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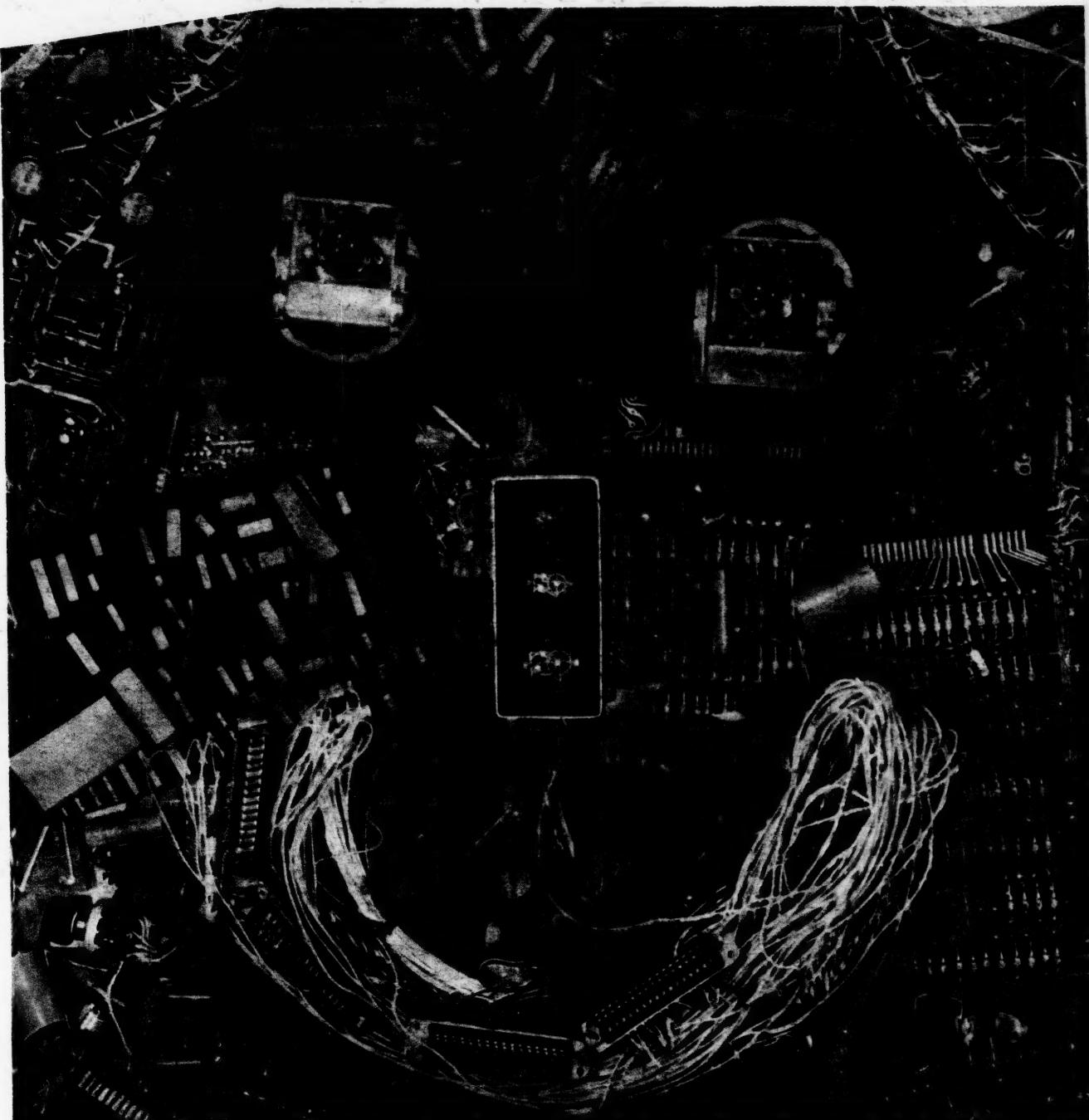
Newsweek

THE NIXON CAMP • THE KENNEDY CAMP
How They Rate Their Chances Now

[EXCLUSIVE CAMPAIGN '60 REPORTS]

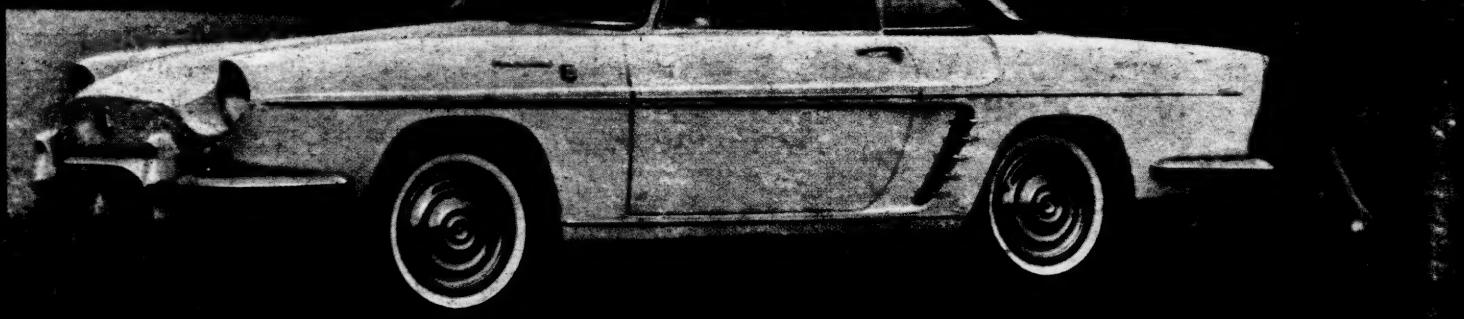
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[INDEX-PAGE 29]



THE 'THINK MACHINE'—SMARTER AND SMARTER
SPECIAL SCIENCE REPORT

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**IF YOU'RE SICK ABOUT HAVING YOUR CAKE, ALSO AVAIL
ABLE IS A COUPON-CHANGER INSTEAD OF COUPLES; AND AS A PORTFOLIO, WE BOAST A COMPANY**

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Notes on the Author

100-100-100-100

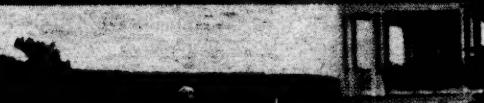
10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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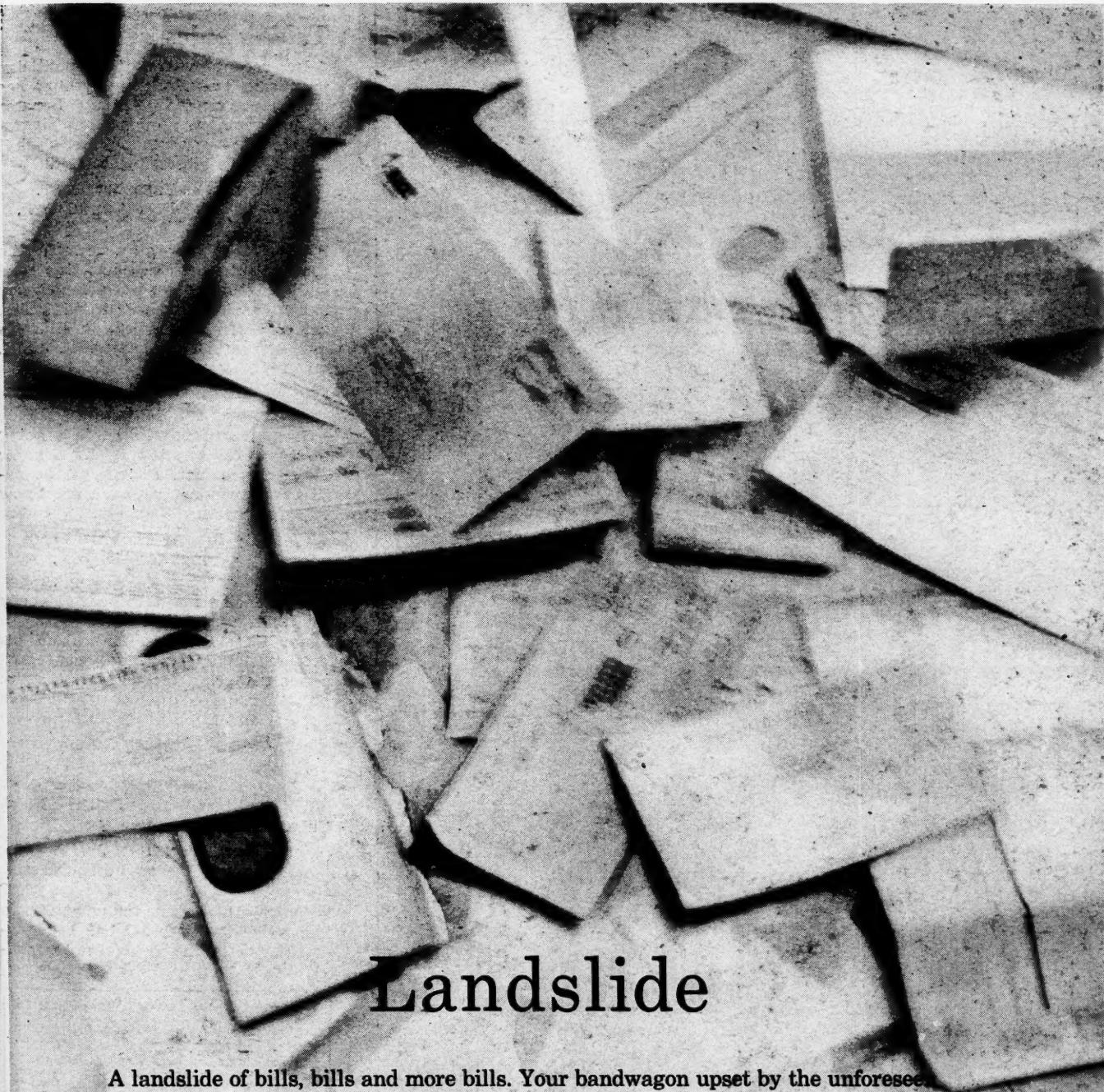
17 IN 18

Figure 1. A sequence of four images showing the evolution of a dust cloud around a central star.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.



"Unforeseen events . . . need not change and shape the course of man's affairs"



Landslide

A landslide of bills, bills and more bills. Your bandwagon upset by the unforeseen...
an accident, fire, robbery, disabling illness, auto crash, lawsuit. There is only one way to
protect yourself financially against this kind of a landslide... and that is by the right
kinds of insurance in the right amounts. It's the protection you can get from your
independent local agent who represents the Maryland in your community, or your broker.
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LETTERS

Taking Sides

In recent years, the politician promising everybody everything has not been elected. Among Senator Kennedy's many promises, the biggest was to get every workingman a job if elected. It is impossible to fulfill.

FRED MOCK Sr.
Fort Smith, Ark.

►America is now at a fork in the road of its very existence. One road is the continuing road of complacency and indecision of the GOP; the other, the road of advancement in all fields and action. All the way with J.F.K.

GEORGE WOLFE
Malden, Mass.

►I read that James R. Hoffa is going to stump the country urging Senator Kennedy's defeat. As one of the nation's independent voters, I must now vote for Senator Kennedy.

ROBERT H. VAN VLACK
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

►It sounded strange to hear Kennedy say that he was not satisfied to see Hoffa free. Perhaps, if he and his brother had been more concerned about gathering facts and less about publicity, his committee might have done a better job on Hoffa.

MYRNA HOLZMAN
Yonkers, N.Y.

►While Nixon played the *Fidel*, Cuba turned.

FRANK MONAHAN Jr.
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

►Kennedy blames us for what Castro has done to us in Cuba. Like everything else, he deals in generali-

NEWSWEEK, October 24, 1960, Volume LVI, No. 17. NEWSWEEK is published weekly by NEWSWEEK, INC., 350 Dennison Ave., Dayton 1, Ohio. Printed in U.S.A. Second Class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.

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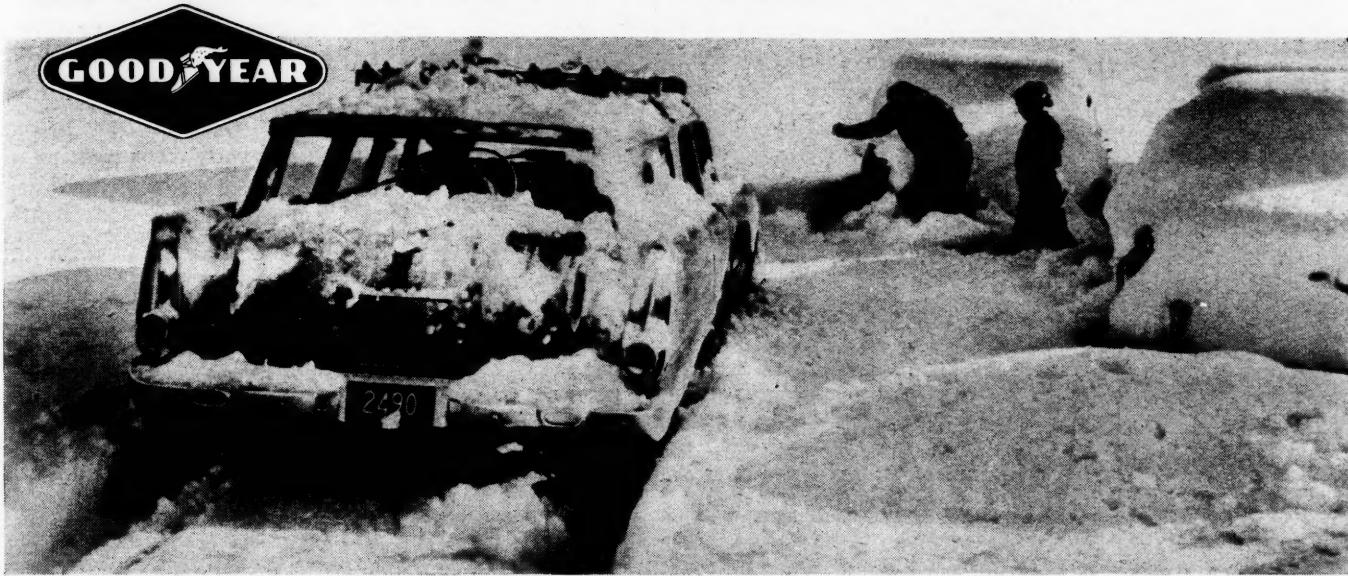
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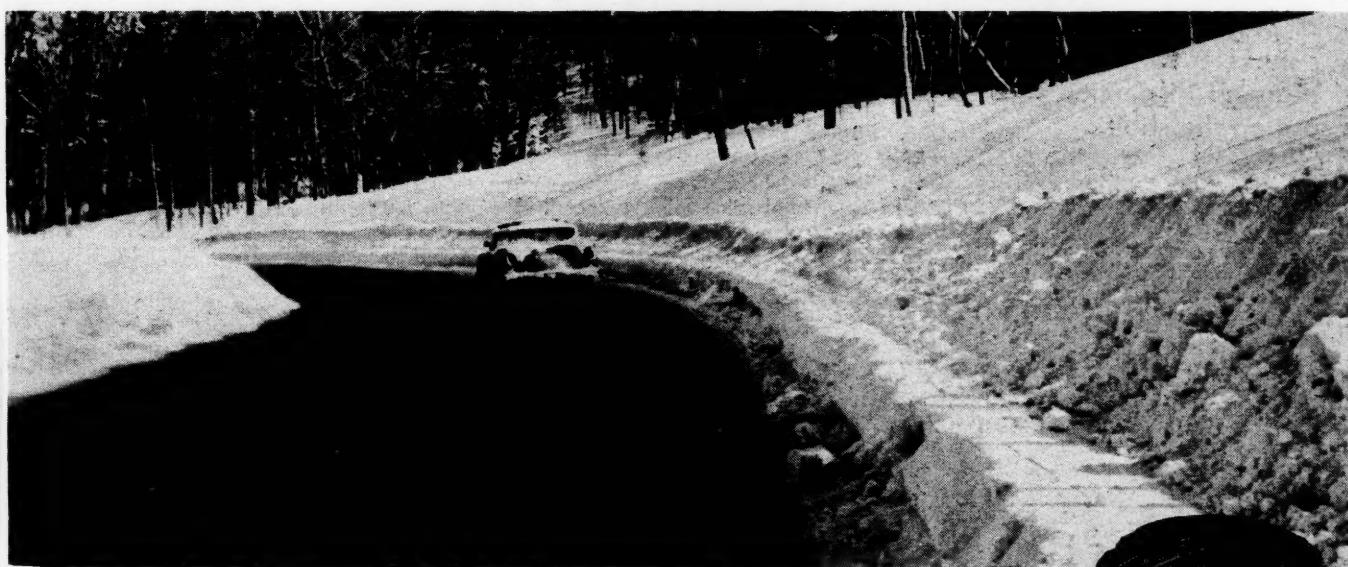
Registrado como artículo de segunda clase en la Administración Central de Correos de esta Capital, con fecha 17 de marzo de 1944, Mexico, D.F. Inscripta como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Administración de Correos de la Habana, en marzo 18 de 1944.

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1. Traction to bite through snow that's hub-cap deep. New Suburbanites by Goodyear will take you through places you wouldn't try with other snow tires —through snow right up to your hub caps.

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*what's
making news?*

Dow's uncommon marketing philosophy is making news. Its aim: to serve each industry's complex totality, with a full armory of chemicals that implement problem-solving ideas and research geared to the industry. In paint, for example, every area—from formulation to production, from packaging to sale—finds Dow research at work with the industry on paint problems. We suggest you read on to discover how this total service concept can contribute a fresh-as-paint viewpoint to your industry, your company and its products.

PAINT INDUSTRY STIRS WITH NEW CHEMICALS

That blur you see in the picture (below, left) is a paint agitator at work—an everyday sight in the paint store. You buy a can of paint, the man puts it on the "shaker" to restore body and pigment dispersion that settled out on the shelf.

Take a long look at the agitator, we suggest. The work-horse thickener, Methocel® (Dow methylcellulose) and its new granular forms are rapidly limiting use of this piece of equipment in the retail outlets for latex paints.

After World War II, Dow researchers made the revolutionary discovery that liquid latex is an excellent "vehicle" for paint pigments. That hint was all the

creative paint industry needed. Soon they had developed this basic idea into a whole spectrum of new paints . . . to add powerful impetus to the do-it-yourself movement of the last decade.

And no sooner were they made than the industry, with Dow's help, began to make them better . . . to look for a way to give these new paints improved viscosity stability, scrub resistance, better

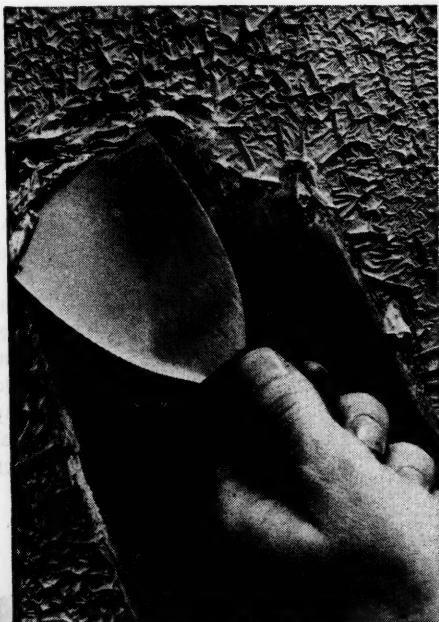
AGITATOR vs. METHOCEL. The new, full-bodied latex paints fortified with a backbone of Methocel almost stir themselves. Won't break down on the shelf—don't need to be mechanically agitated.



gloss enamel hold-out, and improved ease of application.

Dow researchers developed a family of Methocel products with the necessary "togetherness" talents to supply permanently good body. In a paint can, Methocel polices the mix—from manufacture to paint job. It practically vetoes the law of gravity for the pigment particles, to prevent them from settling to the bottom. The paint manufacturer's product thus stays consistent in color, texture, "flow" qualities, from batch to batch, from can to can.

Yet these new latex paints, fortified with Methocel, brush on smooth as cream. Brush marks disappear auto-



PAINT STRIPPERS made with methylene chloride are thickened with Methocel so that they cling to the painted surface to make scraping easy.

matically on drying. And after brushing out, the paint doesn't sag or drip. Edging around a door or window presents no problem. When you paint back to the edged area, you paint out edge marks instantly. Because pigments keep uniformly distributed, colors stay true.

IN CONCLUSION, there is no conclusion to Dow's continuing work with the paint industry's problems and opportunities . . . just as there is never enough time or room to talk about all of the intermediate chemicals . . . the polyethylene glycols, the polypropylenes, glycerine, phenol and substituted phenols, Dowtherm® products, muriatic acid—that make new and better paints possible. We have prepared a series of booklets about Dow chemicals at work in major industries. So far, those on

the paint, automotive, and petroleum industries are ready. If you'd like to know more about the Dow chemicals that serve these industries, or about the products mentioned in this ad, please write to Chemicals Merchandising for your copy of the appropriate digest. You may be surprised to find that Dow chemists have long been thinking about some of your most persistent problems. Write Dept. 300HE10-24.

See "The Dow Hour of Great Mysteries" on TV.



LACQUERING IS AN ART made much easier when the lacquer contains Dowanol products. These super-solvents prevent "orange peel" or "blushing."

Now, a new granular form of Methocel has been developed as a result of Dow's close working partnership with the paint industry. It makes the paint manufacturer's formulating problems easier than ever. The granules of methylcellulose disperse easier in cold water . . . provide savings by simplifying paint production operations.

Methocel is just one of the interesting chemicals from Dow that help make paints better. Another one counteracts the foam-forming tendency in paints. Even the slight stirring action needed to put paint into working solution can create bubbles that interfere with smooth flow qualities. Dow's polyglycol P1200 helps keep paints unbubbly and eminently workable.

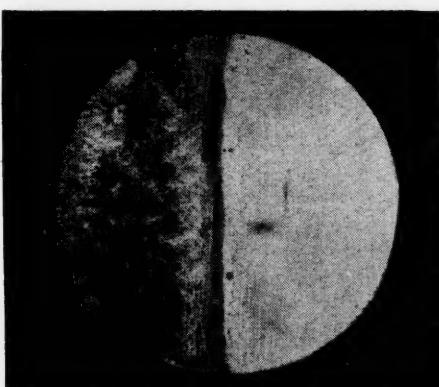
OR TAKE BLUSHING

Lacquers, because of failure of their solvents, will sometimes take on a whitish appearance, or go "flat" after application. At other times the surface may come out looking like the rough skin of an orange. Dow and the paint industry's chemists have practically licked these problems with Dowanol® solvents (Dow's glycol ether solvents) that take the blush from any lacquer's

cheek—the orange-peel look as well.

HOW'S YOUR SHELF-LIFE?

Paint chemists wage a constant battle against a teeming microscopic world of bacteria and fungi. Not only on the store shelf, but even after paint is applied, these hungry pests look for pasture. Dow developed effective countermeasures in a series of 14 phenolic compounds called Dowicide® products that extend the beauty "life" of painted surfaces.



CLOSE-UP PHOTO shows bacteria (left) attacking surface coated with ordinary paint. At right, same paint protected by Dowicide preservative is bacteria-free!

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LETTERS

ties and has no specific plan as to what he would have done. My question: "What would you have done, Mr. Kennedy?"

MASON B. STARRING Jr.
New York City

►Every vote for Jack Kennedy will sound the death knell for our free, democratic way of life. His New Frontier is just a socialist baby buggy he wants us all to climb into.

JEAN MILLIKIN
Akron, Ohio

►I hope that the forthcoming election will not make Richard Nixon the Stanley Baldwin of the 1960s, leaving John F. Kennedy (and Nelson Rockefeller) to assume the role that Churchill had to play in the 1930s.

HOWARD WHITE
Oxford, Ohio

►Why should we commit the handling of our foreign affairs to the Democratic Party, when they were the ones who put us in the position where we find ourselves now?

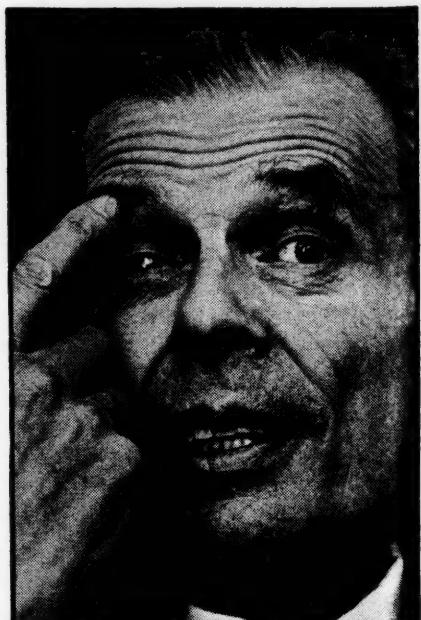
A. RAINY
Lake Arrowhead, Calif.

The Open Mind

"We are not a happy people," says Huxley, and then asks, "Why?" (SCIENCE, Oct. 3). I think he has the answer when he says, "Most people are lazy." Only when the mind remains open, alert, and curious can we be truly happy.

HAROLD ANDERSON
St. Louis, Mo.

►How can Huxley say that deterioration of the thinking mechanism comes 45 years before the onset of arteriosclerosis? Because of the infinite variations between individuals, the



Newsweek—Vytas Valaitis

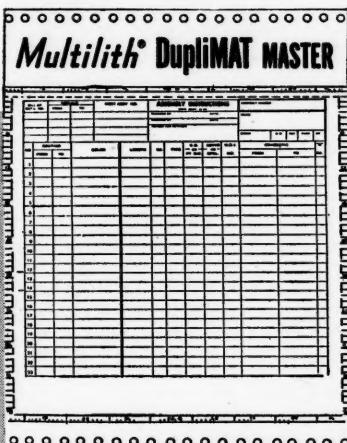
Huxley: The curious are happy

Newsweek, October 24, 1960

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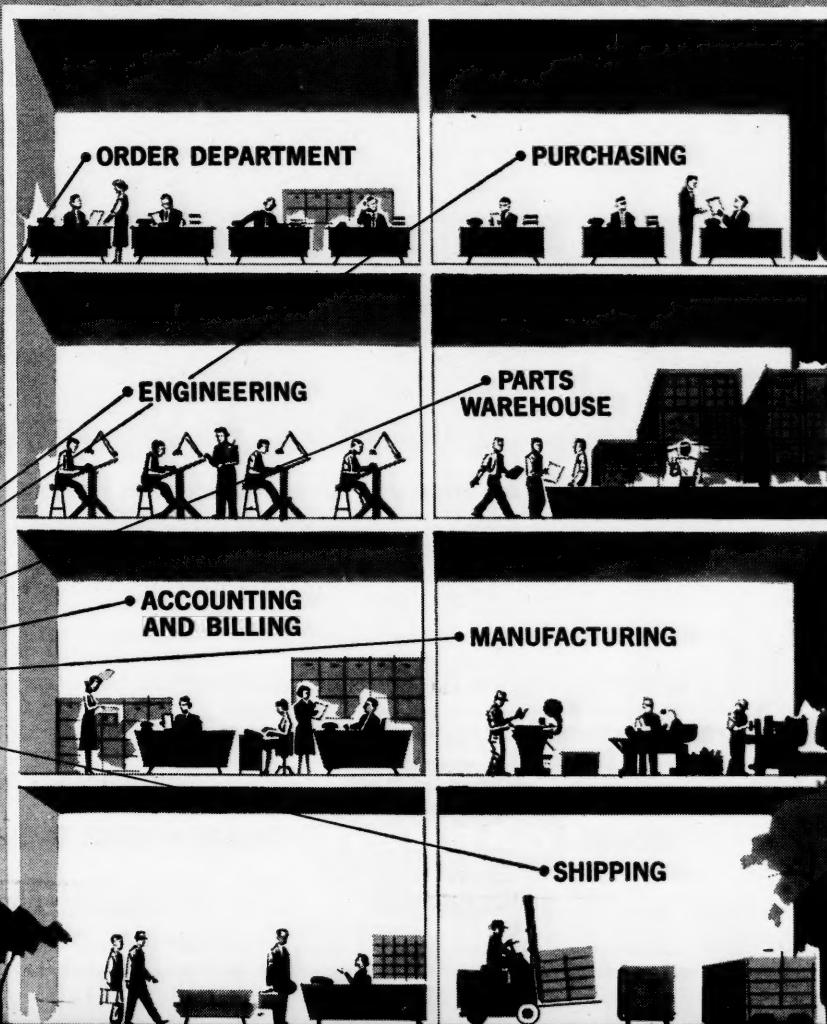
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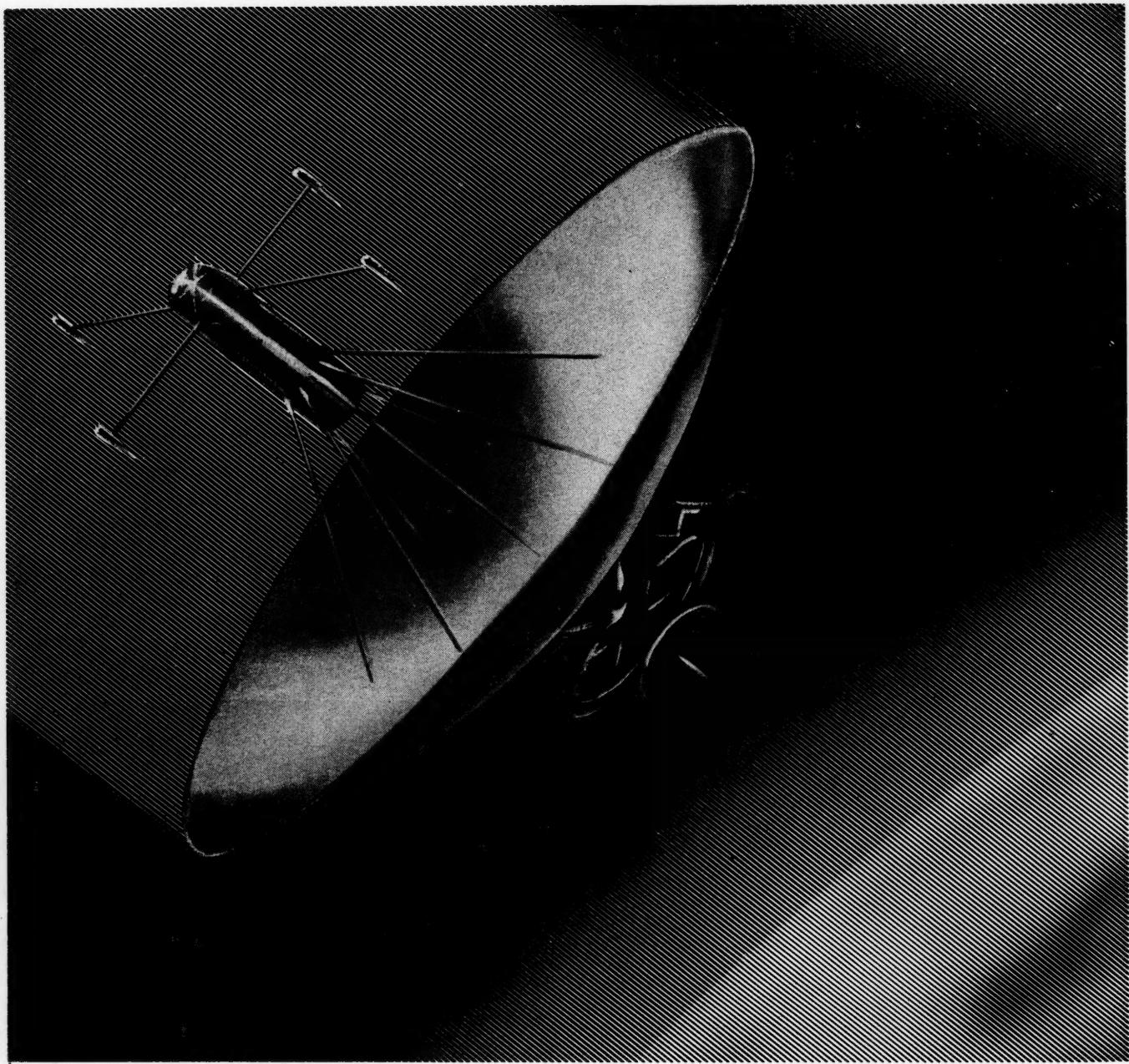
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OUT OF THE LABORATORY



Advanced power conversion systems for space vehicles utilizing energy of the sun or heat from a nuclear reactor are now being developed by Garrett's AiResearch divisions. Under evaluation are dynamic and static systems which convert heat into a continuous electrical power supply for space flight missions of extended duration. Component and material developments for these systems are being advanced in the fields of liquid metals, heat transfer, nonmechanical and turboelectric energy conversion, turbomachinery, alternators, and controls — vital contributions by Garrett to the conquest of space.

