. The "seed," or bud, of one of the four wisdom teeth is extracted and moved to the socket from which the original tooth has been pulled. The trick lies in making the new tooth part of the living tissue of the lost tooth's socket.

QUALITY. . . . TO SPARE



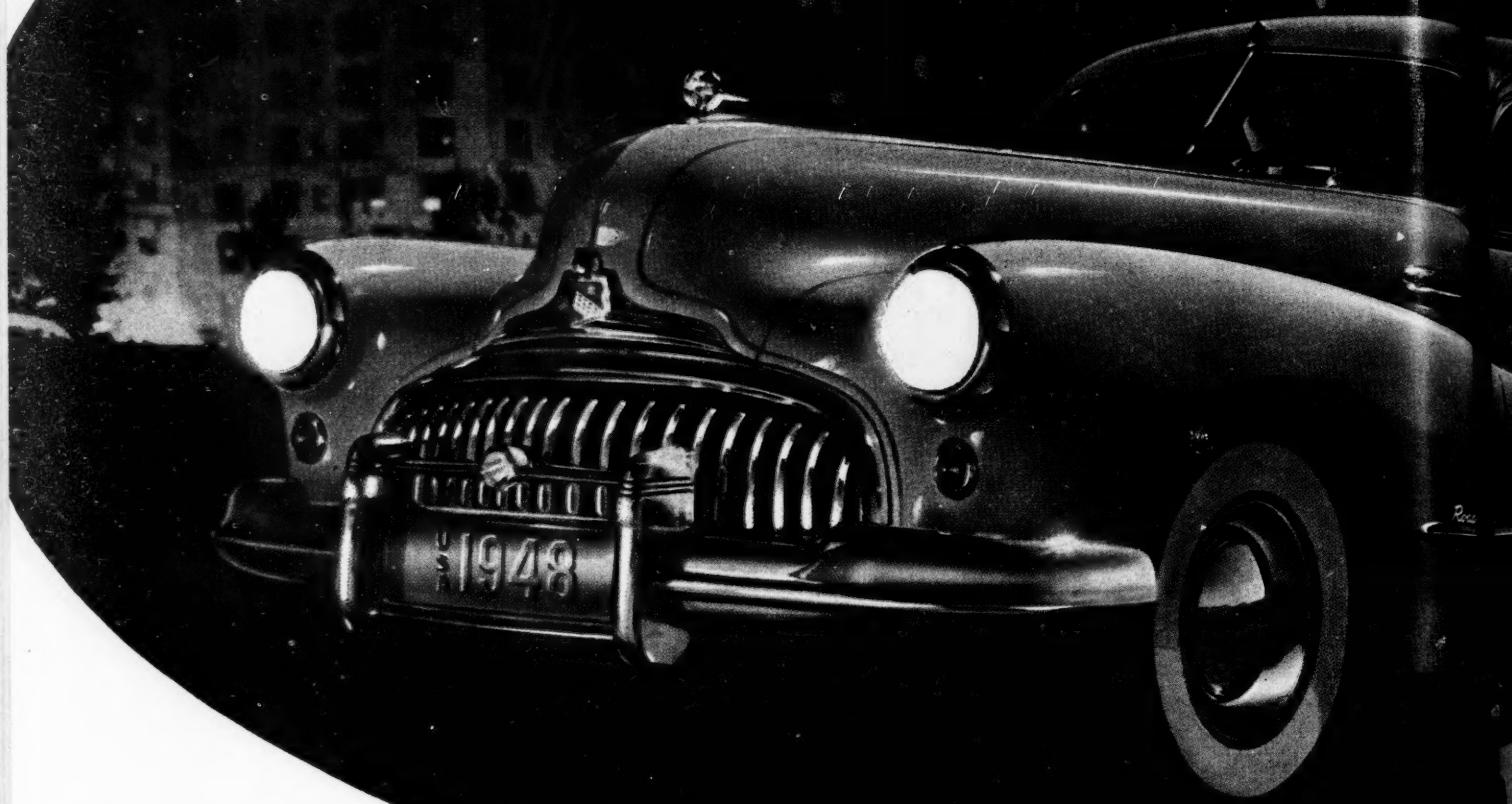
Quality has made Kentucky Tavern world famous.
It's the Aristocrat of Bonds...one of America's oldest brands...one of its most popular fine whiskies.

Glenmore Distilleries Company, Louisville, Kentucky

NO OTHER BOND CAN MATCH THAT KENTUCKY TAVERN TASTE

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Fashion Plate for '48



Buick takes the bows— with ten sparkling models, a new Vibra-Shielded ride, sensational Dynaflow Drive, 30-odd new advances

THE curtain's up—the show is on—and look what's in the spotlight, taking all the bows.

It's Buick—this bonnie, brawny Buick, highway fashion plate of 1948, and easily the most distinguishable car on the road.

It's taking bows for the eye-appeal of its ten stunning models—for their size, steadiness, and rich, fine finish.

It's catching bouquets on the brilliance of Hi-Poised Fireball Power, now so utterly smooth you hardly know the engine's running—and now provided in separate horsepower ratings for the sprightly SPECIAL, the quick-stepping SUPER—and two for the rich and regal ROADMASTER.

It's getting applause on Safety-Ride rims, pillow-soft tires, coil springing all around, on bodies newly sheltered against travel noise—on no less than 30 new features.

But most of all it's winning curtain calls on two major advances no other car offers.

One is the sensational new Dynaflow Drive,* through which something close to driving magic is made yours.

Here *there is no gearshifting*, even by automatic devices under the floor boards. Here for the first time the power plant does what gears used to do—giving you smooth fast starts, silken acceleration, effortless cruising at the touch of your toe on the gas treadle.

**REASON FOR THE
VIBRA-SHIELDED RIDE**
Placed with scientific exactness, three fat cushions of special composition cushion the engine so as to control its frequency thus keeping it "out of tune" with vibrations that might come from other parts of the car. The other parts shield car occupants to bring pulsations against noise, make engine sensation almost imperceptible, smooth idling shudder away.

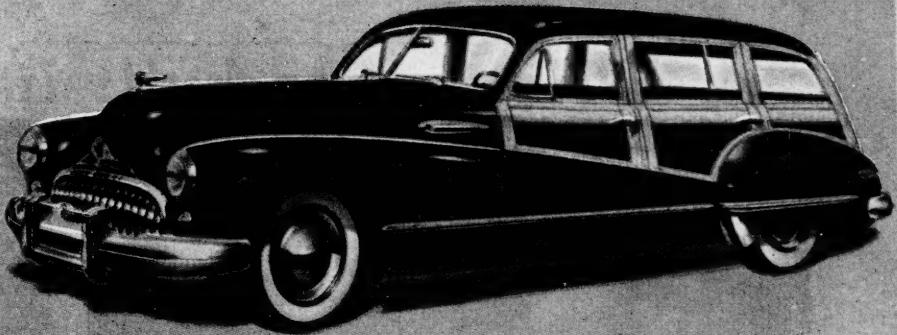


No clutch pedal—no sliding gears—no halt, hesitation, jerk or click. Just silken ease and matchless simplicity.

The other star feature is the Vibra-Shielded ride. It's the first ride in which the driver and passengers are fully shielded against vibration build-up—against the piling up of little vibrations into big ones that leave you tired and tense.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD

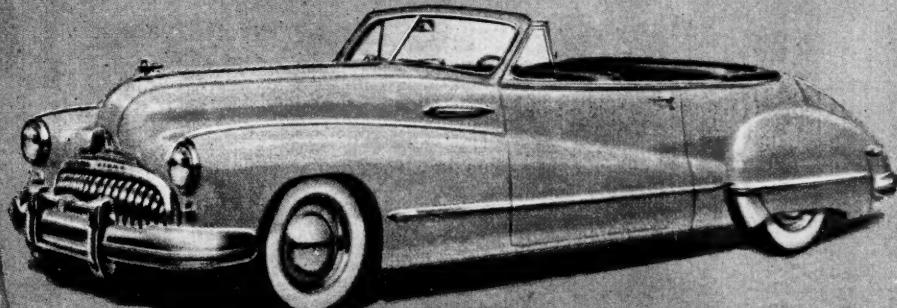
The Regal ROADMASTER here is shown in 4-door Sedan model, a body type found on all three series. Model shown has 144-hp. Fireball straight-eight — Dynaflow Drive optional.



The Handy-Dandy ESTATE WAGON is at home anywhere in town or country. Shown here on the Roadmaster chassis, it is also available as Model 59 on the Super chassis.



The Smooth-Stepping SUPER with 115-hp. Fireball straight-eight engine here shows off the fleet lines of the Sedanet, a 2-door body type available on all series.



For Year-Round Fun you can't top a Buick Convertible with button-controlled top, front seat and door windows. Available on SUPER and ROADMASTER chassis.

BUICK'S the one and only

WITH ALL THESE FEATURES

Engine sensation becomes almost imperceptible—idling shudder is smoothed away—road noise cut to the minimum. Every model in the line gets a new measure of smoothness, quiet and ease that make Buick more than ever the car wanted for its all-round satisfaction.

Buick dealers everywhere are showing this fashion plate of '48. See it. Look into it. And get your order in!

*Optional at extra cost on Roadmaster models.

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

THEM

DYNAFLOW DRIVE — simplest, smoothest, easiest car propulsion yet. (Optional, Roadmaster series)

TAPER-THRU STYLING — distinctive, tapering car-length fenders set a fashion of standout beauty.

VIBRA-SHIELDED RIDE — smooth, fatigued-free ride from scientific curbing of vibration build-up.

HI-POISED FIREBALL POWER — valve-in-head straight-eight engines in four power ratings, now crusaded to new smoothness.

SAFETY-RIDE RIMS — check heel-over on turns; better car control, peak mileage and lower tire pressures.

QUADRIFLEX COIL SPRINGING — matchless buoyancy from a soft coil spring on each wheel.

FLEX-PIT OIL RINGS — in super-precise cylinder bores. New oil savings.

ROAD-RITE BALANCE — from low center of gravity; equalized front-and-rear ride.

RIGID TORQUE-TUBE — in sealed chassis; protects moving parts, takes all driving thrust.

SOUND-SORBER TOP LINING — insulated for new "conversation tone" quiet. (Super and Roadmaster Models)

DUOMATIC SPARK ADVANCE — vacuumatic plus centrifugal action assures exact ignition for peak engine efficiency.

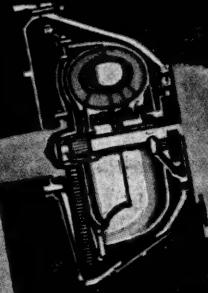
TEN SMART MODELS — in three series, featuring Body by Fisher and smart new interiors.

Tune in HENRY J. TAYLOR, Mutual Network, Mondays and Fridays.



NO GEARS EVER SHIFT IN DYNAFLOW DRIVE*

In Buick's new Dynaflow Drive, sliding gear transmissions and complex gear-changers are made unnecessary. You simply set a selector lever and step on the gas. The power plant does the rest, adjusting itself to varying driving conditions with utter smoothness. You start up — accelerate—climb hills—cruise — stop — start up again—all without touching the selector lever.

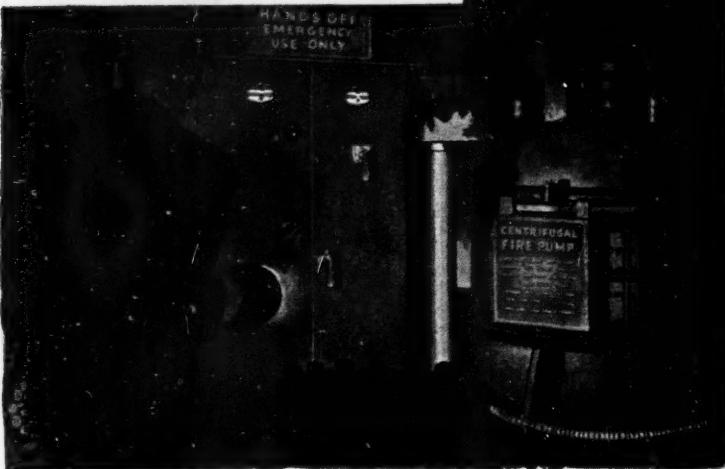


White sidewall tires,
as illustrated, available
at extra cost.

Performance built its reputation

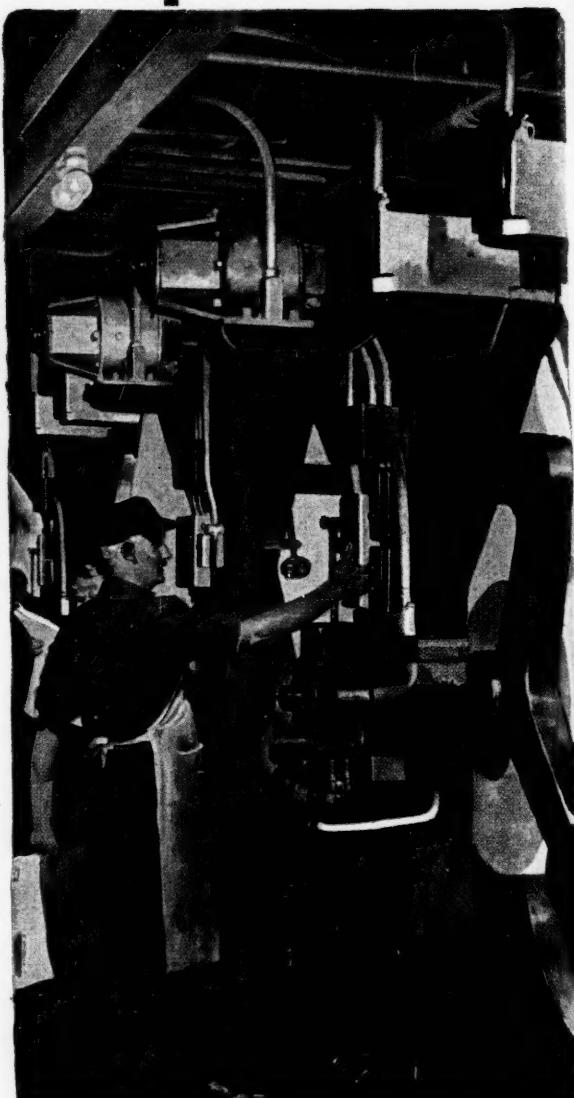
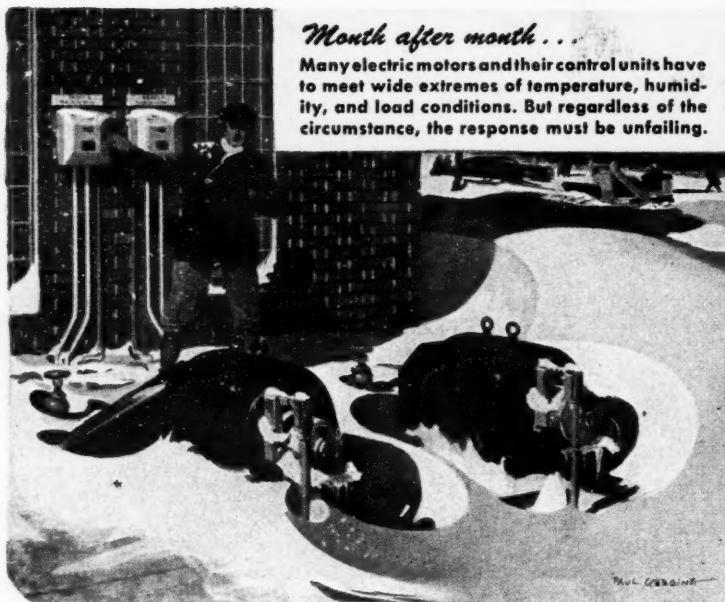
Day in, day out...

Electric motors of all sizes must meet a wide variety of responsibilities. Some must start and stop hundreds of times daily. Others must stand idle for months or years awaiting emergencies.



Month after month...

Many electric motors and their control units have to meet wide extremes of temperature, humidity, and load conditions. But regardless of the circumstance, the response must be unfailing.



For years on end...

Properly engineered motor control keeps men, motors, and machines working safely and dependably. Men are guarded from accident, machines from abuse, motors from overload, production from interruptions.

The very fact that America's industrial and commercial activities today employ more than ten million electric motors is impressive proof of the importance of motor control. But even more impressive is the certainty that each of these ten million electric motors was purchased and installed to provide a definite needed service judged so important as to justify the investment made. Making electric motors do exactly the job intended and protecting them while doing it are the basic functions of motor control. Not one of the ten million motors in use can be more effective or dependable than its control equipment.

For more than fifty years, Cutler-

Cutler-Hammer general purpose motor control is recommended by a majority of all electric motor manufacturers, featured as standard equipment by leading machinery builders, and carried in stock by recognized electrical wholesalers in every locality.

Hammer engineering has recognized the vital need for dependability in motor control. It has put such features as dust-safe contacts and the famous "eutectic alloy" overload relay into even the smallest units of Cutler-Hammer general purpose motor control to make the name Cutler-Hammer synonymous with dependability for motors of every size. Performance built the Cutler-Hammer reputation and made this name the specified preference of those who know there can be no substitute for experience. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1416 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. Associate: Canadian Cutler-Hammer, Ltd., Toronto.



Third-R Machine

No matter how educated they may be, scientists seldom get over their troubles with the third R—rithmetic. Not that it's difficult, but a tremendous, tedious, and time-consuming amount of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing of numbers is required to get exact answers to most technical problems.

For example, the motions of the moon are quite well understood in theory. But to predict the moon's position accurately half a day ahead requires 10,710 additions and subtractions, 8,680 multiplications, and 1,870 references to tables of previously computed data. Similar obstacles face the men who would like to use known data to predict the weather for Feb. 29, or to design an airplane that will fly twenty passengers at 1,000 miles an hour.

Facing such formidable calculating tasks, practical engineers and scientists often resort to hunch or educated guess, or they go to the expense of building a model, or they simplify the problem by neglecting

moon-position problem, doing each complicated half-day prediction in seven minutes. Geared to type out answers at 24,000 digits a minute, it waits hungrily for more challenging problems from the nation's scientists.

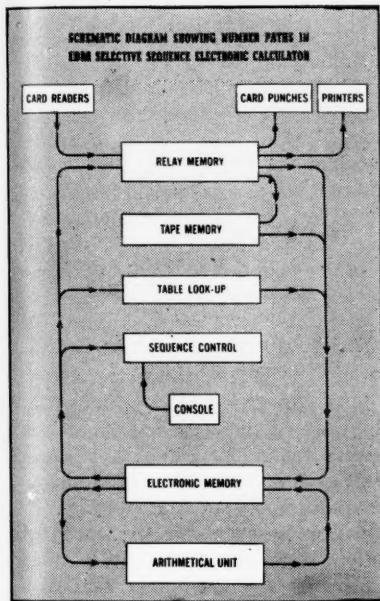
Tables or Books: Among other things, the machine may be regarded as a publisher. If a book of mathematical tables is needed for ready reference by scientists, the calculator will convert the basic formulas into page after page of clearly typed numbers which can then be transferred by the offset process to bound volumes. But the answers can also be delivered on standard IBM punched cards, which can be fed into other calculating machines, or into the same one at a later date, to solve still more problems.

The 12,500 electronic tubes and 40,000 electrical connections are neatly arranged in panels on three sides of a large, air-conditioned, fireproof room. There is the quiet clicking of printers, the steady shuffling of punched cards, the occasional rotation of a drum with "memory" tape, and a continual dance of little red lights as

neutrons, neutrinos, protons, electrons, and mesotrons. These are the particles known or believed to exist within the nucleus of the atom.

Obscurity still surrounds some of the words. Electrons, protons, and neutrons have earned a sure place; machines are engineered for and with them. The neutrino is still only a theory—it has never been manipulated, and some physicists think it never can be, even if it really exists. The mesotron has been found only in cosmic rays, and during the last year has both intrigued and embarrassed the physicists by manifesting itself with a surprising variety of energy and apparent mass. There may be many kinds of mesotrons, positive, negative, and neutral electrically, and varying in mass through the whole range between the electron and the proton. They are knocked out of atmospheric atoms by cosmic rays, but what they were doing within those atoms in the first place remains a puzzle.

Shift in the Unknown: While no definite solutions to these mysteries were put forth, the significance of the week's



The IBM calculator, with 12,500 electronic tubes and 40,000 connections, can tap out 24,000 digits a minute

the less important factors, knowing that the result will be only approximate.

