

Living room at Monroe Park Apartments showing Webster Baseboard Heating.

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The fifth and largest garden apartment project built by Housing Engineering Co., Baltimore, is also their fifth and largest installation of Webster Baseboard Heating—true perimeter forced hot water heating.

Monroe Park, near Wilmington, Del., offers luxury living at moderate cost to 606 families. Other projects by the same owners include River Point, Norfolk, Va., 220 units; Silver Hills, Silver Hills, Md., 216 units; Penn Manor, Pennsauken, N. J., 308 units; River Drive, Newport News, Va., 208 units—and they all feature Webster Baseboard Heating.

Webster Baseboard Heating requires less piping. Takes no floor space. Provides maximum comfort and low operating costs through Webster outdoor control plus even temperatures attained by perimeter heating principles.



Monroe Park includes 149 buildings on beautifully landscaped grounds. Architect: Hal A. Miller & Associates, Baltimore. Heating Contractor: Gordon McKewin, Baltimore.

The authorized Webster factory representative will be glad to answer your questions on Webster Baseboard Heating. It may be what you are looking for. Literature on request.

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The Constitutional Crisis

by RAYMOND MOLEY

WE ARE facing not only a military but a constitutional crisis, and the one is inseparable from the other. Older countries have learned that military reverses almost always precipitate constitutional crises in which more or less heroic and drastic changes are made among those in authority. The issue now facing us, which was always inherent in our form of government, is whether our Constitution permits the changes in our top civilian command essential to reassure our people in the face of present and future disaster.

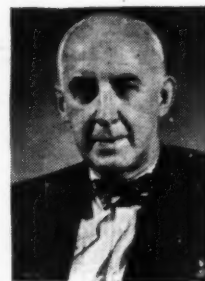
Our Constitution explicitly divides foreign-affairs authority between the Executive and the Senate. Our problem is to devise the means to bridge that gap and to provide the essential wisdom and speed of action necessary to meet this mounting crisis and to win the confidence of the country.

The agency through which the Senate must act from day to day is its Foreign Relations Committee. On the Democratic side, three of its members, Pepper, Tydings, and Elbert Thomas, have been repudiated by the voters. Another member, George, is burdened with the tremendous job of finding the taxes to support the war. Still another, Green, is over 80. Two fairly competent members, Fulbright and McMahon, are safely in office. The chairman, Connally, has increasingly shown such irritability, partisanship, and slow-footed thinking that grave doubts must arise as to his ability in such a moment as this.

ON THE Republican side, Senator Vandenberg is ill and may never resume his duties. Wiley is not only inexperienced in foreign affairs but he has other pressing committee assignments. Hickenlooper is relatively green in foreign affairs. Lodge's views represent only a small minority in his party. Smith of New Jersey is the best of the lot. This so-called committee is a tragically inadequate means through which the Senate can exert influence on foreign policy, especially after an election in which the policies of the President and the Secretary of State were decisively tried and found wanting. The new Congress in January may

patch up this tattered group, but before that time decisions must be made that may affect the future of the nation and all civilization.

On the Executive side, the President, under our Constitution, is in reality our minister of foreign affairs. Normally the Secretary of State is merely his agent and spokesman. The case of Secretary Acheson was clearly



presented to the voters in a dozen Senatorial contests and in scores of Congressional districts in the recent campaign. But the result has been a resounding vote of lack of confidence. Acheson's empty, academic address to the country at the height of the Korean crisis was a clear measure of the man under stress, and

its reception was once more a sign of the country's lack of confidence in him. He should go and probably will go.

The President himself now stands convicted of a series of errors of judgment that in Britain would have caused the fall of the government. The Constitution, however, provides for no such drastic change. That is why there must be improvisation now to meet the crisis. A few possible steps:

THE President should recognize the lessons of this election and call upon not only some of the more respected old members of the Senate but the outstanding senators-elect for advice and cooperation. He should after, and not before, such consultations appoint a new Secretary of State who will enjoy their confidence. One name suggested for this choice who would enjoy such confidence is Robert Lovett, Deputy Defense Secretary.

The President should give directions to rid the State Department of those higher officials who were associated with past blunders. He should tune the whole department to the measures of a foreign policy, both with respect to Asia and to Europe.

Without delay the responsible leaders of the Senate of both parties should reorganize the present Foreign Relations Committee, overturning for this emergency the principle of seniority. We must surrender some of our precedents or place an unbearable strain upon the Constitution itself.