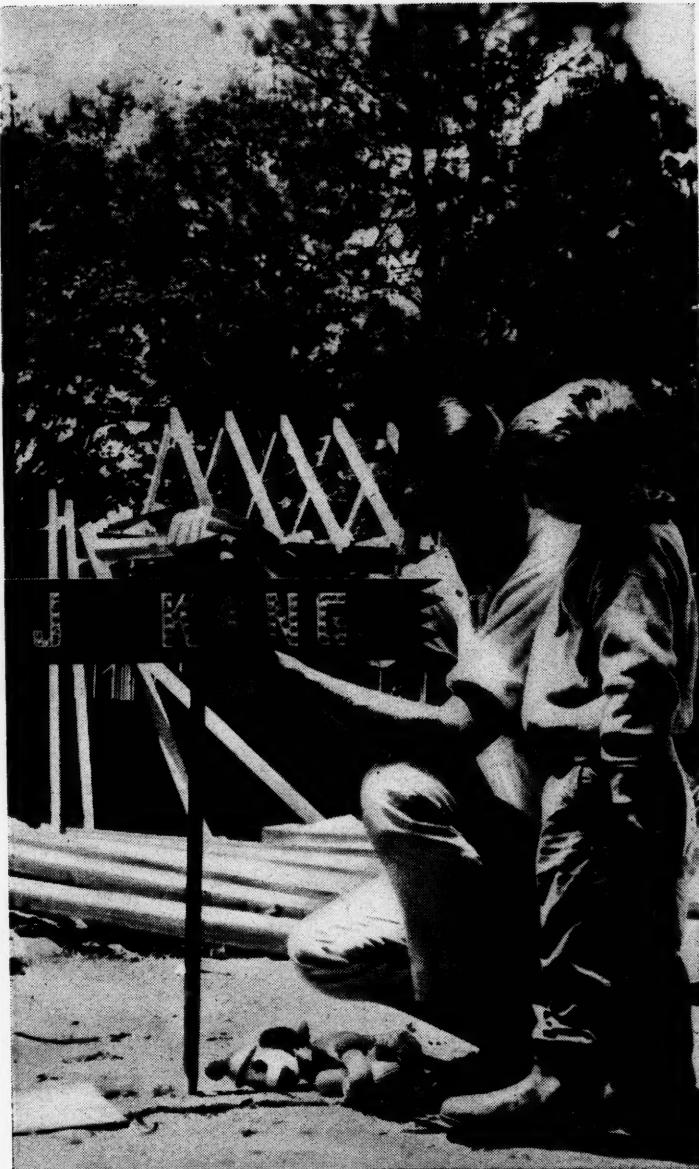
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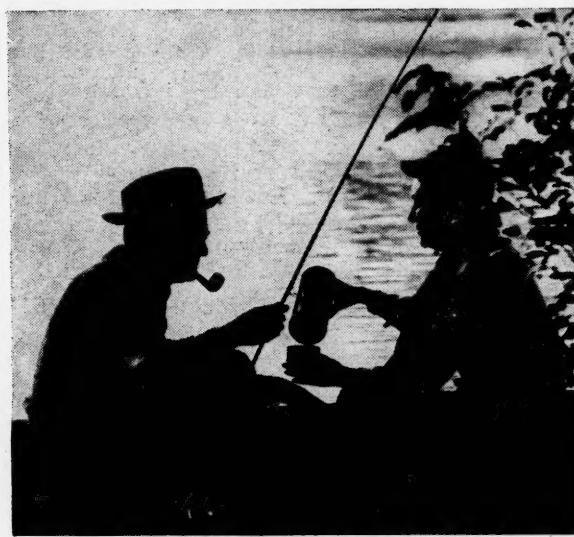
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2. THE HIGH COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION CALLS FOR 'ADD-ON.' Tuition costs are on the rise. A low-cost MONY 'ADD-ON' rider could help provide money to make sure your children could attend college, if you weren't around.



3. LAND A LARGER RETIREMENT INCOME WITH 'ADD-ON.' 'ADD-ON' can help you guarantee yourself an easier way to a more comfortable retirement income—one you cannot outlive. Another example of 'ADD-ON' flexibility!

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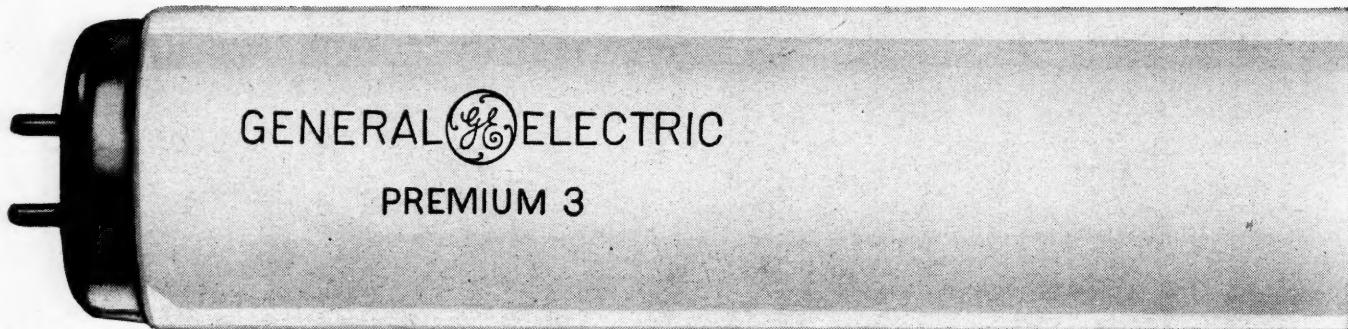
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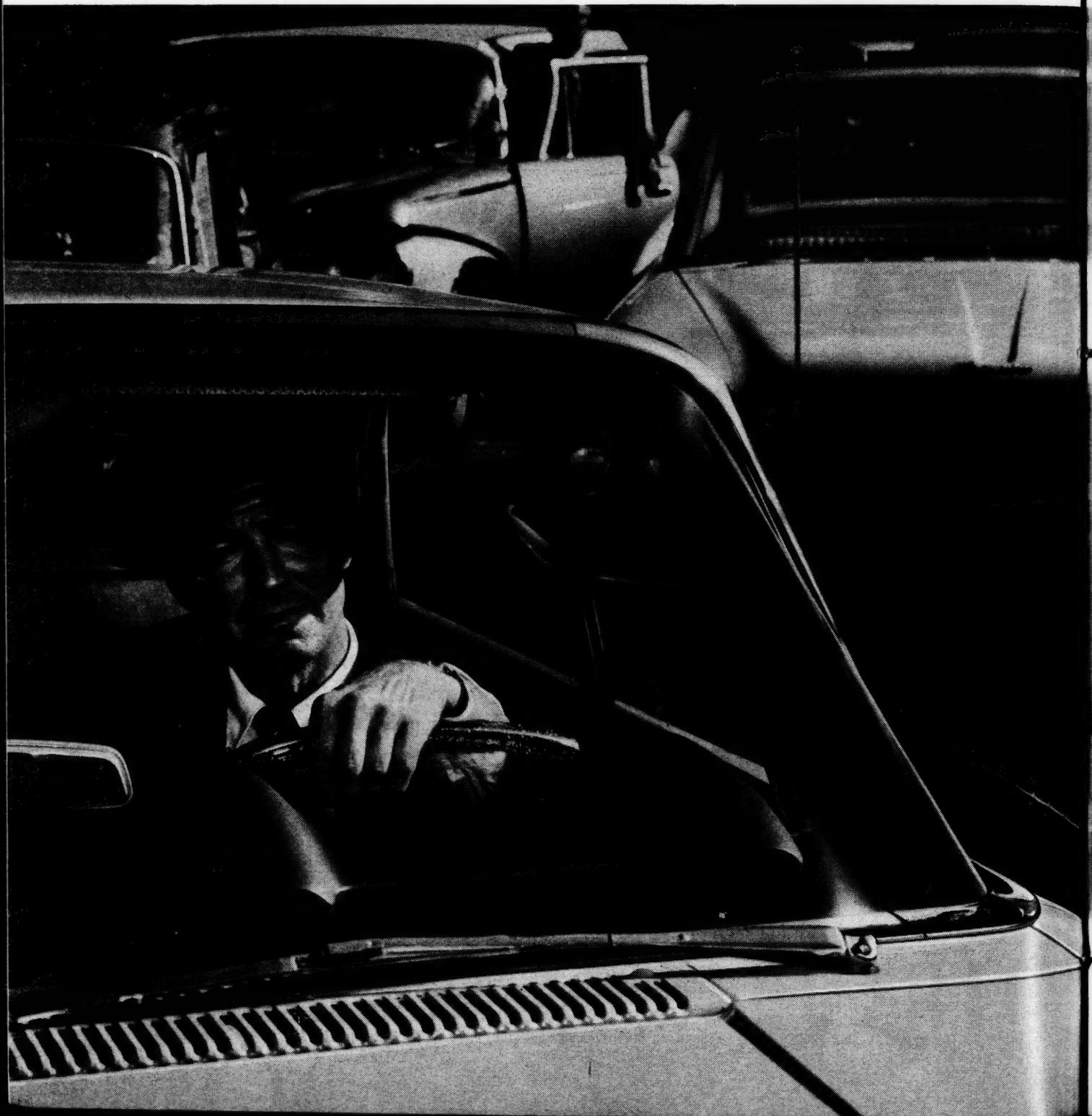
Extra smoothness combined with extra taste has always given "BLACK & WHITE" a light, bright character all its own. Find out for yourself why "BLACK & WHITE" is the best-loved Scotch in America.

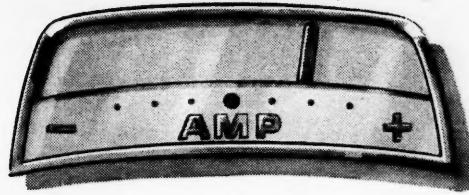
The Scotch with Character

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***His radio and heater are running,
his motor is idling . . .***

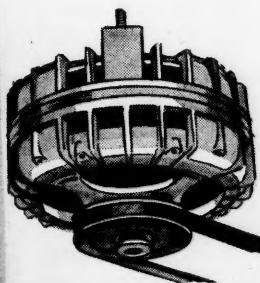
but his





battery is charging

**Why Chrysler Corporation's
exclusive Alternator
sends the generator to join
the lost generation**



Remember when cars had hand cranks, running boards and rumble seats? It won't be too long now before you can add the generator to that list. Chrysler Corporation's new Alternator (shown at left) makes the generator old-fashioned. And you get it on every one of our 1961 cars at no extra cost, even though police and taxicab fleets that operate around the clock have been glad to pay many dollars extra for alternator systems.

Unlike a generator, the Alternator provides up to 10 amperes charge when the engine is idling. That's enough to keep your battery charged even when you're stopped in city traffic with the radio and heater on.

What this means, of course, is that you're much

less likely to run into battery trouble. Your car will start faster, especially on those cold, winter mornings, and your battery will last longer.

Other car makers will offer the Alternator someday. Just as—someday—they'll offer their own versions of Chrysler Corporation's shake-free, squeak-free Unibody Construction. And 7-soak rust treatment that protects your car's finish (and the resale value) year after year. And Torsion-Aire Ride, acclaimed by the experts as the finest suspension system on any American car.

The obvious question is, why wait? You can get all these good things now in a Chrysler Corporation car, and you get them without paying anything extra.

If you haven't driven one of these cars lately, now's the time. Your dealer's ready. See him.

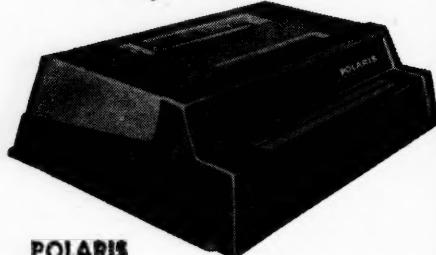
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LETTERS



'Old Mother West Wind': A new edition for a new generation

clamming age actually runs all the way between adolescence and senescence. And we all know many brains have never been active from the start.

A. LAFORGE
Newcastle, Calif.

►In just two sentences, Huxley advances the most powerful argument for Democracy. Only under a democratic form of government can the individual fully develop his potential. Huxley himself is an example of that truth.

WILLIAM GREEN
New York, N.Y.

Old No. 6153

Canadian National Railways locomotive No. 6153, last steam engine to operate on the system, is not destined for oblivion after all (THE AMERICAS, Sept. 19). Only 24 hours before its last run, the Canadian Railroad Historical Association arranged to acquire it from the CNR. It will be placed in the National Rail Transportation Museum near Montreal, which will be opened to the public in the summer of 1961.

Dr. R. V. V. NICHOLLS
President, CRHA
Montreal, Canada

The Littlest Ferrer

ROSIE AND I LOVED YOUR PIECE ON HER (MUSIC, Oct. 3). IN INTEREST OF TOTAL ACCURACY MAY I POINT OUT OUR YOUNGEST IS NAMED RAFAEL, NOT RAPHAEL. SINCE HE WAS BORN IN SANTA MONICA AND LIVES IN LOS ANGELES HE MIGHT AS WELL STICK TO THE SPELLING MY PUERTO RICAN FATHER USED.

JOSE FERRER
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Rare and Treasured

I was very surprised and pleased to find a photograph of Thornton Burgess and Reddy Fox, too, in NEWSWEEK (BOOKS, Sept. 26). As a child of the depression years, my books were rare and treasured. "Old Mother West Wind" and "A Woe Begone Little Bear" were truly my friends.

ALICE FOSTER
Frankfort, N.Y.

►I was happy to hear about the new edition of Thornton Burgess' "Old Mother West Wind." Now my children will have the same pleasure I got when I first discovered Jimmy Skunk, Sammy Jay, Reddy Fox, and all the rest.

MARYLIN KRAMER
Los Angeles, Calif.

►It was wonderful to learn that, at 86, Thornton Burgess was still hale and hearty and hard at work at his typewriter.

ROBERT JOHNSON
Detroit, Mich.

Points of View

It was a jolt to see the Herblock-type caricature of Nixon complete with receding forehead, heavy eyebrows, ski nose, and jutting chin (CAMPAIGN '60, Sept. 26). This was in marked contrast to the pleasing silhouette of handsome Mr. Kennedy, which appeared alongside. Was this just sly sabotage by your artist of the bipartisanship so lavishly lauded by your readers?

JAMES BURTON Jr.
La Jolla, Calif.

►How extremely unfair you were in your selection of photographs of the candidates' wives (THE DEBATE, Sept. 26). Surely you could have found a

America's modern way of doing business



Men and machines of AIR EXPRESS deliver vital missile component with jet speed to Convair test site

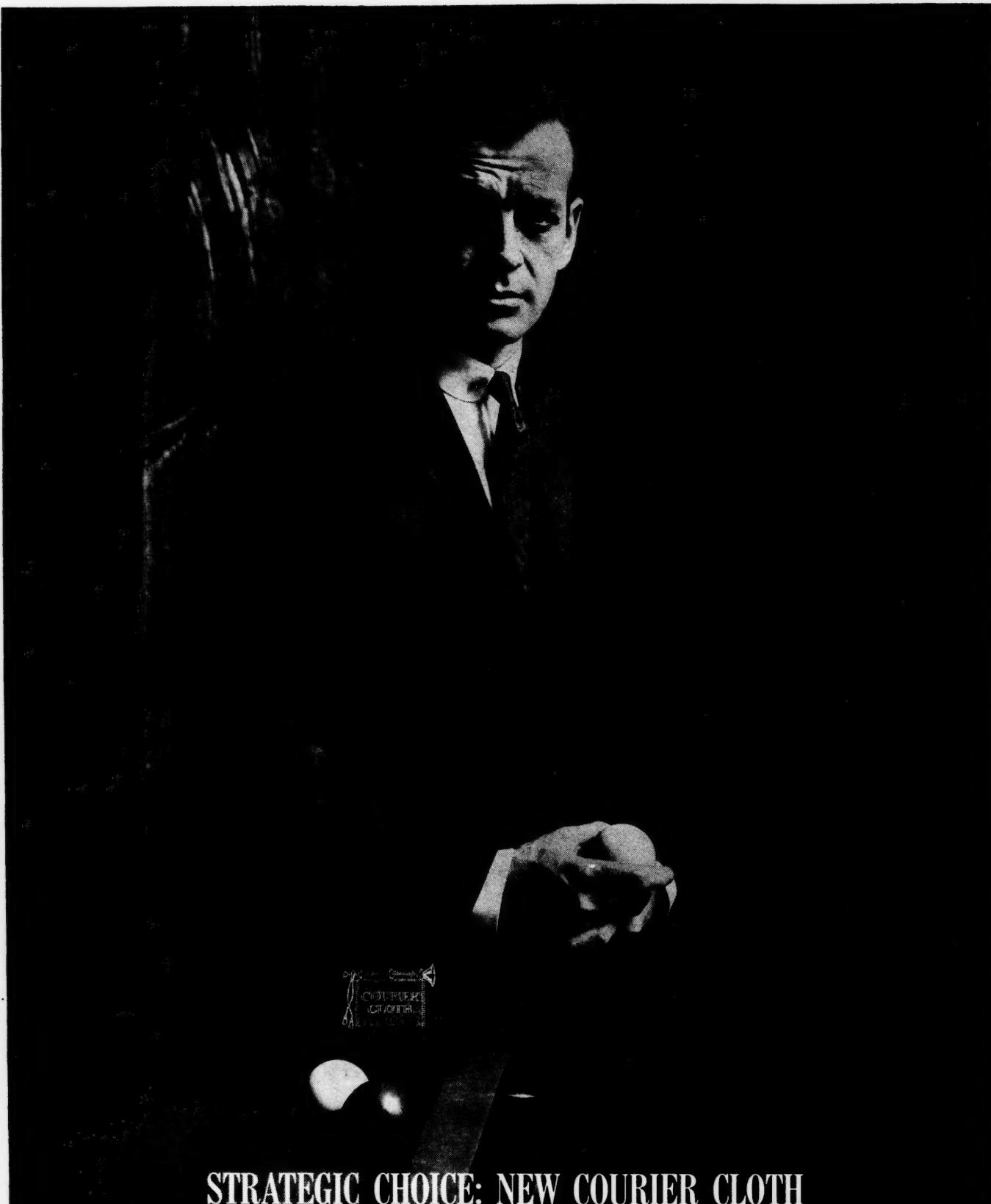
Priority service makes Air Express today's best way to ship

At Convair's big Sycamore Canyon Test Facility in California, an Atlas missile stands ready for a static test firing. An eleventh-hour engineering refinement brings AIR EXPRESS service into the picture. AIR EXPRESS is constantly called on to speed new parts. It's all in the day's (or night's) work for this skilled shipping team. Here's what you get when you call AIR EXPRESS: Priority service—first on, first off—on all 35 scheduled U. S. airlines • Kid-glove handling every mile of the way • Door-to-door pickup and delivery via 13,000 trucks (many radio-dispatched for maximum speed) • Teletype confirmation of receipt on request • Service to 20,000 American communities coast to coast • It pays to think fast . . . think AIR EXPRESS first!

AIR EXPRESS



CALL AIR EXPRESS DIVISION OF RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY • GETS THERE FIRST VIA U. S. SCHEDULED AIRLINES



STRATEGIC CHOICE: NEW COURIER CLOTH

The man of decision plans his wardrobe around Courier Cloth, one of the great pure wool worsteds of our time. Soft and silky in the hand. Long and strong on the wear. Exclusively

AUSTRALIAN AFFILIATE: HARFORD CLOTHING LTD., MELBOURNE

Rochester tailored for effortless fit by Michaels-Stern. To give you a suit equally at ease in either town or country setting. One of the variety of weaves in all the rich Courier

tones \$75.* Handsome Courier Cloth slacks, too \$24.95.* For name of the store nearest you write Department NC, Michaels-Stern, 87 Clinton Avenue North, Rochester 2, New York.

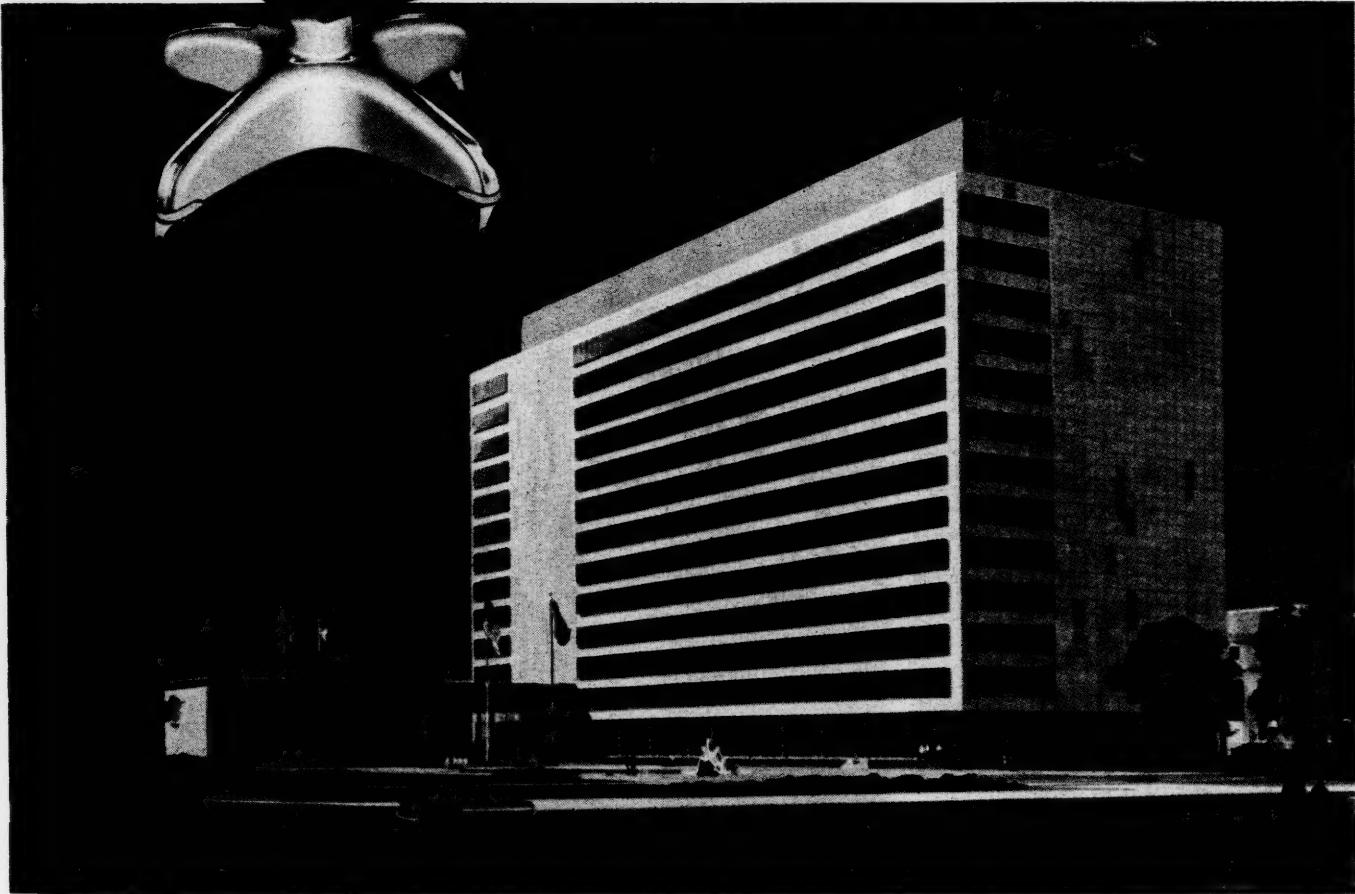
*SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN THE WEST

TAILORED BY MICHAELS-STERN



***COSCO seating chosen
for largest state office
building in America***

Indiana State Office Building
... installation by Indianapolis Office Furniture Company

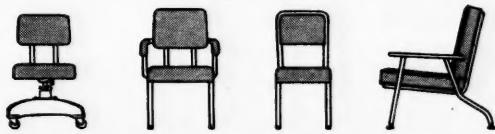


• Key considerations in selecting seating for this new Hoosier state building were employee comfort and efficiency, plus maintenance-free performance and styling to harmonize with interior design. Testing and evaluation by state officials began over a year ago.

When competitive bids were opened and it was found that Cosco would also save Indiana taxpayers' dollars, the choice became easy. For you, too, Cosco seating will give *greater value!* Phone your nearby Cosco dealer listed in the yellow pages for free demonstration, or write direct for complete catalog.

HAMILTON COSCO, INC., Dept. NW-106, COLUMBUS, INDIANA

1 chair or 5,000
COSCO.
gives greater value



"Now is the time calmness can build immeasurable strength!"

*A message to Americans
anxious about their families*

*by WALTER L. JACOBS,
President,
The Hertz Corporation*

IN THESE DAYS when we are often beset with tensions of many kinds, it seems to me we should concentrate more than ever on the things which help build up our strength as individuals.

"One of the most fundamental of these, to my way of thinking, is life insurance. Here is a form of individual planning by which a man can, insofar as it is humanly possible, exercise control over his own future and that of those he loves.

"Actually, the *whole purpose* of life insurance is to replace insecurity with security.

"You use insurance funds for your family's continuous protection, for your children's education, for investment opportunities, inheritance taxes, loan collateral . . . or for your retirement.

"Of course, when you invest in life insurance you also invest in our country, for your money is put to work nourishing the very roots of our economy.

"So I suggest you give your future no frenzied look. See how, through life insurance, you can give it the strength that calmness builds."

**A NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL
POLICYOWNER.** Mr. Jacobs owns seven
Northwestern Mutual policies. He bought his first
one when he was 22 years old.



KARSH, OTTAWA

The NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

"BECAUSE THERE IS A DIFFERENCE"

There is a difference!

Northwestern Mutual dividends in 1960: \$90 million!

DURING THE COURSE of this year, policyholders of Northwestern Mutual will share \$90 million in dividends.

This is \$7.5 million more than in 1959. In fact, Northwestern Mutual increased its dividend rate eight times in the past eight years—a record never before equaled by another major life insurance firm. Over these same years, dividends on one of our \$10,000 Ordinary Life Policies (issued to a man 35 years of age) increased 27%.

There are good reasons for this.

High investment return! An investment portfolio of selected securities and mortgages is under the constant supervision of highly qualified professionals. **Favorable mortality!** This rate has always been low with Northwestern, but never lower than in recent years.

Low operating cost! Home office operations have always been simple. Now, with the added help of electronic equipment, NML employees give even more efficient service to policyholders.

All things considered, it is not surprising that Northwestern Mutual is known as "the dividend-paying company of America!"

Your Northwestern Mutual agent is listed in the phone book. Just call him for more information. *The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*



more attractive picture of Mrs. Kennedy to complement Mrs. Nixon's favorable one.

Mrs. CHAS. E. HARTMAN
Manhattan, Kans.

►I believe you practice what you preach, for I have been watching very closely to see if NEWSWEEK was slanting news, and I must say that you have not done so.

R. L. TEMPLETON
Wellington, Texas

The Need for Action

THANKS FOR YOUR FINE ARTICLE ON UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (EDUCATION, Sept. 26). BUT MUST CHALLENGE YOUR COMMENT THAT FLORIDA LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN "INVENTIVE AND FORCEFUL ENOUGH TO MEET THE PRESSURE" ON HIGHER EDUCATION NEEDS. FLORIDA IS 40TH OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXPENDITURES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. PROFESSORS' SALARIES ARE SHOCKING. BUILDINGS ARE OVERCROWDED. THESE FACTS CLARIFY THE NEED FOR TRULY FORCEFUL ACTION.

BOB PARK
STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLA.

What We Must Do

What a powerful and moving piece of writing was displayed in THE UNITED NATIONS: SPECIAL SECTION (Oct. 3). The introduction should make us Americans make a more determined effort to go forward in all parts of the world with our "American way of life" as the best to be had by all people, rather than the soulless, goalless, debased Communistic movement.

PAUL K. SUTHERLAND
Jackson, Tenn.

►The analogy of the neutral nations to the Lilliputians is apt. It was only when Gulliver studied their language and customs that he gained their confidence.

RICHARD WALKER
Philadelphia, Pa.

About Billy Graham

The fact that thousands of East Germans dared pierce the Iron Curtain to hear Billy Graham (RELIGION, Oct. 10) proves once again that no matter how hard the atheistic Communist regime tries to stamp out religious belief, they will never succeed.

CAROLINE MILLER
Kansas City, Mo.

►Billy Graham should clean up his own back yard, the "Bible Belt" of racial and religious bigotry, before he tells people in other countries of

LETTERS

Christ. Down there, employment, promotions, admissions into colleges and medical schools all too often don't depend on merit but on membership in the lodge.