This situation is being changed rapidly by the new family of calculators made possible by the electronic tube. Such computers first went into use secretly during the war to calculate the flight of artillery shells and rockets. An electronic calculator that was still solving Navy problems was unveiled at Harvard last year (*NEWSWEEK*, Jan. 20, 1947). Last week the newest, 250 times faster than the Harvard apparatus, was put to work for the benefit of science by the International Business Machines Corp.

Installed at the company's main office in New York, the Selective Sequence Electronic Calculator is now busy with the

number-indicating tubes flick on and off in far less time than the twinkling of an eye. All else is hushed, and even the operators speak quietly in this streamlined sanctuary of the third R.

Inside of the Nucleus

Some of the nation's brightest brains gathered in New York last week to discuss some of science's most obscure mysteries. Members of the American Physical Society, reinforced by a bumper crop of physics students, overflowed the biggest lecture halls of Columbia University. The symbols and words bandied about the blackboards would have made little sense to the gate crasher. The talk was about

discussions was that the frontier of the unknown had shifted. A generation ago physicists were working on the outside of the atom, where the electrons range through their satellite orbits. In recent years attention has centered on the nucleus. Now it has gone on to the particles within the nucleus.

The situation was well put by Dr. Carl D. Anderson, discoverer of the positive electron and co-discoverer of the mesotron, who recently photographed the disintegration of a mesotron as observed on instruments in a B-29 plane 6 miles up (*NEWSWEEK*, Nov. 10, 1947). Reporting these findings at last week's meeting, he said:

"The investigations of cosmic rays which

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HAIG & HAIG**

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SCIENCE

have been made during the last year in this country and in England have shown with complete clarity that physicists are now beginning to open up a whole new field of scientific research, which may be called 'the field of sub-nuclear physics' or 'the physics of the elementary particles.'

"It represents studies of new and fundamental interactions of matter which occur on an energy scale considerably higher than that which characterizes ordinary nuclear reactions. The glimpses which the physicist has had so far into this new field show that it is one of considerable complexity, and one which involves new fundamental properties of matter of a wholly novel character."

Diamonds for Radio

In the early days of radio, when the listener had to be something of an experimenter, one of his problems was to adjust a "cat's whisker" contact to a crystal of galena which detected the incoming signal. Such crystals have long since been displaced by electronic tubes like those also employed for amplification and other functions of a radio set. But last week it appeared that another kind of crystal—the diamond—may soon be playing an important role in radio and telephony.

Physicists had already begun to appreciate the diamond as a scientific tool when it was found that it could do the same job as a Geiger counter in detecting atomic radiation (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 15, 1947). Dr. K. G. McKay of the Bell Telephone Laboratories made a further discovery: When a few electrons were shot at the surface of a diamond chip, many electrons were set loose within it. This was amplification—the conversion of a small effect into a big one, without which radio and long-distance telephony would be impossible. McKay found that he could multiply currents as many as 500 times.

An added advantage was the speed of the reaction. The heavy currents started so soon after the bombardment that McKay could not measure any lapse of time at all; but he was sure it was less than one ten-millionth of a second.

Golden Diamonds: To make electrical connections to the diamond, it is plated with a thin film of gold. While a gold-plated diamond might sound too much like a jeweler's item to be used commercially, this need not be the case. The process works with the thin chips sawed away when the diamond cutter makes facets on a natural stone, and the gold plating is only one-hundred-thousandth of an inch in depth.

The Bell Laboratories, not given to making rash predictions, said the discovery offered "a radically new method of controlling the flow and amplification of electric current—one that may have far-reaching influence on the future of electronics."



A Friend in Need...the Nickel in
Your Neighbor's 'Jeep'

'A friend in need is a friend in *deed*.

The friend is the Nickel in your neighbor's 'Jeep.' The *deed* is the help it gives in plowing out your driveway when you're snowed under.

The four-wheeled work horse named 'Jeep' is tireless, because many a part gets extra strength and toughness from Nickel. For steels containing Nickel stand up to stress, wear and heat.

For these reasons, automotive engineers use Nickel alloys in busses...trucks...wherever their extra stamina is needed.

In many, many things you use every day Nickel serves unseen. That's why Nickel is called "Your Unseen Friend."

Write for your free copy of "The Romance of Nickel." This illustrated 60-page booklet tells the story of Nickel from ancient discovery to modern-day use. Address Dept. 13X.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
New York 5, N.Y.



EMBLEM OF SERVICE
Nickel

...Your Unseen Friend



Swinging low: The Ariel Ladies Sextette—Grace, Marguerite, Olive, Jeanette, Emma, and Gertrude

Andrews Sisters of 1880

An enterprising Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch reporter, Johnny Jones, dug up the story. After 40 years the six Smith sisters were ready to sing again.

In 1880, decked out in white dresses, the girls had helped James Garfield campaign for the Presidency. They gave out with a Republican novelty which went "Garfield and Arthur, you got the nomination . . ."

Sixteen years later, billed as the Ariel Ladies Sextette, they did a similar job for William McKinley. And then, as befitting proper young ladies of the Victorian era, they retired to get married—all, that is, except sister Olive, who stayed home.

That was the end of the act until Jones found them recently in Columbus, now five widows—Mrs. Jeanette Walker, 84, Mrs. Emma Mason, 82, Mrs. Marguerite Aikire, 79, Mrs. Gertrude Saint, 78, and Mrs. Grace McKinsey, 76—and the 74-year-old spinster, Olive.

Call of the Mikes: Naturally, the Andrews sisters of their day had never been on the radio. But Jones found they would like to go on *We, The People* (CBS, Tuesday, 9-9:30 p.m., EST).

Rarely had the producer, Lester Gottlieb, been handed such a natural, and he brought the girls to New York for the Jan. 27 show. Quiveringly, but wonderfully, the sextette sang "Long, Long Ago."

Late last week, after a conservative whirl in New York, the girls went back to Columbus, happy that they had bridged the gap between 1880 and 1948.

Petrillo Peace

The average radio listener was hardly aware of what was going on. Yet for months the networks had been in negotia-

tions with James Caesar Petrillo, czar of the American Federation of Musicians, to prevent him from pulling all live music off coast-to-coast radio. He had threatened to do that if the union and the networks couldn't agree on a new contract by midnight Jan. 31, when the old one expired.

Convinced that Petrillo wasn't bluffing, the radio people made both extensive and expensive preparations for live-music substitutions. Primarily, they were ready to fall back on records and transcriptions as alternatives for every program involving music. Straight-music shows would lean on commercial records made by their stars. Even the Metropolitan Opera on the Air had a store of recorded operas. Idle

dance bands would be replaced by their own records.

And for the multitude of musical cues, bridges, and themes, the networks amassed libraries of transcribed material which could be fitted into the music needs of dramatic and variety shows. It was a six-month store into which the networks had poured an estimated \$250,000.

Peace Pipe: Then, little more than 48 hours before the deadline last week, Petrillo and the networks got together. Though many details were still to be worked out and the signing of the new contract was postponed for 60 days, the danger of a strike was over.

At the same time, Petrillo permitted radio to advance one step farther in development of the industry. He rescinded his 27-month-old ban on the duplication of AM (standard broadcast) programs on FM stations. It was the green light which the static-free, high-fidelity branch of radio needed to push it over the top as the biggest improvement in the medium since the crystal set was outmoded.

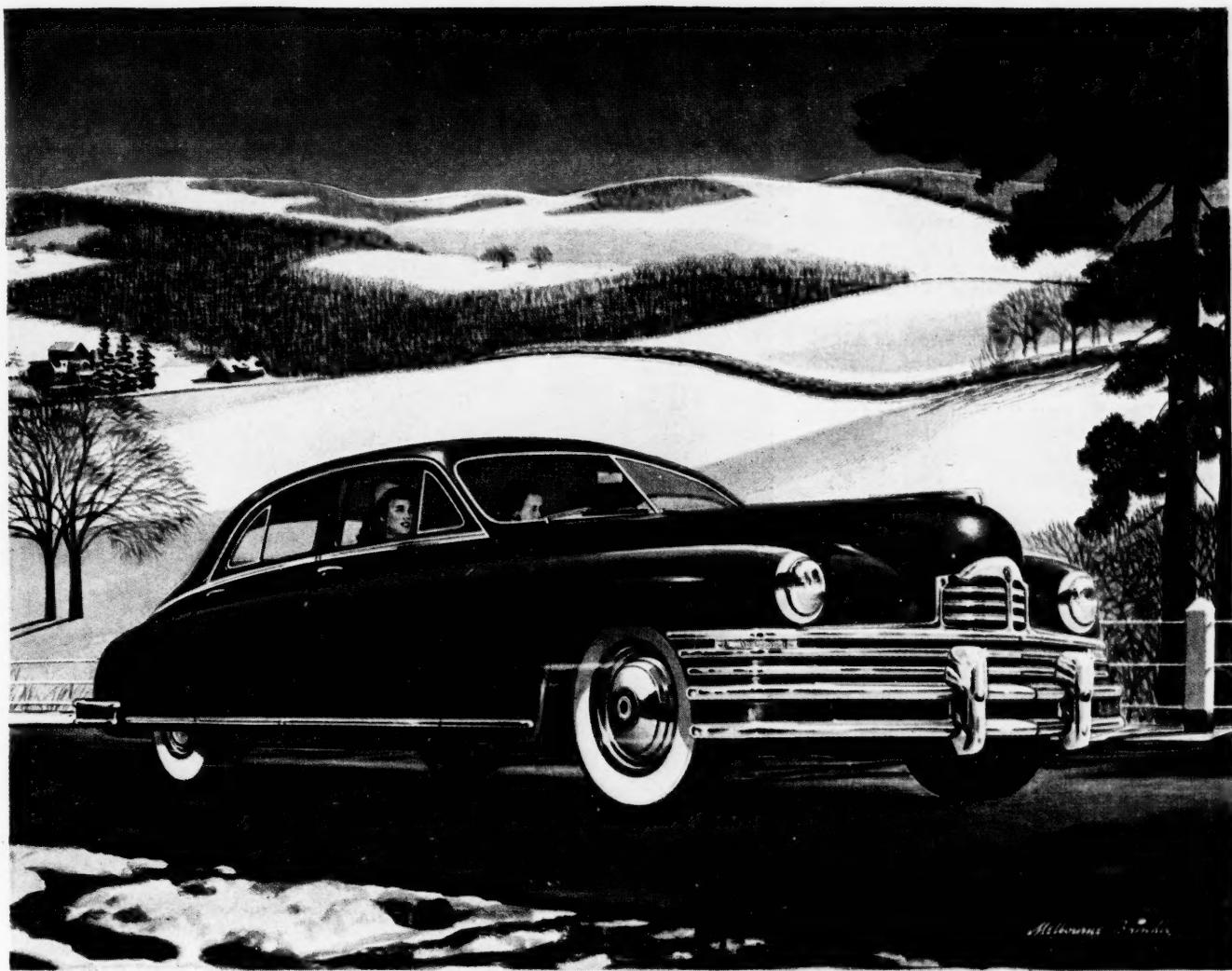
With the FM arrangement, only one major difficulty remained to be settled: the union's permission to broadcast live music on television shows. It was an item which both the networks and Petrillo expected to agree on in the next two months.

Romeo Berle

On East 46th Street in New York, station WNEW thrives in the long shadow thrown by CBS and NBC, located a few blocks uptown. A brassy independent, WNEW has the newest and slickest interior in town. And from it frequently come little programs that run a happy, unsponsored thirteen-week course and then drop into oblivion.

This Sunday WNEW came up with a show not likely to perk more than thirteen





All this . . . and economy, too!

That's what more and more '48 Packard owners are discovering . . .

Along with the brilliant, exciting performance of the three new Packard straight-eight engines, they are getting almost unbelievable economy, too!

They're agreeably surprised to find that such high-powered, high-performance engines—instead of using more gas—actually use less! They're getting as much as 10% more mileage per gallon!

That's because these newly-engineered power plants are "free-

breathing" engines—born of Packard's wartime experience in building engines for the famed PT boats, and for America's fastest planes.

And power? There's an almost incredible extra reserve for "Safety-sprint" acceleration . . . a burst of speed that whisks you past other cars, fast trucks and busses with a whispering surge of performance that fairly takes your breath away!

Everything about these stunning new Packard motor cars is *new*—with scores of advanced features

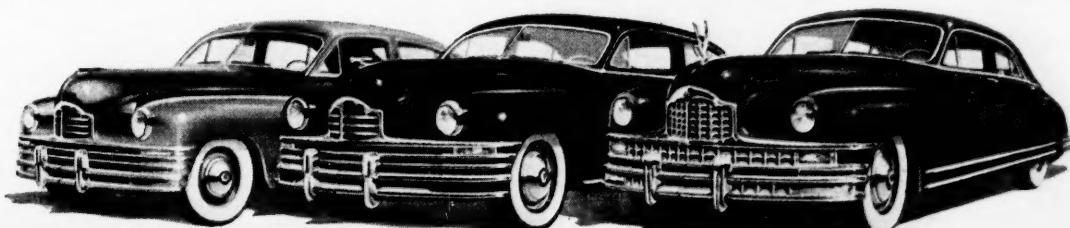
that will win your heart for keeps.

So, *come—see—and be* the man who owns one of these greatest Packards ever built!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

THE NEW **PACKARD**

*Out of this world
... into your heart!*



130-HP EIGHT

145-HP SUPER EIGHT

160-HP CUSTOM EIGHT

"I'm not trying to turn the child against you, darling!"

LAUGHED ELSIE, THE BORDEN COW



"**I**F YOU'RE NOT TRYING to turn my son against me," roared Elmer, the bull, "how come every time I pick him up, he tries to wriggle away and get to you?"

"It's only natural, dear," soothed Elsie, "for a baby to turn to his mother. After all, a mother is with him all day long."

"Then, it's up to the mother," said Elmer, "not to sell father down the river!"

"Don't be silly; sweet," said Elsie. "Mothers spend loads of time extolling fathers to children."

"What do you mean—extolling?" asked Elmer. "How do you extol a father—how do you?"

"You extol a father," explained Elsie, "about the way you extol—say *Borden's Evaporated Milk*. Enumerate the admirable qualities. You say, for instance, that *Borden's* is wholesome, body-building Evaporated Milk. Countless babies thrive on it.



In fact, you can't find purer, more dependable milk for babies' formulas than *Borden's Evaporated*! It's accepted by the American Medical Association Council on Foods and Nutrition."

"Woman, woman," groaned Elmer, "if you'd only sell me to my kid the way you sell *Borden's* to the world, I'd think I was in clover."

"Lots of women," blithely chirped Elsie,



"think that they're in clover when they have *Borden's Evaporated Milk* to cook with. It makes such rich-tasting soups, such smooth sauces, such delicious mashed potatoes. And it's really very economical."



"There's just one economy," glowered Elmer, "that I'd like to see at work in this house — economy of words — woman's words!"

I tell your son about you?"

"Don't act so innocent—you know dogged well what I mean!" snapped Elmer.

"Surely you wouldn't want me to economize on my praises of that new and per-

fectly glorious *Borden's Instant Coffee*?" gasped Elsie. "It's pure instant coffee, all coffee, great coffee. And easy to make! No pot to wash, no grounds, no waste, no—"

"No more about *Borden's*, Elsie, please!" begged Elmer. "I've had enough for today."



"But, dear," cried Elsie, "you can't ever have enough delicious *Borden's Instant Coffee*! Its flavor is so rich and full, so roaster-fresh, you wish your cup was big as a gallon jug!"

"Roll me in bread crumbs and call me *Cutlet*," moaned Elmer. "Doesn't *Borden's* make anything that isn't good?"

"Certainly not, dear," answered Elsie. "If it's *Borden's*, it's GOT to be good!"



*- if it's Borden's,
it's got to be good!*

weeks but guaranteed to be fun while it lasts. Called Play It Straight (WNEW, Sunday 4-4:15 p.m., EST), the program trades on a theory as old as show business: that all comics yearn to play straight and, more specifically, to play Shakespeare.

The series teed off with the time-worn balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The Romeo was Milton Berle, heretofore one of the speediest gagmen in the business. The switch wasn't bad; Berle gave a studied and sometimes affecting reading of Shakespeare's classic words of love.

In weeks to come, listeners will get Ezra Stone, radio's cracked-voiced Henry Aldrich, reading Shylock, Jack Pearl playing around with King Lear, and Minerva Pious, best known as Mrs. Nussbaum, going it straight as the murderous Lady Macbeth.

Global Disk Jockey

Tommy Dorsey has always been a hot man on the slush pump.* Through such musical media as records, the stage, screen, radio, and grueling one-night stands he has built up an audience as big as it is hep.

But Dorsey is no one-stunt man. When the band business fell into rough ways (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 30, 1946) he hopped on the disk-jockey wagon. And this week he got himself in a spot where no disk jockey and few entertainers this side of Bing Crosby have ever been. He became a four-continent man. On Feb. 1, Radio Luxembourg started sending Tommy into most of Europe and the British Isles. Soon, the Major Broadcasting Network in Australia will keep the kangaroos jumping to his daily show. Next, Dorsey will start rolling on a station in Lourenço Marques of Mozambique in Africa.

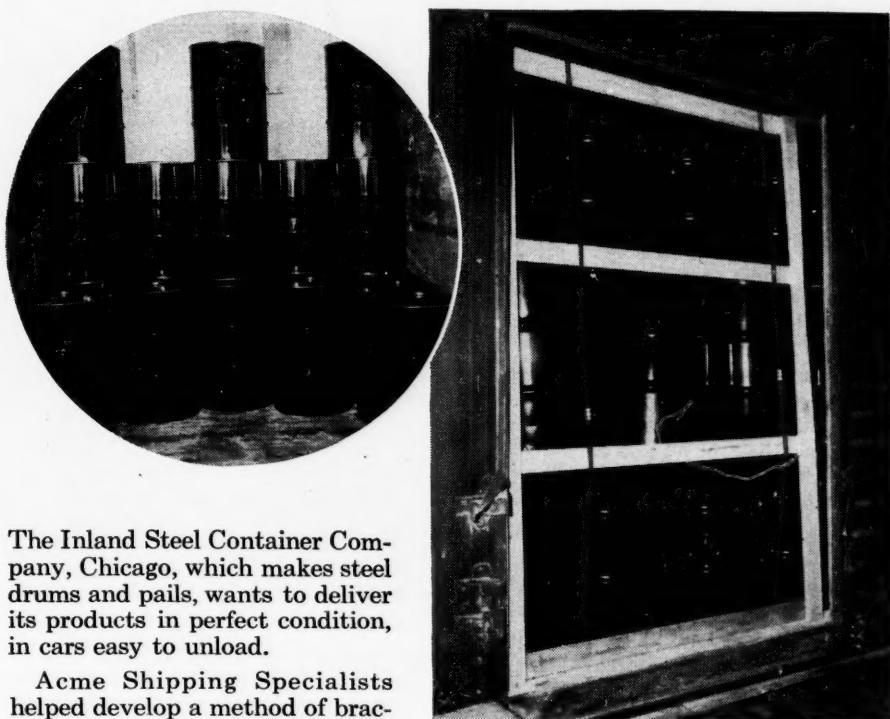
*Jives for trombone.

Current Listening

THE SANKA COFFEE SHOW. CBS, Friday, 8:30-8:55 p.m., EST. Sponsored by Sanka Coffee. Danny Thomas is the star of Columbia's newest comedy period. A night-club comedian first, Thomas ranks among the best in the business. But on the air it too quickly becomes evident that, like Danny Kaye, Thomas must be seen to be appreciated. Part of the program utilizes bits of his established night-club routine, the rest is pure radio comedy. The former captivates only those in the studio audience. And the latter—so far—leans too heavily and too long on a standard set of gags: the show's all-girl orchestra, the 6 feet 5 inches of announcer Ben Gage, and so on. But the show has nevertheless struck a few bright sparks which may yet evolve into a good comedy program.

6,000 CARLOAD SHIPPER SAVES \$6⁰⁰ PER CAR

Steel drum damage claims reduced . . . \$6.00 per car saved on dunnage lumber . . . with Acme Unit-Load Methods.



The Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago, which makes steel drums and pails, wants to deliver its products in perfect condition, in cars easy to unload.

Acme Shipping Specialists helped develop a method of bracing cars so they can be loaded and unloaded more speedily. Less material and labor are needed, and the shipments arrive in most satisfactory condition.