EDWARD CLARKE
New York, N.Y.

Bring 'Em Back Alive

It must be the acme of stupidity when the fast-dwindling wood bison is in desperate need of preservation to have five of its all too few numbers killed to ascertain that they are, in fact, wood bison (THE AMERICAS, Oct. 3). One wood bison, transported alive, would have told any mediocre zoologist by its proportion and weight what species the animal was.

SPIKE MILLIGAN
London, England



Culver

Houdini: The cult lives on

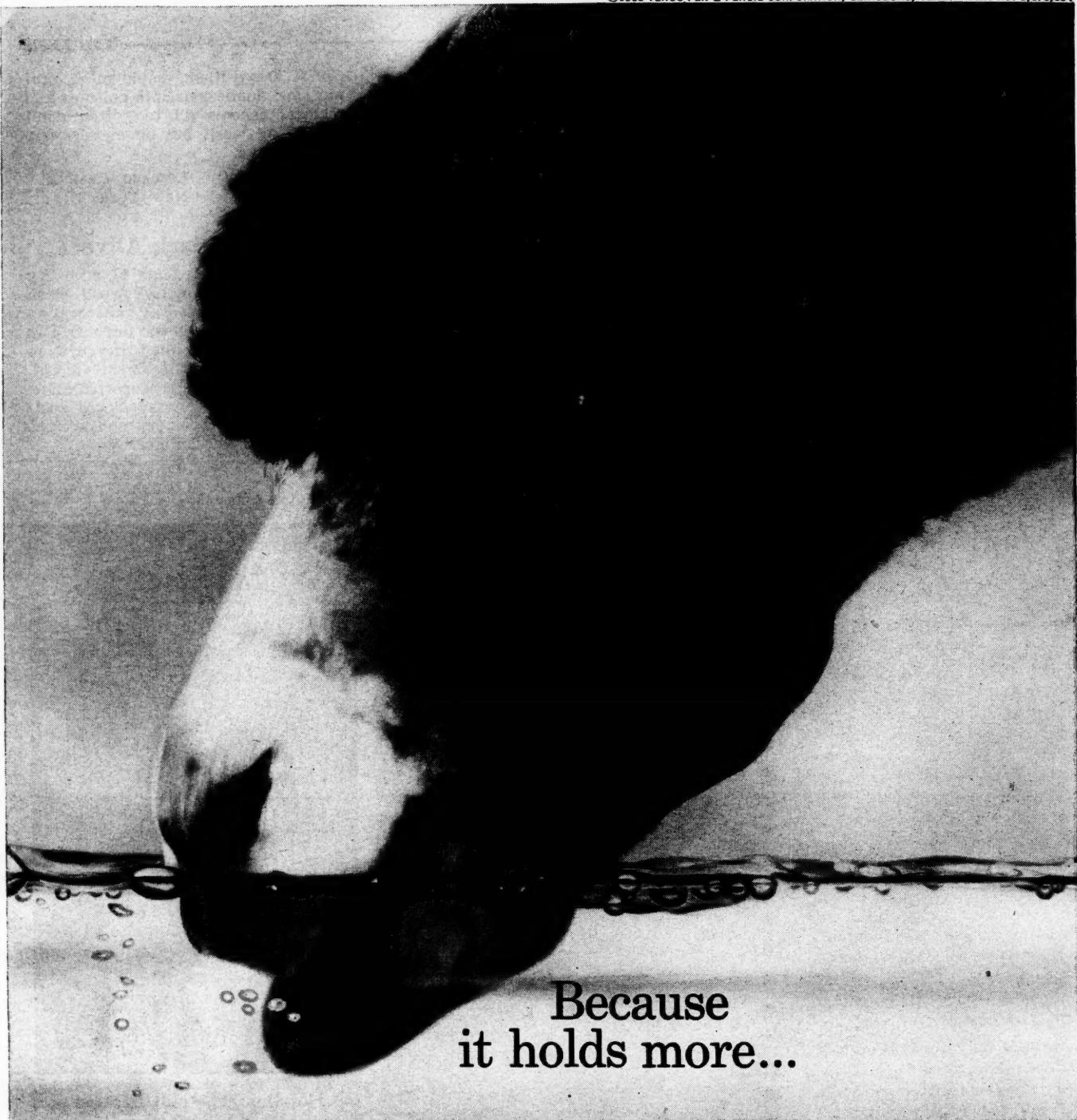
Black Magic

A writer in LETTERS (Sept. 26) states that a death cult of a sort exists re Valentino and Lenin alone. I feel safe in adding the name of Houdini. Although he passed on in 1926—oddly, on Halloween—wielders of the magic wand still apparently keep him in mind.

CHARLES RUBEN
Los Angeles, Calif.

Packard Clipper

Mr. Vance Packard says (BUSINESS, Oct. 3) one of the "wisest, gayest, most inspiring, and most courageous" persons he has met in ten years is a 70-year-old woman who lives happily in a New England cottage without lights, running water, or telephone,



Because
it holds more...

new Camel ink-cartridge* goes miles further without running dry!

There's an oasis of ink in the remarkable new Camel ink-cartridge. That's why the famous "cross between the pen and pencil"® gives you far more writing mileage... far greater economy than any other office writing tool. Other Venus ball *PEN·cil* features:

New cone-shaped extended point that never wobbles, writes easier from any angle; slim; lighter wood barrel; permanent ink; nothing to twist, click, turn. Nine styles: 29¢, 39¢, 49¢. Less by the dozen. Blue, black, red, green ink. Sold through stationers and stationery departments. Order today. **VENUS ball *PEN·cil*®**



Venus "365"®... the de luxe retractable model. Guaranteed to write 1 year or new refill free. \$1.29.

ANNOUNCING

"PRESTONE" LONG LIFE COOLANT

THE NEW ECONOMY ANTI-FREEZE AND ANTI-RUST WITH
EXTRA-LONG PROTECTION FOR YOUR CAR'S COOLING SYSTEM

...from the makers of today's best-seller: "PRESTONE" BRAND ANTI-FREEZE!

New "PRESTONE" Long Life Coolant is a premium priced product* designed especially for motorists who want long-run economy.

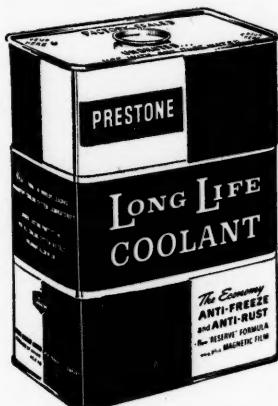
Tests in the world's leading cooling system laboratories indicate that "PRESTONE" Long Life Coolant will protect against freeze-ups and rust as long as — or longer than any anti-freeze or coolant on the market.

The new product carries the famous "PRESTONE" guarantee for a full winter's use, but can give extra-long protection beyond the guarantee period. After the first winter's use, the solution should be checked periodically by your service dealer for anti-freeze and anti-rust

protection in your car's cooling system.

"PRESTONE" Long Life Coolant is sold undiluted and may be mixed with any water. Its base is ethylene glycol, long recognized as the world's most effective base for an anti-freeze. The new product also contains Magnetic Film plus a fortified "reserve" inhibitor formula for extra-long protection. It gives superior rust and corrosion protection to all metals, including the latest aluminum car engine alloys.

Ask your dealer about the new economy anti-freeze and anti-rust: "PRESTONE" Long Life Coolant. It's a companion product to "PRESTONE" Anti-Freeze, the world's most tested, most trusted anti-freeze.



*PRICE: *500 a gallon.

LET'S TAKE THE "MYSTERY" OUT OF ANTI-FREEZE

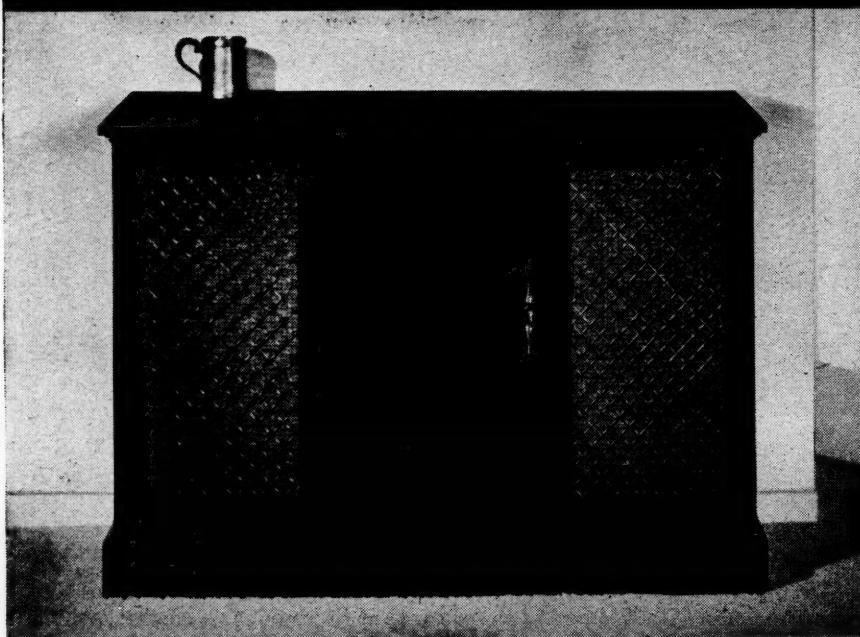
There has been no "breakthrough" . . . no earth shaking discoveries in the field of anti-freeze protection. All of the "new" products — whether called a "fluid" or a "coolant" or "anti-freeze" — are ethylene glycol plus rust inhibitors. (All except one,

that is, and that one is a packaged solution of glycol and inhibitor plus water.) Ethylene glycol was introduced to the anti-freeze market 33 years ago when "Prestone" Anti-Freeze was first marketed. And ethylene glycol is still the best anti-freeze base.



"Prestone", "Eveready" and "Union Carbide" are registered trade-marks for products of UNION CARBIDE CONSUMER PRODUCTS COMPANY • Division of Union Carbide Corporation • 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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• IN STEREOPHONIC HIGH-FIDELITY! • IN STYLING SPLENDOR!

True beauty of classic proportions is here exemplified in the natural, flowing lines of this V-M Stereophonic High-Fidelity Phonograph. This acute sense of beauty continues when precision engineered V-M components reproduce *all* the natural musical beauty of the original performance!

V-M/Stereophonic High-Fidelity Console Phonograph—Model 817 • Traditionally styled in hand-rubbed Genuine Mahogany • Powerful dual full-frequency range speaker system.....\$375.00*



V-M/Portable Component System—Model 307 • V-M's unique portable "built-in" that fits your musical desires. Place speaker sections for perfect stereo sound, and the 4-speed record changer for perfect playing convenience. Marbleized Blue-Gray or Metallic Beige Case.....Only \$129.95*

*Slightly higher West

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the Voice of Music®

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LETTERS

and makes her living creating greeting cards out of seaweed. I can imagine few greater boons to our contemporary society than for Mr. Packard to emulate this woman he so greatly admires.

GLEN PERRY
Wilmington, Del.

More on How Bad TV

As long as the conforming public accepts in silence the drivel and rot hurled at us by these intelligent (?) television executives, then this powerful invention—the picture tube—will continue to add little to the youth of today but warped minds, curved spines, and strabismic eyes.

BARBARA DONOVAN
Bangor, Maine

►Our TV went on the blink a year and a half ago and has not been on since. We have not missed it one bit. We have rediscovered books and enjoy the peace of a TV-less home.

ROBERT FREDERICK
Evanston, Ill.

►One exception to the tiresome banality of television: That excellent "The Play of the Week" which has finally come to my locale.

LILY MAJOR
Philadelphia, Pa.

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just turn the page for all the star-studded attractions! ➤

*Here!
A new measure of
your money's worth...*



Nomad 6-Passenger 4-Door Station Wagon:
hard-working utility with a glamorous flair.

NEW 1961 CHEVROLET

Here's clean-as-a-whistle style that'll never cramp yours. No needless bulk or ornamentation on this '61 Chevy. And inside you'll find a full measure of roominess and comfort. Getting in and out is a breeze, thanks to doors that are up to 6 inches wider. And sitting in this new Chevy is pure solid comfort because those new seats are the closest thing you could want to easy-chair height and accommodation. There's more leg room in front, more foot room in back and a new kind of deep-well trunk (you can stack baggage 15% higher) for hauling odd-ball objects you used to have to leave home. These are improvements you can see, feel and sit upon—improvements that make Chevy America's Number One new-car investment.

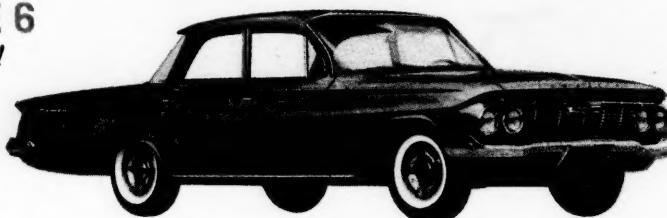


Now... big car comfort at small car prices

NEW '61 CHEVY BISCAYNE 6

the lowest priced full-sized Chevrolet!

Here's the Chevrolet that gives you everything that makes a big car worthwhile, at a price you'd expect to pay for shaved-down cars that give you a lot less. These new Biscaynes combine all of Chevy's 1961 improvements with the traditional Chevy pluses of solid Body by Fisher, tried and true V8 or six-cylinder dependability, and smooth, sure Full Coil ride. Try a '61 Chevy Biscayne, your budget will love you for it!



Biscayne 4-Door Sedan.

Bel Air 4-Door Sedan: with contemporary-contoured rear deck and canopied roof line.

*More
happy ideas
from
the new*



This Corvair 700 4-Door Sedan has heating ducts built right into its Body by Fisher.

more spunk, savings and travel space!

'61 CHEVY CORVAIR!

Wasn't easy, but we managed to make Corvair even more desirable in '61: we boosted the displacement of that air-cooled rear engine to 145 cubic inches. Made Corvair even thriftier to run: you get more miles per gallon plus quicker cold-start warmup to get you saving sooner. (There's a heater* that warms everyone evenly, and a longer range fuel tank.) Added space inside for you, up front for your luggage. (Sedans and Coupes give you nearly 12% more space under the hood.) You'll like Corvair's smoother, smarter styling, too, the minute you lay eyes on it. But that's not the half of Corvair's good news for '61. Now Corvair has family-lovin' wagons for you! Interested? Read on!

Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan / *optional at extra cost.



The Lakewood 700 Station Wagon—4 doors and up to 68 cubic feet of cargo area.



Coming your way—the nimble Greenbrier Sports Wagon.

The Lakewood Station Wagon does a man-sized job with cargo, yet handles like a charm. Our Greenbrier Sports Wagon—unlike anything ever built in America before—has space for up to 175.5 cubic feet of people and things on a maneuverable 95" wheelbase. Check that against the wagons you're used to. Same rear-engine traction, same parkability that have become a Corvair trademark. See the whole sensible lineup soon—at your Chevrolet dealer's.

greatest show on worth continued on next page

'61 CHEVY

You've never had a choice like this!



REAR-ENGINE CORVAIR 95's

There isn't another truck in the land like this one. The driver's up front, the engine's in the rear and all the rest is load space—enough to hold up to 1,900 pounds on a light handling 95-inch wheelbase! You haul more and you do it for less with a fuel-saving air-cooled rear engine

High capacity, light-handed maneuverability,
in a totally new kind of truck!

that never needs water or antifreeze or radiator repairs. Check out a Corvair 95 (pickup or panel) at your dealer's for cab comfort and load accessibility. Feel the stability of its 4-wheel independent suspension. You'll wonder why they didn't think of this one a long time ago.



RAMPSIDE—makes loading or unloading a cinch!



CORVAN—side doors open wide,
only 14" from the ground.

like this because there have never been trucks like these-

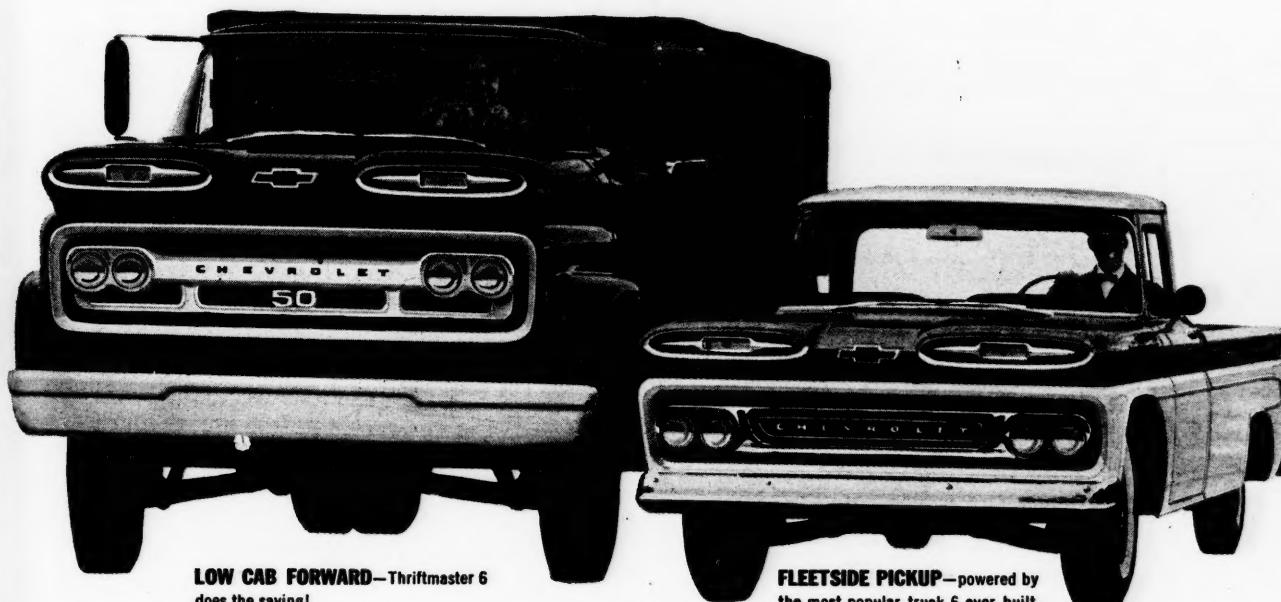
★ ★

TORSION-SPRING CHEVROLETS

Take the wheel of a torsion-spring Chevy and you'll never be satisfied with an I-beam front-axle truck again. Not just because Chevrolet's ride is smoother and more comfortable. But because you come to realize the truck itself is taking less of a beating, the tires less abuse, and

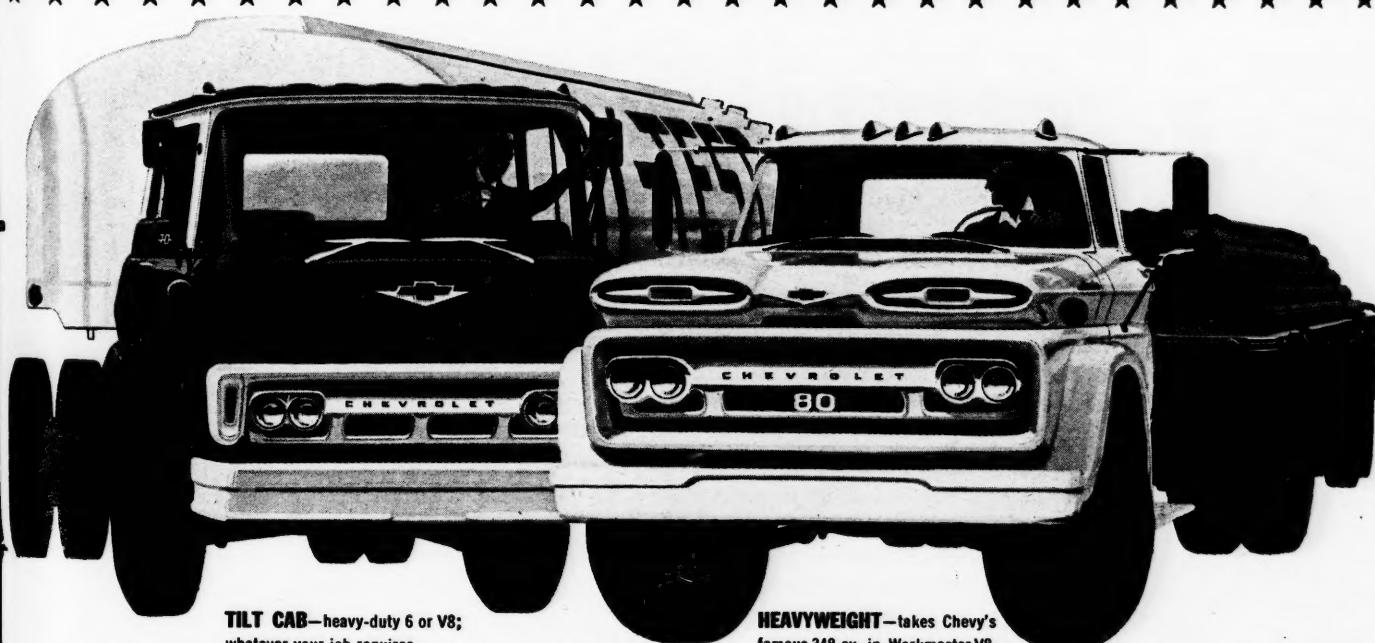
They cruise over roads that make front-axle trucks creep!

of course the load is better protected. You also see you can maintain faster safe speeds over rough roads to get more done in a day. And that goes for any size Chevy you need. Just try one. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



LOW CAB FORWARD—Thriftmaster 6
does the saving!

FLEETSIDE PICKUP—powered by
the most popular truck 6 ever built.



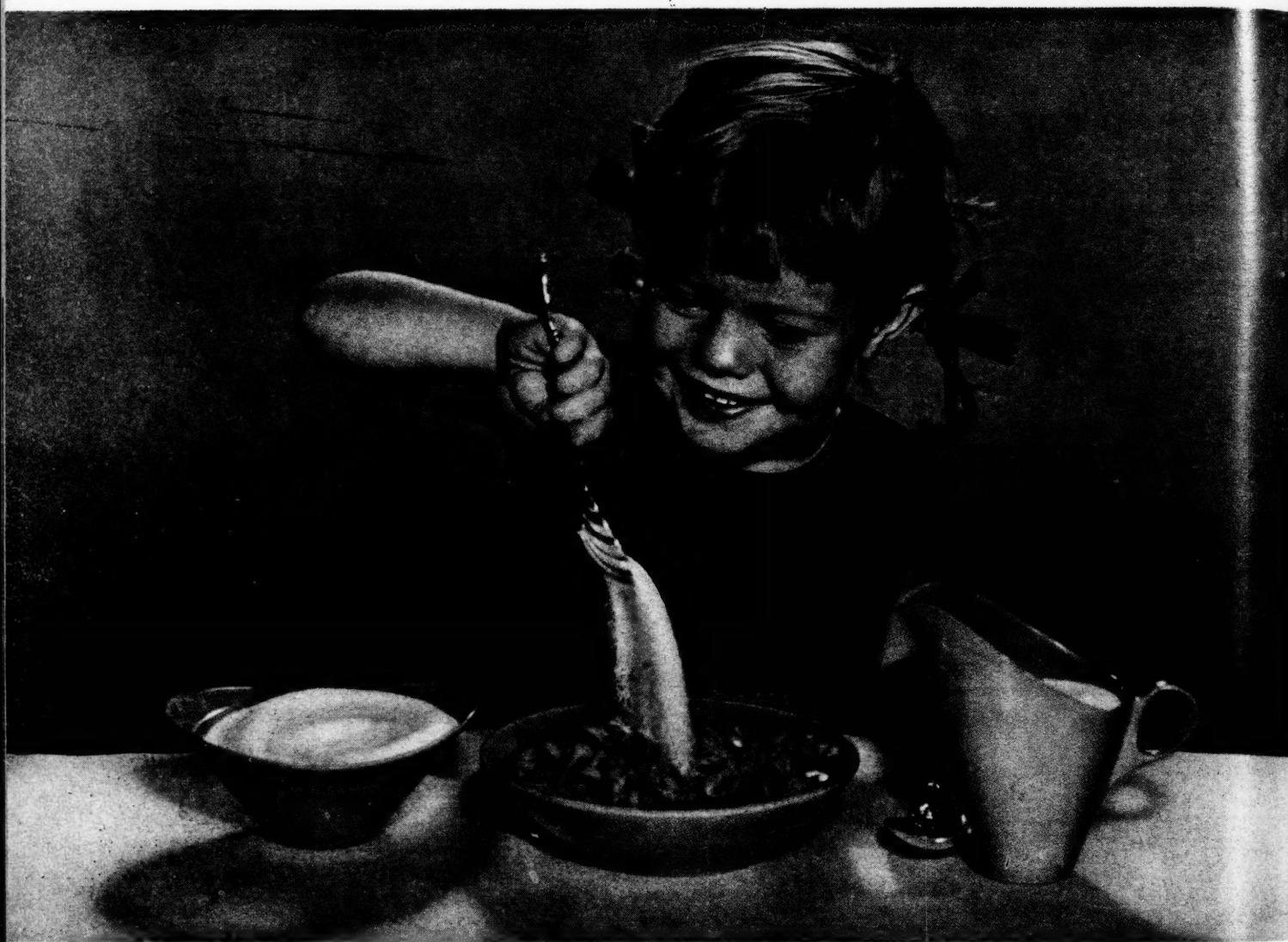
TILT CAB—heavy-duty 6 or V8;
whatever your job requires.

HEAVYWEIGHT—takes Chevy's
famous 348-cu.-in. Workmaster V8.

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Coal-black granules make her sugar snow-white!

Like Suzy, most of us like our table sugar glistening *white*. So, removing the amber color from raw sugar is an important operation in modern sugar refining. Refinery engineers have discovered that they can do a far better job of color removal—and at appreciably lower cost—by replacing former decolorizing materials with Pittsburgh Granular Activated Carbons.

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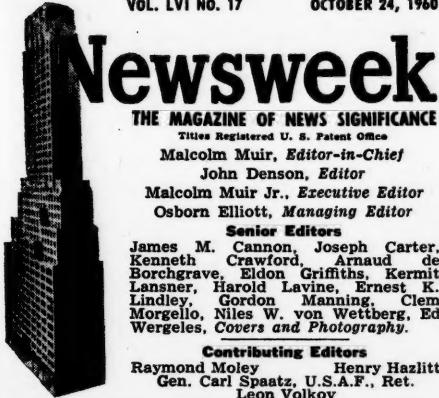
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Top of the Week

POLITICS '60—HOME STRETCH

● **The 'Political' Islands.** Quemoy, Mat-su, the angry candidates—and Ike. A "go-to-hell" spree. Pages 37-39. (In WASHINGTON TRENDS—page 35—Ike's advice to Dick.)

● **How They Rate Their Chances Now.** The Nixon and Kennedy strategists size up the Presidential race on the basis of their own confidential reports. Of all 50 states, which do they see "safe," leaning, or tossups now? (Some of the sharp differences shown in tallies right.) Pages 39-41.

● **The Negro Vote in the South.** A special LISTENING POST survey of expert political opinion on the importance of the Negro ballots in '60. No. 2 men. Page 42.

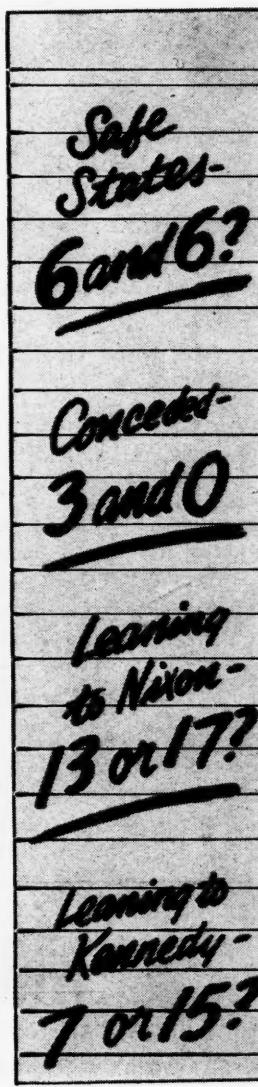
✓✓✓ **K At Home—Gathering Storms?** Where and when the pressure on the West, the Mao-Khrushchev clash? At the U.N. Page 55.

✓✓ **Cuba: Castro on the Warpath.** His onslaught on enemies from the hills and the island economy. Page 73.

✓✓✓✓ **Smarter and Smarter 'Think Machines.'** This week's SCIENCE cover story. Pages 85-88.

✓✓✓ **The Car Buyer's the Hero.** Is the big rush for the '61 models bringing us the big lift? Page 101.

✓✓✓✓ **At Last, Price-Cutting That Cheers.** SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS puts the price picture into sharp focus. With chart. Pages 108-110.



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THE COVER: A jumble of computer parts—wires, memory drums, display lights, printed circuits, resistors, and relays—were arranged and photographed by NEWSWEEK's Ed Wergeles to symbolize the human-like capacities of the new electronic brains. For a Special SCIENCE Report on these new robots, see pages 85 to 88.



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Periscoping the Nation

Labor Boss Quits Castro
The Admiral and the Press
Worrisome Switch on '48
Who'd Give More to NATO

The Inside Story

CAPITOL HILL — One of Castro's top intelligence agents, José Perez Novas, has defected and is being quizzed right now by U.S. officials. He's naming names of Castro spies in this country and those with whom they've been working.

NEW YORK CITY — Another important Castro ally, THE PERISCOPE learns, also has changed his mind and is now fighting with rebel forces in the Escambray Mountains. He's David Salvador, fiery young secretary-general of the big Confederation of Cuban Workers.

NIXON HEADQUARTERS — Asked by a Republican campaign official to hold a news conference on the red-hot Quemoy-Matsu issue (see page 37), Adm. Arthur Radford snapped: "Hell no. Ninety per cent of the reporters are left-wing and on the other side." Radford, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs, now head of the GOP's Retired Servicemen's Committee, agreed instead to write a statement for party use.

Campaign Close-up

LOS ANGELES — He's not about to fire brother Teddy, who is now in charge, but Bobby Kennedy plans to take over personal direction of the Kennedy campaign for California's 32 electoral votes. Bobby's unhappy about the arrangements Teddy made for Jack's last California swing, also thinks Teddy has failed to get local political clubs working hard enough for Jack.

CAPITOL HILL — A frowning GOP Congressional campaign adviser was worrying out loud: "In 1948, our state leaders kept reporting that local candidates were in trouble but Dewey would do fine. Now, they're telling us our local candidates are doing OK, but Nixon is weaker than we thought."

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT — Benched by Nixon-Lodge campaign advisers, Agriculture Secretary Benson nevertheless will speak out strongly for the GOP ticket in a series of "non-

political" talks. He'll address farm organizations in such key states as Michigan, Florida, and Ohio between now and Election Day.

PENTAGON — If elected, Kennedy would not push for merging the armed forces into a single service under one chief of staff. Navy brass, who are most apprehensive over such a merger, have just been assured of this by Kennedy insiders.

Pentagon Pipeline

WHITE HOUSE — The U.S. is absolutely tops in weapon technology. That was Ike's buoyant sum-up at the end of a two-hour breakfast meeting last week with his chief scientific aides. They reviewed the B-70 and ICBM programs and the Samos and Midas "seeing-eye" satellites. The aides, who must help keep the U.S. ahead: Pentagon research boss Herbert York; George Kistiakowsky, Ike's special science adviser, and his former science adviser, James Killian.

FORT SILL, OKLA. — Project Vela, the U.S. program to perfect detection of underground atomic blasts, will get under way within the next few weeks at a test range near here. Small chemical explosions will be used.

PENTAGON — There'll be a cutback in the 1,000-odd ICBM's that military brass planned to install in underground launchers and on special missile trains by 1965. The reason has nothing to do with budget balancing. What is it? A recently completed mathematical study shows that the continental U.S. and its railroad networks aren't big enough. With that many missiles, geographical dispersion would be inadequate and some ICBM's would be sitting ducks for enemy attack.

Where Are They Now?

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS — Claude Batchelor, one of 23 American GI's to refuse repatriation after the Korean war and the second to change his mind and return home, shares a small apart-

The Periscope

ment here with another man, a fellow worker. Sentenced to life imprisonment in 1954 for collaborating with the enemy and paroled in January 1959, Batchelor came to San Antonio in August a year ago. He works for a company that makes hospital and laboratory equipment. He started as a laborer in January, was recently promoted to a clerical job. Now 28, he's considering enrolling in night school to study business administration. In his off time, he reads and plays chess and bridge with friends.

GATE CITY, VA. — Edward S. Dickenson, first of the Korean turncoats to come home, just re-

cently moved his family—his 16-year-old wife, Alice, and two young sons (2 and 1)—from North Carolina back to his native Clinch Mountains. They now share a four-room, concrete-block house on a farm near here with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shube. A third child is due in about four months. He has no steady job and very little money: "I live from day to day and work whenever and wherever I can." His only fun is squirrel hunting. Now 30, and out of prison since 1957, he has given up his idea of studying for the ministry. What happened to him in Korea? "We don't talk about that, but try to forget it."

Periscoping the World

Ahead of the News

UNITED NATIONS — Look for Khrushchev, in an apparent good-will gesture, to free those two American RB-47 fliers shortly after the Presidential election. Communist diplomats are dropping hints of this in private conversations here with African and Asian delegates.

CONAKRY — President Touré's regime is trying to hush it up, but rioting has broken out recently in some of those experimental communes set up with Red Chinese help (*THE PERISCOPE*, June 27). Reliable sources say Guinea village leaders are opposing the communes as another form of colonialism. Villagers have chased out some Red Chinese advisers, threatened to kill them if they try to return.

LONDON — Watch for the Soviets to announce formal recognition of the FLN rebel government during, or just after, the upcoming General Assembly debate on Algeria. This tip from British diplomats in Moscow.

NATO Special

ANKARA — Far from cutting back its NATO contribution, as some other members are trying to do, Turkey is offering more troops. The Gursel government is ready to add at least one, and possibly two, divisions to NATO's ground forces.

WHITEHALL — Britain, too, is ready to add more ground forces to the NATO shield in Europe (see above). At the NATO Council meeting in December, Britain will offer to move two and one-half divisions of its strategic reserve onto the Continent anytime NATO ministers decide that a real danger of war has arisen.

EMBASSY ROW — A cut in U.S. troops and their dependents in Europe, especially in West Ger-

many, is being pushed vigorously within the Administration by Treasury Secretary Anderson and Budget Director Stans. Why? It would help keep the budget balanced, also slow down the drain on U.S. gold reserves.

The Diplomatic Pouch

WHITE HOUSE — Ike personally ordered a delay in announcing an embargo on U.S. exports to Cuba. It had been slated for Oct. 1. Ike felt the State Department, which initiated the idea, should take more time to check on the views of all Latin American republics. He plans to get Mexico's reaction himself when he meets President López Mateos in Ciudad Acuña next week.

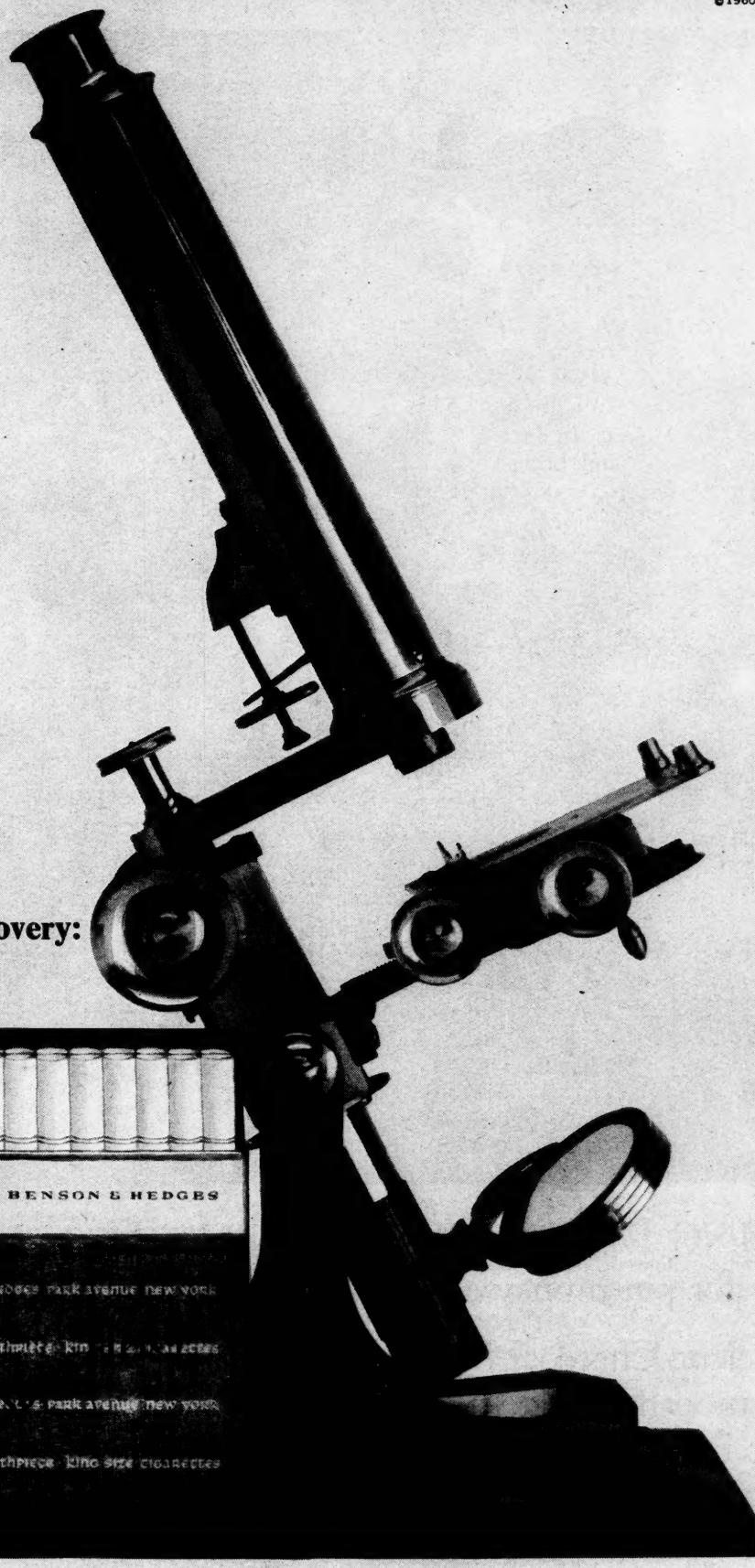
EAST BERLIN — An East German atomic scientist, recently returned from a long stay in Russia, claims the Soviets are well along in developing an anti-satellite missile. It should be ready early next year. Khrushchev, he says, ordered an all-out push for the rocket because of America's Midas and Samos eye-in-the-sky satellites.

TUNIS — Urge de Gaulle to reopen negotiations immediately with the Algerian rebels. If he doesn't, Red Chinese "volunteers" will soon be moving through here to join the rebel forces. That's the gist of a private message President Bourguiba has just sent Mr. Eisenhower.

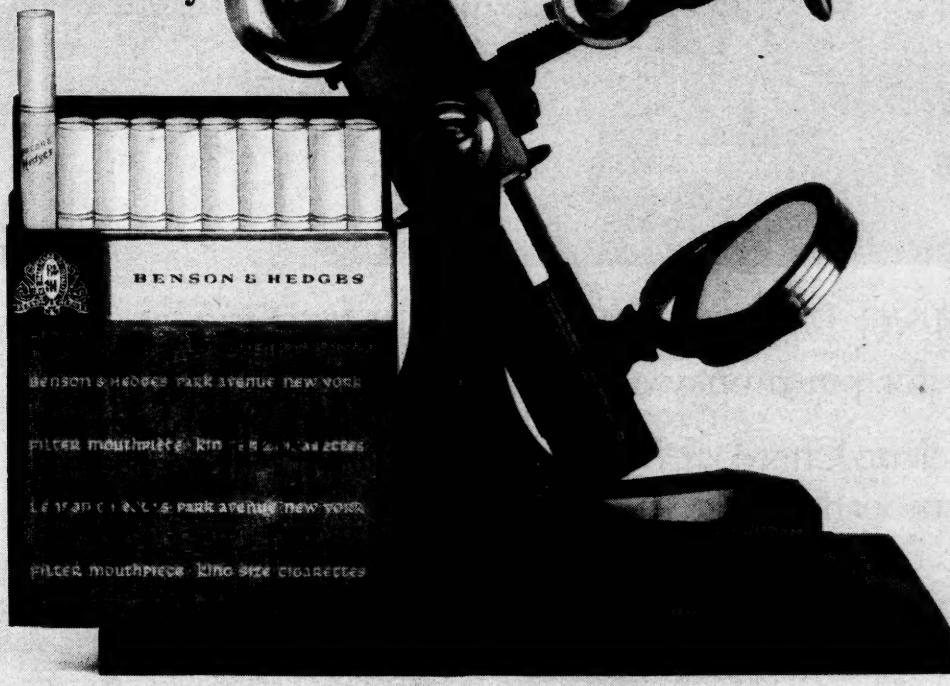
YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON — Anti-government guerrillas now control much more territory than officials here publicly admit, are stepping up their attacks. The rebels are said to be well-supplied with Communist-made arms.

For *Periscoping TV-Radio*, page 97; *Books*, page 135.

Newsweek, October 24, 1960



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The Periscope

Washington Trends

Ike's Advice: Don't Debate

It has been kept quiet up until now, but Ike was very much opposed to the idea of Nixon debating Kennedy on TV.

From the very first, the President thought that Kennedy had more to gain than Nixon.

"You're better known than he is," Ike advised Nixon. "Don't build him up by appearing with him on television."

Nixon agreed with this premise. But once the networks issued their invitation, he felt he could not refuse without appearing to duck a fight.

Roses Are Red—And Prickly

Like many a Soviet partner before him, Fidel Castro is beginning to find that dealing with the Russians is no bed of roses.

Private reports from Havana say the Soviets have slowed down shipments of essential goods—notably oil and machinery—to Cuba.

Reason: The hardheaded Russians want to know when they'll get paid, and Castro is notoriously vague about such details.

Note: Castro already is appealing to some of his Latin American neighbors for help.

The U.S.—still hopeful of salvaging Cuba if it can—is quietly encouraging them to respond.

Beware: Bugs-at-Large

There's nothing to be alarmed about, but the U.S. Public Health Service is expecting scattered outbreaks of flu next month.

Probable type: The mild "B" influenza, since there was very little of this last year and natural immunity is low.

The U.S. agency is recommending that the aged, those suffering from heart disease or asthma, and expectant mothers get vaccine shots.

Atlas Fizzles

The Pentagon hushed the details while Khrushchev was around, but those four "operational" Atlas shots of recent weeks were flops.

Two of the missiles, carrying warheads of TNT,

fell approximately 400 miles short of the target, too big a "circle of error" even for an H-bomb warhead. Because of malfunction, the other two had to be blown up while still in flight.

Top defense officials are demanding a detailed search for the reason, won't be satisfied with the usual excuse of technical difficulties.

The Missile Gap

Taking a hard look ahead, Defense Secretary Gates and his military planners agree that the next two years will be critical for the U.S.

During that period, Russia is expected to maintain its 3-to-1 edge in numbers of operational ICBM's (currently they have 30 to 50, while we have ten).

But by 1963 the gap will be closing. At that time, we will have some 250 ICBM's plus 200 or more submarine-fired Polaris missiles. The Russian ready force for 1963 is estimated at 500.

By 1965, the U.S. may have nearly 1,000 missiles. This, the Pentagon believes, will keep Russia from risking missile war.

Flood Tide of Voters

Democratic strategists are elated at the report of record-breaking registration in California. Democrats have made a net gain there of 212,000, and now lead Republicans in that crucial state by 1.3 million.

Scattered reports from other parts of the country also have been encouraging to the Democrats—e.g., 200,000 new party hands in Cook County (Chicago), Ill., 56,000 in Dade County (Miami), Fla., nearly 500,000 in New York City.

Republican strategists concede that the California registration figures as they stack up now "look bad for us."

But they still think they'll take California in the long run; furthermore, they claim that their own registration efforts around the country are "encouraging."

For Business Trends, see page 99.



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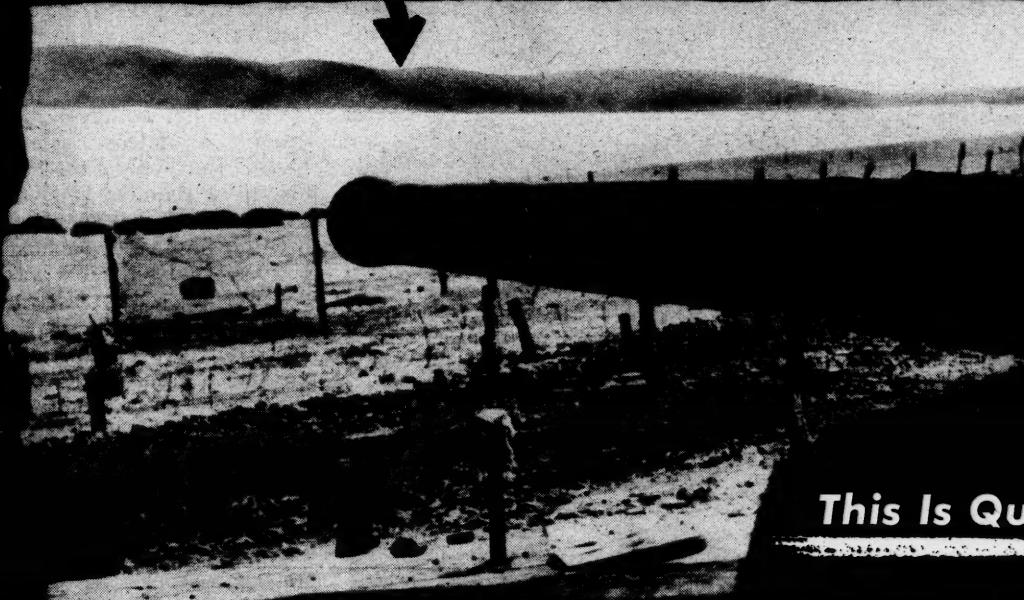
Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

October 24, 1960

—NATIONAL AFFAIRS: CAMPAIGN '60—

This Is Red China



UPI

This Is Quemoy

The 'Political' Islands

They were tired, edgy, and they were angry. It wasn't the kind of anger that politicians often show on the surface to create issues. It was deep, burning, righteous. Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy each felt the other was misrepresenting his views. To knowledgeable Washington, both were right, at least in part. But in the heat of debate, both were overstating their own views and each other's.

A brawling issue had emerged in the Presidential campaign that made important allies and officials of the State Department squirm—the issue of Quemoy and Matsu, two small islands now held by the forces of Chiang Kai-shek, roughly 4 miles off the coast of Red China (and within camera range—see photo). Precisely what the issue was no one could really say, because Nixon and Kennedy both had shifted ground. In the minds of many voters, Kennedy appeared to favor surrendering the islands to Communist China; Nixon appeared determined to hold them, even if that meant a nuclear war. This wasn't true, but the voters couldn't be blamed for pat conclusions because the candidates themselves had created and compounded the confusion.

This is what the record actually showed:

The issue first arose in a television interview, conducted by NBC's Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, at Kennedy's home in Hyannis Port, Mass., on Sept. 30. Huntley asked if Kennedy agreed with the policy under which "we are com-

mitted now to the defense of . . . Quemoy and Matsu?"

The question was based on a completely false premise. The U.S. is not now and never has been committed to a defense of Quemoy and Matsu. The U.S. has committed itself to defend only Formosa and the outlying Pescadores islands. President Eisenhower has said time and time again that he will order the defense of Quemoy and Matsu only if, in his judgment as a soldier, a major assault on those islands appears to mean a major assault on Formosa and the Pescadores.

When Kennedy was asked the question, he did not correct the TV interviewer's premise, but replied: "I have always thought that was an unwise place to draw the line. It seems to me that we should draw the line very exactly and precisely, so that any aggressor knows that if he moves into this area that it would mean war . . . Quemoy and Matsu are not essential to the defense of Formosa. They are small islands a few miles off the coast of the mainland . . . We want to draw the line in such a way that we can clearly defend it, that it would have the support of the American people as an attack on the United States, and the support of world opinion. I am not convinced we will in the case of Quemoy and Matsu. Formosa, yes . . . Quemoy and Matsu is a different matter."

During Kennedy's second



television debate with Nixon, Kennedy was asked if a pullback from Quemoy and Matsu might not be interpreted as appeasement. "Well," said Kennedy, "the United States has on occasion attempted . . . to persuade Chiang Kai-shek to pull his troops back . . . Mr. Hertler in 1958 . . . said they were strategically indefensible. Admirals Spruance and Collins in 1955 said that we should not attempt to defend these islands . . . General Ridgway has said the same thing. I believe that if you're going to get into war for the defense of Formosa, it ought to be on a clearly defined line." Kennedy added: "I would not suggest the withdrawal at the point of a Communist gun. It is a decision finally that the Nationalists should make . . . and our line drawn in the sea around [Formosa] itself."

In sharp rebuttal, Nixon declared: "I disagree completely with Senator Kennedy on this point . . . The question is not these two little pieces of real estate . . . It's the principle involved. These two islands are in the area of freedom . . . We should not force our Nationalist allies to get off of them and give them to the Communists. If we do that, we start a chain reaction because the Communists aren't after Quemoy and Matsu. They're after Formosa. In my opinion, this is the same kind of woolly thinking that led to disaster for America in Korea."

Stretching It: The State Department was dismayed. Kennedy's statement was certain to anger Nationalist China. Nixon's statement appeared to stretch the U.S. commitment way beyond what Mr. Eisenhower thought wise. Quite aside from that, the State Department realized that both Kennedy and Nixon were putting themselves into straitjackets. Whichever one was elected President would not have the flexibility of decision on Quemoy and Matsu that President Eisenhower has had.

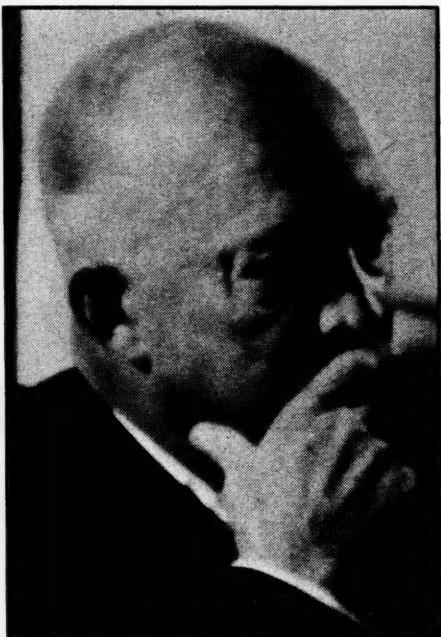
To make matters worse, each candidate carried the argument into almost every campaign speech; each going further in solidifying his own position; each striking harder at his opponent. Mr. Nixon said he would not "surrender one inch of free territory" to the Communists anywhere, and charged that Kennedy's policy on Quemoy and Matsu would take the U.S. "down the road to war and surrender—or both." Kennedy attacked Nixon as "trigger-happy," and proposed that the U.S. follow "the President's original recommendation—to persuade the Nationalists to evacuate all military personnel and all civilians who wish to go now, when we would not be seeming to yield under Communist pressure."

The Quemoy-Matsu issue arose again during the third television debate. This time, the exchange was bitter. Nixon accused Kennedy of "encouraging the aggressors." Kennedy, in turn, accused Nixon of "distortion." However, both

men backed off slightly from their previous positions. Kennedy made it clear that he would not abandon the islands unless Chiang did so first—an unlikely possibility. The Vice President brought himself right into line with the present Administration policy.

Much Ado: To many observers, the debate over Quemoy and Matsu appeared to have disintegrated into much ado about very little. But each of the candidates felt that he was picking up votes by the stand that he had taken, and both were trying to get in the last word.

At that point, the White House moved in. James C. Hagerty, speaking for President Eisenhower, said that Nixon and the President had discussed the Quemoy-Matsu question by telephone. Hagerty added: "The position of the President and the Vice President on this matter is exactly as stated" in the



Ike: A forceful intervention

letter the President sent to Senator Green on Oct. 5, 1958.

In that letter the President wrote: "Neither you nor any other American need feel that the United States will be involved in military hostilities merely in defense of Quemoy or Matsu . . . But the test which the Congress established was whether or not the defense of these positions was judged by the President to be required or appropriate in assuring the defense of Formosa . . . The Chinese and Soviet Communist leaders assert, and have reason to believe, that if they can take Quemoy and Matsu by armed assault that will open the way for them to take Formosa and the Pescadores and, as they put it, 'expel' the United States from the West Pacific . . . I cannot dismiss these boastings as mere bluff. Certainly there is always the possibility that

it may . . . become necessary or appropriate for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores also to take measures to secure and protect the related positions of Quemoy and Matsu."

In authorizing the statement, Mr. Eisenhower had two purposes: To let Communist China know that his position on Quemoy-Matsu was as firm as ever, and to demonstrate his support of Nixon.

Agreements: Kennedy's response was quick. "It is in the best interest of national security that Mr. Nixon has now retreated to the Administration view on Quemoy-Matsu, as contained in the 1955 treaty and resolution which I have supported ever since. Today's White House statement settles the question. Mr. Nixon apparently now agrees, as the President's letter to Senator Green says, 'that we must not be involved in hostilities merely in defense of Quemoy and Matsu'; [but] only if the President judges that to be required [for] the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. This has been my position throughout . . . It is my position now. Perhaps it was Mr. Nixon's position all along also, and he was merely misunderstood to be expanding our treaty obligations. In any event I am glad it is his position now, and that the politics of a Presidential campaign will not risk war by recklessly committing us in advance to the defense of every inch of another nation's territory. Let the debate return now to the real issues of this campaign."

But the Quemoy-Matsu affair seemed unlikely just to fade away. In Springfield, Ill., Nixon had issued his toughest challenge yet: "If Senator Kennedy persists in this position—one that I am convinced is naive and in fact dangerously irresponsible—the result can only be to encourage the Chinese Communists to step up their attacks. Every day that he persists in this frightening foolishness, every day that he continues to picture an uncertain and divided America, he increases the risk of war. Therefore, I call upon him again to surrender his own position rather than America's position, to concede his error rather than concede bits of freedom to tyranny."

Issues: The angry exchange over Quemoy and Matsu drowned out most other issues that had arisen between the candidates—the question of how the government could best promote the growth of the economy, farm policy, civil rights, taxes, medical care for the aged, housing, education. On all these, Kennedy and Nixon were at daggers' points.

With only three weeks until Election Day, Nixon and Kennedy were fighting hard. On both sides, nerves were getting frayed and anxieties were growing. On both sides tempers were snapping. Before Election Day, the campaign was bound to become even angrier—and well off the high road on which it began.

H.S.T.—'Go to Hell'

The lectern was adjusted for tall Texans and, until someone finally lowered it, the 900 whooping Democrats in San Antonio's municipal assembly hall hardly could see the speaker. But as soon as the cuss words started cracking out like six-shooter fire, there was no question who the little man was. His brand was "H.S.T.," his trade was Republican-busting. He was "Give-'em-hell" Harry S. Truman in the feisty flesh, and he was swinging high, wide, and wild.

The prickly ex-President warmed up for last week's \$50-a-plate dinner by telling an earlier press conference that Vice President Richard Nixon "never told the truth in his life." By the time he rose to speak, he was at his most rambunctious, lacing an already tough prepared text with his saltiest interpolations. Some excerpts:

► "More than 95 per cent of the farms in Texas have electricity. Now who did it? It wasn't the damn Republicans." ► "The damn farmers voting Republican ought to have their heads examined. They ought to have more than that—they ought to lose everything they've got if they do it again."

The climax—and a subsequent national uproar—came when Mr. Truman said: "Nixon is against the small farmer. He is against small business, against public housing, against public power. I don't know what the hell he's for . . . And that bird has the nerve to come to Texas and ask you to vote for him. If you do, you ought to go to hell."

Profane . . . Despicable: As soon as that bombshell burst in Republican headquarters, National Chairman Thruston B. Morton shot off an angry telegram to Sen. John Kennedy, demanding that he apologize for Mr. Truman's language. Mrs. Peter Gibson, president of the National Federation of Republican Women, said the former President "ought to have his mouth washed out with soap." From other outraged Republican leaders across the country came a sputtering barrage of adjectives like "intemperate," "profane," "despicable."

Asked about Republican reaction next day, Mr. Truman blithely denied having suggested that anyone should go to hell. Then, in the next breath, he dismissed his critics with: "Tell 'em to go to hell."

On television debate No. 3, Senator Kennedy himself was asked if he would apologize for Mr. Truman's language. "... I really do not think," Kennedy said, with a flickering smile, "there is anything that I can say to President Truman that is going to cause him, at the age of 76, to change his particular speaking manner. Perhaps Mrs. Truman can, but I do not think I can."



Newsweek—Tony Rollo (See note below)

Nixon-Kennedy Camps

As They Figure It Now

As long as the American system prevails, the outcome of a U.S. Presidential election must remain an uncertainty until after the polls have closed. But within each of the two major parties are small groups of men whose main concern it is to reduce that uncertainty, in the course of a Presidential campaign, to the barest minimum. They are the strategists in each camp, the men upon whose reports—drawn from a vast network of sources—the Presidential candidates themselves must depend for knowledge as to how they are doing from week to week.

How do these key strategists see the race now?

That was the question put by Newsweek's Samuel Shaffer and Benjamin Bradlee to the top planners in the camps of Republican candidate Richard Nixon and Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy.

Both camps agreed to make their estimates available to Newsweek, but both emphasized these points:

► The estimates were not prepared with a view to publication but for each candidate's own strategic use.

► These are estimates of the situation as each side saw it some four weeks before Election Day. They are not predictions; any one of them is subject to change in the light of developments.

By its nature, the summary of the two estimates could not be reduced to terms of "who's ahead?" But the over-

all findings by the two camps are these:

► The Nixon organization sees its candidate safe in six states and ahead in thirteen others, a total of nineteen states with 114 electoral votes; it sees Kennedy safe in three states and ahead in seven others, a total of ten states with 89 electoral votes among them; it lists as tossups 21 states with a total of 334 electoral votes.

► The Kennedy camp sees its candidate safe in six states and ahead in fifteen others, making a total of 21 states with 242 electoral votes; it sees Nixon safe in no states but ahead in seventeen with a total of 106 electoral votes; it lists as tossups only twelve states, with 189 electoral votes.

The Kennedy camp lists Illinois and New York in the "uncertain" category only, they say, through an abundance of caution. "If the final registration figures in these two states are as good as they look right now," said one Kennedy aide, "then New York and Illinois are in the 'leaning to Kennedy column'."

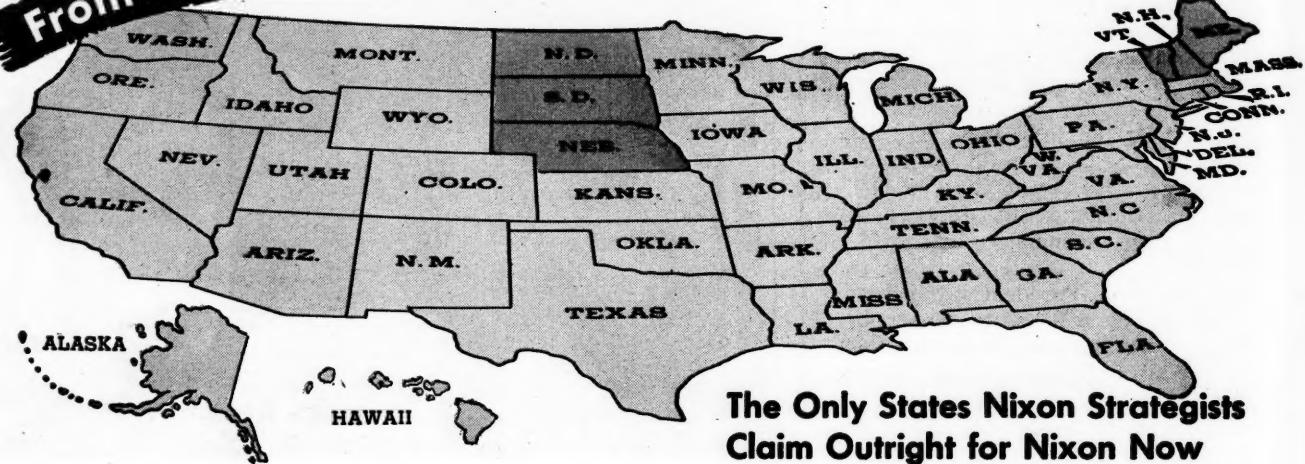
It is in the number of states seen as tossups that the biggest difference between the two sets of estimates lies. And herein may lie the key. For among the 21 on the Nixon list and the twelve on the Kennedy list are most of the big ones that swing elections.

Each camp gives its estimate of the present political situation in each of the 50 states on the following two pages.

PHOTO NOTE: The candidates just before the debate. Kennedy paces in the New York studio as monitor set picks up Nixon in California.