This type of constructive shipping help is available to you. Often Acme can suggest "tailor-made" methods which reduce costs substantially.

Try This for Yourself

Why not call in an Acme Shipping Specialist now?

To find out more about Acme's record in providing better shipping at lower costs for many industries, write or send the coupon for the free booklet, "SAVINGS IN SHIPPING."

(In circle) First, following a 3-2-3-2 placement, drums are stacked in the car in an upright position.

(Above) Next, the car is braced with Acme Unit-Load Band and a side gate. When Bands are tensioned, gates form top squeeze preventing vertical displacement or loosening of drums.

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THE PRESS

Eclipse of the Sun

In Willard's bar, behind The Chicago Sun and Times Building on Wacker Drive, newsmen stood three deep at the wake. Mostly, they were jobless Sun men, and one wag, borrowing from the musical-comedy hit "Annie Get Your Gun," raised his voice in doleful parody: "I've got The Sun in the morning and The Times at night; got no Mulroy, got no Padulo, got no Harrison . . . But I've got The Sun in the morning and The Times at night."

The songster's point: Only a hybrid



Chicago Sun



Chicago Times

Field plus Finnegan made one paper

name remained to remind Chicagoans of the costly project the starry-eyed Marshall Field had launched seven years ago to break the grip of Col. Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune, and to usher in a brave new era of journalism for Chicago. But Chicagoans never appreciated Field's gold-plated efforts: \$16,000,000 worth up to last fall; another \$6,000,000 or more to put the wobbly Sun under the stronger Times's roof last August and operate the two as separate morning and afternoon dailies.

A.M. and P.M.: Last week, Field piled one merger on another and came up with one paper. There was no doubt that it mostly was an eclipse of The Sun. The new round-the-clock Sun and Times will strike twice in the morning and six times in afternoon editions, and Times brains will run it. Of 200 fired, most were Sun people—about 85 out of the 100 lopped off the editorial staff.

As per the song, the victims included Managing Editor James Mulroy, Business Manager John Padulo, and Columnist Dale Harrison. Another was Jack Lambert, the cartoonist who sculpts his pictures in clay before they go into print.

In Washington, only two Sun men, Thomas Reynolds and G. E. Robichaud, remained. Out went Cecil Holland, one-time city editor of The Washington Star, and Griffing Bancroft, winner of the Chicago Newspaper Guild's prize for Washington reporting last year and co-winner of Field's own \$500 award for outstanding foreign or Washington coverage by a Sun newsmen.

The Sun fires received double severance pay two days before D Day—expiration date of Field's side-bar agreement with

the Guild to pay double The Sun's contract rate. The Times victims, with longer service, got that paper's regular rate but enjoyed the blessings of seniority—most of the remaining jobs from top to bottom.

Richard Finnegan, who engineered the deal for his Times with Field, simply underwent a change of title to editor and executive vice president of The Sun and Times. Field, hitherto Sun editor and publisher, made himself president and publisher of The Sun and Times and kept Marshall Field Jr. as his assistant and crown prince. Such Times stalwarts as General Manager Russ Stewart, Managing Editor Marvin McCarthy, Business Manager James Griffin, City Editor Karin Walsh, and Circulation Manager J. F. Shanahan stayed put.

Neither Field nor Finnegan blamed the long printers' strike, which has kept all Chicago dailies in typescript dress for ten weeks, for the merger. But few doubted that the strike had hastened what seemed logical when Field bought The Times.

MacArthur and the Press

"I love criticism."

This statement was made by Gen. Douglas MacArthur last May to Harry Kern, NEWSWEEK foreign editor. It was the general's reply, delivered in ringing tones, when Kern raised the question of a NEWSWEEK story—reporting criticism of certain phases of the occupation policy—with which MacArthur had publicly expressed disagreement.

Last week the general's faith in freedom of the press came under considerable scrutiny. Tokyo correspondents complained against new regulations making it impossible for them to leave the theater of command on routine short assignments elsewhere in the Far East and return without being completely reaccredited.

The joker in this rule was that as soon as the correspondent departed his living accommodations were reassigned and on his return he had to take a chance—not very good—on obtaining others. The correspondent's family either had to return to the United States during his absence or accompany him on an expensive and sometimes uncomfortable trip.

The only interpretation correspondents could put on this ruling was that it had been deliberately issued to give MacArthur's headquarters another weapon to use against reporters who sent stories critical of the occupation. Correspondents depend on the Army for all their living accommodations.

In the United States protests were made to the Department of the Army by the Columbia Broadcasting Co. and McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., both of whom were being prevented from sending their correspondents out of Japan on other assignments. The Tokyo Correspondents Club protested to MacArthur.

On Feb. 1 Frayne Baker, MacArthur's

chief Public Information Officer, made public a letter he had written to Horace Bristol, Fortune magazine representative who had wanted to go from Tokyo to Singapore, saying that Tokyo could not be press headquarters for the whole area. An increasing number of traders going to Japan, and dependents wanting to join men in the service there, was straining housing and other facilities, Baker said.

On Feb. 2 Bill Costello, CBS correspondent, in a broadcast from Tokyo said that SCAP would have 12,350 housing units available by spring, of which correspondents occupied nineteen. Costello said MacArthur had made it clear that correspondents were "unwelcome" and that the general wanted "bureaucratic censorship."

Crime and Punishment: In a new case, the general refused to reaccredit Compton Pakenham, chief of NEWSWEEK's Tokyo bureau, who has been in America since August on leave. No direct charges were made against Pakenham.

NEWSWEEK had published stories both in the domestic and Tokyo editions reporting mounting criticism of many occupation policies, particularly in the economic field. Sen. William F. Knowland of California has already demanded a Senate investigation of some of these policies and Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut has suggested that MacArthur be asked to express his views so that it can be determined to what extent the general bears responsibility for them.*

NEWSWEEK released a statement this week giving the background of the case.

The statement said that while General MacArthur had not given specific reasons for his decision the Army Department had intimated that the general felt the fact that Pakenham was a British subject somehow counted as a factor against him, that he had associated with "reactionary" Japanese, and that he "had shown a marked antipathy" to certain occupation policies. (The magazine was told that consideration would be given to an application for some other correspondent.)



NEWSWEEK—A. Rollo
Pakenham

NEWSWEEK also pointed out that it had sent Pakenham to Japan because he had spent many years there and had an exceptional knowledge of the country, the people, and the language, and that he had understandable reasons for retaining his British status during 27 years residence in the United States. (Pakenham has applied for American citizenship.) NEWSWEEK further said

*The disclosure of FEC-230, a State Department document, in the Dec. 1 issue of NEWSWEEK played an important part in opening these economic policies to public scrutiny.

In Northern

Illinois . . .

there's a

"Youth Movement" that means success



Kathryn McKinley, Frankfort, Will County, Illinois, and "Champ," her Hereford Champion (Feeder Division) at the 1947 International Live Stock Show.

The young people from Northern Illinois farms are consistent winners in the various competitions at the great International Live Stock Show held in Chicago. In the last 5 years, hundreds of boys and girls from farms in this area have won important national awards in junior and open divisions. They are preparing themselves to carry forward the traditions of fine farming that have brought Northern Illinois to national leadership in so many phases of agriculture—that have made it the hub of an area that produces 40% of America's farm output.

In Northern Illinois, 96% of the farms have electricity available. Close cooperation of our Agricultural Engineers with Northern Illinois 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America, agricultural exten-

sion agencies and with farm operators themselves has made it possible for farmers in this area to get the utmost usefulness from electrical service. This cooperation has also resulted in originating and developing many unique and practical applications of electricity to farm labor-saving and farm home convenience. Among these are electric barn cleaners, silo unloaders, electric hay and corn driers, barn and chicken house ventilators, water warmers for poultry and stock, dairy water heaters and pasteurizers and dozens of ingenious labor saving uses of portable motors for farm chores.

These are contributions to the leadership of Northern Illinois agriculture and to the fuller life of Northern Illinois farmers. Our companies are very proud to have shared in them.

Visit the CHICAGO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE and PRODUCTION SHOW
March 22-23-24 • Stevens Hotel • See Chicago's Technical Know-How on Display

TERRITORIAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Marquette Building—140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 3, Illinois—Phone RANDolph 1617

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY • PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS
WESTERN UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY • ILLINOIS NORTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY

that some members of Congress were antagonistic to occupation policies and that Pakenham had been instructed to probe the thinking of the Japanese people, including "reactionaries" who might constitute a future danger to the United States, as "lack of this knowledge was a contributing factor in unpreparedness at Pearl Harbor."

NEWSWEEK made inquiries in Germany and was unable to find that American military authorities had excluded any correspondent from that theater since the end of the war, though many have written critically of occupation policies. The magazine pointed this out to the Department of the Army and said that, unless specific charges were made against Pakenham, an important question of freedom of information was at issue.

On Jan. 21 NEWSWEEK was informed by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall that the question had again been taken up with General MacArthur and that he had again reported that Pakenham was unacceptable to him. The magazine then cabled directly to General MacArthur saying it did not question his authority to exclude any correspondent but asking him to review his decision or to inform the editors of the specific charges against the correspondent.

The general replied only: "I am sorry to have to disagree with you in reference to the Pakenham case." Consequently, on Feb. 2 the magazine again cabled MacArthur: "Under the circumstances we are forced to conclude your decision is motivated by the fact that articles published in NEWSWEEK reported criticisms which had been made of some policies adopted by your command."

The Crimson at 75

Just a bit complacent about it all, the 55 undergraduate editors of The Harvard Crimson sat back last week and surveyed 75 years of publication.* Reminiscing editors emeritus filled the special Diamond Jubilee issue (Jan. 30) with nostalgic letters, most of them singing the praises of The Crimson.

Article after article carried such by-lines as: James B. Conant, '14 (now president of the university); Joseph C. Grew, '02 (former United States Ambassador to Turkey and Japan); Thomas W. Lamont '92 (of J. P. Morgan & Co. and U. S. Steel); and the publishers Gardner Cowles, '15 and John Cowles, '21 (Look, Des Moines Register and Tribune, Minneapolis Star-Tribune, etc.). A letter which had been writ-

ten by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the occasion of The Crimson's 70th anniversary was reprinted. (F. D. R. remained at Harvard after getting his degree in order to serve as president of The Crimson in '04.)

Some, but not all, letter writers refused to sound like the late George Apley. Sam-
ples:

► Cleveland Amory, '39, author of "The Proper Bostonians": "Not long after college I got a job on The Saturday Evening Post, and this was a direct result of talking up what a wonderful job I had done as



Harvard Crimson

The Proper Crimsonian

president of The Crimson. The fact that the work . . . turned out to be editing cartoons . . . and that I later discovered that the editor . . . had confused The Crimson with The Lampoon has never dimmed my nostalgia."

► Victor O. Jones, '28, night editor of The Boston Globe: "I had a lot of fun on The Crimson and learned something, too. The trouble is I didn't meanwhile learn much at Harvard!"

► John U. Monroe, '34: "As to community service I regret to record . . . that only on rare occasions does The Crimson fulfill the obligations which arise from its unique freedoms."

All contributors agreed that The Crimson had come a long way since the day the first of 900 Crimson editors said to some pals: "Well, boys, let's try it for a month or two."

Rich Reporter

Last week, as he had done every week for 25 years, Elmer Lee Summers went down to the cashier's cage of The Houston Chronicle and collected his paycheck. It

didn't mean much more than pocket money for Summers. For of all Houston reporters, Summers of The Chronicle is perhaps the most solvent.

Summers, now 49, lean, gray-haired, and slightly stooped, was orphaned when he was 4 years old. He worked his way through high school as a member of the staff of The Nacogdoches Sentinel, in East Texas, and through Rice Institute via a job on The Chronicle.

Then he settled down on The Chronicle. In 1935, after he married, he drew out \$1,070 in savings to buy a 7-acre plot in South Houston. He put up a modest five-room house, planted some pecan trees, spaded up a flower garden, and sat back to enjoy life.

One day oil crews started shooting the South Houston area. "Those damn fools," thought Summers, "are going to ruin my garden and pecan grove." They did, with an oil strike. The oil company paid him a \$12,000 bonus for a lease.

It Rolls In: Ever since, Summers has been both a reporter and a story himself. Virtually everything he has touched outside the newspaper has turned to gold—mostly liquid. The mailman has delivered some \$50,000 in oil royalty checks. One month they totaled \$1,550. In 1938 they added up to \$18,750. This week he seemed to be sitting even prettier.

With profits from his first deal, he had bought 50 acres at League City, farther down the Galveston Road from Houston. Before long, the oil crews showed up again, and Summers leased 10 acres for twelve times what he paid for the entire tract. The other 40 acres he leased at a nominal sum to encourage wildcatting.

But it looked this time as if Summers had bought on the wrong side of the fault. The leases ran out, and the reporter kicked himself for not taking an original offer of \$60,000 for rights to the whole 50 acres. Then geologists changed their minds and now believe Summers's 50 (since re-leased by Summers for a small sum) covers a sizable oil fault.

Watermelon Beat: As The Chronicle's fiesta and watermelon-fair expert, Summers knows small-town mayors, police chiefs, farmers, wildcatters, and ranchers for miles around. Combing the countryside recently for a story (or land), he saw two young men drilling in a swamp for gold which, they swore, had been buried in the 1830s. The resultant story sent 30,000 treasure hunters to the swamp. The original drillers opened up a hot-dog and soft-drink stand, made a neat pile, and vanished.

When Summers's colleagues ask why he doesn't quit his newspaper job he replied: "That oil may run out. But people will always read newspapers."

*The daily was called The Magenta until 1875, when the paper won its crusade for crimson as the college's colors.



Things to find out before you buy a new car:

DOES IT HAVE Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes?

There's a third more braking effectiveness with this great safety development. You've never had such ease of control. And only Plymouth has Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes in the lowest-priced field.

DOES IT HAVE Safety-Rim Wheels?

Proved protection in case of tire failure! Safety-Rim Wheels are just that. They're designed to hold the tire safely on the rim if a blowout occurs. Only Plymouth has them in the lowest-priced field.

DOES IT HAVE Floating Power Engine Mountings?

Smoother going...longer life for your car. That's what Floating Power Engine Mountings give you by insulating the engine from the frame. Only Plymouth has Floating Power in the lowest-priced field.

These are just three of the famous basic features and new advances that make Plymouth the outstanding Value Car of the lowest-priced field. The Quality Chart at your Plymouth dealer's shows you 20 more. It names 21 features found in most high-priced cars—and you'll see that Plymouth has 20 out of the 21. Neither of the other leading low-priced cars has half as many of these refinements.

Be fair to yourself. Compare before you buy. See for yourself that Plymouth is the one low-priced car most like high-priced cars.

PLYMOUTH Division of CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit 31, Mich.

If it's VALUE you want—it's PLYMOUTH you want

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS . . . GOOD SERVICE KEEPS THEM GREAT. Your nearby Plymouth dealer will provide the service and factory-engineered parts to keep your present car in good condition while you're waiting for your new Plymouth.



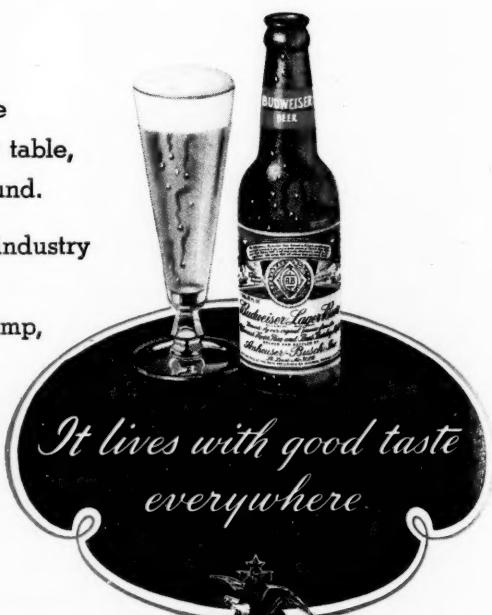
GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS
TO GOOD TASTE



Ice Gave All 48 States a Seashore . . .

America's early fishermen little dreamed that ice, which drove them off the Atlantic in winter, would some day bring to your table, wherever you dined, all the delicacies of the sea the year 'round.

Today, thanks to refrigeration and fast transportation, a great industry supplies all America with seafood in great and appetizing variety—fresh lobsters, crabs, tender scrod and pompano, shrimp, oysters on the half shell, whatever your favorite may be. Each is delicious—especially when served with golden, brilliant Budweiser. This world-famous beer brings out the flavor of fine food, yet it never loses the distinctive taste that makes it preferred wherever you go.



Budweiser

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**ANHEUSER-BUSCH
SAINT LOUIS**

— TRANSITION —

Born: LINDA SUSAN AGAR, 7 pounds 6 ounces, daughter of JOHN AGAR, 26, movie actor, and SHIRLEY TEMPLE, 19, once the world's most famous child actress; in Santa Monica, Calif., Jan. 30. Linda's grandmother, Mrs. Gertrude Temple, declared: "She has the same round face and looks like Shirley."

Birthday: GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, 68, in Tokyo, Jan. 26. He promised to stay in Japan as Allied Supreme Commander unless called away by some "extraordinary circumstance"—without specifying whether the Republican Presidential nomination would fall in this category.

Died: JOHN A. LOMAX, 80, pioneer collector of American folk songs and stories including "Home on the Range"; of a heart attack, in Greenville, Miss., Jan. 26.
► REAR ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING Jr., 75, retired Navy stormy petrel and naval writer; of a heart ailment, in Baltimore, Jan. 27.

► DR. DONALD B. TRESIDDER, 53, president of Stanford University; of a heart attack, in New York, Jan. 28.

► COLIN CLEMENTS, 53, prolific playwright (including "Harriet" and the current "Strange Bedfellows"), mystery novelist, short-story writer, and scenarist in collaboration with his wife Florence Ryerson; of a heart attack, in Philadelphia, Jan. 29.
► HERB PENNOCK, 53, onetime great southpaw pitcher for the New York Yankees and more recently general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies; of a cerebral hemorrhage, in New York, Jan. 30.

► ORVILLE WRIGHT, 76, co-inventor of the airplane with his brother Wilbur; of lung congestion and coronary arteriosclerosis, in Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 30. On Dec. 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, N.C., Orville became the first man to make a successful flight (distance 120 feet, maximum altitude 10 feet, time 12 seconds) in a power-driven heavier-than-air machine. Forty years later, during the second world war, he said: "I don't have any regrets about my part in the invention of the airplane, though no one could deplore more than I do the destruction it has caused. I feel about the airplane much the same as I do in regard to fire. That is, I regret all the terrible damage caused by fire—but I think it is good for the human race that someone discovered how to start fires and that we have learned to put fire to many important uses."

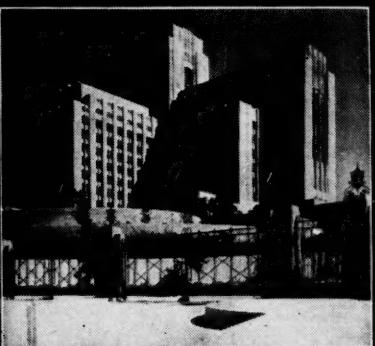
Lost: SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM, 53, retired Air Marshal and top Allied expert in support of ground troops; along with 28 other passengers and crewmen, in a British Tudor flying from the Azores to Bermuda, Jan. 29.

Assassinated: MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, 78, in New Delhi, Jan. 30 (see page 24).

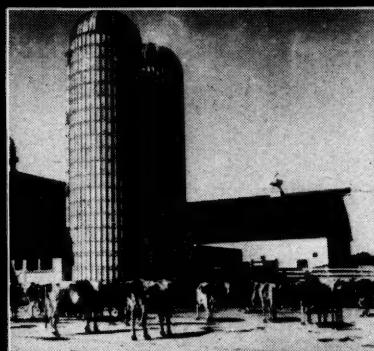
CONCRETE helps you live better



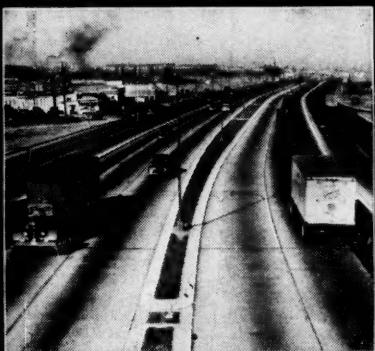
In homes of all sizes and styles it provides a lifetime of firesafety and comfortable, low-upkeep housing



In schools, hospitals, public buildings—it provides great structural strength and beauty at low annual cost



In farm buildings and improvements it saves feed, labor, raises production, profits; defies fire, storm, decay



In pavements it carries the heaviest traffic, yet it is safer, longer lasting, costs less to maintain than other types



In dams it controls flood waters, supplies power for industry, increases production of food by irrigation



In pipelines of all kinds it safeguards health by providing drainage, carrying pure water and removing wastes

PORLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

33 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago 10, Illinois

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

MONETARY FUND:

The Fate of Control by Agreement

In its Washington offices at 1818 H Street the International Monetary Fund was still doing business as usual last week. Yet beneath the surface the confidence of its officials had been sorely shaken. Wall Street and the financial centers of Europe speculated over the fate of the fund.