POLITICS
BINSIDE

From the Nixon Camp



From their own confidential reports, Richard Nixon's campaign strategists have given NEWSWEEK these estimates of their candidate's chances in each of the 50 states today:

STATES CALLED SAFE FOR NIXON

Maine	(5)	New Hampshire	(4)	South Dakota	(4)
Nebraska	(6)	North Dakota	(4)	Vermont	(3)
<i>(6 States—Electoral Votes: 26)</i>					

STATES NOW CONCEDED TO KENNEDY

Georgia	(12)	Massachusetts	(16)	Rhode Island	(4)
<i>(3 States—Electoral Votes: 32)</i>					

STATES SEEN LEANING TO NIXON

Arizona	(4)	Indiana	(13)	Oregon	(6)
Delaware	(3)	Iowa	(10)	Utah	(4)
Florida	(10)	Kansas	(8)	Virginia	(12)
Hawaii	(3)	Oklahoma	(8)	Wyoming	(3)
Idaho	(4)			<i>(13 States—Electoral Votes: 88)</i>	

STATES SEEN LEANING TO KENNEDY

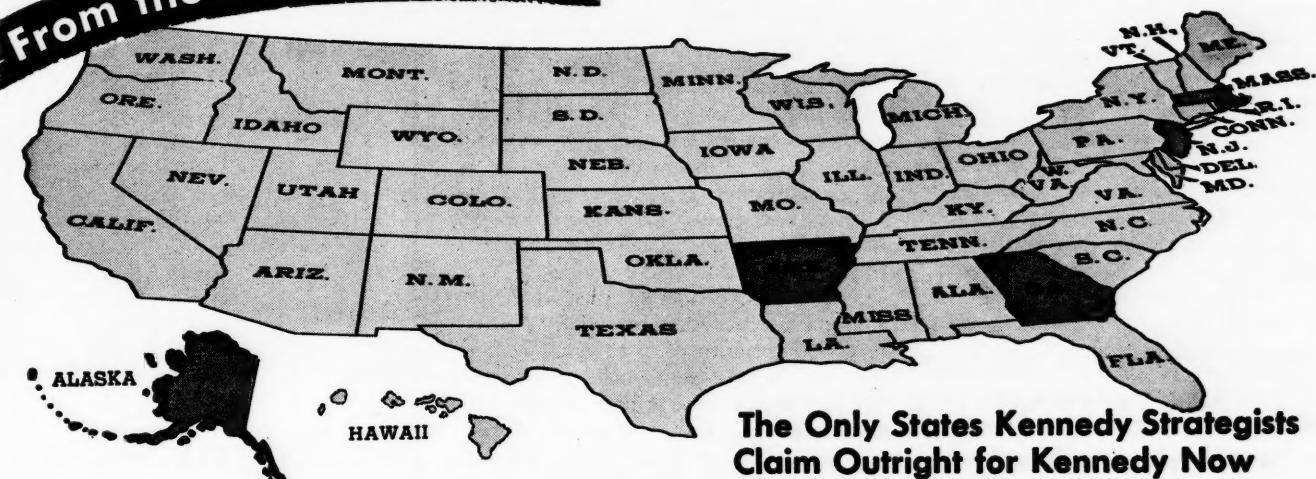
Alabama	(11)	Connecticut	(8)	Washington	(9)
Alaska	(3)	Louisiana	(10)	West Virginia	(8)
Arkansas	(8)			<i>(7 States—Electoral Votes: 57)</i>	

STATES CONSIDERED TOSSUPS NOW

California	(32)	Mississippi	(8)	North Carolina	(14)
Colorado	(6)	Missouri	(13)	Ohio	(25)
Illinois	(27)	Montana	(4)	Pennsylvania	(32)
Kentucky	(10)	Nevada	(3)	South Carolina	(8)
Maryland	(9)	New Jersey	(16)	Tennessee	(11)
Michigan	(20)	New Mexico	(4)	Texas	(24)
Minnesota	(11)	New York	(45)	Wisconsin	(12)
<i>(21 States—Electoral Votes: 334)</i>					

[Note: Total Electoral Votes—537; Needed to Win—269]

From the Kennedy Camp



John F. Kennedy's campaign strategists, also drawing on their own confidential reports, have given NEWSWEEK these estimates of their candidate's chances in each state today:

STATES CALLED SAFE FOR KENNEDY

Alaska	(3)	Georgia	(12)	New Jersey	(16)
Arkansas	(8)	Massachusetts	(16)	Rhode Island	(4)
<i>(6 States—Electoral Votes: 59)</i>					

STATES NOW CONCEDED TO NIXON

None

STATES SEEN LEANING TO KENNEDY

Alabama	(11)	Minnesota	(11)	New Hampshire	(4)
Connecticut	(8)	Mississippi	(8)	North Carolina	(14)
Louisiana	(10)	Missouri	(13)	Ohio	(25)
Maryland	(9)	Montana	(4)	Pennsylvania	(32)
Michigan	(20)	Nevada	(3)	Tennessee	(11)
<i>(15 States—Electoral Votes: 183)</i>					

STATES SEEN LEANING TO NIXON

Arizona	(4)	Indiana	(13)	Utah	(4)
Colorado	(6)	Iowa	(10)	Vermont	(3)
Delaware	(3)	Kansas	(8)	Virginia	(12)
Florida	(10)	Nebraska	(6)	Washington	(9)
Hawaii	(3)	North Dakota	(4)	Wyoming	(3)
Idaho	(4)	South Dakota	(4)	<i>(17 States—Electoral Votes: 106)</i>	

STATES CONSIDERED TOSSUPS NOW

California	(32)	New Mexico	(4)	South Carolina	(8)
Illinois	(27)	New York	(45)	Texas	(24)
Kentucky	(10)	Oklahoma	(8)	West Virginia	(8)
Maine	(5)	Oregon	(6)	Wisconsin	(12)

(12 States—Electoral Votes: 189)

[Note: Total Electoral Votes—537; Needed to Win—269]



The No. 2 Men

Ever since the 1960 political conventions, there have been two big questions: How much is Henry Cabot Lodge helping Vice President Nixon? How much is Lyndon B. Johnson helping John F. Kennedy?

On the West Coast with Lodge last week was NEWSWEEK's correspondent William Flynn, and on the East Coast with Lodge were other NEWSWEEK correspondents. With Johnson on his whistle-stop tour through eight states of the South, was William A. Emerson Jr., NEWSWEEK's chief Southern correspondent. Here are their reports:

LODGE'S TREK EAST

For Henry Cabot Lodge, whose sturdy personality and unusual command of world affairs have been a valuable Republican asset since the start of the campaign, it was just one of those weeks when everything seemed to go wrong.

In San Francisco's Chinatown, for instance, Lodge spoke at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Chinese Republic's founding. In the big, shadowed room, hung with crimson and gold, Lodge made a straight political speech, including an attack on Democrat John F. Kennedy's stand on Quemoy and Matsu.

When he finished, the interpreter who was to have translated his talk into Chinese gently explained that this was a nonpartisan gathering and said: "I cannot, sir, translate your political remarks."

All Lodge could say was: "I didn't understand the ground rules."

From San Francisco, Lodge flew back to his familiar East where, in New York, more trouble awaited him. Among the appearances he made in various parts of the city was one in the area loosely known as Harlem. Lodge's talk was aimed at the Negro voter. But the platform from which he spoke was actually in East Harlem, predominantly Italian and Puerto Rican. Few in the crowd of 2,000 understood Lodge's English or his emphasis on Negro problems.

Bold Promise: But what Lodge had to say was read by millions and had repercussions as far away as California and Virginia.

Lodge declared: "If elected, we will be guided by the following: There should be a Negro in the Cabinet."

"There should be greater use of Negroes in the Foreign Service from the rank of Ambassador down."

Afterward, Lodge was asked whether he'd discussed his idea of appointing a Negro Cabinet member with Richard Nixon. "I did not discuss this specific speech with the Vice President," he re-

plied, "but I am confident that he agrees with me . . ."

In California, Nixon instantly backed away from the commitment Lodge had attempted to make for him. "With respect to any appointments to the Cabinet," he said, "I will attempt to appoint the best man possible without regard to race, creed, or color." One of his aides interpreted this as meaning that he would not appoint a Negro just because he was a Negro.

The next day, in Virginia, Lodge backed away, too. "I cannot pledge anything," he said.

Nixon aides were dismayed by Lodge's Harlem statement. They had entertained great hopes of carrying Virginia for the Nixon-Lodge ticket. However, the Harlem statement had created such anger in Virginia that now they weren't sure they could. A high Virginia Republican told a Lodge aide: "Whoever recommended that Harlem speech ought to have been thrown out of an airplane from 25,000 feet."

JOHNSON'S TREK SOUTH

It was as homely as hominy grits, sugary as honeysuckle, Southern as sowbelly. The LBJ Special—blaring "The Yellow Rose of Texas"—chuffed from Washington into eight states of the South, and the deeper it went the thicker Lyndon B. Johnson's drawl seemed to get.

"God bless you, Culpeper, vote Democratic," he cried in Virginia. "God bless you, Orange. God bless you, Lexington."

"Ah wish ah could stay and do a little sippin' and whittlin' with you," he told the good folks in Rocky Bottom, S.C.

A thousand times Johnson referred to "Mah grandpappy," and "Mah great-grandpappy," to remind the Southerners he was one of them. And, my, how he lit into Vice President Richard Nixon. "Poor Richard," Johnson kept saying, was just a "mature high-school debater." "Poor Richard, his experience in foreign affairs reminded me of 'Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been? I've been to London to see the Queen'."

Yet it wasn't all political corn—even if reporters traveling with Johnson did dub his train the "Cornpone Special."

In every major speech, with only slight variations, Johnson told his audiences: "I say to you we will protect the constitutional rights of every living American, regardless of race, religion, or region."

And in every major speech Johnson tackled the religious issue. Sometimes this was frankly emotional—as when

(Continued on Page 44)



Negro Vote . . .

With the 1960 Presidential election looking more and more like a race to the finish, the minority groups in the U.S. become politically more and more important. Where, for example, will the Negro voters of the South, newly encouraged to vote by Federal safeguards of their franchise, go this year? To find out, NEWSWEEK asked its LISTENING POST contributors—the leading political reporters and editors in the eleven states of the South—to find out how many Negroes are planning to vote, what issues of the campaign impress them most, and which way they are leaning at present.

LISTENING POST contributors do not conduct polls. Instead they keep in constant touch with the leaders of both parties and make periodic spot checks among the plain voters of their respective states. Basically, their function is to report a situation as it now stands, or a trend that may be developing. *Here is their own evaluation of the Negro vote in their states—and its importance:*

►**Alabama:** Some 80,000 Negroes are expected to vote in Alabama this year, about 50 per cent more than in 1956, when a majority supported Mr. Eisenhower (Alabama went Democratic anyway, by 85,000 votes). The religious issue cuts deeply, and Nixon may do better than Mr. Eisenhower. But Alabama's Negro voters are not numerous enough to be decisive; Kennedy is still favored.

►**Arkansas:** Registration has risen to 80,000, a gain of 15 per cent from 1956 when Democrats swept the state. Because of the Democratic Party's accent on civil rights, most Negroes lean to Kennedy. But despite wishful thinking by some Negro leaders, the Negro





... In the South: Any Bigger? How Important?

vote is not important in a state that looks safe for Kennedy anyway.

► **Florida:** About 185,000 Negroes, one-tenth of the total state vote, have registered this year, an increase of some 20 per cent from 1956, when Mr. Eisenhower took the state. Since they see little difference between the civil-rights stands of the candidates, many Negroes are much more concerned about jobs. As of now, they appear to be leaning to Kennedy; they could be a big factor in a close election.

► **Georgia:** This year Negro registration is about 175,000, a boost of some 12 per cent from 1956, when a majority of Negroes voted Republican. Come November, many of them very likely will stick with the Republicans, believing that the GOP delivers more on civil rights. But this isn't expected to alter the final outcome; Georgia still looks safe for the Democrats.

► **Louisiana:** Negro registration has reached a total of 159,000, well over 15 per cent of the entire vote. The dominant issue is economics, with Negroes swinging heavily for Kennedy because they feel their standard of living will move up faster with the Democrats. The vote could be close here and the Negro vote decisive.

► **Mississippi:** Only about 15,000 Negroes are expected to be eligible to vote this year out of a total registration of 550,000. As of now the Negroes are split—many leaning Republican on the theory that the GOP delivers better on civil rights, many others favoring the Democrats as the party that will give them jobs. Basically, however, the Negroes are not numerous enough to influence the outcome.

► **North Carolina:** Some 185,000 Negro voters, about 10 per cent of the total state electorate, have registered this

year. Economics seems to be the major issue, since Negroes have been the first to feel a pinch in farming and industrial slowdowns. As of now, because Democratic remedies have appeal, Negro voters seem to be leaning toward Kennedy. Their vote will be important.

► **South Carolina:** Negro registration is somewhere between 65,000 and 70,000 this year. In 1956 many Negroes left the Democratic fold to vote Republican. They now appear to be swinging back to the Democrats. With many normally Democratic white voters showing Nixon leanings, the Negro vote could be important.

► **Tennessee:** In the last four years, Negro registration has about doubled and is now estimated at 125,000 out of a million-vote total. With the help of the Negro voter, Mr. Eisenhower took the state by 6,000 votes in 1956. This year, Tennessee Negroes appear to be heading back to the Democrats. In a tight election, they could put over Kennedy.

► **Texas:** About 225,000 Negroes, more than one-tenth the total vote, will be eligible to cast their ballot this year. Some Negro leaders estimate that the Negro vote will be "at least three to one" for Kennedy. If the Democratic switch to Nixon grows, the Negro vote may save Kennedy.

► **Virginia:** Negro registration is up 20 per cent to a total of 100,000, from 1956, when Mr. Eisenhower got 60 per cent of the Negro vote and carried the state. Civil rights is still the big issue, with economics secondary. Negroes now appear to be switching back to the Democratic column. They could be decisive.

The Political Experts Reporting

FROM ALABAMA: Fred H. Taylor, political writer, *Birmingham News*

FROM ARKANSAS: Ernest Valachovic, capital reporter, *Arkansas Gazette*

FROM FLORIDA: Malcolm Johnson, executive editor, *Tallahassee Democrat*, and John McDermott, political editor, *Miami Herald*

FROM GEORGIA: Charles Pou, political writer, *Atlanta Journal*

FROM LOUISIANA: Bernal L. Krebs, political reporter, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*

FROM MISSISSIPPI: Wilson F. Minor, Jackson bureau chief, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA: Guy Munger, Raleigh bureau chief, *Greensboro Daily News*

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA: W.D. Workman Jr., Columbia correspondent for South Carolina papers

FROM TENNESSEE: Edward B. Smith, associate editor and editor of editorial page, *Knoxville News-Sentinel*

FROM TEXAS: Allen Duckworth, political editor, *Dallas Morning News*

FROM VIRGINIA: Charles McDowell Jr., political writer, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

(Continued from Page 42)

Johnson told the story of how Jim Willy from Fort Worth volunteered with Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. (John Kennedy's older brother) for a dangerous mission during World War II. "That plane never came back," Johnson would say solemnly. "That plane went down in flames over the English Channel. They died so there would be no religious test. No one asked Joe Kennedy or Jim Willy where they went to church that morning . . ."

Inside Talk: The crowds that grew from hundreds in Virginia to thousands down the line were the frosting on the cake; the real business was done by the Senate Majority Leader in eyeball-to-eyeball conversations with the senators and congressmen and governors and other politicos who have it in their power, if anyone does, to sway the South. "The big story is this," Johnson said one evening, as his train roared through the red clay hills of North Georgia. "There has not been a single defection in any Southern state by an elected Democratic official from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party."

There were dramatic examples of key state officials getting off their hands and giving their first shout for the ticket. In Orlando, Fla., the Democratic nominee for governor, Farris Bryant, offered his first demonstration of enthusiasm: "We find [Johnson] immensely qualified . . ."

Introducing Johnson in Anderson, S.C., Gov. Ernest Hollings said: "Having gotten the support of the entire South, he was man enough to take second spot."

Other Southern pros melted with the general thaw—*influential men like Alabama's Gov. John Patterson, Georgia's Sen. Herman Talmadge, and Mississippi's Sen. James Eastland were among those who turned on the taps of praise for the Vice Presidential candidate.*

Carnival Time: By the time the LBJ Special rolled into Louisiana, Johnson was beaming and ebullient; in New Orleans, he got the biggest reception of all. The city's two Democratic organizations, really working together for the first time, staged a pre-Mardi Gras parade (about four months pre-), bringing out an estimated 100,000 people to line the route and listen to the pro-Johnson oratory of Mayor deLesseps Morrison, Sen. Russell Long, Sen. Allen Ellender, and others. Johnson, almost overcome with emotion, said: "This is the nicest welcome I ever had in all my life."

When Johnson left New Orleans and flew back to Washington, he was, in his own phrase, "in tall cotton." But he faced up to the fact, at least privately, that the South had not been entirely captured by "the yellow rose of Texas." He and his staff were still concerned about Texas, Florida, and Virginia, where Gov. Lindsay Almond is committed to him but powerful Sen. Harry

Byrd is ominously staying aloof. But now, at long last, Johnson had most of the South's Democratic leaders out in the open for him, and he was confident the South was getting ready to rise again—and vote Democratic.

The New Jersey 'Iffs'

Around the statehouse in Trenton, the wiseacres say that, come November, "New Jersey will vote the K of C ticket." They don't mean the Knights of Columbus. What they do mean is that unless there is a change in the political temperature between now and Nov. 8, as these wiseacres read it now, New Jersey will give its sixteen electoral votes to Democrat John F. Kennedy, and, at the same time, re-elect Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case.

What makes the New Jersey Senate race even more remarkable is the fact that Case is a very liberal Republican, disliked by some conservatives in his party, but with support so broad he seems unbeatable. His opponent: A most unlikely Democrat, Thorn Lord.

A distinguished lawyer who over the years has represented many of the biggest corporations in the U.S., Lord never has run for public office before. But he has long been active in politics and runs the Democratic organization in Mercer County.

Because he passionately abhors the

limelight, Lord is known around the statehouse as "The Spook." Though affable and fully at ease in small groups, he becomes visibly uncomfortable in crowds.

Quite aside from his diffidence as a public figure (which recently caused The Newark Evening News to characterize his campaign as "semi-secret"), Lord has another major problem: He can't find any issues between himself and Case. For Case is almost indistinguishable from a Democrat. In fact, he generally votes with the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Just Made It: In 1954, after five terms in the House, Case won election to his first term in the Senate by a bare 3,000 votes. He was bitterly opposed by factions of the Republican Party.

Many conservatives still can't abide Case, but they have stopped fighting him. And Charles W. Erdman Jr., Republican state chairman who long was anti-Case himself, says: "What can they do, vote for Lord? That would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

Meanwhile, Case's record has won him the backing of a great many liberal Democrats and independents, as well as substantial labor support. The AFL and CIO never merged in New Jersey. Although the CIO has endorsed Lord, many AFL unions are for Case.

Most Democrats now concede that Lord can win only if Jack Kennedy carries him in with a landslide.

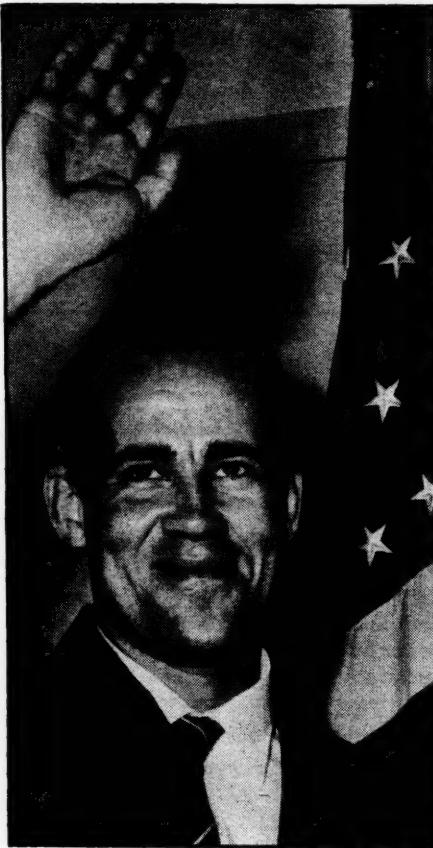
How big a Kennedy tide would it take? One of Lord's lieutenants said last week: "If Jack wins by 100,000 votes, 'The Spook' will make it." But dispassionate observers put the figure nearer 200,000. Can Kennedy carry New Jersey by that much? Politicos say: "Anything's possible," but they doubt it.

ESCAPE FROM THE BALTIKA:

Mr. K's Sailor Tells

It was mortifying enough for the Soviets that such a thing should have happened in New York at a time when Khrushchev was noisily present. What made it even worse was that the seaman who sought freedom in the U.S. last week belonged to the hand-picked crew of the Russian dictator's own chariot of the seas, the luxury liner Baltika. The seaman's story is told below by Leon Volkov, NEWSWEEK'S Contributing Editor on Soviet Affairs.

For Viktor Jaanimets, the timing of his defection was simply a matter of luck. He made up his mind three years ago—when he was 26—that he would make his break for freedom in the United States



Jaanimets: Long wait for freedom



The day they threw orchids away!

So great was the need for rubber in 1876 that when 70,000 wild rubber tree seeds arrived from Brazil, the Royal hothouses of London were quickly emptied—orchids and all—to make room for raising the young plants that led to the first rubber plantation.

Now, the chemical laboratory is the "hothouse" for a new kind of rubber. In performance and chemical structure, new Shell Isoprene Rubber is so nearly identical to natural rubber that man-

facturers can assign it to jobs once restricted to tree-born rubber. Shell Chemical's new product is even used in heavy-duty truck tires—most punishing assignment of all—where no previous man-made rubber made the grade!

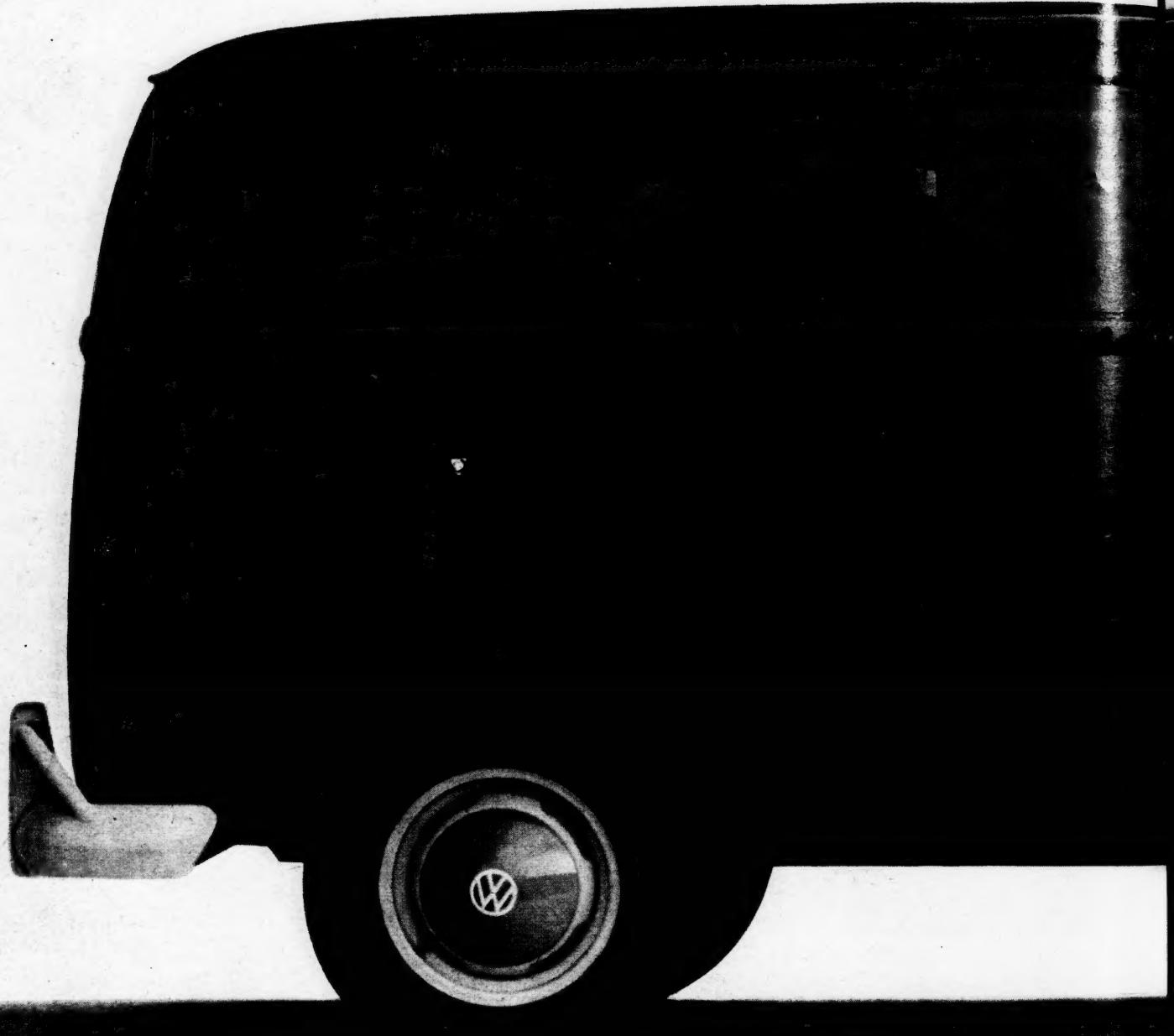
Adding polyisoprene to the nation's rubber supply is another important way Shell Chemical stretches our vital resources.

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THIS IS THE SHAPE

Look closely at a Volkswagen Truck. You'll see how adroitly the VW design combines form and function to give you every feasible advantage. You can measure these advantages in pounds, feet, cubic feet, miles per gallon, dollars and cents—take your choice.

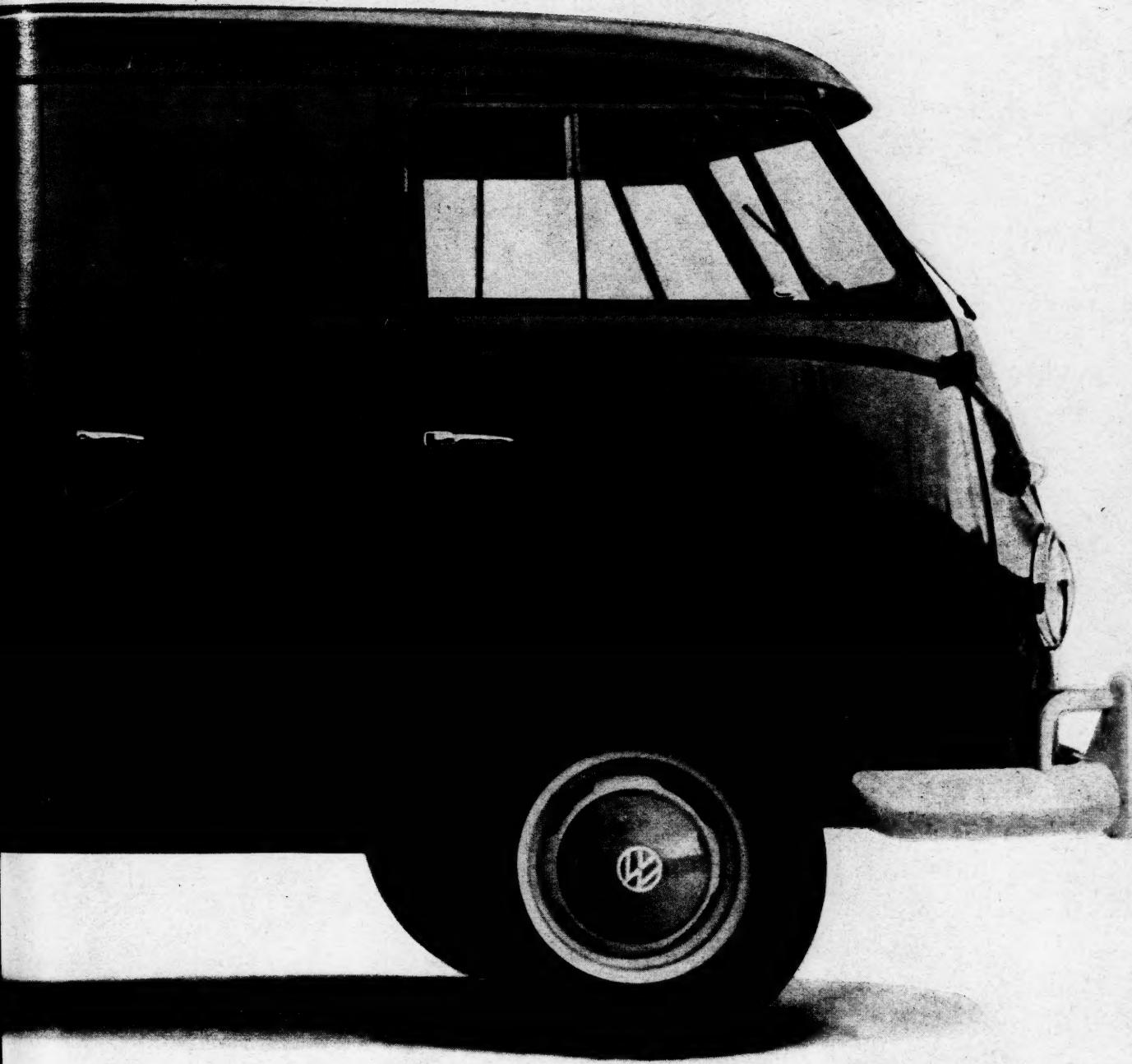
Did you know, for example, that the VW Panel Truck above holds 830 pounds more than a standard half-ton? But costs only half as much to run?

We created this unique vehicle to fill a basic need: a truck that would carry a big load ($\frac{3}{8}$ ton), yet would not be a scaled-down version of heavy, over-the-road trucks,

or delivery trucks that were simply converted sedans. A truck that is economical to own and to operate. The only practical answer seems simple—after it's been done. Eliminate dead weight and unnecessary horsepower.

It took ingenuity plus lightweight metals to cut out the 2,000 pounds dead weight found in the standard half-ton truck. For example, take the VW engine. It weighs only 182 lbs. (S. A. E.), and requires no heavy radiator, no water. A big weight saving. Then, we put it in the rear.

Why? Another factor in achieving economy is weight balance. The driver belongs in the front. Put the engine



E OF TRUCKS TO COME

in the rear and you have even weight distribution. The load is cradled in the middle. Whether unloaded or fully loaded, a VW is in balance for easy maneuverability and sure-footed traction in mud, ice and snow.

This VW Panel Truck (without its 1,830 pound load and driver) weighs only 2,100 pounds—about half as much as standard half-ton trucks. Yet the VW gives you 830 pounds more load at half the usual operating costs. You save on gas, oil, repairs and tires. And your authorized VW Dealer can prove how much with validated histories. The VW Truck also saves your time. Since it is only

9 in. longer than a VW Sedan, it can be parked, or loaded and unloaded, where other trucks can't.

You'll find all these built-in advantages only in the VW Truck which, by the way, costs just \$1,895*. Try one. You'll be in good company; for in the past few years Authorized Volkswagen Dealers have delivered 100,000 to businessmen whose trucking needs have been met efficiently through VW Truck design.

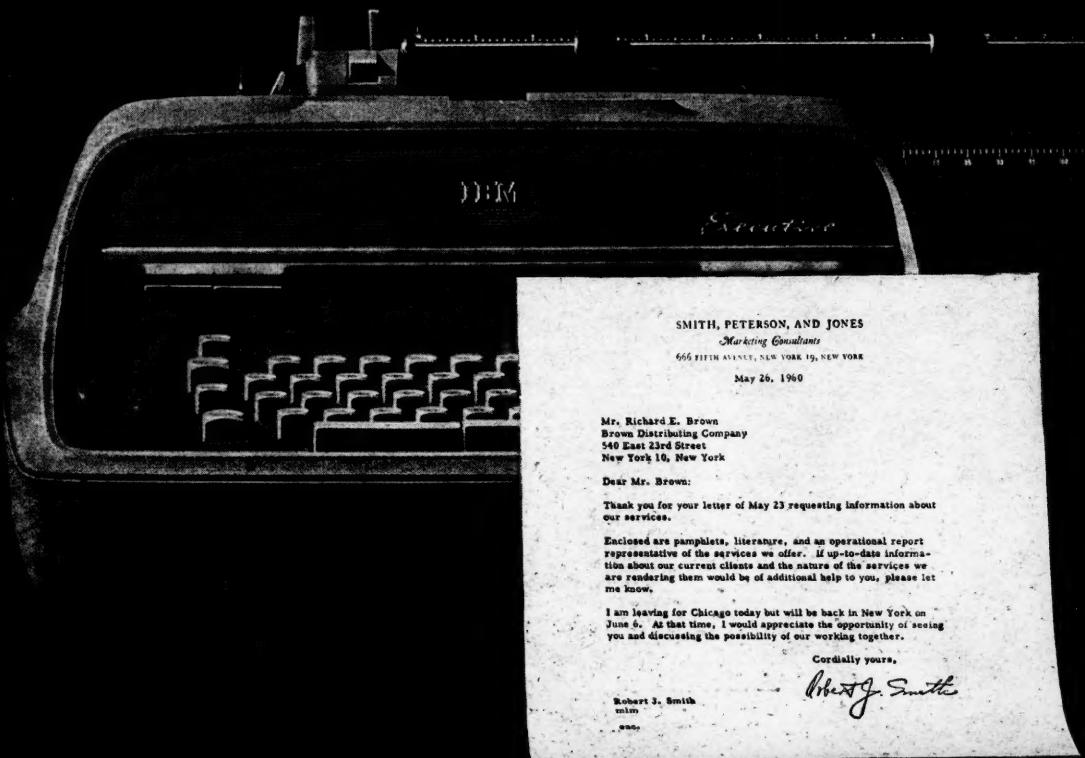


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Marketing Consultants

666 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

May 26, 1960

Mr. Richard E. Brown
Brown Distributing Company
540 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of May 23 requesting information about our services.

Enclosed are pamphlets, literature, and an operational report representative of the services we offer. If up-to-date information about our current clients and the nature of the services we are rendering them would be of additional help to you, please let me know.

I am leaving for Chicago today but will be back in New York on June 6. At that time, I would appreciate the opportunity of seeing you and discussing the possibility of our working together.

Cordially yours,

Robert J. Smith
mm
enc.

Robert J. Smith

Creating impressions beyond words

Whatever your letters say, typed on an IBM "Executive" Electric, they say the most impressive things about you.

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as soon as opportunity offered. He had then been a merchant seaman for eight years—assigned to the Baltika four years ago. But opportunity was a long while coming—as he put it after his escape last week: "This is the first time the Baltika came here." And he also said: "I knew how dangerous it was to do it while Khrushchev was still in New York. But that was my only chance."

As an Estonian, Jaanimets—a medium-tall, fair-haired young man who usually wears heavy-rimmed spectacles—was lucky to get through the screening of the Baltika's crew. In his own words, "All Latvians, Estonians, and Lithuanians hate Khrushchev and the Soviets." But his behavior had been outwardly impeccable in all his years as a seaman. "I never talked politics to anybody, not even to other Estonians on the ship." So when the Baltika sailed for New York, Jaanimets was in the crew, as an oiler first class.

Laying Low: The voyage, as far as most crewmen were concerned, was uneventful. Jaanimets never even saw Khrushchev. Seamen had to get special permission to leave their quarters, and Jaanimets was afraid to ask—he might have to undergo another security check.

The ship had been tied up in the East River for 21 days when his chance finally came. He had a day of shore liberty—from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—with four companions. (Shore liberty was granted only to groups of five who were supposed to watch each other.) The five seamen

were wandering along East Fourteenth Street with half an hour of their leave still to go when Jaanimets suddenly said he wanted to buy some hair tonic and turned quickly into the door of a department store. Through its crowded aisles, he made his way to another door, into the street, and kept walking. Nobody had followed him. He tried to take a taxi but was unable to make himself understood; finally he went into a bar where at least he managed to order a beer—and where a friendly stranger somehow understood him and his plight and undertook to put him in touch with an Estonian refugee organization.

Soon Jaanimets was a "guest" of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which would have to decide whether to grant him asylum or not. Meanwhile, he had another ordeal to face. The law required that he be interviewed by representatives of the Soviet Embassy—and next morning two high-ranking Russian officials from Washington were there to see him. "I told them I was not forced," said Jaanimets later, "that I made my own decision. I made it a long time ago."

With that formality out of the way, the immigration authorities—acting unprecedentedly fast—granted Victor Jaanimets asylum. Freedom in the U.S. was his; a place to live had been offered him, and so had plenty of jobs.

Nikita Khrushchev tried to put the best face on Jaanimets' defection. "If he wants to stay here," he said at a sidewalk press gathering, "that's all right. Every

Soviet citizen has the right to live where he wants."

Jaanimets had his own answer to that one. "Why doesn't Khrushchev repeat this at home? Then he would see how many people would remain in Russia."

NEW YORK BOMBINGS: Madman in the Streets

On the foggy night of January 1957, when police finally arrested mild, smiling, hopelessly deranged George Metesky in his Waterbury, Conn., home, all New York City sighed a long-pent sigh of relief. Metesky was the Mad Bomber who had terrorized New Yorkers intermittently ever since 1940, planting at least 32 bombs in public places.

Last week, while George Metesky waited out his tubercular days in a state hospital for the criminally insane, New York's cops—bone-weary from more than a million hours of overtime during Khrushchev's visit—set doggedly about capturing a new Mad Bomber. The reason: A third Manhattan bombing in eleven days had injured 34 Columbus Day travelers in a crowded Times Square subway station—and all three bombings bore the marks of the same demented mind.

In each case, the explosive was low-grade black powder of the kind used in firecrackers, packed into a cardboard container with paper-napkin wadding, and ignited with a slow-burning



Associated Press

PAUSING between formal poses for photographers, President and Mrs. Eisenhower and their royal visitors, King Frederik IX of Denmark and Queen Ingrid, turned their profiles to a camera simultaneously, like spectators at a tennis match, when the Queen inquired about a White House

painting (see above). The far-from-melancholy Danes were paying a state visit to Washington between sojourns in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago, and a ticker-tape parade up New York City's Broadway, prior to opening of a Danish art exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

fuse. Each blast occurred in the immediate vicinity of bustling Times Square. The first bomb, set off in shrubbery on Duffy Square, Oct. 2, injured six. The second, in bushes near the 42nd Street Public Library a week later, shattered windows, but caused no bodily harm. The third, coming when hundreds of holidaymakers, including school children, were going to or from the Columbus Day parade, knocked scores to the concrete floor of the subway station, smashed the windows of a shuttle train, and caused panic in the cavernous station. When the acrid smoke cleared, the new Mad Bomber's toll for less than two weeks was 40 injured as against only fifteen in all George Metesky's career of violence.

"Oh, we've got to get this guy," said Deputy Police Commissioner James R. Kennedy, as he surveyed the chaotic scene. "He's worse than the other."

Grimly, methodically, police checked out the dozens of leads that poured in. But at the weekend there was no arrest; not even a suspect. And the haunting fact was: It took sixteen years to nail George Metesky.

INTEGRATION:

Drawing the Sex Line

With a month to go before the Federal court order to integrate the city's first grades takes effect, the New Orleans School Board last week devised a plan which it hoped would soften the blow: To divide any classroom slated for integration into separate all-boy and all-girl classes. The separation, said Supt. James F. Redmond, would apply to all school activities, "in the playground as well as in the classroom." Eventually, Redmond went on to say, "it is possible that most of our public-school system will be operating on a non-coeducational basis."

New Orleans parents and teachers greeted the plan with mixed feelings. Some saw it as a compromise that offered the most peaceful way out. As one parent put it: "If a Negro boy got out of line with a white girl, any kind of explosion could result. But a conflict between white and Negro boys, or white and Negro girls, would be reduced to the status of a childish squabble. Separate the sexes and you cut down the possibility of violence by 95 per cent."

Most educators, on the other hand, were skeptical. They pointed to the complexity of separation by sex under the present system of free-lunch programs, cafeterias, band practice, gymnasium sessions, athletic rallies, and school dances. The plan might work temporarily for first grades, they agreed, but one top Louisiana educator expressed the feelings of many: "I consider this purely a makeshift arrangement."



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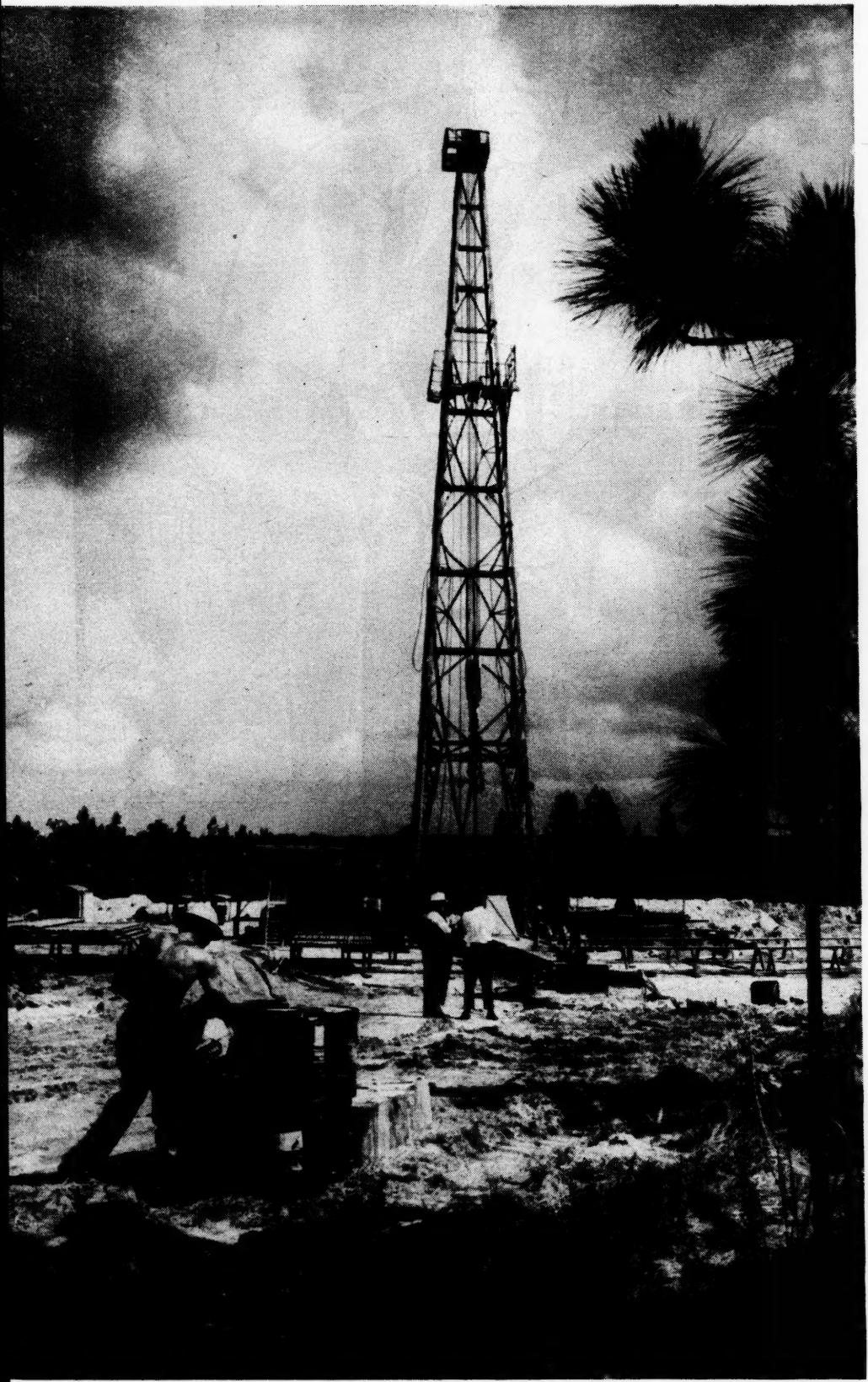
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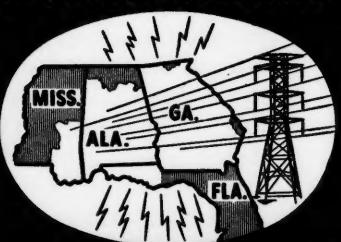
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WASHINGTON TIDES

Will They Regret It?

by Ernest K. Lindley



BOOTH Presidential nominees have spoken words on Quemoy and Matsu which may embarrass whichever is elected. Kennedy pledges himself not to use American forces to defend them and would "persuade" Chiang Kai-shek to evacuate his military personnel and "any civilians who would wish to go." Nixon would not surrender an "inch" of the free world.

In defense of his policy, Kennedy sets forth several related reasons:

1—That only a few miles of water separate the islands from the mainland. He seems to forget that no water whatsoever separates the free world from the Communist orbit along thousands of miles of land frontiers.

2—That these islands are not vital to the military defense of Formosa and the Pescadores, hence not of the free world. From a strictly military viewpoint, the same could be said of many other places in the free world, including Berlin. At one time, some of our military strategists did not regard South Korea vital to the defense of the free world. What positions are vital for military purposes depend on what sort of strategist is talking and what sort of war he is thinking of. In any event, the collective-security arrangements we have done so much to build and maintain are not based on any strictly military judgment of what positions are "vital." Their first objective is to prevent aggression.

3—That Quemoy and Matsu are "indefensible." That has been said for more than eleven years. The fact is that they are still in Free Chinese hands despite repeated Red attacks. In their most formidable attempt, in the fall of 1958, the Communists not only failed but were humiliatingly outclassed in the air by Nationalist Chinese fighter planes. Against an all-out assault, Matsu and Quemoy probably could not be saved by purely passive, local defense. Retaliatory air bombardment of Communist bases and airfields probably would be necessary. Many places in the free world, emphatically including Berlin, are equally or more "indefensible" locally but can and must be defended.

4—That by promising to defend Quemoy and Matsu, we would give the Communists the power to drag us into war. The fact is that they have that power wherever and whenever they attack an area we are pledged to defend. If they know we will fight, they are less likely to attack than if they think we won't or are in doubt.

5—That we would have to fight without allies—excepting of course Chiang. So far as formal commitments go, that would be true also of Formosa and the Pescadores, which Kennedy would fight to preserve. We are the only nation pledged to use armed forces in their defense.

Kennedy has been expressing deep concern about the decline in American prestige. In my firsthand survey of free Asia last year, I found that the failure of the Red Chinese assault on the offshore islands in 1958 had not only damaged their prestige but enhanced ours. It was known that we used every means, short of committing our combat forces, to support the Nationalists, and widely believed that we stood ready to go farther if necessary.

INVITATION TO DANGER?

Kennedy's policy on Quemoy and Matsu is not only weak, and thus likely to damage our prestige, but dangerous in that it almost invites another Red Chinese assault.

Nixon's position is basically sound. Principle is at stake. We should never yield an "inch" of the free world to force or threats. However, we should not be bound against change in the political status of the offshore islands. It might be wise to demilitarize them, under U.N. trusteeship. (Kennedy suggested this, apparently almost as an afterthought—how could he bring this about by first abandoning them to the Chinese Communists?) If a permanent settlement, recognizing Formosa as an independent nation, should be negotiated, the offshore islands might be relinquished to the mainland government.

Under the Formosa resolution of 1955, whether we should help in defending the offshore islands is supposed to depend on whether the President thinks an attack on them is part of an attack on Formosa and the Pescadores. The answer, by a conscientious President, can hardly be other than affirmative, unless the Communists renounce the use of force against Formosa and the Pescadores.

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The Reds-Gathering Storms?



Newsweek—Van Dyke

BERLIN: K told Macmillan he would postpone any blockade pending a "spring" summit. But Reds are tightening squeeze.

CUBA: With Castro's enthusiastic help, Red traders and technicians are turning the island into a Caribbean satellite.

ALGERIA: Russia and Red China both are offering arms to rebels, hoping to turn FLN movement into pro-Soviet revolution.

BLACK AFRICA: Reds exploit Congo chaos, infiltrate Guinea and Mali in bid to turn African nationalists against West.

MIDDLE EAST: Reds incite rebelliousness among Iraqi oil workers, Iranian peasants, Syrian students, Palestinian refugees.

HIMALAYAS: Communists maintain pressure along the Indian frontier, hope to intimidate other Asian neutrals.

LAOS: Peking supplies arms and moral support to Pathet Lao dissidents; pro-Western forces now seek a "truce."

QUEMOY-MATSU: Reds mass troops opposite islands to force Chiang to pull back, divide U.S. from allies.

KOREA: Red warnings, pinpricks harass troubled South Korea, keep U.S. forces tied down, pose constant threat to Japan.

PAINFUL HOMECOMING

"Perhaps the thunder will go away," said U.S. delegate James J. Wadsworth as Nikita S. Khrushchev flew back to Moscow.

The thunder had gone out of the U.N. and the silence that followed was deafening. Gone were the armies of security officials, gone were the pickets with their anti-Soviet placards. With a sigh of relief, the permanent delegates who stay at the U.N. all year round retreated into the privacy of their committee rooms.

But if the thunder had gone out of Manhattan, it still rumbled around the world. The prospects were for a winter of harsher cold war, with the Red pressure growing at any one of the world's danger areas (see map).

For a short time, Khrushchev might find his Moscow desk crowded with domestic problems, with news of poor harvests in Kazakhstan and lagging livestock production in Western Siberia. But neither Khrushchev nor the world could put the cold war aside for long.

This week, Khrushchev would have to give an accounting to the Supreme Soviet. He could scarcely point to any spectacular gains; in fact, his expedition to the U.N. had won the Communist cause little but public defeat. His

enemies in the Kremlin would not lightly forgive him that.

Two weeks later, Khrushchev would also face the Chinese Communists at a world Communist conference in Moscow. And the Chinese would have an important card in their hand—the argument that it was useless for Communists to try to deal with capitalists, in the U.N. or anywhere else. Faced with Peking's "told you so" approach, Khrushchev might well be forced to follow their advice and open a worldwide offensive against the Western camp, just as he had threatened in the U.N.

Countermoves: In waging this new offensive, Khrushchev, so it seemed, would be acting on the extremely shaky assumption that his virulence would paralyze the West. This was far from true. Indeed, President Eisenhower was vigorously pursuing his efforts for Afro-Asian support (see page 62); Britain's Macmillan was urging a new summit on German problems; the top commanders of NATO were preparing a new defense strategy that would make NATO the world's fourth nuclear power.

At present, there was little chance that either side would resort to missiles. But when Khrushchev boasted

that he had "sown good seeds," he was not speaking idly. For the seeds that Khrushchev had sown are the seeds of discontent—discontent with the functioning of the United Nations.

It was a sowing that might reap the whirlwind, or it might do no better than the grain in Kazakhstan. But Khrushchev certainly hoped to reap a bumper harvest of discontent before talking truce in the spring.

UNITED NATIONS:

'I'll Drag You . . .'

For weeks, Nikita Khrushchev had been tantalizing reporters with hints that he might stay until after the U.S. election. Even after setting a departure date, he offered to "sit here until agreement [on disarmament] is reached."

But finally, at long last, it happened. Khrushchev went home last week.

With no arms agreement in sight, the first celebrity to arrive at the party became the final one to leave. Packing up a few souvenirs—three new automobiles (a 1961 Comet, a 1960 Cadillac Fleetwood, and an Oldsmobile), crates of tires, batteries, and anti-freeze, plus several television sets, radios, and an air conditioner—Khrushchev finally boarded his plane and brought to an end an amazing 25-day diplomatic extravaganza, the like of which had never been seen before.

The last week was the most amazing of all. It started with Khrushchev following in the footsteps of Ernie Kovacs and Shelley Winters and submitting himself to the interrogation of TV producer

David Susskind (see page 97). The next evening, at a Cuban Embassy reception, he sounded forth on everything from the U-2 ("tragedy") to life in New York ("horrible"). But his main business was at the U.N., and there he rose, day after day, to plead, cajole, and rant for his three proposals:

- That the West should agree to disarm—with no inspection until later.
- That all "colonial rule" should be ended immediately—with no questions asked about East Europe.
- That the Assembly condemn the U-2—with no mention of Soviet spies.

The delegates had heard Khrushchev argue all these points before but they had rarely heard him arguing with such violence. "We are not afraid of war," he cried in one outburst. "If war is to be foisted on us . . . we shall gain the victory . . . Production of rockets is now a matter of mass delivery . . ."

Returning to his seat after this outburst, Khrushchev saw that he was getting no applause from the Spanish delegation, which sat directly in front of him. Promptly, he exploded. "He started to shout and shake his finger in my face," said Spain's Jaime de Pinies, who speaks no Russian, "so I stood up and shook my finger in his face. Then I noticed Gromyko sitting next to Khrushchev's seat, and I know he speaks English, so I said in English as loudly as I could: 'We don't like you.'"

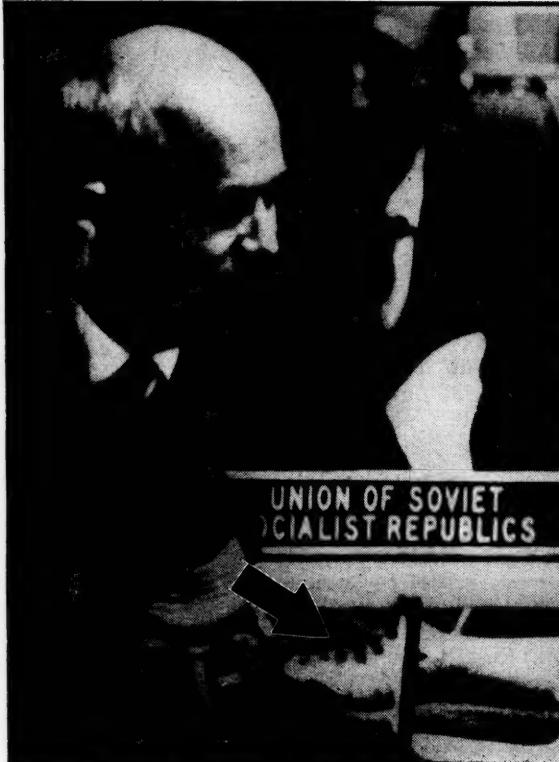
Next day, when it came to colonialism, Khrushchev's wrath turned against Lorenzo Sumulong of the Philippines, who argued that the U.N. should also consider the East Europeans "swallowed

up by the Soviet Union." Khrushchev and Rumania's Eduard Mezincescu immediately marched up to the rostrum like a pair of plain-clothes policemen and demanded that the Filipino be silenced. Khrushchev called him a "khalui"—variously translated as "jerk" and "lackey"—and threatened to shove the Filipino off the rostrum. Assembly President Frederick Boland of Ireland overruled the two Communists and sent them back to their seats. But Khrushchev would not be silenced. To the amazement of the other delegates, the Premier of Russia took off his right shoe and threatened to throw it at the Filipino. Then he started banging it on his desk, too.

Broken Gavel: As soon as Sumulong finished speaking, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox supported his call for debate on "Soviet imperialism," and the Khrushchev-Mezincescu team was off and running again. This time, Mezincescu banged the speaker's stand so hard that it wobbled and tottered. "How shaky the United Nations is," Khrushchev glibed. "It's the beginning of the end." It was exactly that, for when President Boland again overruled the two Communists, the Rumanian began shouting that Boland's fellow Irish would "enjoy" being as free as Rumanians. Furious, Boland pounded his gavel until its head broke off. Then he adjourned the Assembly—and got a standing ovation from the non-Communists.

It was all too much for the Afro-Asians, who had come to the U.N. with such high hopes for a world parliament. Even Sekou Touré of Guinea, who has shown himself more sympathetic to Moscow

N.Y. Times



Ah, K, So You Say, Say, Say

As the heads of state departed, U.N. delegates with a statistical turn were totting up the number of words they had spoken. The total was close to 1.5 million, with the longest speech made by Castro (four hours, twenty minutes). In sheer volume of words, however, Nikita S. Khrushchev (shown left with the shoe he used to pound his desk) outtalked even Castro; in eight separate speeches, K spent ten hours at the rostrum. And his language was the raciest—and the rudest—ever heard in U.N. halls. Some samples:

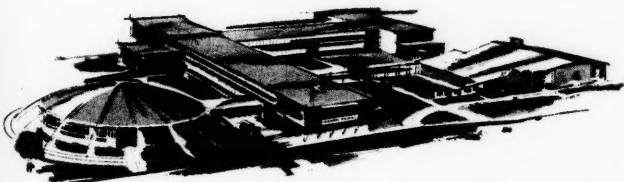
- **On the Kennedy-Nixon debates:** "If it is a question of watching comedy, I prefer to see something by Gogol."
- **On New York as a place to live:** "Horrible! . . . This is a monument of stone and concrete—no greenery, no air. You can hardly breathe here."
- **On the Security Council:** "If a maiden has a baby [and] the U.S.A. says the maiden is innocent and the Security Council agrees, then what kind of a Security Council is that? It is . . . a spittoon."
- **On the U.N. disarmament committee:** "We know about this stable of horses and we know about the smells in it, and we say . . . let's spit on that institution and get out of here . . . There was such a stench spread out [by the U.S.] that an honest man couldn't even breathe."
- **On being photographed in an unflattering pose:** "You [photographers] are like animals. You only feed yourselves. I don't like you."
- **On being interviewed at lunch:** "My grandchildren are being taught that when they eat they should not talk. I am learning from them."
- **On being questioned about the prospects for free elections in East Europe:** "[That is] garbage thrown out of your head."

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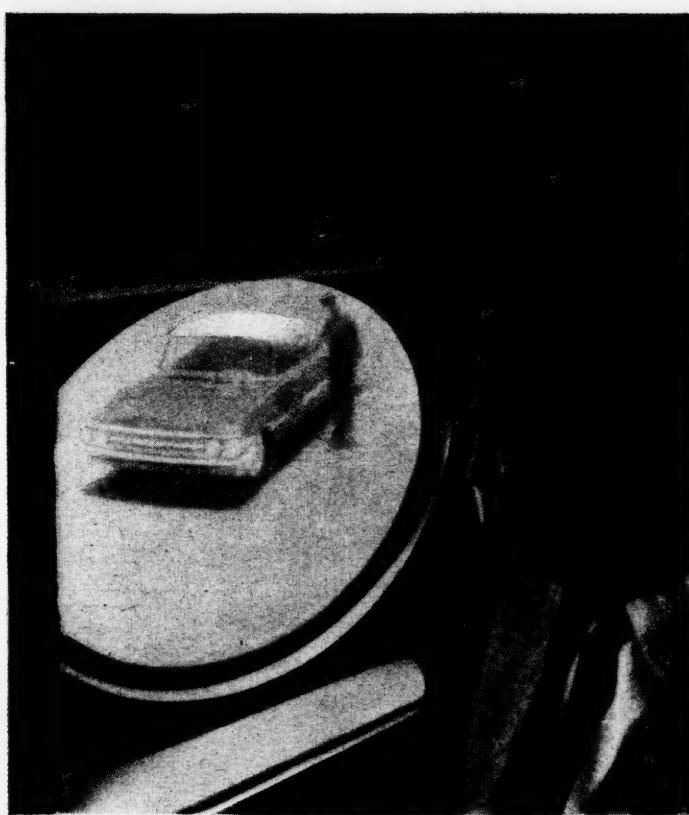
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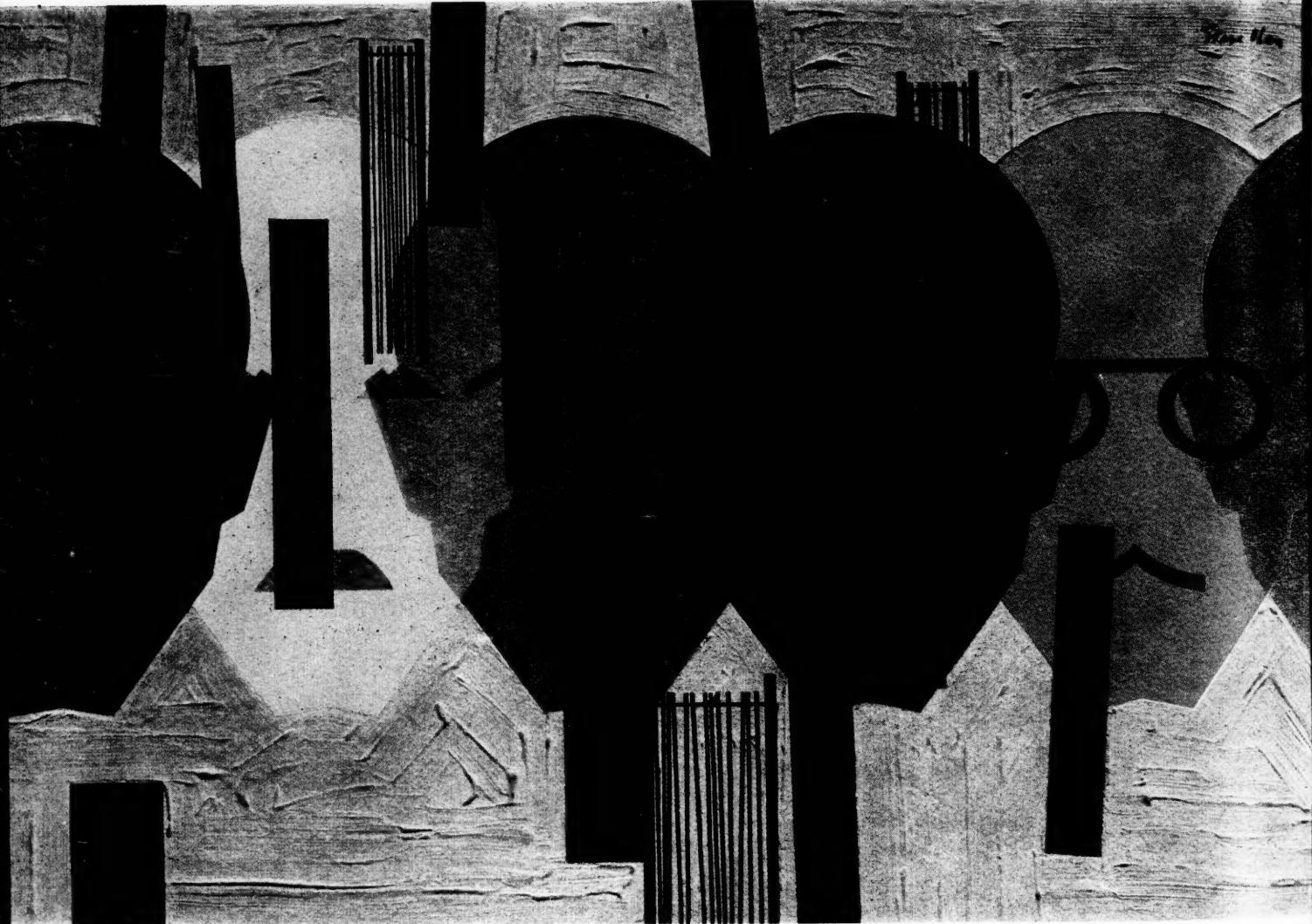


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than any other African leader, told Khrushchev to "avoid propaganda." Nepal's Rishikesh Shaha accused the Soviet leader of "ugly incidents and gestures." But Khrushchev treated it all as a great big joke. "Nepal gave us a good lesson on parliamentarianism," he shouted. "By the way, is there a Parliament in Nepal?"* And when the Philippines' much-abused Sumulong got up to scold Khrushchev for his "vocabulary of the gutter," the Russian just roared with laughter. He laid his head on his desk, covered it with his hands, and laughed and laughed and laughed.