There was no denying that the devaluation of the franc had been a body blow. "I am wondering," commented Camille Gutt, fund chairman, "what will happen to the fund's authority if France succeeds in its plan."

In 1944 monetary experts of 44 nations agreed at Bretton Woods to end the threat of international money wars. Slashing the value of a nation's currency to boost exports—a favorite economic weapon in the '20s and '30s—was condemned and renounced as a national policy. Henceforth, under the agreement, no member of the International Monetary Fund would devalue its currency by more than 10 percent without prior approval of the fund.

Now, France had done precisely that. It had slashed the value of the franc so that the dollar, which formerly brought 119 francs at the official exchange, will now bring about 270. In other words, it had devalued its currency by 127 per cent.

Yet, in spite of IMF remonstrances, the French move seemed logical to many. At the old artificial rate of exchange, French exports had priced themselves out of their market. In the United States, France's wines cost double the prewar figure, lace ten times as much, perfume oils double and triple. As a result, demand died and exports declined disastrously.

In the three months ending November 1947, the rate of American imports from France dropped to \$45,000,000 annually, or \$17,000,000 below 1946. Overall, France's international trade for 1947 was \$1,800,000,000 in the red. There could be no doubt that the franc devaluation, by decreasing prices of French products to foreign consumers, would regain some of the lost—and badly needed—export market.

The Catches: But Washington experts saw some limiting factors:

► Devaluation would mean an increase in the price of raw materials bought abroad and a demand by French workers for higher wages to offset the rising cost of living. This would require higher price tags on French exports.

► France, whose industry is producing at

about 1938 levels, can spare only a limited supply of goods for export. And existing agreements with other nations, like Argentina, which France must respect to assure itself of needed raw materials, would limit the shift in foreign trade toward the United States.

► A slight recession in America might cut down sales of French exports, which are largely luxury items.

► The tourist trade would improve. But France must rehabilitate hotels and get more food to make it a boom.

Significance--

The need for devaluation of the franc has long been obvious. France's action meant it has merely recognized officially a fact which already existed in the black market, where francs had been selling at 340 to the dollar, compared to the "white market" rate of 119.

The IMF had been too slow and un-

A crisis is in the making. If the IMF can keep the process of currency devaluations orderly and preserve a measure of respect for international monies while they make their precarious way from a sham base to more solid footing, it will prove its worth. If it fails, it may very likely join the pile of previous attempts at international economic cooperation already rusting on history's junk heap.

TRADE:

Storm Over Exports

In fifteen years as a public servant and nearly as many lecturing in college classrooms, Thomas C. Blaisdell Jr., chief of the Office of International Trade, had never faced an audience like this. Last week as he stood on a platform in the yellow-walled ballroom of the New Yorker Hotel in midtown Manhattan, thousands of faces stared at him from the seats, the packed aisles, and the balcony upstairs. And most of them were hostile. As a representative of the Department of Commerce, Blaisdell had some explaining to do.

Late last year Congress had passed the Republican anti-inflation bill extending the Administration's power to regulate exports. Backed by this authority, the Commerce Department last week issued its expected order requiring Federal licensing of all exports to Europe beginning March 1.

The potent Commerce and Industry Association of New York promptly threatened a Congressional investigation, charging that export licensing was a "preliminary move to eliminate private trade." The National Foreign Trade Council foresaw "restrictions, uncertainties, arbitrary administrative procedure, and interference with business operations" and demanded the order be rescinded.

Crowd of Critics: At the meeting which Blaisdell called to explain the pending regulations the lid blew off. After the doors opened for the all-day session, 2,500 exporters tried to jam their

way into the ballroom which seats only 800. Hundreds had to be turned away.

When one of Blaisdell's assistants told the businessmen that the OIT was "working on a system which will show you are playing the game as we want you to play it," he was assailed by boos and catcalls. After Blaisdell finished his explanations, Newbold Morris, former president of the New York City Council and currently a member of the City Planning Commission, stepped to a microphone and cried out that the licensing of exports would "knock New York exporters from the world



Rosenthal—PIX

Camille Gutt: The fund faces a crisis

wieldy. The question now is whether the IMF can ease other "soft" currencies from their artificial levels, by agreement. England, enjoying a boom in exports, is not yet prepared to devalue the pound sterling (officially quoted at \$4.02; black market, \$2.50).

Yet the French action in shattering what The Wall Street Journal called "a pack of pretensions" may undermine international confidence in other monetary illusions. The pound may be forced down, too, in spite of all the attempts of the British Government to keep it at its artificial level.



In the modern department store

York Cooling creates the atmosphere for sales

Merchandisers know that every day is a good day for business in the store that is air conditioned. They know that comfortable shoppers make the best shoppers, and that clean air means clean, dust free merchandise.

In the "windowless" Foley's ultra-modern department store in Houston, Texas, a York turbo-refrigeration system, chilling 180,000 gallons of water every hour, is the heart of the huge air conditioning installation. 3 miles of pip-

ing provide the arteries through which the chilled water is circulated to equipment that conditions 600,000 cubic feet of air per minute, for circulation to every part of the store through 16 miles of metal ducts.

America's large and most modern department stores—such as Rich's in Atlanta, Halle Brothers in Cleveland, and Scruggs-Vandervort and Barney in St. Louis are providing the year 'round comfort of air conditioning through York-

equipped central station systems.

And the benefits of York air conditioning are not restricted to large installations. Available for smaller shops and other establishments are Yorkaire Conditioners occupying but a few square feet of floor area. These self-contained units are easily installed and easily moved. Your nearest York office or distributor will be glad to tell you more about the full range of York equipment.

York Corporation, York, Pennsylvania.



FOLEY'S DEPARTMENT STORE, Houston, Texas
Kenneth Franzheim, Architect
Edward Ashley, Consulting Mechanical Engineer
Raymond Loewy Associates, Retail Planners and Designers
Francis J. Niven, Construction Engineers
Strauss-Frank Co., Mechanical Contractors
Frank Messer & Sons Inc., General Contractors

YORK Refrigeration and
Air Conditioning



HEADQUARTERS FOR MECHANICAL COOLING SINCE 1885

market." A roar of applause greeted this outburst.

But if the exporters were looking for redress, the meeting was a waste of time. Blaisdell did not back down an iota. Congress had given the Commerce Department the authority to regulate exports and it intended to do so. The exporters went home to write their congressmen.

EXECUTIVES:

Big Jobs for Low Pay

Harry S. Truman had been complaining for months that he couldn't get qualified men to work at salaries he could afford to pay. Last week the President once more played the frustrated employer.

George P. Baker, professor of transportation at Harvard, had declined to become chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. With a wife and four children, he couldn't accept a \$10,000 government salary and temporary tenure in exchange for more lucrative life employment on the Harvard faculty.

Originally, Truman had worked out a deal with Harvard president James B. Conant whereby Baker would be permitted to piece out his government salary by lecturing week ends at Harvard. Then a White House lawyer looked up the CAB regulations and found that members were forbidden to accept outside employment.

As the week ended, President Truman resumed his search for the man to fill the government's top civil-aviation post. No less than half a dozen qualified experts, among them Thomas K. Finletter, author of the Air Policy Report, had already turned down the job.

That Washington was underpaying its top executives and was losing them by the handful to private business was an old story:

- Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State at \$12,000, went back into private law practice at a reputed \$100,000.
- George Allen, director of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. at \$10,000, is now director of several Victor Emanuel companies, at about \$75,000 annually.
- Dr. T. P. Wright, chief of the Civil Aeronautics Administration at \$10,000, has doubled his salary as vice president of Cornell University.
- Charles R. Denny, Federal Communications commissioner at \$10,000, is now a vice president of NBC with a \$25,000 to \$35,000 salary.
- Clarence M. Young, CAB member at \$10,000, is now running Los Angeles Municipal Airport for \$17,500.
- Maj. Gen. John Hilldring, former Assistant Secretary of State at \$10,000, is doing better than that in retirement. By quitting and taking his Army pension he raised his income to \$15,000.

PROBE:

The Gypsum Giant

Three weeks ago the Joint Congressional Housing Committee, casting around for gray-market operators in housing, set its hook in Isadore Ginsberg, New York lawyer and lumber dealer. Last week it was still struggling vainly to land him.

Ginsberg, 5 foot 4 inches, 301 pounds, was charged with gray-marketing such building materials as gypsum board and lath. Two weeks earlier in his first appear-

ance before the committee, he had fought Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy to a standstill (*NEWSWEEK*, Jan. 26).

Last week, the Wisconsin Republican tried again. He started by asking Ginsberg to furnish the names of the 98 dealers who supplied him gypsum lath for resale at higher prices.

GINSBERG (*in a voice which shook the loudspeaker*): I refuse to answer your questions, sir, on the ground that they are not within the province of this committee.

MCCARTHY: Don't get excited.

GINSBERG: I am not excited. I am very calm. You have not heard me when I am excited.

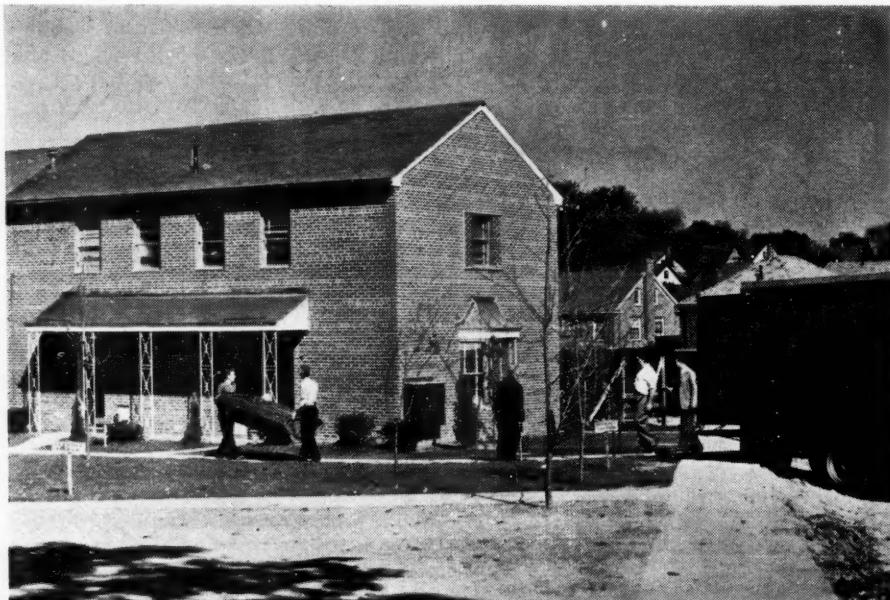
MCCARTHY (*a little later*): I understand you have not been disbarred as a lawyer as yet—is that right?

GINSBERG: I think your question is contemptible . . .

Matter of Rights: To another committee man, Democratic Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, who delighted in riding Senator McCarthy throughout the hearing, this was going too far. "This committee," Patman declared, "has violated every rule of procedure. This witness has certain objectionable characteristics. In some respects he has been absolutely repulsive. But he has, nevertheless, certain rights."

Ginsberg beamed at Patman: the spectators roared.

Ginsberg, in an electric blue suit, brightened by a red, white, and gray tie, didn't miss a cue. Isadore Ginsberg a racketeer? He snorted. His jowls vibrated. People ought to thank him, he thundered, for finding gypsum lath where it wasn't needed and shipping it to where it was. He said the big gypsum companies actually helped his business through their peculiar alloca-

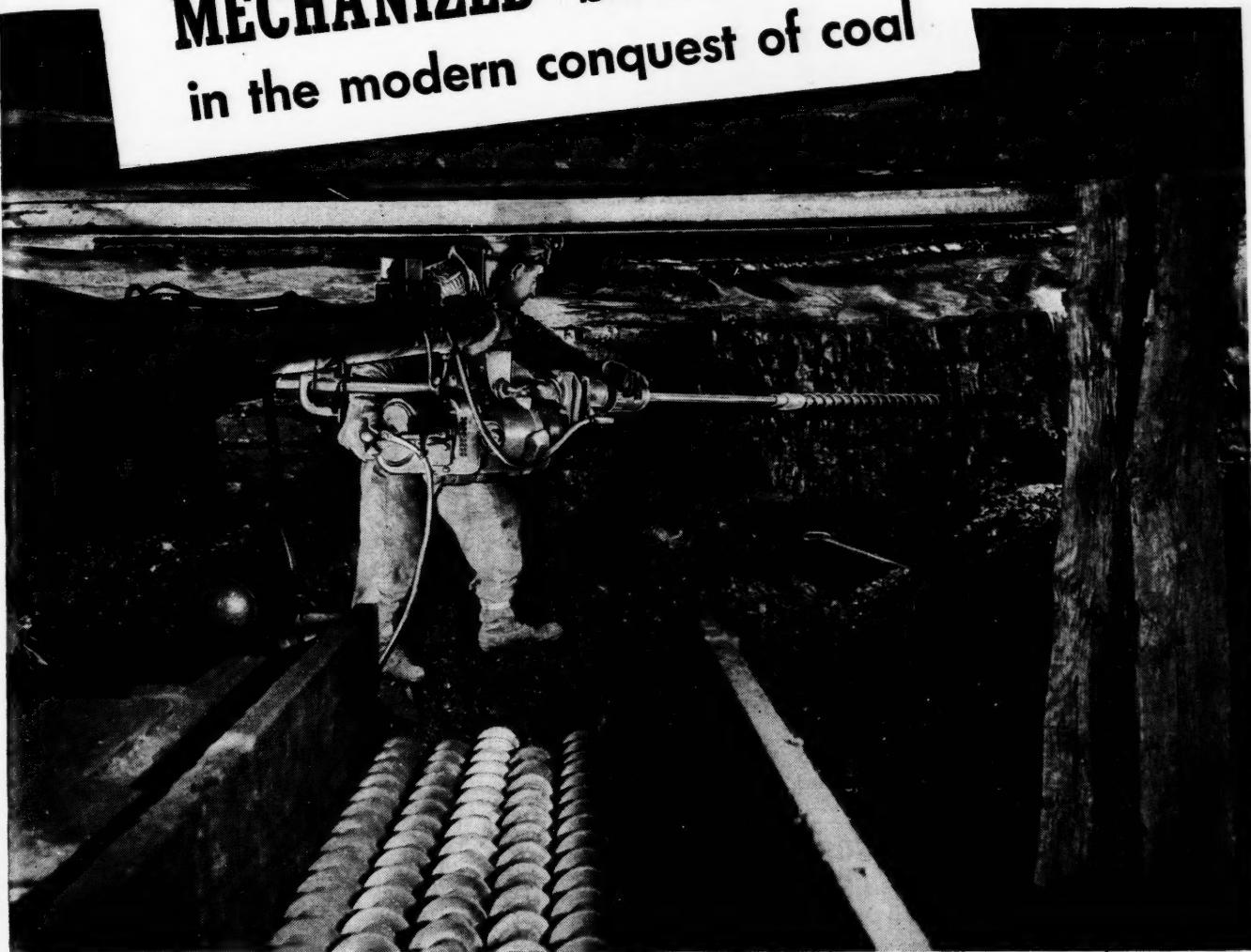


Sorry, No Vacancies: More than 90 families have already moved into John Hancock Mutual's garden village, 15 minutes from Boston. The development,

which will house 789 families at monthly rents ranging from \$73.50 (3½ rooms) to \$106 (6 rooms) features radiant heating, protected play areas, etc.



MECHANIZED "SPEARHEAD" in the modern conquest of coal



The **miner you see** above is guiding an electric drill as it bores a blast hole in solid coal—one of the first tasks in taking coal from the mine.

He's not *holding* the drill, however—for it's suspended from a boom, somewhat like a dentist's drill, and he swings it easily to the place he wants it. And he needn't *carry* the drill anywhere—for both drill and boom are mounted on an electric mine locomotive, which can travel everywhere in the mine over the mine's extensive railway system.

Such mobile drills are only one of many types of machines which have cut down manual labor for the coal miner, while increasing his output. Today, more than 91% of all bituminous coal mined underground is mechanically cut...about 60% is mechanically loaded...only about 4% is mined by pick and shovel.

And thanks to huge investments in mechanized equipment and to skilled management and keen competition within the industry, America's coal mines are the most productive—and pay their miners the best wages—of any on earth.

LIVING CONDITIONS of coal miners are keeping pace with improvements in their working conditions.

Today, about two-thirds—over 260,000—of the nation's bituminous coal miners either own their own homes or rent from private landlords. And among the remaining third, who now rent from their companies, there is a growing trend to buy the houses they live in.

Home-ownership among miners is increasing—due in no small measure to encouragement and financial aid from mine owners who realize that a man becomes a better worker and a better citizen as he develops pride in "a home of his own."

BITUMINOUS COAL

BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE
A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of this Capital Stock for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Capital Stock. This Stock is initially being offered by the Company to its Stockholders and such offering is being made only by means of the Offering Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

January 29, 1948

2,269,050 Shares Gulf Oil Corporation Capital Stock (Par Value \$25)

Rights, evidenced by Subscription Warrants expiring 3 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, February 10, 1948, to subscribe for these shares at \$51 per share have been issued by the Corporation to its Stockholders, as more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus.

Prior to the expiration of the Warrants, the Underwriters will offer Capital Stock, purchased or to be purchased by them, at an offering price which shall be no more than the last sale price of the Stock on the New York Stock Exchange in the last preceding 24-hour period nor less than \$51 per share. The offering price may be varied each 24-hour period but, it is intended, shall not be varied within any such period except that it may be reduced.

Copies of the Offering Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, only in States in which such Underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which such Prospectus may legally be distributed.

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Glore, Forgan & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Harriman Ripley & Co.
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane

Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Union Securities Corporation

BUSINESS

tion system "which diverts the material to areas where it is unneeded and to favorite son dealers who are happy to resell at a profit."

As the day-long session ended, McCarthy finally got the list of Ginsberg's suppliers—on Ginsberg's terms. The dealer refused to surrender the list until McCarthy persuaded the big gypsum concerns likewise to open their books to the committee. When big-company representatives agreed, Ginsberg, smiling graciously, handed over his records.

AVIATION:

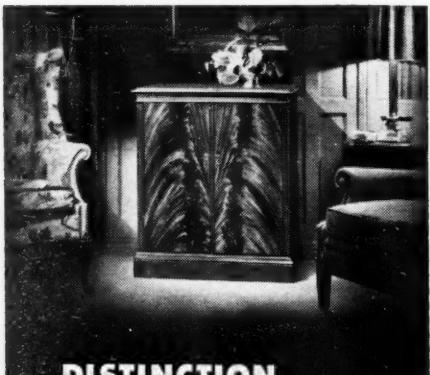
Service Station for Wings

Last week as aircraft manufacturers gloomily counted their losses and airlines struggled to make ends meet, Lockheed Aircraft Service, Inc., a new chain of super-service stations for aircraft, blithely lined up its thirteenth foreign customer.

LAS, barely a year old, was doing too well to worry over bad omens or numerology. It had three giant repair centers—at Burbank, Calif., MacArthur Field, Islip, L. I., and Shannon, Ireland—plus representatives at most major air terminals. It could service anything that flew. In the year since its founding on Jan. 1, 1947, it had put in 1,765,000 work-hours maintaining and repairing 300 transport aircraft. Its customers included Air France, Aerlinte Eireann, LAV, KLM, FAMA, Scandinavian, Panair do Brasil, BOAC, Aerovias Guest, and Quantas from foreign lands; the United States Army, Navy, and Coast Guard; a host of corporations (Lever Bros., GM, Bethlehem Steel, etc.), and several of the major domestic airlines. And it had been well rewarded for its industry: Within six months after its founding, LAS was earning a profit.

Unhandy Handy Man: The reason for the spectacular success was simple: LAS had pioneered a new field in aircraft economics. As a superservice station it was doing for airplanes what garages, round-houses, and drydocks had done for earlier means of transportation. Because it was doing the job on a mass basis it expected it could eventually perform more cheaply and could promise more efficient, Johnny-on-the-spot service than the ordinary repair facilities.

Like many another booming enterprise, LAS was a war baby. It was born when British and American military leaders looked at a small Lockheed Aircraft Corp. repair shop and decided that was what they needed—but a thousand times bigger. Soon Lockheed had built and was operating a huge repair, overhaul, and modification service for United States and British air forces, 19 miles northwest of Belfast, Northern Ireland. At its peak the base handled 600 planes a day, 75 per cent of them non-Lockheed. Over all, 10,000 Lockheed men operated seven such bases and



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in the process acquired rare know-how in the care and repair of all types of planes.

With the war over, it looked as though Lockheed would have to climb off its global perch and retreat to home grounds in California. But that was not the way J. Kenneth Hull, who had been Lockheed's assistant general manager in Europe, figured it.

Hull was an ex-banker, not a maintenance technician; the most fixing he'd ever done was as a kid working on jalopies. But he was a sharp business administrator. He, and other Lockheed executives, thought there was a promising postwar future in aircraft maintenance on a wholesale scale.

There was. The airline business, streamlined in flight, was begging for streamlining in the repair department. For the dollars made in the air can be eaten up in hangars. A plane must be checked every time it touches earth; every 100 hours it must be inspected more thoroughly. After 8,000 hours, the passenger transport must be divested of every moving part and each part tested, after which the plane is reclothed in its gadgets and skin. This takes six to eight weeks and requires \$5,000,000 worth of facilities.

That every airline should have to in-

there were no noncontroversial statistics to prove what most businessmen knew—that a central outfit like LAS could do maintenance cheaper. But one fact was certain: LAS was prepared to quote a maintenance rate for the whole year, based on flying hours. No one had ever done that before.

And to anyone who doubted that LAS was lowering costs for the industry, the service outfit could cite the story of the hydraulic pump. At first LAS had to charge \$72 for a pump overhaul job. But as volume rose, the price dropped to \$40. Last week, LAS was doing the job for \$8 less than the manufacturer himself was asking and was doing it almost six weeks faster.

RETAILING:

Charge It, Inc.

In the little manufacturing town of Bristol, Pa. (population 12,000), a select group of citizens last week lived entirely on the cuff. By signing their names to cardboard vouchers they could buy groceries, gasoline, theater tickets, or beauty treatments. The town had been chosen as a testing laboratory for the Boyd System, Inc., a

cialty store to boost its sales by extending credit on the same basis as the big fellows.

► Give the cardholding consumer the convenience of being able to buy all kinds of merchandise on credit and pay only one bill for everything.

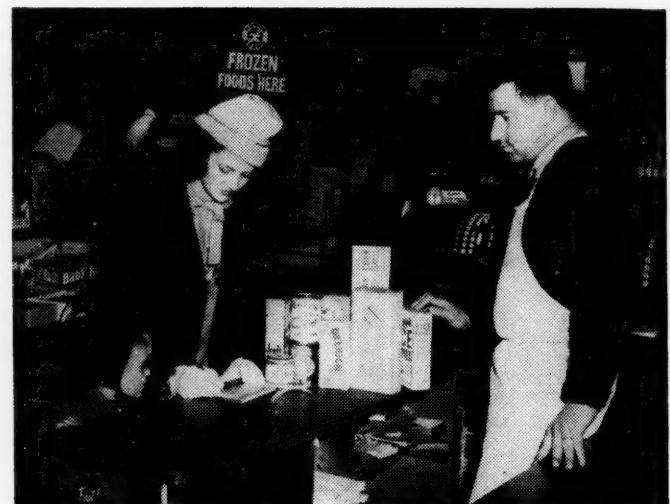
► Provide the consumer with an easy way of keeping track of expenses. The slogan: "Know what you spend."

The Credit Man: The new enterprise was a brainchild of Joseph M. Boyd, 33-year-old former Harvard student and recently a personnel executive at a Bristol plant. For more than a year Boyd and a small group of friends studied the proposal, collected data, and analyzed retail-credit experience.

Convinced of the idea's merits, Boyd and his associates raised \$10,000 for the experiment. Last week, with 34 merchants (about half of Bristol's stores) signed up to honor credit cards and to pay 5 per cent on sales made under the plan, the Boyd System, Inc., went into action on a carefully limited basis.

Small merchants, Boyd claimed, were enthusiastic. Even some who operated their own credit systems were anxious to discontinue them as soon as the new system was available on a townwide basis.

But Boyd was shooting for more than



In Bristol, Pa., you can "charge it" at 34 stores and then pay with one check to Boyd's collecting agency

vest heavily in special equipment and trained personnel seemed ridiculous to Hull. If one organization could do the heavy maintenance work for several airlines, all would save money and the organization would make a neat profit.

Quicker and Cheaper: On Jan. 1, 1947, Lockheed Aircraft Service was set up as a separate, though wholly owned, corporation, free to deal with anyone. The parent company endowed it with sufficient working capital and sped it on its way with Hull at the controls.

Its way was quick. Last week the company, securely in the black, had contracts for over \$7,000,000 in maintenance orders on its books.

Owing to different accounting methods

unique form of central billing and collecting agency.

The idea was a long-unrealized dream of retail-credit men. They had often speculated on the possible savings in having the credit and collections for all stores in a community handled by one agency. But the idea had failed to jell. Big stores were loath to give up their customer lists and the personal relationship with charge customers.

Last week as the idea popped up in Bristol it had an entirely new twist. It was offered, not as a saving to large stores, but as a sales-promotion plan for small outlets and a service to the consumer. The plan, its proponents claimed, would:

► Enable the small cash-and-carry or spe-

Bristol. If the experiment worked out, individual credit and collection systems in most towns and cities, said Boyd, "will be as out-of-date as the horse and carriage."

HOUSING:

High-Cost Whys

In 1941 a new one-and-a-half-story frame house, measuring 25 by 28 feet and standing on an improved lot, cost \$6,000. Last week, an identical new house on the same lot would wear an \$11,625 price tag, the Dow Service reported. Traced back to the source, there were varied reasons for the increase:

► Taxes, direct and hidden, had jumped

1,130 per cent in the seven-year period—from \$114 to \$1,290.

► Materials rose 97.9 per cent, from \$2,635 to \$5,214.

► Labor, which formerly cost \$1,865, blossomed out as a \$3,561 item—up 90.9 per cent. The \$1,696 increase was divided: 58 per cent to pay for the increased labor required because of the decline in man-hour productivity, and 42 per cent to pay for higher wage rates.

► Builders' overhead and profit went from \$1,000 in 1941 to \$1,850 in 1948—an 85 per cent rise.

► The 40-by-100-foot lot, once worth only \$500, now cost \$1,000—an increase of 100 per cent.

Total increase in cost over 1941: 93.8 per cent.

Total effect on the home buyer: despair, mixed with anger.

NOTES:

Trends and Changes

Ersatz: The International Paper Co. announced that in conjunction with the American Cyanamid Co. it is building a \$1,700,000 refining plant at Panama City, Fla., to make vegetable fats and rosins from by-products of pulp and paper making. "It is . . . quite possible," said President John H. Hinman, "that in the future such edible fats as are used in cooking and frying can be produced from United States forests."

Output: The Federal Reserve Board reported that its index of industrial production declined to 191 in December, compared with a postwar record of 192 in November.

Tractors: Harry Ferguson, Inc., currently suing the Ford Motor Co. for \$251,000,000 for infringement of patents, signed contracts for a \$10,000,000 plant in Detroit to produce up to 1,000 tractors a day.

PRODUCTS:

What's New

For Farmers: To prevent water troughs freezing over in sub-zero weather, the Westinghouse Electric Corp. is making a floating electric water heater with thermostatic control.

For Bathrooms: The Donnal Co. of Pasadena, Calif., announces a water faucet guaranteed not to leak for ten years. It has a metal-to-metal valve instead of a rubber washer and metal socket.

For Farmers: U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., of New York announced a new nontoxic insecticide only half as expensive as pyrethrum. Because it is nonpoisonous to humans or animals, it can be used directly on food products to prevent attack by flour beetles, grain moths, mites, and other such pests.

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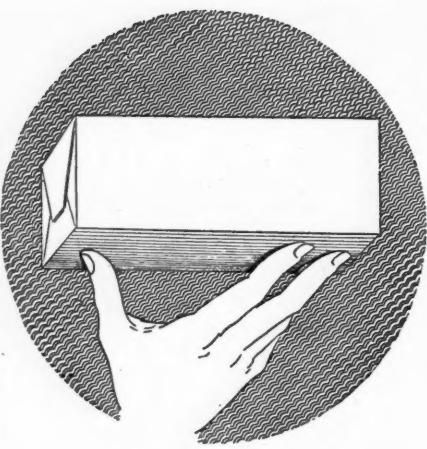
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Produced from pure cellulose, Patapar has no odor, no taste. It protects natural flavor of the most sensitive food products.

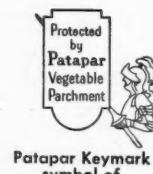
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BUSINESS

BUSINESS TIDES

France at the Crossroads

by HENRY HAZLITT

ON Jan. 25, the French Government slashed the official value of the franc from 119 to the dollar to 214. At the same time it also permitted the establishment of a free market in the franc in terms of the American dollar.

This step brought consternation to British Government circles and to the International Monetary Fund. For it will expose not only the weakness of the pound, but the unworkability of the whole system of world exchange control that the fund was set up to maintain.

The fund declared that it did not object to the devaluation of the franc to a more "realistic" rate, but that it did object to "a discriminatory multiple currency practice." It admitted, however, that it had "serious reservations regarding a system involving fluctuating rates." This was equivalent to saying that it doesn't like a free market.

THE fund is based on a false concept of what constitutes "stability." The only real stability for exchange rates is one that rests on confidence. This was provided by the old world gold standard. When each currency unit was convertible into a fixed quantity of gold, the value of each currency unit could be expressed as a fixed ratio of every other. When the world gold standard was abandoned, nothing was left but pieces of engraved paper within each country, which necessarily bore an uncertain and constantly fluctuating relationship to the value of the other pieces of paper. The fund was set up to maintain the colossal fiction that each currency is worth, in terms of other currencies, what the government that prints it says it is worth. Instead of real stability resting on confidence, the fund and its members have tried to substitute the fiction of stability resting on coercion. The governments fix the values of their currencies by fiat; and then call out the police to put anybody in jail who dares to express through his purchases and sales a different opinion.

Of course mere paper currencies, constantly fluctuating in the market, are far from an ideal system of foreign exchange. But a free fluctuating market

is at least incomparably better than the mere fiction of stability maintained by the police power. A free market adjusts supply and demand. It daily tells the world what different currencies are really worth. It would end the so-called dollar scarcity. It would end inconvertibility, and with it the present hocus-pocus about "hard" currency areas and "soft" currency areas. It would restore the balance of imports and exports. It would restore multilateral world trade. The British could get dollars by selling to France or China, for example, just as easily as by selling direct to us. And only free markets could guide governments in finding the level on which they could finally stabilize their currencies on a solid gold basis.

British officials are dismayed by the French action because it exposes the pretenses of the pound. The pound isn't worth \$4. This is the bitter truth that the British Government has so far refused to face. The present fictitious value for the pound is not merely exposed but imperiled by the French free market.

How will the British be able, without French help, to prevent Americans from buying francs, say, at 340 to the dollar, and then exchanging the francs at the new official rate of 864 to the pound, thus buying pounds for the equivalent of \$2.54?

America ought to be the last country to want to continue the present system of exchange control and overvalued currencies. It is we who have been asked to foot the bill. It is we who are financing—and are asked to continue to finance under the Marshall plan—the chronic deficit in European trade which these overvalued currencies bring about.

THE French action is the first major crack in the present world system of exchange control. This system is the keystone of the present controlled and dictated economies. France will soon find that it must either retreat to strict exchange control and economic totalitarianism, or push on farther toward a free economy. Its decision may be crucial for the world.

Where do you fit into the "Profit Picture"?

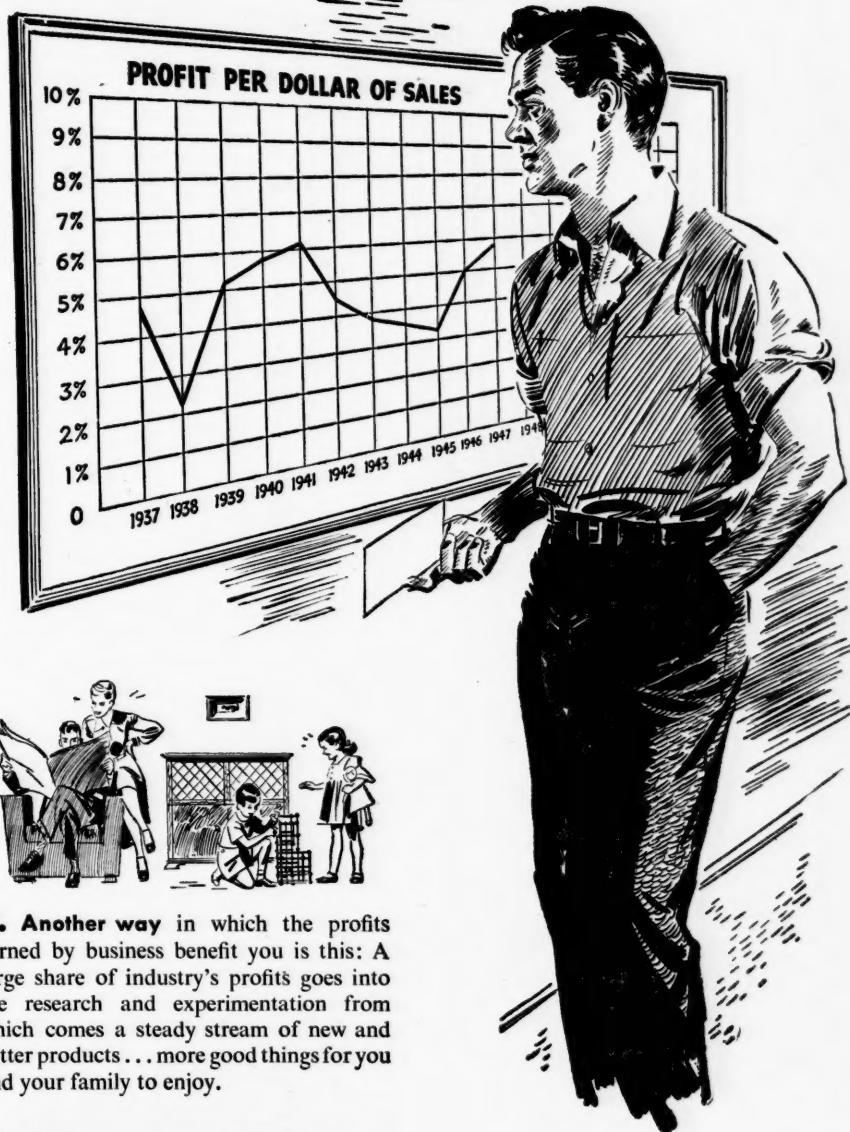
1. At first thought, it might seem that profits are something for only "the boss" to worry about. But, if you stop to think for a minute, you realize that the "profit picture" is mighty important to you, too.



2. For example, if the firm you work for is unable to earn a reasonable profit, it will soon fold up. Then you'll lose your job—and maybe a couple of pay checks while you're looking for a new one.



3. On the other hand, when your company does make a fair profit, part of it can be put back into the business. This gives the firm a chance to do a better job—which means the company can grow—and you get a chance to grow with it.



4. Another way in which the profits earned by business benefit you is this: A large share of industry's profits goes into the research and experimentation from which comes a steady stream of new and better products... more good things for you and your family to enjoy.



5. Even when you retire and live on your savings or insurance or a pension—you'll still fit in the "profit picture." For, every savings account and insurance policy and pension plan depends for part of its security on the profits earned by industry.

Most Americans say they think 10 to 15 cents out of each dollar of sales would be a fair profit for business to make. Government figures show that industry averages less than half that much profit!

And about half of that is plowed back by industry to pay for the progress and development that give Americans more good things than any other people on earth!

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RELIGION

Healer of Souls

"My nerves are shot to pieces . . . I am afraid that I may crack up in an emergency . . . I've lost my faith. I can no longer believe in the Bible or in prayer." The combat officer was in such a nervous state that he could not go home to his wife and children, even though it was his embarkation leave. Instead, he had traveled 1,000 miles to the quiet little consultation room at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. There he sought help from the pastor, Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell.

Dr. Bonnell asked to see a picture of the wife and children. After a long silence, he asked: "Have you been true to her?" The officer replied, shamefacedly: "I guess that's where all the trouble lies." The minister urged him to tell God of his penitence and to ask forgiveness. The man fell sobbing to his knees, and arose refreshed. He then went home to his wife, and later made a brilliant war record.

The young military man is only one of the 7,000-odd tortured souls who have consulted with Dr. Bonnel since he began his ministry 25 years ago. The 55-year-old Presbyterian, who was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, has been at the Fifth Avenue Church since 1935. There he has set up an unusual program of religious counseling based partly on psychology and largely on an intense love of God.

Now, in a new book, "Psychology for

Pastor and People,"* Dr. Bonnell brings his theories and case histories up to date. For people as well as pastors, the book makes excellent reading. It is dotted with frank and moving human-interest stories, and offers sound advice on what to do and, more important, what not to do.

The Minister-Counselor: Dr. Bonnell deplores the fact that the average theology student "is inadequately trained to deal with the basic inner needs of his parishioners." He looks forward to the day when all pastors will have a grounding in psychology and psychiatry. He himself worked in a Prince Edward mental hospital where his father was supervisor.

Suggestions for the budding minister-counselor: (1) Keep yourself in strict discipline—never be shocked at anything a consultant tells you. (2) Keep confessions in strictest confidence. (3) Learn to listen—most pastors are inclined to talk too much. (4) Let your consultants make their own moral decisions. (5) Never offer a diagnosis of mental or physical disorders—that is the doctor's job. (6) Rely on the "spiritual power released through faith in God."

Particularly interesting is the chapter on ministering to the sick. He describes his own success with the "spiritual prescription," a little card quoting a few words from the Bible. Dr. Bonnell feels that "we are at the dawn of a new era in the relations between pastors and physicians . . . a period of cooperative good will."

*PSYCHOLOGY FOR PASTOR AND PEOPLE. By John Sutherland Bonnell. 225 pages. Harper. \$2.50.



Portable Java: The Salvation Army, ever anxious to find new ways of helping people, has devised a "Walky-Koffee unit" to dispense coffee and doughnuts. The one-lassie metal box weighs 32 pounds and carries 3 gallons of coffee, sugar, a quart of cream, and a stack of sinkers. Five units are now in use in Chicago.



Photo by S. Myslis from Shostal

One of a series describing Cyanamid's many activities.

There's a New Promise in Blossom Time!

MANY THINGS conspire to prevent fruit and vegetable blossoms from keeping their promise of a rich harvest. And among the worst offenders are insect pests, which every year destroy millions of dollars' worth of potentially marketable food in orchards, fields and gardens.

This year, however, blossoms will have a better chance than ever before of fulfilling their promise. For a new and amazingly effective insecticide has been discovered. This new product, THIOPHOS 3422* Insecticide, is a development of the research laboratories of American Cyanamid Company. Laboratory tests show that THIOPHOS 3422 is five to twenty-five times more potent than DDT, depending on the type of insect on which it is used! It has already been widely tested in the

field at government and university agricultural experiment stations on practically all major crops. It kills a wider variety of insects, thus making it possible for farmers to use only *one* insecticide in place of *six or seven used before*. Its high degree of effectiveness and wide range of application make THIOPHOS 3422 the nearest approach to a perfect insecticide yet developed. It can be used either as a spray or a dust without fear of damage to plants or produce.