What had Khrushchev been aiming at and what had he achieved?

Frustration: The Russian's histrionics, most diplomats agreed, were less an expression of real anger than a diplomatic method Khrushchev has made his own. It is partly a reflection of his own impulsive nature, partly the pose of the professional revolutionary. But there was an element of frustration, too—the product of Khrushchev's belief that any Assembly he can't dominate had better be broken up. And whatever else he had done, Khrushchev had certainly not dominated the U.N.

When he first arrived, many delegates expected Moscow would fire the first man into space. Now there were rumors that the Soviets had tried and failed. The only "Russian" who took off was a young Estonian seaman who defected from Khrushchev's ship, the Baltika (see page 44). In the U.N., Khrushchev lost virtually every vote: ►K wanted to remove Hammarskjöld. He lost, 70 to 0.
 ►K wanted the U.N. to admit Red China. He lost, 42 to 34.
 ►K wanted immediate debate on disarmament. He lost, 54 to 13.
 ►K wanted to condemn U-2 flights. He lost, 54 to 10.
 ►K wanted the Assembly to forget the repression of Hungary. He lost, 54 to 12.

The only vote Khrushchev won was on "colonialism." On his very last day in New York, the Assembly unanimously acclaimed his motion that the U.N. debate the granting of "complete and immediate" independence to all colonies and U.N. Trust Territories. Yet even this Russian "success" would hardly make much difference to the world's 50 remaining colonies. Britain, which has granted freedom to nine states and 500 million people since 1945, would go right on guiding its remaining colonies toward self-government (see page 62). France, which has just sponsored U.N. membership for eleven new states carved out of its former African empire, already had given notice that its biggest "colonial problem"—the Algerian war—was strictly no business of anyone but

Big, Bland—And Amiable

Rummaging in his pockets, Nikita S. Khrushchev produced a penknife one day last week as he stood on a New York sidewalk. A reporter had just asked him about disarmament, and Khrushchev, waving the penknife, said:

"Can you puncture such a sack as Wadsworth with . . . this?"

The "sack" he meant was James J. Wadsworth, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and former disarmament and test-ban negotiator.

Told of this sally of Khrushchev's, the ambassador made no reply. The Wadsworth family motto is *Aquila non captat muscas*—The eagle does not hunt the fly.

Wadsworth, it is true, is large and shaped somewhat more like a sack than an eagle. He is 6 feet 4½—and weighs, as he says, "for official publication, 245 pounds." The late Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, used to call Wadsworth "Monsieur l'Eléphant." But the American's wide mobile mouth can clamp into the look of a big bald eagle. And when roused, that eagle strikes hard.

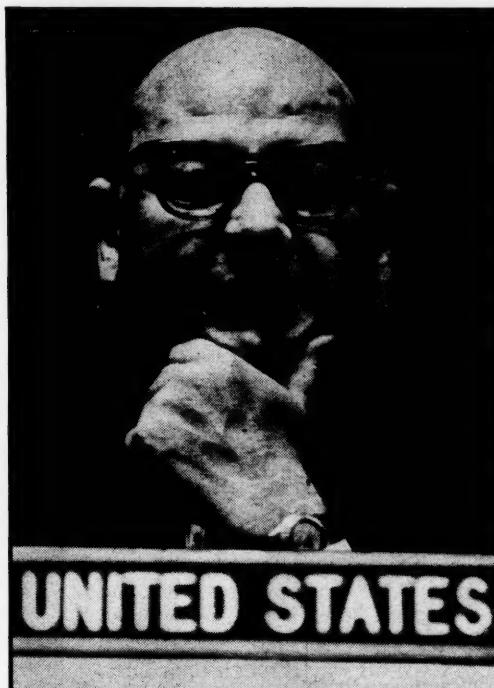
Flashing Eyes: In the U.N. debate on Red China, Wadsworth's blue eyes flashed as he gave Khrushchev as severe a tongue-lashing as K had ever heard. Wadsworth's stock-in-trade is blandness; in 1958, when he was appointed chief disarmament negotiator, one United Nations official remarked: "If he can't disarm the Russians, nobody can."

His amiable, imperturbable attitude carries over into his home life. Wadsworth and his wife now live in the U.S. Embassy suite in the Waldorf Towers. Whenever Wadsworth gets one of his rare evenings off, his slippers are literally out waiting for him, his newspapers stacked beside his easy chair, the leg rest pulled out. "He never brings work home," says Mrs. Wadsworth, "and I never mention what happened during the day."

Often on a quiet afternoon, the Wadsworths go for a stroll along the East River or Wadsworth does Double-Crostics; he likes to paint, to

cook, and—at small parties—he plays the guitar and sings. At President Eisenhower's recent reception for Latin American U.N. delegates, his rendition of "Who Stole the Jam?" brought down the house.

Now 55 (he was born June 12, 1905, in Groveland, N.Y.), Wadsworth comes of a wealthy Hudson Valley family that traces its ancestry back to Colonial days. His maternal grandfather, John Hay, was Lincoln's private secretary and also Secretary of State; his father was a U.S. senator. Wadsworth himself, a few years after graduating from Yale (where he was a varsity



Newsweek—Vytas Valaitis

fullback), received a 13,000-acre farm as a birthday present.

Wadsworth was elected to the New York Assembly in 1931, and served there for ten years. Later, he held high appointive positions in the War Assets Administration, Air Transport Association, Economic Co-operation Administration, and the Civil Defense Administration.

Wadsworth's ambition in his remaining days at the U.N. (like all other Ambassadors, he will automatically tender his resignation when a new President takes office) is to achieve something concrete on disarmament. But he is not hopeful.

"You heard Khrushchev," he said last week, with a shrug of his massive shoulders. "Judge for yourself."

*There is; it was established in 1951.

France. Khrushchev, in short, had come and seen but certainly had not conquered the United Nations. And that perhaps was why he left, not with a smile but a threat: "If you want war, you'll get it . . . I'll go down, but if I do, I'll drag you to the bottom with me."

AFRICANS IN THE U.S.:

Friendly Table-Hopper

"This weekend is mine," Mamie Eisenhower had said emphatically. It was the President's 70th birthday, and the Eisenhowers were to spend it quietly at their farm in Gettysburg.

But before he left last weekend, the President had another engagement. He had invited the chief delegates of sixteen of the new U.N. members (fifteen African nations* and Cyprus) to come to see him at the White House.

Collectively, these men had represented the shifting balance of power in the U.N. It was in part because of them that Nikita S. Khrushchev had come to New York. It was to them that he had addressed his appeal for a declaration against colonialism, and his jeering comments on racial discrimination in the U.S.

Now, it was the turn of the U.S.

The trip of the sixteen started inauspiciously. Only a few days before, the wires were humming with the story of African students stranded in Eastern Europe where they had been disenchanted with Communist "education." The students had appealed for help to transfer to U.S. universities, but the State Department said sorry, no funds are available. Then, the permanent U.N. delegate of Cameroon, 6-foot Ferdinand Oyono, had been arrested by New York police outside the U.N. The police, who had hauled Oyono off with his arms pinned behind his back, insisted that he had tried to force his way through their lines. But Oyono retorted that it was a clear case of discrimination—and most of the other Africans believed him. Several of them muttered that the Washington trip should be called off in protest.

Pleasantries: When the day came, however, the sixteen trooped into the President's personal plane, Columbine III, for the flight to Washington. There they sped into the city in a motorcade of nine black Cadillac limousines.

In his oval-shaped, green-carpeted White House office, Mr. Eisenhower greeted each of the sixteen, exchanging pleasantries. There were a few moments of awkwardness on both sides, the Africans shuffling from one foot to the other. But the ice was broken after Mr. Eisenhower led his guests onto the col-

onnaded terrace (where gleaming pitchers of coffee and orange juice had been set out), so that the President could, as he put it, "talk to little groups more intimately." For an hour, he table-hopped among the Africans, inviting them all to tour America at the expense of the United States Government.

Then, Issofon Dkermakoye, delegate from Niger, spoke for the rest. "Monsieur le Président," he said, "the world is living in a state of fear . . . One button pushed by the carelessness of one single man can launch the holocaust . . . We hope that you, Mr. President, will fully contribute to dissipate the dark clouds which are hovering over all humanity."

The President was plainly moved by Dkermakoye's statement. Spontaneously, he replied: "... I have never visited the middle of Africa [but] I understand clearly the desires of your people in this world of tensions and fears . . . We do not urge—indeed we do not desire—that you should belong to one camp or the other.

"The only thing we ask [of you]," the President concluded, "is that through your own love of freedom, you will resist others who [seek] to dominate you."

At 12:35, the sixteen climbed back into their black limousines, boarded the Columbine III, and flew back to the U.N.

Had the visit been a success?

"It was very friendly, very cordial," said Nigerian Minister Jaja Wachuku (shown below bidding farewell to the President). "It was in the tradition of the U.S. . . . in relation to Africa."

AFRICANS IN AFRICA: 'Britain's Congo'?

"Three in one and one in three." With this somewhat sacrilegious slogan, the British Colonial Office in 1953 welded three African possessions—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—into the huge, landlocked Central African Federation.

On the face of it, the triple union made excellent economic sense. Southern Rhodesia would contribute the administrative skills of its 211,000 whites plus its growing power resources; Northern Rhodesia would provide the mineral wealth of its fabulous seam of copper along the Congo border; Nyasaland, poor but overcrowded, would provide a vast labor pool. With its single-meshed economy, the Federation would become a bastion of political stability on the surging continent.

That was the hope. But last week, racial violence made that hope seem dark.

'Kwacha': Black mobs tore through the streets of Salisbury, the Southern Rhodesian capital, chanting "Congo! Kwacha!" ("Freedom!") and smashing everything European they could touch—electric lights, stores, cars, even the native beer halls, built for them by Europeans. White police, opening fire, killed seven and wounded scores.

Behind these passions lay growing complaints about unemployment, housing shortages, and the fresh pressures for



President as host: Mr. Eisenhower greets Nigerian Minister Wachuku

Associated Press
Newsweek

*Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon, Chad, Malagasy, Somalia, Togo, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Upper Volta.

black self-government seeping south from the neighboring Congo. But what gave them special significance last week was the publication of the long-awaited Monckton Report.

For three months, a carefully chosen commission appointed by British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had toured the Federation seeking to discover how well it has worked. At hearings held amid the dusty tea plantations of Nyasaland and the mines and farms of Northern Rhodesia, they heard black suspicions that the Federation is simply a tool of the aggressive, well-organized whites in Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland nationalist leader Dr. Hastings Banda told them: "The Federation can go to hell." But the commission also studied reports from economists that Nyasaland could not survive without the \$18 million in subsidies it has received so far from the federal treasury. As one banker in Salisbury put it: "Nyasaland must stay in the Federation because she cannot support herself, and there is nowhere else she can go. I don't see what use a country of lakes and mountains would be even to the Russians."

In Northern Rhodesia, the commission found that 72,000 white miners and farmers showed no intention of giving ground before the 2.5 million Northern Rhodesian blacks. Yet the blacks, too, were organized, and nationalist leader Kenneth Kaunda's 300,000-strong United National Independence Party demanded "immedi-

ate secession" from the Federation.

In Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, the Monckton Commission found its bitterest opposition. There, white Rhodesians feared that the commission would recommend the Federation's eventual dissolution. Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky proclaimed defiantly: "If it is to become a question of one race dominating the other and not a question of partnership, then it should be remembered that it is the white race that exercises power."

When the Monckton Report was published last week, it confirmed Welensky's worst fears. The report recommended:

- That any of the three individual states be permitted to secede, if it so desires, within five to seven years.
- That the black electorate be substantially increased.
- That a 60-seat federal legislature be split 30-30 between blacks and whites.

Shaking with anger, Welensky announced that his government "rejects the report out of hand." If the Federation falls apart, he warned, "the Union Jack won't be flying in any part of Africa in ten years' time." Back in Britain, many right-wing Tories agreed. The Daily Express stormed: "Britain's Congo." Equally opposed, though for opposite reasons, were the black nationalists of the Federation. "The Monckton Report was a waste of time," said one. "We want to secede right now."

But there were calmer tempers, too. One African leader said: "The important

thing is that the commission's report be adopted and put into effect, right now." A Northern Rhodesian farmer, John Puffet from Lusaka, said: "Let's have done with uncertainty. We are going to have a black government sooner or later. Let's have it now, then we'll know where we stand."

To some, that sounded dire. But it faces up to the realities of modern Africa. The British Government has decided that the future of the Rhodesian Federation no longer can be decided by the white minority. They have plumped for majority rule, and all over Africa majority rule quite obviously means rule by blacks.

Scotch for the Gods

War broke out in West Africa last week. And man, what a war.

Down to the land where the cola nut grows flew Louis Daniel Armstrong, his wife, his doctor, his valet, his five musicians, his manager, and his trumpet. They were there for nine concerts in Ghana and Nigeria as part of a \$300,000 Pepsi-Cola promotion campaign.

Out to meet old Satch in Ghana's capital city of Accra were 500 cats and a combo that broke loose with "High Society," a local favorite. Satch and his group came right back with "When the Saints Go Marching In." That brought Accra's Lord Mayor jiving onto the stage, waving a pint of Scotch whisky. Slowly His Honor poured it on the ground as a libation to the gods.

Not to be outdone, Satch brought out a fifth of Scotch and also poured it on the ground. "Hallelujah," he sighed.

And that, for the record, is how the ice-cold war began last week. Both actively promoting new markets, the Pepsi-Cola people and the Coca-Cola people alike were convinced that local brews, including banana beer, neither hit the spot nor induce the pause that refreshes.

The Communists Come

When the Mali Federation of Senegal and former French Sudan broke up last August, the Sudanese, who still call their country Mali, sent three Cabinet ministers abroad to seek aid. One went to Washington, one to Bonn, one to Prague.

Last week, NEWSWEEK Senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave flew to Bamako, capital of Mali, and found that it was the Reds who got there first. His cabled report:

In the bulging brief cases of a seventeen-man Czech mission as it flew out of Bamako last week were orders for construction of a new jet airport, a fleet of cargo planes, river boats, and trucks, a cold-storage slaughter house, a tanning and shoe-manufacturing plant, and a sys-



Princess on tour: Britain's Alexandra greets Nigerian schoolgirl

Love Letters to Rambler



Meteorologist Leon C. Walton of San Angelo, Texas, writes that his work involves "round-the-clock" hours, requires a dependable car. His choice: a Rambler 6 station wagon. Here is his report after a recent tour through the West:

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INTERNATIONAL

tem of roads, bridges, and an oil pipeline linking Mali with pro-Soviet Guinea to the south. Nor was that all. The Czechs—who often act as the Soviets' advance guard—also agreed to send teams of roving "geologists" throughout the vast Saharan nation of sun-seared mountains and deserts (four times as large as Texas) to search for "mineral riches."

Trade and Aid: Already the Czechs have added Bamako to their direct air service between Prague and Conakry, capital of Guinea, and have shipped in by river from Guinea 2,000 tons of cement, 200 tons of flour, and 500,000 gallons of gasoline.

Bamako is now alive with reporters from East Germany and Communist China, and Tass correspondents are due soon, along with a large Soviet aid-trade delegation. (In the works: A \$30 million Soviet loan.)

Belatedly, the West is trying to stem the pro-Communist tide with action of its own. France, for instance, is continuing aid to Mali; last week it donated another \$1 million for public-works projects. And this week, an International Cooperation Agency (ICA) mission begins talks in Bamako, and another 21-man delegation from Washington is due next week. (Soon to be announced: \$17 million in U.S. aid.)

So far, however, the Communists are well ahead. In the U.N., Mali was the only African nation to join with the Soviet bloc in voting against a U.S. resolution to debate Hungary (even Guinea abstained). And last week, Mali recognized Red China and booted out Nationalist Chinese diplomats who had been around since French Colonial days.

Mali President Modibo Keita flatly declared his intentions. "We will submit to no one—Paris, Moscow, Peking, or Washington." But, Keita added, "we believe that the emancipation of man is best achieved in a collectivist society."

TURKEY:

The Accused

Ten years ago Turkey's Premier Adnan Menderes was a national hero—a new leader intent on completing the modernization of his country that had begun with Kemal Ataturk. Only a year ago his countrymen offered up prayers of thanksgiving after he barely escaped death in a plane crash in Britain. At the time, the U.S. was spending billions to promote his ambitious industrialization campaign, and the Western world was hailing him as a bastion of strength in the East-West struggle. Last week, almost five months after a student revolt

threw him out of office, Adnan Menderes, 61, went on trial as a despised prisoner.

Harassed by prison guards on the island of Yassi Ada off Istanbul and facing a death penalty for the attempted murder of ex-President Ismet Inonu, Menderes—and more than 526 members of his regime—were all in pitiful shape. Several had died of diabetes or heart attacks; others, including deposed Turkish President Celal Bayar, had tried to commit suicide. Photographs of Bayar and of Menderes, looking wan and wretched, were auctioned off by the Turkish Government and spread all over the Turkish newspapers, which Menderes used to keep censored. They were the preliminary exhibits in a mass trial that this week could turn out to be as flamboyant as those televised trials in Iraq after the murder of King Faisal and the overthrow of his government.

Private Lives: Collectively, the Turkish defendants were accused of everything from rigging elections to torturing political opponents and inciting mobs to senseless and brutal riots. Menderes, because he was a rich man to begin with, was not accused of "salting away millions" as it was alleged Bayar and his ministers had done, but his personal life received closer scrutiny. A commission of prosecutors operating under orders from Gen. Cemal Cursel, the new head of state, claimed he had had an affair with 35-year-old Ayhan Alnar, a dark-haired diva from Ankara, and that when she became pregnant he had ordered an operation performed by a Minister of State, Mukerrem Sarol (who had a physician's license). It was also claimed that Menderes had had another affair—this



Menderes: Premier to prisoner

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time with novelist Suzan Sozen, wife of the Istanbul chief of police. While Menderes was Premier, he had written her passionate love letters, the prosecution said, and these, when spread on the record, would show that the great industrial modernizer was also the great lover in some of Madame Sozen's more lurid novels.

As the trial began, the fallen Premier told the judge: "I feel my mental faculties have been impaired by five months in prison."

TROUBLED LAOS:

Squeeze

Even for Laos, it was a gala welcome. Lined up at the airport to greet the foreign visitor were two companies of Royal Army troops in full battle dress, saffron-robed Buddhist monks, and a crowd of curious citizens. Girls in silk sarongs knelt and offered silver bowls of flowers as the tall visitor approached.

The VIP: A.N. Abramov, the Kremlin's first Ambassador to Laos.

Abramov was not the only VIP in Vientiane. The other was J. Graham Parsons, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, who was making a last-ditch effort to achieve a settlement between Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government and anti-Communist rebel forces.

The presence of Abramov and Parsons demonstrated the extent to which Laos has been caught up in the mounting tensions of the cold war. Yet as far as could be discovered, what most Laotians wanted was just to be let alone. At the U.N., Foreign Minister Khamking Souvanlasay firmly backed up the suggestion of Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk that the two kingdoms be made into a neutralized Southeast Asian buffer zone. "We prefer to let the great powers write history," said Sihanouk, and Khamking echoed: "This [would be] the best guarantee of our independence."

Laotian independence, however, would be hard to guarantee with Communist China's millions just over the border. Already, Souvanna Phouma is negotiating with the Communist-backed Pathet Lao rebels, who are demanding a role in a coalition government. As for U.S. aid—which has been providing 80 per cent of the government's revenue—the Premier commented: "If the United States will not help us, we will have to find help elsewhere." From Moscow's Aleksandr N. Abramov, for instance.



Twice, the assassin Yamaguchi struck . . .

JAPAN:

Rule by Violence?

It was a brisk fall afternoon in Tokyo, and out at Kawasaki stadium, the Taiyo "Whales" had just tied it up with two runs in the sixth. Millions of Japanese were crowded around their TV sets, watching the Whales and the Damai "Orions" in the second game of Japan's "World Series."

In Tokyo's city hall, another crowd had gathered for Japan's version of the "Great Debate," a joint three-party political meeting that was to launch the campaign for Japan's parliamentary elections next month. The top speakers: Liberal-Democrat Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and the chief of the opposition Socialists, 61-year-old Inejiro Asanuma—the man who led the fight last spring against the new U.S. Japanese Security Treaty (NEWSWEEK, June 20). The speeches were being broadcast live, and filmed and video-taped for a telecast after the ball game.

No sooner had the burly (211-pound), gravel-voiced Asanuma begun to speak than the heckling began, led by a clique of rightists who had lodged themselves in front-row seats. "Down with the Red Socialists!" they jeered. "Down with the stooge of Peking!"

Asanuma began again. Then, as the TV cameras ground away, the crowd



UPI
... and Socialist Asanuma staggered and died

froze in horror. From the wings, a slim figure in black student's uniform burst onto the stage. In his hand was a foot-long Samurai dagger. Before the guards could grab him, he plunged the glistening blade into the speaker's chest.

The big man threw up his hands, and groped feebly to ward off the attacker.

Again the student plunged the dagger into his victim.

Asanuma tottered, then fell in a heap on the stage. Blood splattered out onto the yellow artificial chrysanthemum that he had worn in his lapel.

By the time a police patrol car had rushed him to a hospital two blocks away, Japan's Socialist chief was dead.

Specter: Television announcers interrupted the ball game to flash the news. Then, the telecast was resumed, and the Whales went on to win. But Japan's political life had not gone back to normal. For the assassination not only shattered the nation's hopes for a peaceful election; it raised again the specter of the prewar era, when Japan's right-wing militarists had risen to power on a wave of political murders.

The assassin was a 17-year-old university student named Otoya Yamaguchi, a fanatic who already had a record of nine arrests for rioting and other assorted acts of violence against leftists. Like any good assassin, Yamaguchi told police that the murder was all his own idea. It turned out, however, that he not

only had been a member of the Great Japan Patriotic Society—one of Japan's resurgent ultranationalist fringe groups—but also had lived in the home of its leader, a wild-eyed rabble-rouser named Bin Akao. Called in for questioning the next day, Akao brought along a box of rice balls and raw fish for his jailed protégé. "Yamaguchi is young," said Akao, "but he did a man's job well . . . There are lots of people in Japan who deserve to be killed."

Fears: Ikeda's Liberal-Democrats, who expected to sweep the elections, now worried that popular revulsion against violence—and popular suspicions of Liberal-Democrat ties with the right-wingers—might give a big boost to the Socialists. But responsible Japanese worried even more about the implications for Japan's democracy. All year, they had watched the rise of leftist violence—culminating in the forced cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan—and the almost simultaneous emergence of hel-

meted gangs of right-wing hoodlums. In July they had seen a rightist wound Nobusuke Kishi, then Prime Minister. Now, soon after Asanuma's death, leftists were out again in thousands, snake-dancing through the streets of Tokyo.

Prime Minister Ikeda warned that he would crack down on terrorism from either side. But as the extremist groups jockeyed for position, Asahi, Japan's leading newspaper, added grimly: "If [the assassination brings] a head-on clash between the right and the left, it will be the end of democracy."

DE GAULLE'S FRANCE:

The Tempest

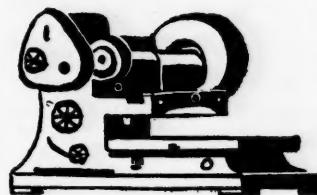
Jacques Chaban-Delmas, chairman of the French National Assembly, spoke more in sorrow than in anger. "It's not easy to talk to the Himalayas," he said.

The "Himalayas" was Charles de Gaulle, France's lofty and impervious chief of state. And all last week, as storm clouds built up and as his policies caused West Germany's ice-cold Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to lose his temper and President Eisenhower himself to restate American policy, de Gaulle remained as Himalayan as ever.

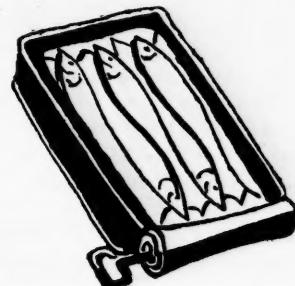
The first clouds formed when de Gaulle attacked the entire concept of the European Community, and then went on to insist that France must have



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control over any NATO atomic weapons stationed in France, that France herself must have an independent nuclear striking force.

Adenauer, to whom NATO is the one sure shield of the West, was almost at this moment holding talks in Bonn with French Premier Michel Debré, when reports of de Gaulle's speech were taken into his office. Reaching into his desk, Adenauer took out a letter that he had requested from President Eisenhower. It said, in so many words, that U.S. forces are committed to Europe on the assumption that NATO retains an "integrated command." If any European nation—France was obviously in the President's mind—broke away from this NATO structure, the U.S. would have to "reconsider" the presence of its forces in Europe.

Debré was able to smooth down Adenauer's feathers, then he returned for an angry debate in the Assembly.

From Paris, NEWSWEEK's bureau chief, Lionel Durand, cabled:

When the 552 deputies made their way into the circular chamber last week, the first major issue they faced was de Gaulle's plan for a nuclear army—already under criticism because it is not planned as an integral part of NATO. Arguing for the government, Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville explained (to the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee) that France was doing

no more than Britain has already done.

The plan was, however, under heavy attack. Elder statesman Paul Reynaud asserted that it was financially impossible, and former Foreign Minister Maurice Fauré added: "What is this atomic deterrent force that will not prevent our enemies from attacking us but will prevent our friends from coming to our help?"

The Real Problem: It was over Algeria, however, that de Gaulle faced his strongest critics. Reassured by promises of Communist aid from both Moscow and Peking, the rebels were pressing the fighting with new savagery. Among those killed was François d'Orléans, 25-year-old son of the Comte de Paris, pretender to the French throne (see page 90).

Only the hard core of the French Army and the dwindling right-wing parties who support the French settlers in North Africa still talked of victory in Algeria. Premier Debré himself, in an extraordinary statement before a group of French officers, was quoted as saying: "The war cannot last. French opinion is tired of it . . ."

Over the weekend, de Gaulle seemed to be moving down from the Himalayas. He requested permission to address the Assembly in person. It would require a constitutional amendment, but it would give the deputies a chance to hear what the general planned to do next about France's No. 1 problem, Algeria.

Sharp Tongues Wagging

Cracking down on the press, and on artists and writers critical of state policies, as the French Government had been doing, was one thing. But when the authorities sternly announced three weeks ago that those wisecracking chansonniers—balladists and satirists who inhabit the theaters and night clubs—must submit their scripts for preview before appearing on the state-owned television and radio programs—*oh là là!*

Barred temporarily but allowed back on the air again last week, the chansonniers promptly let fly. Their target, of course, was censorship. A sample of their dialogue:

STRAIGHT MAN (*to chansonnier Robert Rocca*): "How long before this broadcast did you have to submit your script to the censors?"

ROCCA: "Two weeks."

STRAIGHT MAN: "But I thought it was to be only one week."

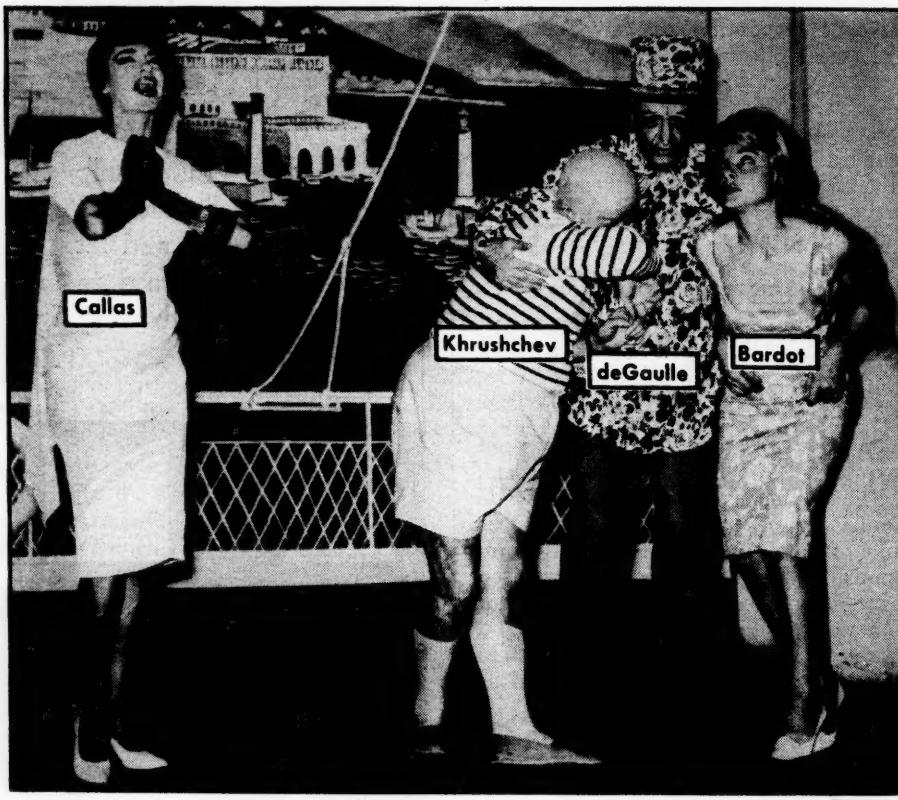
ROCCA: "Oh, no my friend, that was under the Nazis."