Every effort is being exerted to make THIOPHOS 3422 available to food growers everywhere, because it offers a means of saving thousands of tons of food vitally needed by a hungry world. Cyanamid is

completing a special plant to speed its production. The supply, however, may be limited for some time because of the heavy demand. THIOPHOS 3422 is another Cyanamid development which is contributing to agricultural progress. *Trade-mark



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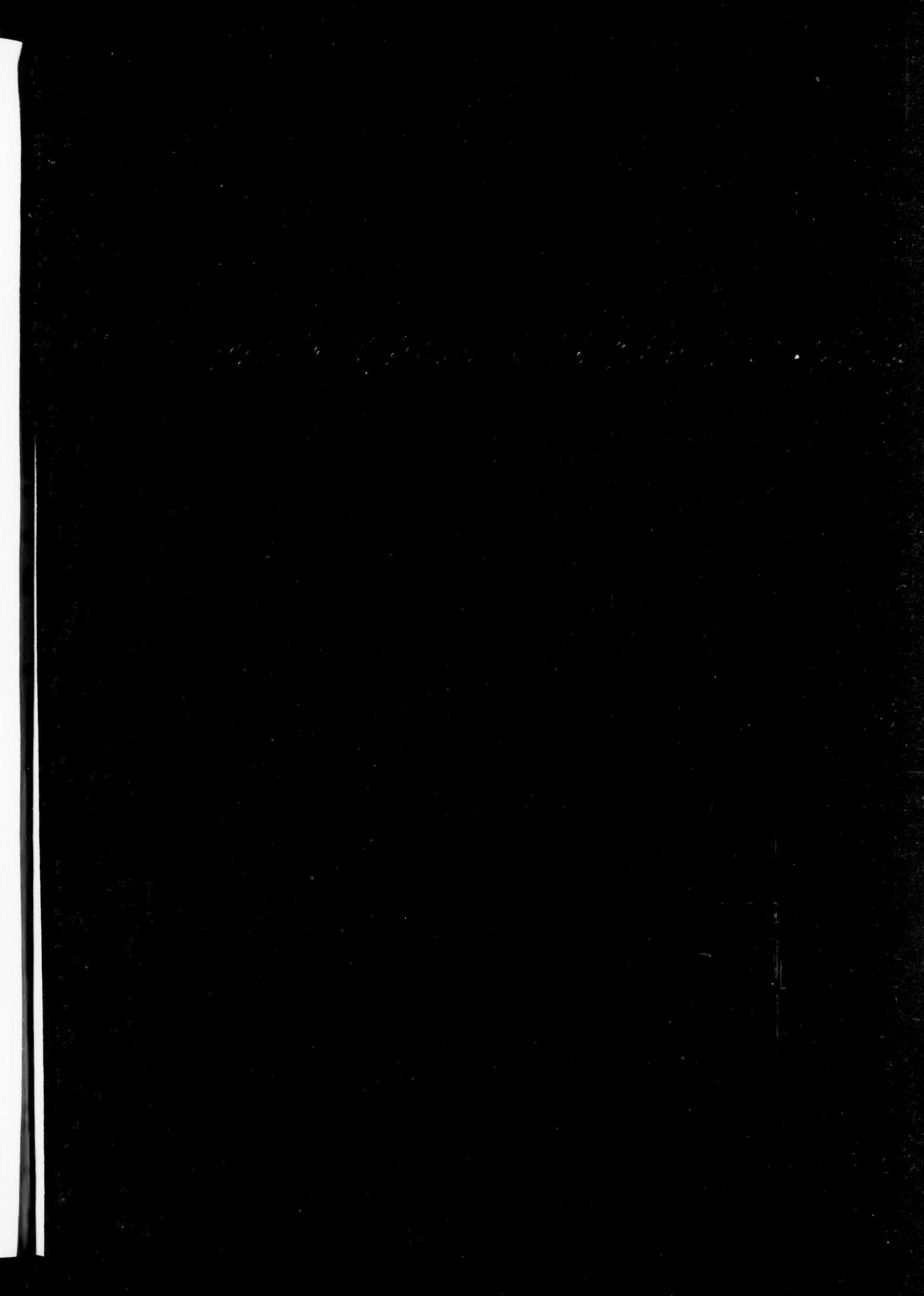
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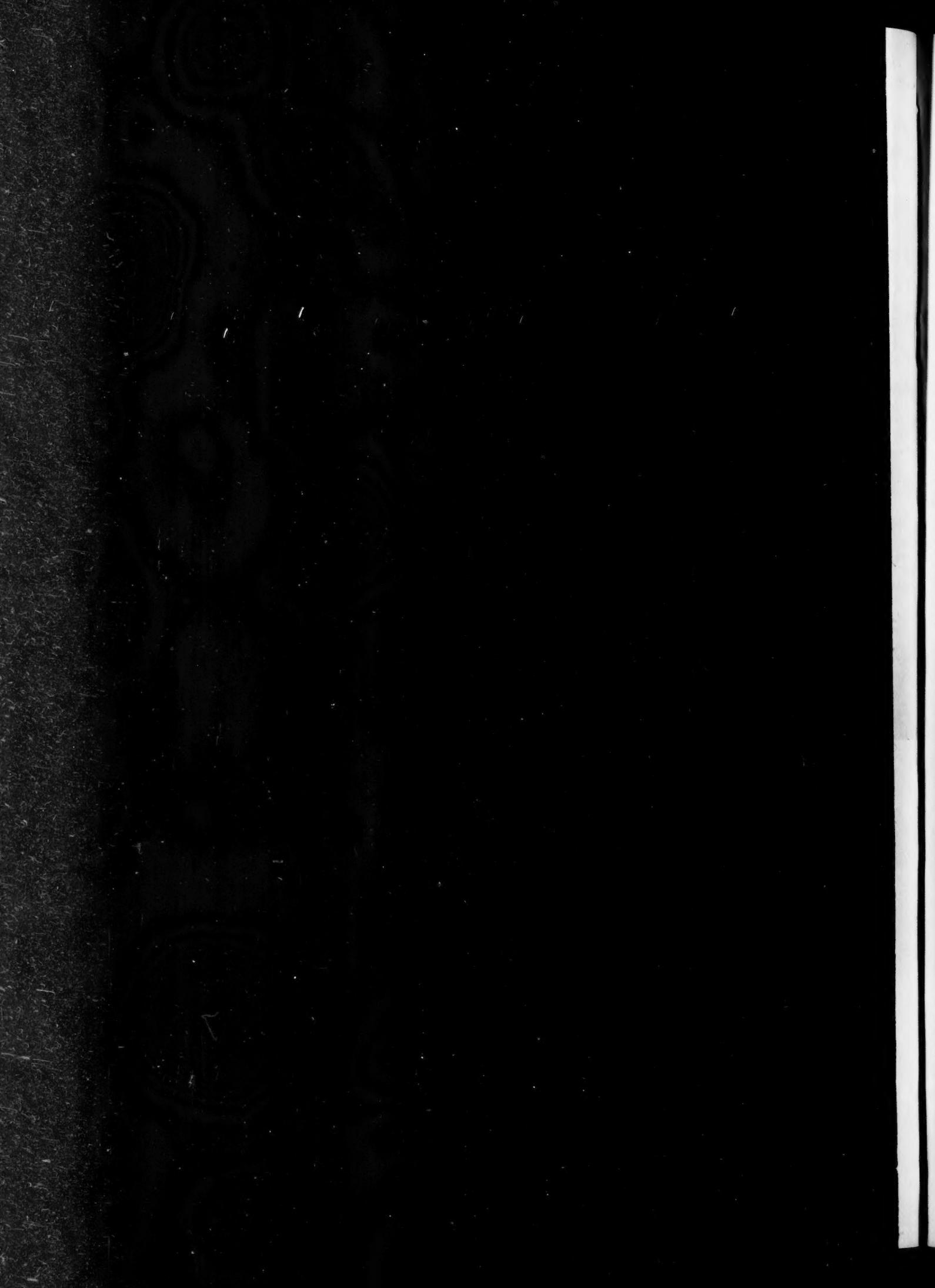
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SPORTS

TRACK:

Gil Dodds Again

The announcer's florid ta-ra, in setting the stage for the event, drew a whooping response from the crowd in Madison Square Garden on the night of Jan. 31. The newspapermen covering the annual Millrose track meet acted less hopeful. A fresh story lead was getting pretty hard to come by these days, in stories about any 1-mile race that had the Rev. Gilbert H. Dodds of the Boston AA in it.

Dodds always won, and his winning had an intensity like his remarks about the Lord's work. Invariably, the last half of the race was purely a formality and a runaway.

This time even the reporters straightened up in surprise when Dodds went into the lead on the very first turn of the first lap; even by Dodds's ruthless standards, that was a little early to take over. When he reached the half-mile mark in 2:00.8, everyone suspected he was up to something. When he hit the three-quarter mark in 3:03.9 and opened his clean, hard stride another notch, they were sure of it.

Twentieth Straight: His unusual closing burst brought him home some 70 yards ahead of Bill Mack of Michigan State, the closest of his five pursuers, in



International

Dodds (right) : And still another

4:05.3. Aside from this being his twentieth consecutive mile victory since 1943, the performance gave Dodds a new world's indoor record, wiping out the 4:06.4 job he did at Chicago four years ago. It was also the fastest officially acceptable mile ever run indoors or outdoors by an American,* and tied Gunder Haegg of Sweden for the distinction of the fastest such time

*In a paced mile on an outsize track at Dartmouth in 1938, Glenn Cunningham did 4:04.4.

SPORT WEEK

But on the Other Hand

by JOHN LARDNER

THIS, ordinarily, is the time of year when good-looking girls and mothers-of-ten in the greater Boston area get themselves murdered and stuffed in suitcases, because of favorable publicity conditions. In the spring, summer, and fall, a murdered girl cannot hope for more than five lines in the newspapers, and she knows it. The space goes to Ted Williams.

January and February, as a rule, are good, calm, non-Williams months when a homicide may earn a space break. As every connoisseur knows, greater Boston is second only to greater Los Angeles as a hotbed of eccentric crime. In Los Angeles, they slip rattlesnakes into a lady's bathtub, or shoot her with arrows tipped with poisoned grape juice. In Boston, they go in more for knives and luggage. Cut the victim into 89.2 pieces is the policy thereabouts, pack her into a trunk, and check her through to Portland, Maine, via rail.

I hope I make it clear that I am impartial about these rival methods. I have no ax to grind, as they say in the carving-knife country around Newton Center. What I am getting at is that normally crime has no competition from Theodore Williams of the Red Sox in the dead of winter. It's a time when assassinations should get the press they deserve.

Joe McCarthy, the new Red Sox manager, has changed all that. He has put crime in Boston back on a year-round starvation diet.

NATURALLY, the press of Boston is excited about Mr. McCarthy. He is counted on to lead his ball club out of the wilderness of third place to a pennant. The result is that he is collaring as much space in the papers now as Williams does in the playing season. Well, almost as much. McCarthy's slightest statement is news at this moment. The question is, do the boys in Boston understand yet how slight a McCarthy statement can be? It's a mighty thin vein they are tapping there—for publication.

When Joe goes to his final reward—and may the day be long in coming—the words written over his resting place will be: "Yes and no." Mr. Mc-

Carthy is not a "no-comment" man, like the new Leo Durocher. He answers you, all right. But when you look at the answer, what have you got?

A recent story from Boston tells of a session McCarthy had with the press there. He was "extremely affable," says the writer, "but not newsy." In his fifteen years in New York, except for the day he resigned, you could take all the news that came from Mr. McCarthy's lips and mail it to Iraq with a one-cent stamp. Joe is a master of the balanced style of saying nothing. I am told he was in considerable demand as a newspaper military expert during the war, when this kind of stuff was

selling like hotcakes: "If the German lines stiffen, we may look for slower Allied progress. If, on the other hand, the enemy weakens, an Allied advance may be anticipated either sooner or later." Mr. McCarthy wrote the words and music of "on the other hand."

Another good one he got off in Boston was as follows: "I might not answer your questions directly, but I will never lie to you." Joe will never be arrested for speeding, either, if he locks his car in the garage.

Mr. McCarthy will denounce pipes. He once denounced a pipe that Bill Terry of the New York Giants was smoking. On baseball, though, you might call him cautious. I well remember my first interview with him, when he had the Yankees. I mentioned a home run Crosetti had hit the day before—a long ball, for a small man. "Wouldn't be so long for a big fella," said Mr. McCarthy, after a few minutes' thought. We then went over the Yankees man by man. Would Mr. McCarthy call it a good club, a likely winner? Joe reflected. "Well," he said, "yes and no."

His punch line came as your correspondent said good-by and started for the door. "Don't get me in trouble with any of those quotes," said Mr. McCarthy anxiously. I didn't.

THERE is, of course, a bright side to Joseph's character. He knows how to run a baseball team. If I were the boys in Boston, I would wait till summertime and get my McCarthy news from the box score.



ever achieved on an American track by anyone.

Although they saw heartening Olympic implications in Dodds's form at 29, some writers didn't forget the problem of a fresh lead. To make a contest out of his races, they suggested (a) that his opponents be given handicaps or (b) that Dodds be persuaded to enter both the mile and 2-mile events, as he did one night last winter in New York. He ran away with both.

OLYMPICS:

Squalls and Brawls

President Enrico Celio of Switzerland frankly didn't know anything about the committee quarrel that he was witnessing at St. Moritz. "Perhaps," he said, "it is as well that one does not know." But when he formally opened the 1948 winter Olympic games Jan. 30 by calling them a "symbol of a new world of peace and good will," everyone thought he was carrying the ostrich idea too far. That day:

- American bobsledders discovered that two of their sleds had been sabotaged. Nuts were loosened, pushers broken, and the main bolt of a steering wheel unscrewed on the only sleds scheduled for competition that day.
- A hockey game between Canada and Sweden wound up in a general fist fight.
- Speed skaters of eleven countries threatened to strike over racing rules.
- Two Olympic committees' dispute over a dispute reached such a turn that somebody called in the police. The International Olympic Committee, confronted with two American hockey teams' argument as to which one would represent the United States, ruled out both. The Swiss Olympic Organizing Committee, which originally accepted an Amateur Hockey Association squad as the American entry, promptly retorted that the AHA would play anyway. The International Committee almost as promptly threw hockey off the official Olympic program. When Switzerland's hockey players showed up for their game with the AHA, they found a force of cops waiting to throw them off the ice. When the game actually did get started, the crowd booed the Americans.

Otherwise, early Olympic developments didn't leave much room for argument. The Swiss team of Felix Endrich and Friedrich Waller won the two-man bobsled title, and another Swiss combination was second. Martin Lundstrom of Sweden won the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race, and nineteen of the first twenty finishers were Scandinavians. Finn Helgesen of Norway won the 500-meter skating championship in the Olympic record time of 43.1 seconds, and his teammate Thomas Byberg tied for second with Bobby Fitzgerald and Ken Bartholomew of the United States in 43.2.

Could Be Better, Ma

"Look, Ma, I'm Dancin'" came into town as a guaranteed hit, and turned out to be one. It isn't captious to say, however, that on this basis, "Look, Ma" is a little disappointing. This isn't a musical for everybody—in town or coming in for the week end. For one thing, the Jerome Lawrence-Robert E. Lee idea of kidding the ballet business is a book that must have looked hilarious on paper but doesn't match its promise on stage. For several other things, the comedy (always excepting the inspired clowning of Nancy Walker, aided by perfunctory assists from Alice Pearce) is almost nonexistent, and Hugh Martin's

sets are imaginative and attractive; George Abbott's direction is as lively as ever. But it is Robbins's dances that keep the show on its toes.

Harold Lang, formerly of the Ballet Theater, is not only a fine dancer but sings well enough to play the juvenile love interest. Janet Reed, a Ballet Theater colleague, is both his ingenue and his partner in a brief, modern-dress interlude from "Swan Lake." Attractive and talented young people help out with the singing and dancing chores—particularly in a sleep-walking number that saves the second act from the accumulative doldrums. But dancing aside, the entire cast would be left holding the bag if Miss Walker wasn't in there fighting for every laugh she could squeeze out of an underprivileged book. (*LOOK, MA, I'M DANCIN'* George Abbott, producer, director. Jerome Robbins, choreography. Oliver Smith, sets. John Pratt, costumes.)

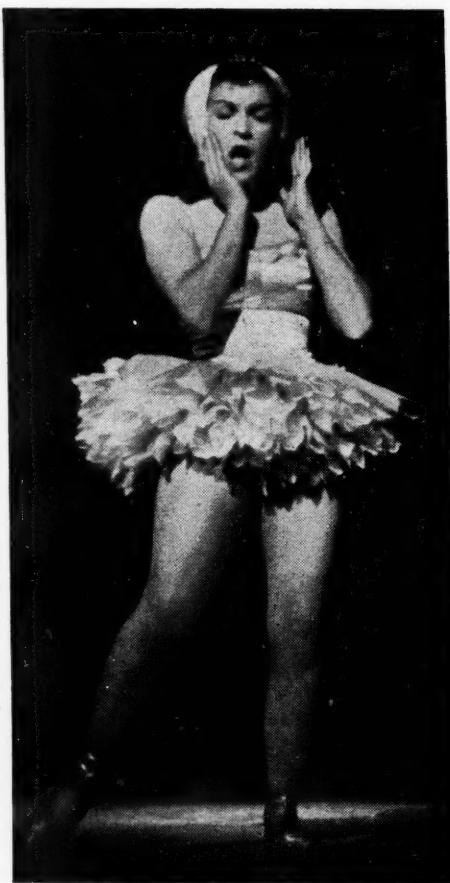
Misfire

If it is possible for a play to be interesting and tedious at the same time, "The Last Dance" accomplishes the feat quite handily.* This "free" adaptation of August Strindberg's "Dodsdance" by Peter Goldbaum and Robin Short is "free" for the most of its three acts and up to the point of including a new ending. Basically, the play is still Strindberg, but as theater the present revival is a self-defeating alliance between arresting flashes of character and long stretches of exposition.

The personal conflict between a husband and wife who live together on a tropical island, hating each other while maintaining a superficial politeness, is fascinating for the first act. After that it becomes as tiresome as a next-door neighbor's bickering. The husband (Oscar Homolka) is an army official, pompous, neurotic, and dedicated to running other people's lives with malice aforethought. His wife (Jessie Royce Landis) apparently loved him once, but now would be highly gratified to see him dead. The third important actor in the cast is Philip Bourneuf as the island's health inspector—a trusting soul who proves a sitting duck for Homolka's inexplicable machinations.

Portrayals: Anne Jackson and Richard Hylton lend a pleasing, youthful touch to these grim proceedings, but "The Last Dance" depends on the reliable performances of the first three players mentioned. Miss Landis, always a fine actress, is handicapped by a role that holds her pretty much to one note; Homolka pads his portrayal with an assortment of mannerisms that are distracting but, at least, enliven the drama as it runs down. (*THE LAST DANCE*. Theater Associates, Inc. James Russo and Michael Ellis, producers. John O'Shaughnessy, director.)

*"The Last Dance" closed after seven performances.



Ballet spoof: Nancy Walker

music and lyrics are fair enough, but undistinguished.

What little plot there is involves a ballet troupe on tour, angeled by the flat-footed daughter of a wealthy brewer. Miss Walker has the terrible urge, but hardly the equipment, to become a baby ballerina. Her entrechats and her arabesques are something that should never happen in the Metropolitan. But it's a good thing for the authors that she is twice as funny as her material.

Dance Fest: Yet despite its handicaps, "Look, Ma" is a fresh, engaging musical as long as Jerome Robbins dominates the stage with his choreography. Oliver Smith's

How Many Millions Does He Have?



He doesn't have any millions—not even one. He only *looks* like a millionaire—as do millions of other average men with average incomes in America.

But in Europe or Asia, a man couldn't look this way—couldn't dress this way unless he were a millionaire.

How do Americans get this way? What have we got that the rest of the world lacks? Land? Resources? Manpower? All countries have these to a greater or lesser degree.

But what America has, and they lack, is Freedom—Freedom of enterprise.

We have more and better clothes for the same reason we have more automobiles and refrigerators.

The reason is that American manufacturers work in a *free climate*—free to compete for the favor of the American public which, in turn, has *freedom of choice*.

Burlington Mills became one of America's biggest producers of textiles because it made *finer fabrics for less money*. Millions of Americans are better dressed for less money because Bur-Mil was free to work out its own destiny.

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Sovfoto

Aram Khachaturian and his wife

Juke-Box Red

For every clouded Molotoff, there's always a Soviet composer to provide a silver lining. First there was Dmitri Shostakovich, especially popular during the years which included the American première of his Seventh Symphony in 1942 and his Eighth in 1944. Then came a return to the Russian contemporary master, Serge Prokofieff—principally brought about through his great Fifth Symphony, given its American première in 1945. And now up pops Aram Khachaturian to lighten the Red horizon.

But where the impacts of Shostakovich and Prokofieff have been generally confined to select circles of music, Kachaturian has every chance to catch on with the juke-box set. The piece which may turn the trick is called "Sabre Dance," and is taken from the music Kachaturian wrote for the Soviet war ballet and the Stalin Prize winner "Gayane"—or "Gayne," as it is currently being spelled in this country.

Sword or Sabre: Concert goers will know the "Sabre Dance" as the "Sword Dance" which most American symphonies have been playing with great effect since Efrem Kurtz and the Kansas City Philharmonic gave it its United States première in 1944. It is a flashy, pulse-thumping piece of musical theatrics that never fails to bring the house down as it races and whirls along. But for its soon-to-be-released popular versions by Freddy Martin for Victor and Woody Herman for Columbia—to say nothing of renditions for Decca, Regent, Signature, Crown, Jubilee, and Click—it will be called "Sabre" instead of "Sword."

As of last week, there were only two Khachaturian "Swords" or "Sabres" actually on the record market: Columbia's

with Efrem Kurtz and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and M-G-M with Macklin Marrow. But the Kurtz album, which came out in February 1947 and is titled "Gayne Ballet Suite," was enough to start the trend to Khachaturian.

Last week, it was the best-selling classical album in the country. On Billboard's listing in that category, it replaced Oscar Levant's Columbia album of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," the first time that perennial has yielded first honors in nearly two years and a half. And soon to be released on the classical side are an orchestral version for Victor by Artur Rodzinski and the Chicago Symphony and a piano arrangement by Oscar Levant for Columbia.

Violin and Piano: Until this recent success of the "Gayne" ballet music, Khachaturian had been known chiefly in this country for his violin concerto, which also won a Stalin Prize, and for his piano concerto, whose flashy pyrotechnics helped make the early reputation of the brilliant pianist William Kapell (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 5, 1945). "Khachaturian" Kapell, they even used to call young Willie.

Born in Tiflis, 44 years ago, Khachaturian easily places in the front rank of young Soviet composers. And the music agenda in this country shows plenty to indicate that 1948 may be Khachaturian Year in the United States. There's a second "Gayne" ballet suite coming up by Kurtz on Columbia, and there is a *galop* from his "Masquerade" suite for which Leeds, the publishers back of this Khachaturian movement, have fond hopes. And, on March 5, the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky and featuring Edmund Kurtz, cellist, will present the American première of the composer's cello concerto. Kurtz the cellist, it might be pointed out, is a brother to Kurtz the conductor. A Khachaturian Year would also help promote a Kurtz Year.

Musical Lend Leaser

Nicole Henriot, 23-year-old French pianist, was happy to be able to play Carnegie Hall at last. But she was not nervous. "I couldn't be," she said, "not a bit." And so she played last week, making her American début with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under Charles Münch, the compatriot who had urged her to come to the United States.

Miss Henriot played the Schumann A minor Piano Concerto in calm command of her remarkable technical and interpretative powers. She even took advantage of one pause, as any woman might, to be sure her blond hair was in place.

If some of the critics had not quite agreed on how good she was, that was a matter of not too much moment. Virgil Thomson in The New York Herald Tribune praised her extravagantly, as did Louis Biancolli in The World-Telegram. As for

the dissenters, one said she had left out the tenderness and ardor of the work; another complained of "undue sentimentality." "I know when I play badly," she said. "I don't have to be told."

Child of War: If Miss Henriot looks at life without the nervous hysteria usually associated with young artists, she can hardly be blamed. She and many others like her were best described by Thomson last November, when he reviewed the New York Philharmonic debut of Ginette Neveu, the brilliant young French violinist: "Those masterful and strangely concentrated young people . . . came to maturity amidst bloodshed and treason."

The pianist was only 14 when war broke out. A talented youngster who was studying under Marguerite Long, she worked hard and stayed fairly quiet, making a few public appearances when the occasion warranted. During the occupation, she also managed to become something of a heroine. Her brother, an active member of the Resistance, had entrusted some papers to her. While she was practicing one day, several Nazis entered and knocked her out. After she managed to flush the papers down the toilet, they returned and cut her face up rather badly. Nevertheless, wrapped in bandages, she played a date with Miss Neveu the following day. For her heroism she won the medal of the Commandos d'Afrique, a decoration sparingly awarded to civilians.

As soon as the war was over, Miss Henriot began concertizing all over Europe. She has played in England, Belgium, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Portugal, Austria, Egypt, Czechoslovakia, and Palestine. Like the American youngsters who have been to Europe—artists like Eugene List, Carroll Glenn, and William Kapell—Miss Henriot believes musical Lend-Lease a necessity. "The countries were closed up," she says, "so we have to find each other again . . . An exchange is necessary. That's the only hope for Europe."



Miss Henriot was not nervous

EDUCATION

Gone With the Coonskin

One Louis L. Crawford, Princeton '49, a 21-year-old St. Louis chemical-engineering major, came back from Christmas vacation with some bulky loot. His uncle, class of '28, and four of his fellow Princetonians had dug their raccoon coats out of twenty years of cold storage and suggested that Louis sell them to present Tigertown Charlies. He could keep anything he made over \$150. The coats were valued at \$800 each.

Crawford, who wears a coonskin himself, placed ads in *The Daily Princetonian*, undergraduate paper, and *The Princeton Packet*, local weekly. Despite the cold snap, by last week he had sold not one.

"I can't understand what's happened to the Princeton Charlie," said Crawford. "The guys aren't willing to put out the money to be funny."

Commented the Princeton Alumni Weekly solemnly: "The age of giddiness is indeed gone."

Folger's Tool Kit

Henry Clay Folger was a shy, taciturn Phi Beta Kappa who lived by three rules: "Never tell what you've done, what you are doing, or what you are going to do." While working up to the presidency of the Standard Oil Co. of New York in 1911, he and his wife, a Vassar graduate, quietly cornered a priceless collection of Shakespeare originals.

Almost as quietly, Folger laid plans for a \$2,500,000, white-marble library in Washington, D. C., to house the treasure. By the time the small but elegant building was opened to the public April 23, 1932, scholars were willing to call it "the best and finest Shakespeare collection . . . the biggest little library in the world."

Last week, after serving Shakespeare admirers for more than fifteen years, the Folger Shakespeare Memorial Library distributed a "brief account" of itself in an artistic powder-blue booklet. According to the terms of Folger's will (he died in 1930), the library is supported by a \$7,000,000 endowment and supervised by the trustees of his alma mater, Amherst. It holds some 175,000 volumes, including 50,000 priceless manuscripts, thousands of originals on the Elizabethan period, foreign translations, prompt books, and an impressive collection of jewelry, costumes, and musical instruments of Shakespeare's time. There is also a complete Shakespearean theater. Each month, more than 5,000 people gape at the library's arched reading room and paneled museum.

Shakespeare in Steel: But the library's precious Shakespeare originals—79 of the 238 First Folios—are tucked away

in steel vaults mainly for the use of a select group of scholars. Folger wanted the building to serve as "a very fine kit of tools for the study of Shakespeare" and prescribed that only students with Ph.D.'s or important Shakespearean actors and writers be allowed to use it.

About 30 important scholars use the library each week, plus a good sprinkling of movie and stage people (including Maurice Evans) and an occasional senator. The library also offers each year three to five fellowships worth about \$2,500 to outstanding Shakespeare students. Dr. James G. McManaway, acting director, does the picking.

Shakespeareans all over the world keep up a brisk correspondence with the Folger Library. A South African professor got his manuscript on Shakespeare checked there.

They are admitted along with other scholars if they have the academic qualifications. Recently, one elderly scholar startled the staff by announcing that he had finally decided that King Edward VI, not Bacon, had written the works of Bacon, Shakespeare, and Spenser.

But on the encouraging side, the Folger Library occasionally converts a Baconian. One doubting New York attorney was allowed to page through some of the Shakespeare originals, thought it over for a few minutes, and then declared himself "for Shakespeare 100 per cent."

Ashes to Truman

Whether Ada Lois Sipuel ever gets law training or not, she has started an avalanche of test cases on segregation laws.

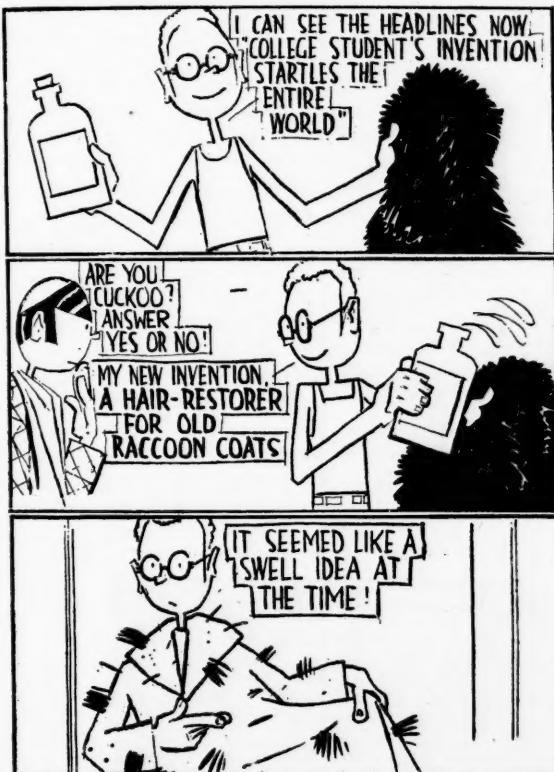
Miss Sipuel, 23-year-old Negro girl who was denied admission to the all-white University of Oklahoma law school because of her race, had refused to go to a segregated, one-student school (*NEWSWEEK*, Feb. 2). She had reappealed to the United States Supreme Court to strengthen its Jan. 12 decision that the state grant her equal facilities with white students.

On Jan. 28, six Negro students applied to the University of Oklahoma for graduate training. University authorities held the applications until three days later when the state attorney general ruled that admittance would have been "unlawful." The three men and three women had hoped that their action might spur the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the Oklahoma law for segregated education.

Meanwhile, the university students were dividing. On Jan. 29, 500 whites gathered on the campus at Norman. One student read the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing racial and religious rights. Then the group burned the amendment, put the ashes into a box tied with black ribbon, and mailed it to President Truman.

Next day opposition students staged a ban-the-Negroes rally of 500, drumming up attendance with an automobile loudspeaker touring the campus. The meeting turned into an open-air debate. And finally a white man, Walter M. Garrison (former managing editor of *The Daily Oklahoman* and *Oklahoma City Times*), applied for admittance to the new segregated law school on a plea that whites should be able to attend Negro schools and vice versa. He drew a curt turndown.

Amidst the furor, two other states moved toward educational equality. On Jan. 31 the University of Arkansas opened its graduate schools to "qualified" Negro students, and the University of Delaware lowered the barriers for certain courses.



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Roaring '20s: John Held Jr. glorified the coonskin

A British soldier who wrote a study of "Hamlet" while in a German prison asked for and got some Folger photostats to help his research. A GI in the Pacific proudly sent in the "Friends, Romans, countrymen" speech from "Julius Caesar" in pidgin English. The library recently exhibited it.

Baconian Conversion: However, eager but untrained undergraduates are usually steered away to the neighboring Library of Congress for their Shakespeare delvings. Tours of school children through the Folger Library are arranged by appointment only.

The greatest cross of the library is a small but persistent group of Baconians.

MOVIES

Colman as a Madman

"A Double Life" is an unusual film in several ways. It involves large slices of "Othello" without turning into what the family trade would call an "arty" film. It is a careful character study of a monomaniac, as well as an absorbing melodrama. But most of all, it provides a field day for Ronald Colman, and the actor responds with one of the most impressive performances in his career.

The story is based on the premise that an actor, absorbed in his role, may carry over into his off-stage existence the emotions and the impulses of the character he is impersonating. This is hardly an original idea, but Ruth Gordon and her husband, Garson Kanin, have done a slick job of refreshing it.

The Green Master: Here Colman is a famous matinee idol, beloved by some and intensely disliked by others, but sure enough of himself to tackle the role of Othello. His Desdemona is his ex-wife (Signe Hasso), with whom he is still in love after several years of divorce. As the play runs on month after month, Colman succumbs to Othello's jealousy and suspects that his former wife is just a little too friendly with the play's press agent (Edmond O'Brien). Now more Othello than actor, Colman considers following the Shakespearean script and actually killing his Desdemona; instead, he murders a fairly innocent bystander (Shelley Winters) who made the mistake of inviting a madman up to her room.

With one major exception, the resolution of this melodrama, which takes place on stage, is much as Shakespeare wrote it,

and just about as theatrical. That such a tour de force should come off as a superior film with mass appeal is the result of deft writing and direction, and good acting all the way down the line. (*A DOUBLE LIFE*. Universal. Michael Kanin, producer. George Cukor, director.)

Bad Winter

This is hardly the month to pretend that spring isn't very far behind, and M-G-M, in reviving "If Winter Comes," is snoozed under like *Fairfield County*, Conn. The A.S.M. Hutchinson novel, last screened in 1923, has been polished up after the Metro manner. The story has been advanced to the early months of 1939. But it remains a static, ineffably noble tear-jerker of the first lachryma.

The way Mark Sabre (Walter Pidgeon) has to suffer will move weak women to weeping, and probably provoke strong men to reach for their hats. Even as you and I, Mark is so good that it becomes a little painful to contemplate. His wife (Angela Lansbury)—a shrew, of course—tolerates her husband's great love for people until an old flame (Deborah Kerr) comes back to Panny Green to tell Sabre that she had married the wrong man.

Naturally, Mark doesn't take advantage of this situation, but he does bring into the house a girl named Effie (nicely played by Janet Leigh) who has been driven from home for the usual reason.

When she kills herself, it looks like murder, and whom do you think the gossipy villagers suspect? Certainly. But Pidgeon serenely survives the local slings and arrows, and there is Deborah Kerr waiting for him when day is done and



Walter Pidgeon and Deborah Kerr

shadows fall. The real reason for reaching for your handkerchief is that a number of good actors (particularly Miss Kerr) should have been wasted in this expensive exposition of sweetness and light. (*If Winter Comes*. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Pandro S. Berman, producer. Victor Saville, director.)

Blindman's Buff

"Night Song" is the improbable story of Dan Evans (Dana Andrews), a promising young composer who is blinded in an accident and gives up writing his half-finished concerto to play a listless piano for his pal Chick (Hoagy Carmichael) in a San Francisco night spot.

Dan's bitterness is understandable, but when Catherine Mallory (Merle Oberon), beautiful and wealthy, and apparently a knowledgeable music lover, takes an interest in him, his gruffness is enough to discourage any well-wisher. But not Catherine. After talking the situation over with her aunt (Ethel Barrymore), she persuades Chick to introduce her to Dan as one Mary Willey, who is both poor and blind and wants to take piano lessons from him.

As blind Mary, Merle Oberon inspires Dan to finish his concerto. As Catherine, she posts a \$5,000 prize for the best composition by an American. Although she is prepared to stuff the ballot box, Dan wins the contest on his own merits and, after his concerto has been booked for a New York hearing, follows it East and undergoes an operation that restores his sight.

Just as you'd expect, success goes to Dan's head. He forgets the blind girl who encouraged him to finish his work, and falls in love with the well-heeled, well-gowned Catherine who has come East to see what goes on.

What goes on at any point in this film is high-class soap opera, and there will be no prizes if you guess the happy ending. But underneath its superficial corn "Night Song" generates a faint glow of genuine



Ronald Colman (with Shelley Winters) brings the Othello theme up to date

emotion. The players are good, and the music excellent. Leith Stevens's piano concerto is played by Artur Rubinstein and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. In a slightly different mood, Hoagy Carmichael contributes a little disconcerto of his own called "Who Killed 'Er." (NIGHT SONG. RKO-Radio. *Harriet Parsons*, producer. John Cromwell, director.)

Cuckoo Rampant

When Leonard L. Levinson, a onetime radio gagman, incorporated his own film company last July he needed an appropriate slogan. So he held a contest, offering the winner a free trip to Hollywood—a contest limited to residents of Los Angeles County.

This bit of whimsy was only a starter for the co-founder of Impossible Pictures, Inc. It wasn't long before his pixilated brain child had acquired a genuine home office at 1505 Crossroads of the World (Los Angeles), a cable address—CABLE-ADRES, and a coat of arms—"a cuckoo rampant, springing from a sundial to defy the world." Before long Impossible even produced a picture—"Romantic Rumbolia, Seat of the Rhumba," the first of twelve one-reel cartoon travelogues called "Jerky Journeys"—"little-known visits to lesser-known places by completely unknown people."

But behind this cinematic horseplay lurked a soundly practical idea. Both Levinson and his partner, David Flexer, who had formerly run a theater in Memphis, feel that moviegoers are getting tired of the standard cartoon formula of cute animals and slapstick chases. They also realize that increased production costs and higher rentals have reduced theater operators' enthusiasm for Donald Duck and Bugs Bunny. "Jerky Journeys," which Impossible is currently arranging to distribute through one of the bigger independent releasing organizations, will neatly sidestep both problems.

Action for Animation: Impossible's new cartoon look cuts costs practically in half by substituting camera action for animation. This cuts the number of drawings necessary for a one-reel cartoon from about 15,000 to not more than 350, but apparently doesn't affect its laugh content.

Like his more sedate producing colleagues, Levinson has an eye cocked to the future—and Impossible's chances in television and national advertising. His next after "Jerky Journeys" will be another set of parodies called "Hysterical History." And Impossible's plans for poking fun at the movie industry apparently don't end there. Recently when one studio said it would make a picture entitled "Colt .45," and a second took up the challenge with "Winchester .73," Levinson leaped on the bandwagon with his own project—"The Romance of a Daisy Air Rifle."



Ludlow's Kentucky Comedians and Crow's Kentucky Whiskey

When Ludlow's Comedians came to town, men celebrated with James Crow's whiskey—a Kentucky favorite still highly esteemed by "those in the know."

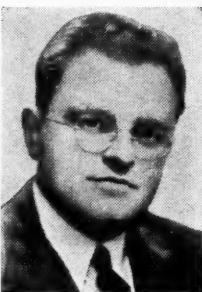
*A Truly Great Name
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Kentucky Straight Whiskey • Bourbon or Rye • 100 Proof • National Distillers Prod. Corp., New York

BOOKS



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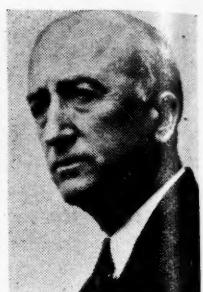
Liebman



Janney

Press Association
Williams

Gunther



Byrnes

What America Reads

There were 9,182 new books and new editions of old books published in the United States in 1947. That was 1,447 more than were published in 1946.

Publishers' Weekly—the nearest approach to an official scorekeeper in the book industry—called the past year, at least from a statistical point of view, a healthy one. The long-established publishers were quickly approaching their prewar totals. Several new firms were started. And there were "heartening signs" of resumption of publishing abroad, reflected here in increased imports. But this country still had a long way to go to reach the total of volumes reported published in austere restricted Britain, where a total of 13,046 new books and 2,411 reprints and new editions were offered a public long starved for something to read.

Percentagewise, the categories which took the highest jump in 1947 in this country were agriculture and gardening, up 76 per cent; law, up 73 per cent; philosophy and ethics, up 51 per cent; and geography and travel, up 47 per cent. Other categories which showed increases ranging from 44 to 14 per cent over 1946 were (in order of importance): philology, domestic economy, music, education, science, games and sports, technical and military subjects, history, biography, and fiction.

Fiction, which in the consensus of the critics hit almost an all-time literary low, increased 14 per cent over the previous year and represented 21 per cent of the national book-publishing output. The next largest category was juveniles, with 10 per cent; then followed religion, with 7 per cent. Technical and military books, poetry and drama, and biography each

accounted for 6 per cent of the output, science for 5 per cent, and the following for about 4 per cent each: sociology and economics, medicine and hygiene, general literature, and general history.

New editions, of which 1,939 titles were issued, took up a little more than 21 per cent of the 1947 output. Leading the reprint lists were fiction and juveniles, with 659 and 99 titles respectively.

Historic Event: Five publishers—Doubleday,* Macmillan, Harper, Grosset & Dunlap, McGraw-Hill-Whittlesey House—were jointly responsible for 1,554 books of the 9,000-plus total. Sixth on the list was the dignified Oxford University Press, which from its 144 titles promoted Toynbee's "A Study of History" to fourth place among the nonfiction best-sellers.

Perhaps the year's most interesting publishing event was the success of Toynbee's book. The first three volumes of this immense story of the world's varied civilizations appeared in 1934, the second three in 1939. The reading public was hardly aware of the author until Oxford published David Churchill Somervell's one-volume abridgment last spring (NEWSWEEK, March 24, 1947). Enthusiastic reviews, plus a \$6,000 advertising appropriation, pushed the \$5 book's sales. By mid-May Oxford realized it had a best seller on its hands when its original 13,000 edition and a second one of 20,000 were exhausted. Before the year was out Oxford had spent \$25,000 more exploiting the most scholarly and, in many ways, the most obtuse book to become a best seller in recent years. To date it has sold 183,000 copies.

The two books—one fiction and one non-

fiction—which sold the best and were, therefore, probably the most widely read in 1947, were "Peace of Mind" by Joshua Loth Liebman and "The Miracle of the Bells" by Russell Janney. Dr. Liebman's pseudo-philosophical treatise outsold Janney's sentimental tale of the conversion of a Broadway press agent by 30,000 copies. Both books were originally published in 1946. Publishers' Weekly credits "The Miracle of the Bells" with selling upwards of 400,000 copies to date, and "Peace of Mind" with 577,693. Betty MacDonald's fabulous "The Egg and I," which was originally published on Oct. 3, 1945, sold 101,138 copies during 1947, bringing its grand total close to 1,250,000.

The year's sixteen other best sellers:

FICTION

"THE MONEYMAN" by Thomas B. Costain (Doubleday)

"GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" by Laura Z. Hobson (Simon & Schuster)

"LYDIA BAILEY" by Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday)

"THE VIXENS" by Frank Yerby (Dial Press)

"THE WAYWARD BUS" by John Steinbeck (Viking)

"HOUSE DIVIDED" by Ben Ames Williams (Houghton Mifflin)

"KINGSBLOOD ROYAL" by Sinclair Lewis (Random House)

"EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE" by Marcia Davenport (Scribner)

"PRINCE OF FOXES" by Samuel Shellebarger (Little, Brown)

NONFICTION

"INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC, 1947" edited by John Kieran (Garden City)

"THE FIRESIDE BOOK OF SONGS" edited



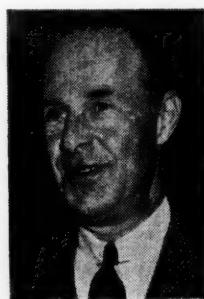
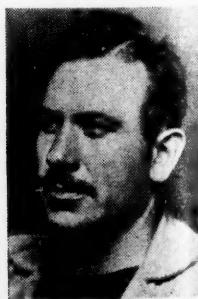
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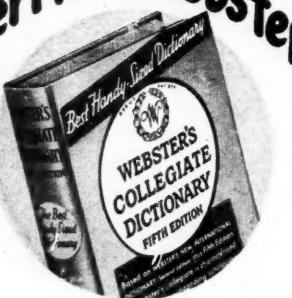
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"THE AMERICAN PAST" by Roger Butterfield (Simon & Schuster)

"TOGETHER" by Katharine T. Marshall (Tupper & Love)

It cost the American book-buying public 27 per cent more to buy 1947's best sellers than it did to buy those that made the list a year ago. In 1946 only two books priced above \$3 were in that category. In 1947 Butterfield's \$10 "The American Past" and Toynbee's \$5 "A Study of History" boosted the average price from \$2.87½ to \$3.64. Eliminating the \$10 book, the average price of the remaining nineteen best sellers came to \$3.31, an increase of 44 cents a volume, or 15 per cent above the 1946 cost.

What significance the foregoing facts and figures may have, even Frederic G. Melcher, veteran editor of Publishers' Weekly, is reluctant to say. He notes an encouraging increase in the fields of religion and education and in general scholarship. This, he thinks, "may be a favorable augury."

Like most of the country's reviewers and critics Melcher is impressed by the wide reading of stories with social purpose like "Gentleman's Agreement," "Kingsblood Royal," and "Knock on Any Door," Willard Motley's Dreiseresque account of the Chicago slums, which was among the best-seller runners-up. But of the ten best-selling novels, exactly half were historical novels, definitely escapist and asocial in their appeal.

As the Marines Tell It

When Fletcher Pratt, the military writer, was asked by the Marine Corps to compile a history of its Pacific war, he demanded access to both American and Japanese official files, freedom to interview eyewitnesses, and checking by the Marines of facts only—not of opinion. His book, "The Marines' War," therefore, is a testimonial to freedom of the press as well as the first "official, unofficial" war account to be written under such circumstances.

For a volume which of necessity includes statistically dull facts of attack hours and unit numerals, and charts criss-crossed with arrowheads, battle lines, and rivers, "The Marines' War" is extremely readable. There is even more than a hint that the Army and Navy operated in the Pacific coincidentally with the Marines. The dispute over relief of the 27th (Army) Division's commander, however, is a subject which will continue to be debated heatedly by leathernecks and doughboys

for years. Pratt leans toward the Marine version of the incident. (*THE MARINES' WAR*, By Fletcher Pratt. 456 pages. Sloane Associates. \$5.)

Other Books

THE PROFESSOR'S UMBRELLA. By Mary Jane Ward. 313 pages. Random House. \$3. Miss Ward's "The Snake Pit," was a horrifying "inside story" of life in an insane asylum. In "The Professor's Umbrella," she probes the life and problems of a



Mary Jane Ward

popular young English instructor, who because he is a Jew is fired by the bigoted president of the university. Placed against other recent novels on anti-Semitism, Miss Ward's saga of campus prejudice doesn't quite come off. It lacks force and inspires little sympathy for the leading character.

THE ALAMO. By John Myers Myers. 240 pages. Dutton. \$3. An exciting account, told with mounting suspense, of the famous battle of the Alamo. Starting with the colonization of the Spanish missions, the author vividly describes frontier life and the inevitable Mexican-American friction which led ultimately and tragically to the historic assault.

UPDIKE: AMERICAN PRINTER AND HIS MERRYMOUNT PRESS. 200 pages. American Institute of Graphic Arts. \$3.50. A fine memorial to, and symposium on, the late Daniel Berkeley Updike, a man scarcely known to the public but regarded by typographical experts as one of the few great American printers of our times. Contributors include Stanley Morison, Gregg Anderson, T. M. Cleland, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, and Rudolph Ruzicka, and the volume presents a gallery of 35 beautiful Merrymount title pages and eight pages of specimen types.

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PERNATURAL. Edited by Herbert A. Wise and Phyllis Fraser. 1,080 pages. Modern Library. \$2.45. This latest in the Modern Library's giant series contains 52 stories, some familiar, some taken from little-known collections. The authors range from Poe, Bierce, Saki, Blackwood, and Woollcott to Hemingway, Faulkner, Dinesen, Coppard, and Sayers and are guaranteed to thrill and chill.

THE GESTURE. By John Cobb. 245 pages. Harper. \$2.75. Lt. Larry Whipple, an Eighth Air Force bombardier invalided to base duties, is an educated young man with principles as frequently discussed but as seldom practiced, as those of most young men. Maj. Gregory Harris, the group commander, is equally high-principled, but his conscientious efforts to live his ideals turn an easygoing but efficient bomber base into a knot of quarrelsome, disunited men. Viewed with the hindsight of peace, this story of emotional stresses and strains during war is well written and contains some penetrating character studies.

MARDI GRAS. By Robert Tallant. 269 pages. Doubleday. \$3.50. For 30 to 60 hilarious days each year, a king, queen, and their courtiers reign supreme in an American city. During this mad period of Carnival and Mardi Gras, New Orleans becomes a never-never land of masquerades, beflagged streets, float-jammed parades, and pompous coronations. The more than 30 krewes, or secret societies, hold lavish balls in preparation for which Southern belles spend from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually. Robert Tallant has written a readable history of this greatly publicized season of make-believe, laughing crowds, and bitter social rivalries.

MESSAGE FROM A STRANGER. By Marya Mannes. 246 pages. Viking. \$2.75. A movingly written first novel about a modern woman poet who, after her death, returns in spirit to observe and often to guide the lives of her two successive husbands, her children, and her friends.

NOT QUITE A DREAM. By Kathleen Hughes. 277 pages. Doubleday. \$3. This novel about anti-Semitism and its effect on two young lovers—a man from an orthodox Jewish family and a Christian girl from an orthodox anti-Semitic one—sheds little light on its subject. As a love story it has a certain poignancy and charm, and its hero is a man who is sensitive, appealing, and credible all at once—a rarity these days.

STRAW TO MAKE BRICK. By Alan Marcus. 435 pages. Atlantic-Little, Brown. \$3. This occupation-in-Germany version of "A Bell for Adano" brings up the rear in the parade of novels about idealism, prejudice, and love in beaten Naziland. Except when rudely prodded by a heavy pen, the American and German characters stalk clumsily from chapter to chapter, wearing masks plainly identifying them as villains and heroes. There is even a ridiculous duo of ungrammatical GI's for comic relief.

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June, 1946 . . . Property Committee approved Webster Heating Modernization Program. Board of Education voted unanimously to follow Committee's recommendations.

October, 1946 . . . Installation of Webster Moderator System with "Controlled-by-the-Weather" Outdoor Thermostat completed by Contractor William J. Kelly in time for start of heating season. Stoker-fired coal-burning boiler retained. Now all sections of the school heat evenly and rapidly. Heat loss from open windows is minimized. Heating-up time is shortened.

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The Race Narrows

by RAYMOND MOLEY

DALLAS—In Texas, as elsewhere, the independents and some Republicans who were talking about Eisenhower are turning to Stassen in considerable numbers. The withdrawal of the general has also sharpened the contest between Taft and Dewey.

Eisenhower's renunciation seemed inevitable for several weeks and was predicted by thoughtful people who preferred him for President. Common sense and a proper respect for his great fame and place in history made it clear that he could not permit his name to be used by a helter-skelter and amateurish promotion of an Eisenhower boom. If things had continued as they were and he had really wanted the nomination, he would have been compelled sooner or later to place his cause in the hands of experienced political managers and to relegate the amateurs to the background. That would have created the same sort of dissension which helped to defeat Willkie in 1940. Amateurs and professionals do not mix in a Presidential campaign, especially when the candidate himself is an amateur. And Eisenhower, despite his skill in public relations, would be an amateur among politicians.

But before his retirement, Eisenhower was the cause of Dewey's announcement of his own availability and his determination to enter primaries. The Dewey candidacy now becomes the major factor with which to reckon, and the race begins in real earnest.

FROM what I have learned in this trip to the South and from reports from other sections, the odds favoring Dewey have perceptibly increased. Taft still has the best chance of getting a considerable proportion of the Southern delegates. Dewey, however, will have some delegates from North Carolina and Florida and a scattering from Virginia, Alabama and Louisiana. Other delegates will go uninstructed, with a preference for Taft, but with a switch to Dewey in readiness if Taft slips badly. Republican politicians in the South are practical even beyond the average. With a possible return of the Republican party to power, they will waste no advantages in lost causes.

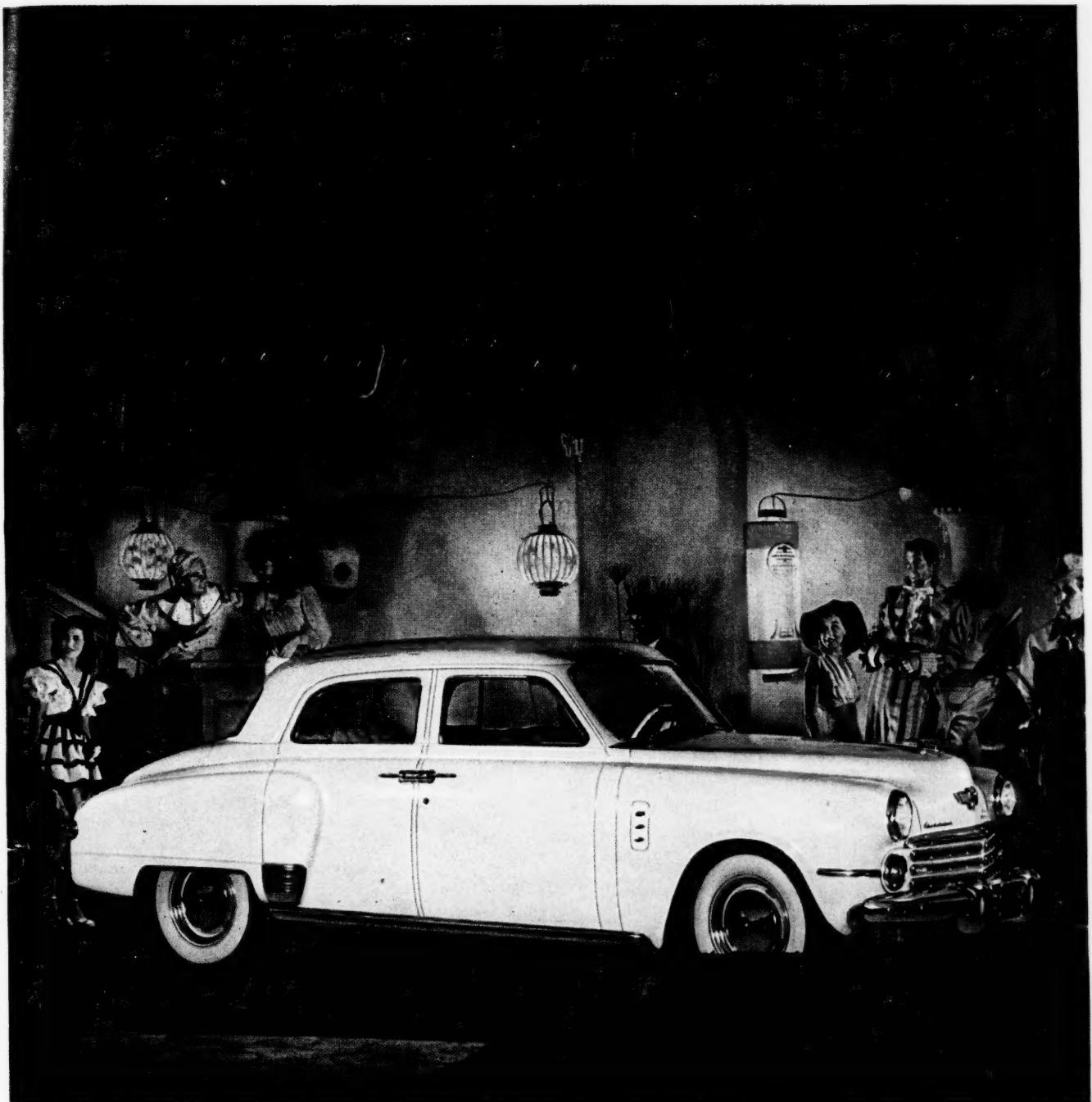


The Texas delegation of 30-odd will be the largest of the Southern groups. A majority of that delegation, when selected, will probably agree with National Committeeman Robert B. Creager in a preference for Taft. A minority, variously estimated from ten to fifteen, will favor Dewey. The convention, however, may decree that the delegation go uninstructed but bound by the unit rule. This will enable the group to set its sails from time to time as the wind changes in June.

Taft's position has become somewhat more difficult in the past two weeks. Stassen's decision to enter Ohio, predicted in this column several weeks ago, is very embarrassing to Taft. It means that he may lose a number of delegates in Northern Ohio. And it means that he must, despite his senatorial burdens, campaign in his own state. The polls still show Taft running behind Dewey, and in Nebraska, where all candidates may be entered, Dewey may win a significant victory. Dewey can hold New York solidly, gather a sizable number in the South, win a few in Wisconsin, Oregon and New Hampshire and probably Nebraska.

Stassen will go all out in most of the primaries. While his chances of sweeping them are not bright, he may show definite secondary strength. His strategy here in Texas indicates that he is strongly counting on second choices. He has made an exceedingly good impression. He is not complicating the Taft-Dewey fight, but hopes for second choice if the major contenders are deadlocked at Philadelphia. The South, it should be remembered, is internationally minded and rather leans to Stassen's views in that field. His attack on speculators in Washington has helped him. And his incredible campaigning energy has won admiration and friends.

THE young, unattached and so-called independents who were attracted by the general and are turning to the Minnesota candidate are not in a position to spearhead Stassen's campaign as they were in the case of Eisenhower, because experienced people are already in charge. But they can be a source of some added strength, if they can learn to work with a team.



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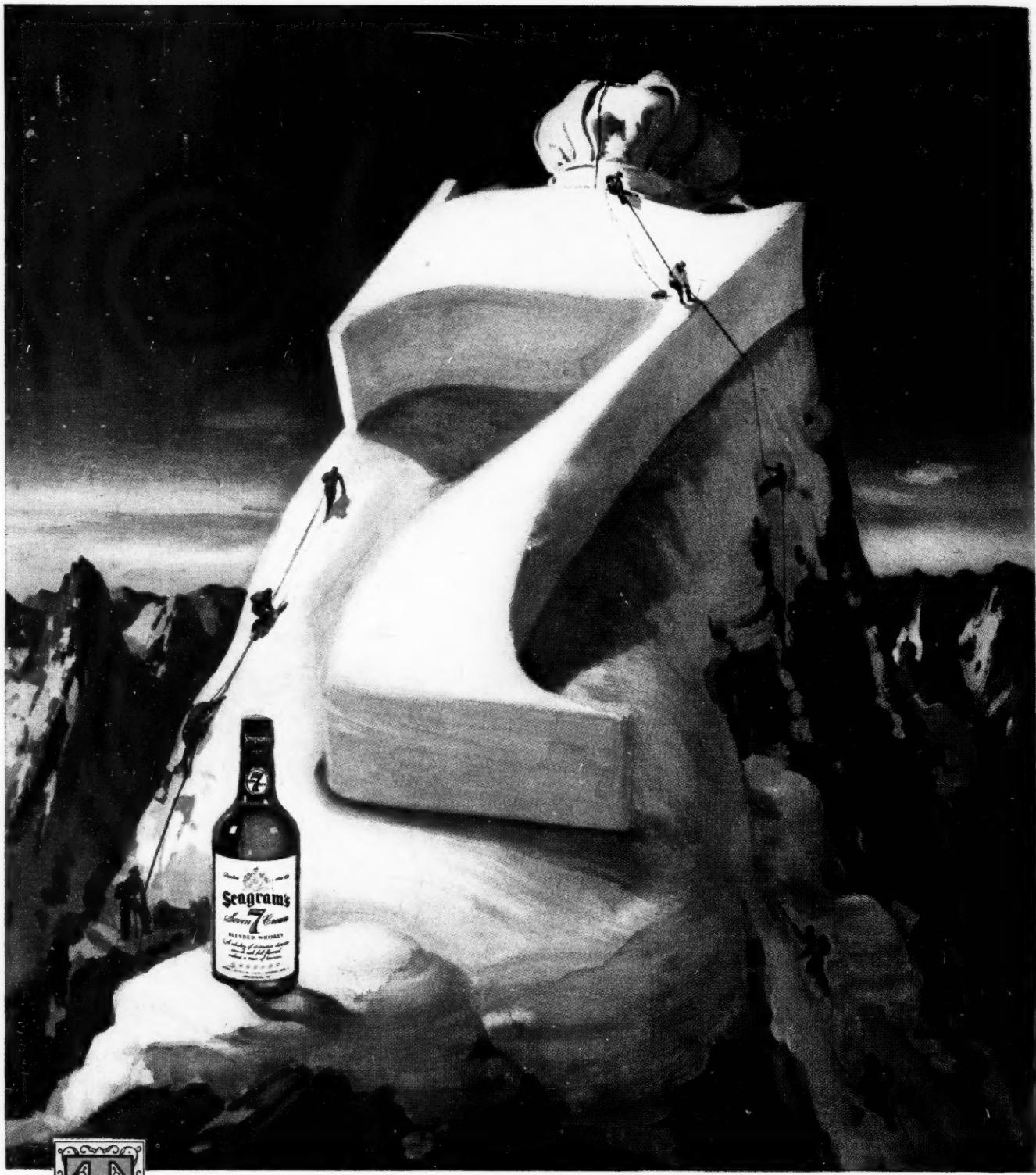
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