The main target of the gibes was President de Gaulle himself, and encouraged by the TV program, chansonniers picked up the refrain all over Paris and from there it was relayed out to the provinces.

At the Deux Anes theater near the Place Pigalle, chansonnier Pierre-Jean Vaillard claimed to have heard de Gaulle say that "to lead France three are needed: God, myself, and Pope John." There is another alleged Gaullism: "The Algerian rebels will crumble under the weight of my speeches." Chansonnier Jean Lacroix compared de Gaulle to a car in the current Paris auto show. The de Gaulle model, he said, "can be stored in a garage for twelve years and come out in perfect running order. It is also equipped with a special device that plays the 'Marseillaise' when the batteries start running low."

The Targets: After de Gaulle, the favorite target is Premier Michel Debré, who is widely quoted—or misquoted—as having said: "We will not end the war in Algeria before we bring the conflict to an end." Another chansonnier claims that whenever de Gaulle asks Debré what time it is, the Premier replies, "Any time you like, *mon général*." Debré himself is noted for solving problems by going off to Brittany—"he does it every time."

Equally pungent—and usually unprintable—comments are made on other government officials and celebrities in the news. In one skit at the theater (photo) an actor representing Maria Callas sang bawdy lyrics while a Brigitte Bardot ("She must have used an electric razor in her suicide attempt") introduced her new boy friend, de Gaulle, to a round-bellied little Khrushchev. The audience howled with delight. It was very Gallic, very funny—but untranslatable.



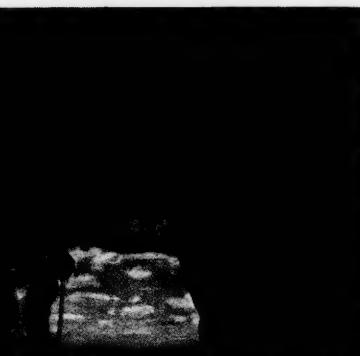
Chansonnier skit in Paris: A very Gallic 'oh, là là'



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2. "Our troubles began when we were forced to climb around a dangerous rotted glacier—inching slowly down the hollow crevasse and up the narrow rock wall chimney. As it turned out, we were headed for a fall—regardless!"

3. "At the end of his rope, Bill was dangling helplessly more than a hundred feet away. Jack, who knew his rappelling technique, got down fast on our emergency line—and made him secure. But it took the two of us to pull him back over the glacier's lip to safety."

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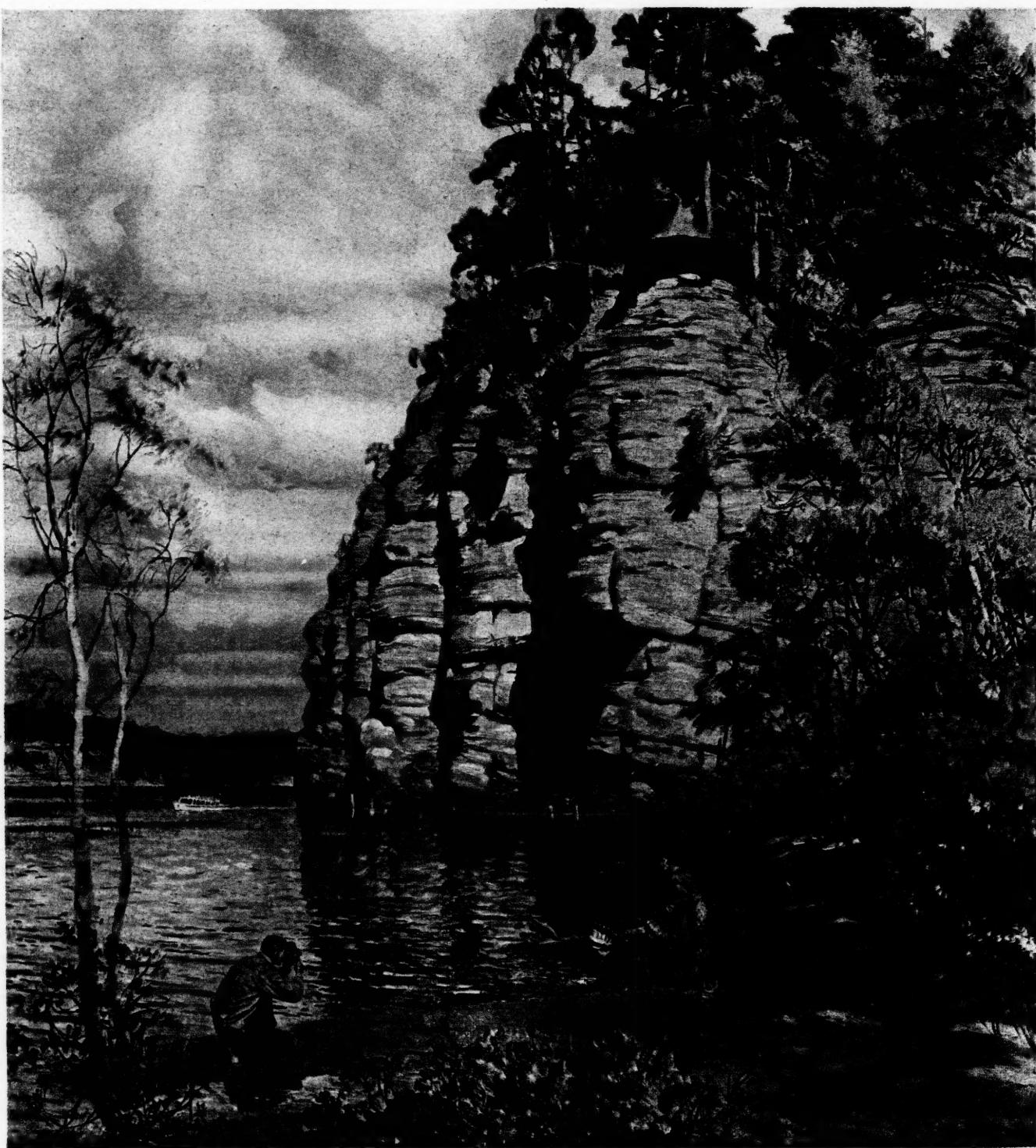
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THE AMERICAS

CASTRO'S CUBA:

Barrage

Fidel Castro was on the warpath last week: Literally, in the rugged mountains of Oriente and Las Villas; figuratively, in the Presidential Palace in Havana.

In the mountains, his army and militia were battling well-armed rebels and meting out cruel punishment to those who fell into their hands. In Havana, Fidel pushed his "social revolution" to a new extreme, establishing virtually complete Moscow-style government control of the economy. These were the developments:

THE EXECUTIONER

Although Fidel Castro's firing squads had slaughtered more than 550 "counter-revolutionaries" in the 22 months of his reign, no American had yet been executed. Last week, as the rifles cracked again, three Americans were among the fifteen victims: Anthony Zarba of Somerville, Mass., Robert Fuller of Miami, and Allan Thompson of Moorsport, La.

Zarba left a letter in Miami "to be opened in case I don't return from Cuba." "Today I leave for the Cuban hills," the letter said. "I am going to fight against Communism that has come so close to our American shores" . . . When my country is daily insulted and abused by the Commies of Cuba, I think that this is the opportunity I missed when I could not qualify physically as a United States soldier . . . I am going to do my duty regardless of any foolish considerations about legality, neutrality, and other technicalities."

The new killings, and the mass trials that preceded them, were Castro's counter to the sharp rise in armed opposition to his regime in the past few months. Individually and in small groups, defectors from Castro's army and anti-Communist opponents of his regime have been trickling into the hills of central and eastern Cuba. It is estimated that there are now 800 to 1,000 of them. They are well armed with rifles, machine guns, bazookas, and hand grenades, most of which have been parachuted to them.

The three Americans were among 27 invaders from Miami who landed on Cuba's northeast coast two weeks ago to

*In New York, police and the FBI arrested Francisco (The Hook) Molina, 28, a wiry, one-handed Fidelista fanatic, charged with killing 9-year-old Magdalena Urdaneta of Venezuela. An innocent bystander, she was caught in a gun battle between pro-Castro and anti-Castro Cubans in an Eighth Avenue restaurant last month. Molina was found crouching behind some women's dresses in the closet of a Queens apartment.



Associated Press

Defector

"I was a sister to Fidel," declared Dr. Teresa Casuso, one of Cuba's Ambassadors to the United Nations, as she defected in New York last week. "But I cannot represent dishonesty . . . Cuba is a police state under a reign of terror."

The attractive brunette was one of Castro's earliest supporters; in 1956, she served a jail sentence in Mexico for helping him. Now, she says sadly: "He has kept himself a rebel instead of becoming a statesman."

join the guerrillas. All but one of the 27 were killed or captured by Fidelistas. A military tribunal sentenced Zarba, Fuller, and Thompson to death after brief, drum-head trials in Santiago, of 28 rounded-up counterrevolutionaries. The others got off with long prison sentences.

Biggest Trial: At the same time, in Santa Clara, capital of the rich central province of Las Villas, some 200 counterrevolutionaries were facing military judges in the biggest mass trial ever. Some of them were local *guajiros* who were fed up with Castro—and showed it. There were, in addition, 102 rebels who supposedly were captured in a pitched battle in the Escambray Mountains.

Opposition sources said that few of the defendants had actually carried guns. Many of them were simple farmers, they claimed; others had been swept up from jails all over Cuba. The trial was not universally popular. Catholic youth or-

ganizations tried to demonstrate against it but were blocked by Fidelistas.

Five of the defendants were sentenced to death, two women were given fifteen-year prison terms, two were acquitted, the rest were imprisoned for from one to 30 years. Plinio Prieto and Sinesio Walsh, two guerrilla leaders, were shot; a former New York fireman, Richard Pecoraro, got twenty years.

The revolt had been crushed, the government claimed after winning the Escambray battle.

To anti-Fidelistas, this was wishful thinking. The Escambray rebels form the largest of the many insurgent groups scattered about the island. If government claims are even close to correct, they had clearly been hurt. But the revolt was obviously far from over.

Thousands of Castro's militiamen hold the towns and villages in the mountains. In the countryside, the rebels, operating in small patrols, roam almost at will, occasionally raiding police and army posts for more guns. Couriers are constantly slipping along the back roads from Havana to the Escambray, carrying messages—and more guns. Many of the local *guajiros* are aiding them.

"We put him in, and we'll put him out again," said an erstwhile Castro supporter to a reporter last week.

THE CONFISCATOR

Private enterprise died in Cuba last week. Businessmen, the Castro government said, had failed to adapt themselves "to the reality of the revolution of our fatherland." Consequently, a sweeping decree nationalized 382 businesses, foreign and Cuban, including banks, sugar mills, shipping companies, theaters, distilleries, department stores, and textile factories. Their estimated worth: \$2 billion. Another decree enabled most renters of homes and apartments to claim ownership of their dwellings after paying rent for from five to twenty years.

Of the firms nationalized, only twenty—including W.R. Grace & Co., Colgate-Palmolive, and Procter & Gamble—were owned by Americans or had American money invested in them. This leaves F.W. Woolworth, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and B.F. Goodrich as the only sizable American firms remaining in business. About 200 small American companies are still precariously untouched.

This decree just about completes Castro's campaign against private business. In the 22 months of his rule he has taken over more than 10,000 companies, including close to \$900 million worth of American firms, or about 95 per cent of the American investment on the island. The last big seizure was the United States Government-owned \$70 million Nicaro nickel project.

While Castro was gobbling up the re-

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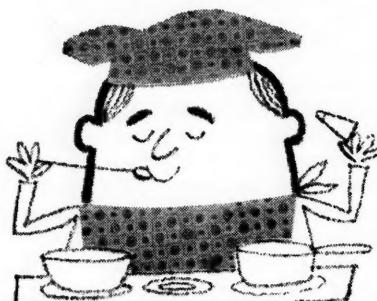
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THE AMERICAS

mains of the Cuban economy, the U.S. was replying, in the U.N., to Castro's four and a half hour harangue against American "aggression" before the General Assembly on Sept. 26. A 10,000-word document charged him with deliberately sabotaging relations between Cuba and the U.S., confiscating property without payment, interfering with the affairs of other Latin American countries, and suppressing civil liberties.

CANADA:

The Shake-Up

In Canada—as in Britain—when the government bolsters its defenses against an outburst of criticism, it is likely to reshuffle the Cabinet drastically. Last week, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker bolstered his defenses.

The criticism had been mounting from all sides for months. On the economic front, Canada is suffering from unemployment, the heaviest (4.9 per cent) since the war, for which any government in power would be blamed. In the area of national security, critics charge that defense has been bungled. A lot of nationalistic Canadians are unhappy about the integration of their defenses with those of the U.S. under NORAD. And if anyone needed a clincher, the last Gallup poll showed the Conservatives running second to the Liberals for the first time since 1957.

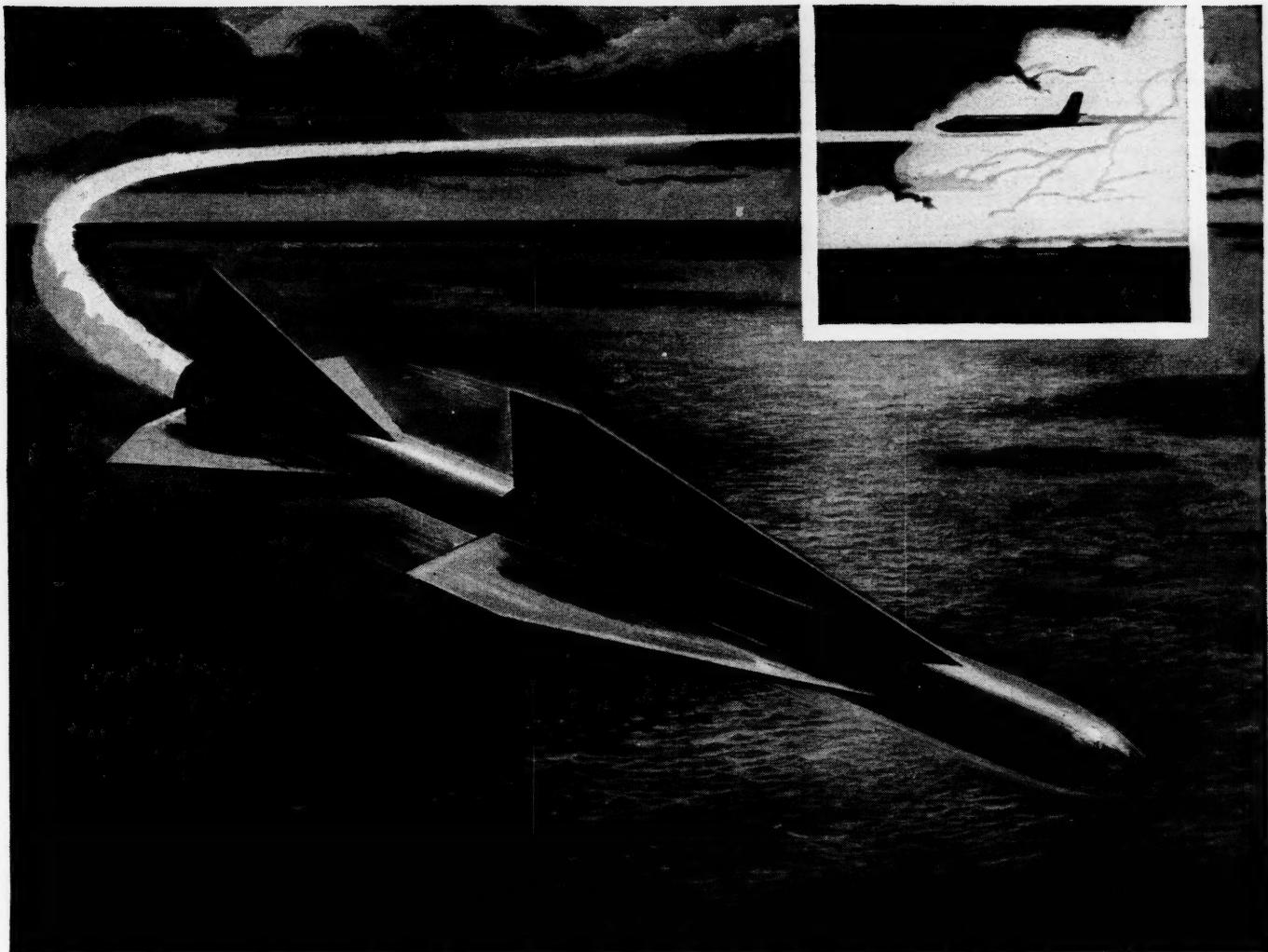
Diefenbaker decided some time ago that a Cabinet reorganization was in order. But he had a problem.

First to Go: Maj. Gen. George Pearkes, war hero and Defense Minister, was the first who had to go. He was blamed for the controversial decision to scrap the Canadian supersonic plane called the CF-105 Arrow, and depend on the American-built Bomarc missile.

But what to do with Pearkes? British Columbia, his home province, wanted him for the ceremonial job of Lieutenant Governor, but he couldn't afford it. The job pays \$9,000 a year, plus \$12,000 for expenses, and that isn't enough. Business tycoon Frank Ross, who held it last, spent \$100,000 of his own money on lavish hospitality, staff, etc., every year. Pearkes just didn't have it.

A fund was finally raised among his friends (and foes), the appointment was made, and Diefenbaker was free to go ahead with his Cabinet shake-up. Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness takes Pearkes' place.

The other changes—twelve in all—put new, younger, and more energetic men in old jobs. A STRONGER CABINET, headlined The Toronto Globe and Mail. With his forces thus strengthened, many thought that Prime Minister Diefenbaker may dissolve Parliament and call for an election next spring or early summer.



This is an artist's conception of the Eagle—the Navy's latest, long-range, air-to-air missile. It is shown being launched from a fleet aircraft (inset), and on its way to strike an enemy target.

MEET EAGLE—NAVY'S NEW AIR-TO-AIR POWERHOUSE

Eagle—the Navy's latest air-to-air missile for long-range defense—will surround task forces and marine landing operations with a veritable thicket of destructive power poised against any intruding enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missile. It will also make possible extended air control over a wide area beyond the fleet.

Eagle, for which Bendix is prime contractor, represents a new trend in that it can be launched from relatively slow aircraft, since the high performance is built into the guided missile itself rather than into the manned airplane.

Bendix is also prime contractor for Talos—the Navy's long-range surface-to-air missile. It is the principal armament of the new fleet of

missile-carrying cruisers that have replaced the battleship.

Bendix is deeply involved in many other phases of this country's missile and space program. We build the inertial guidance systems that help provide the accuracy of Pershing, the Army's new, mobile, ground-to-ground guided missile. The global ground tracking, voice communications, and telemetry systems for Project Mercury—the U.S. man-in-space program—are other important Bendix responsibilities.

Bendix built two of the three U.S. satellite tracking systems and now

operates and maintains them for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. We have developed an ingenious device that steers and controls a satellite in space, and, in addition, helps remove it from orbit and directs it precisely to a designated recovery area; telemetering systems that can transmit 500 channels of information back to ground stations; general purpose digital computers that are widely used for many applications in the missile and space fields.

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NEWSMAKERS

Mlle. Lonelyheart: Following a diet of boiled rice and Rosicrucian philosophy books, wispy, long-ailing singer EDITH PIAF has been doggedly nursing herself back to physical health and emotional calm. Last week, France's great chanter-enchantress disclosed that she will try a comeback in late December at a Paris music hall. For friends who blame her troubles on a series of one-sided romances, Piaf had a touching message: "From now on, there will be only one lover for me: The public."

A Ford in His Past: Ford Motor Co. president HENRY FORD II, in Cologne for the 30th anniversary of Ford's first German factory, lunched with one of his childhood heroes: 79-year-old Count

Lee. Descended from Polish nobility (although he makes no claim to his outdated title of "Prince"), Radziwill is in this country speaking at a series of Pulaski Day ceremonies in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Scranton, Pa., and other cities. As a British subject, he wouldn't presume to tell Americans how to vote, Radziwill said, but doesn't mind advising audiences: "Znam Senator Kennedy bardzo dobrze, i wiem ze jest on zupełnie oddany sprawie wolności dla ujazdionych narodów [I know Senator Kennedy very well, and I know that he is completely dedicated to the matter of freedom for captive nations]."

►In New York's East Harlem melting pot, multilingual Jacqueline Kennedy addressed a crowd first in Spanish, then

students, but takes no part in campus social life. "I'm there strictly to study," Chambers said. Doesn't he even go to the football games? "I don't think I've ever been to a football game in my life."

Plum Happy: On the double occasion of his birthday (79th) and his latest book,* lighter-than-air craftsman P.G. WODEHOUSE warmed to a salute in The New York Times—signed by 77 authors (such as JAMES THURBER, AGATHA CHRISTIE, ALDOUS HUXLEY), entertainers (SAM LEVISON, GYPSY ROSE LEE), and other admirers. One who was asked to sign but didn't: Intellectual poet-playwright T.S. ELIOT. Chuckling, Wodehouse reasoned: "He probably never heard of me. I'm a sort of creature of outer space to a man like that." Did near-octogenarian Wodehouse have regrets about the nickname (Plum) he has carried through life? None at all, said Pelham Grenville Wodehouse: "Why, I think every Pelham is called Plum."

Evolution: After the 1925 "Monkey Trial" in which he was found guilty of inflicting Darwin on high-school students in fundamentalist Dayton, Tenn., JOHN T. SCOPES ducked out of the public eye. Suddenly, at 59, Scopes has popped out of his shell—he is touring the U.S. to help promote "Inherit the Wind," the film dramatization of his trial. In a Sherry-Netherland Hotel suite in New York, Scopes—semi-retired from his Shreveport, La., geologist's job—explained: "Now my family's grown up, and it doesn't seem so necessary to avoid publicity. The trial didn't convince enough people that we need to guard those all-important freedoms—of thought and expression—and I thought maybe a picture show might accomplish something."

Strings Attached: PABLO CASALS, 83, peerless cellist and dedicated anti-Fascist who swore off performing in the United States when our government recognized Franco Spain in 1939, unbent to the extent of giving a benefit performance at the New York home of banker DAVID ROCKEFELLER. Occasion: A \$500 per person fund-raising soiree for next September's Pablo Casals International Violincello Competition in Israel. Spanish-born Casals then went home to Puerto Rico and announced that his just-finished oratorio ("The Manger," a musical life of Christ) will have its première in Mexico—a long-established haven for Franco-hating Spanish expatriots.

Good-by Old Paint: Grim-lipped, chin in hand, she looked as if she might have been wondering where her next meal would come from. But "Femme Accroupie" ("Crouching Woman")—as



Automaker Henry II (left), and shipwrecker Luckner (right): Memories

FELIX VON LUCKNER, Germany's merciful "Sea Devil" of World War I—who sank 25 Allied ships (but scrupulously rescued their crews) with an armed windjammer disguised as a Norwegian lumber schooner. As a boy, Ford recalled, he delighted in hearing his grandfather—the first HENRY FORD—read aloud from a Luckner book. The count then told how he once toasted Grandfather Ford with a tribute that was turned into a Model-T slogan in the 1920s: "Ford Made a Lady Out of Lizzie."

Pole to Pole: It's not quite true that he's campaigning for his brother-in-law, hedged London's real-estate developer STANISLAUS RADZIWILL, 46, husband of Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY's younger sister

in Italian; whatever language her listeners knew, they scarcely needed a translation when Jackie mentioned that she and her (growing) family hope to move into "La Casa Blanca."

First Degree: Grinding his way to a degree at Western Maryland College—59-year-old WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, the onetime Communist whose 1948 testimony sent ALGER HISS to prison for perjury. As a youth, Chambers quit Columbia University in his junior year; he hopes to earn his bachelor of arts degree at Western Maryland next year and go on to graduate work in history. He drives the 3 miles from his farm to the Westminster, Md., campus, wears a business suit to classes, is friendly with fellow

*"The Most of P.G. Wodehouse." 666 pages. Simon and Schuster. \$6.50.

PABLO PICASSO dubbed the brooding figure he daubed in Barcelona in 1902—was far from penniless. In London last week, she fetched \$134,000 from a dinner-jacketed Swedish buyer. It was the top price in a sale of 29 Picassos, more than have ever gone on the block at one time; Dutch-born New York financier Jacques Sarlie sold the lot—plus 22 items by other artists—for \$1,203,160. Among those looking on at Sotheby's auction rooms: British author SOMERSET MAUGHAM, who already owns two Picassos and who sat statue-still in a front-row seat, balancing his black Homberg on his knees, lest the slightest movement be interpreted as a bid. Why wasn't inveterate collector Maugham buying? "I have no more wall space."



Associated Press

Margaret: Loose fit, loose talk

Mother Complex: "Oh, God, they've started again, have they?" groaned a Buckingham Palace official. The wearying subject: Another tizzy of newspaper speculation over Princess MARGARET's condition. Was she knitting tiny garments? No, but she was wearing not-so-tiny ones; the way London's heir-brained press sized things up, those "loose-fitting" coats and "matronly" dresses could mean but one thing. One newsgal submitted a recent photograph of Margaret to an unidentified—and unequivocating—gynecologist. His welcome opinion: "Undoubtedly." A palace source countered: "Untrue." Then Margaret, as if thumbing her royal nose at the rumor, attended the theater in a chic silk dress—sharply nipped in at the waist.

October 24, 1960



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SPACE AND ATOM

JOURNEY BEYOND:

Mice and Men

The crewman from the Coastal Crusader carefully lifted off the top from a small, cylindrical container and anxiously peered inside. Crouched at the bottom were three black mice named Sally, Amy, and Moe. They looked a bit dazed and shaky but still very much alive.

Sally, Amy, and Moe had reason for the collywobbles. They had just completed a record-breaking 5,000-mile-long, 700-mile-high, 18,000-mph journey through space in the nose cone of an Atlas missile. They had endured 25 minutes of crushing acceleration and unnerving weightlessness, the final plummeting re-entry through the atmosphere, and twenty minutes of bobbing around in the ocean before the Atlantic missile-range recovery ship pulled alongside and fished the blackened spaceship out of the water.

The trip, which began at Cape Canaveral, was another episode in the extensive study of the biological problems of space flight that is being conducted by the Air Force. Consequently, Sally, Amy, and Moe were surrounded by life-support gear and instruments, as well as film-emulsion packages to record radiation as the nose cone passed through the lower Van Allen belt. Amy had an extra burden—she was saddled with a quarter-ounce radio to monitor her heartbeat and breathing rate.

Back at the School of Aviation Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas, the three black mice (and the records of their journey) will be thoroughly examined, mainly for any signs of radiation damage such as graying hair. Possible genetic damage will also be checked by mating the three among themselves and with other, earthbound mice. What the Air Force finds will be invaluable on the day when mice are replaced by men.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS:

Cut-Rate H-Bombs

One of the few reassuring things about the atomic age is that the cost of making a nuclear bomb has long seemed beyond the capacities of all but a few nations. As of now, even the first step in such an enterprise—producing the uranium-235 fuel for a bomb—is an incredibly ambitious project. The three gaseous-diffusion plants which the U.S.

built to produce U-235 cost \$3 billion and draw off a staggering 10 per cent of the country's output of electricity.

Last week, however, the tenuous hope that A-bombs could be kept within a limited circle was given a rude blow. Democratic Sen. Albert Gore, a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, revealed that "advances in technology have now brought the capability of producing weapons-grade material within reach of . . . many nations."

Ironically enough, the "new" method which Gore was speaking about was considered by the United States in the early days of World War II and rejected—at that time for good reason. Dr. Jesse Beams, a physicist at the University of

the AEC which estimated that the centrifuging process would have a power requirement of only about 10 per cent of that of gas diffusion—bringing it within reach of many nations—and that investment costs would also be low. Zippe later returned to Germany and his firm, the Degussa Co., a month after a German patent for his gaseous centrifuge machine had been awarded. The Degussa Co., the leader among the West German, Dutch, and British firms working on the process, also applied for patents in thirteen other countries and, in a cool, businesslike way, had already sold two machines to Brazil and one in the U.S.

After Gore's statement, the State Department and the AEC revealed that they had been trying all summer to persuade the firms involved to clamp a lid of secrecy on uranium processing. By the end of the week, the State Department reported that the West German Government had agreed to classify the system.

Not everyone went along with Senator Gore on the dangers inherent in the centrifuge technique. Some observers pointed out that the sophisticated methods for packaging and triggering nuclear weapons are not known outside of Russia, Britain, and the U.S.

To this, Senator Gore countered: "Even an unsophisticated bomb is bad enough."



Associated Press
Atlas over the moon: Three were collywobblly

Virginia, had proposed that the gases of different uranium isotopes which have slightly different weights could be separated from one another by using a centrifuge. The idea was turned down because Manhattan Project scientists feared that the ultra-high speeds required for the process might split open the centrifuge and blow a plant apart.

Beams, however, kept working, and so did Gernot Zippe, a somber, solemn, teetotaling German physicist who had once been interned by the Russians. In 1958, the Atomic Energy Commission brought Zippe to the U.S. under a contract. He and Beams reconstructed a gas centrifuge that Zippe claims he built for the Soviets six years ago. Then early this year, Zippe completed a report to

will be given to technically promising private proposals . . . NASA will make vehicles [rockets], launching and tracking facilities, and technical services available at cost to private companies." The first private launching, he added, may take place "in the not too distant future."

►From Point Arguello, Calif., last week, the U.S. made a first try at orbiting Samos, a reconnaissance satellite designed to photograph every inch of the Soviet Union. In light of the U-2 incident, the occasion was as important politically as it was technologically. However, the 4,000-pound Samos failed to get into orbit and vanished quietly in the South Pacific, and the question of what Khrushchev will have to say about the space snooper remains unanswered.



Troublemaker *He is the silent one.* He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed...if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The *silent* trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not Democracy.

P.S. *Democracy begins at home.* NATIONWIDE, in a unique experiment in economic democracy, seeks the counsel of its policyholder-citizens by bringing them together with top management each Spring for a roundtable forum on personal, financial and insurance affairs. For more information on NATIONWIDE's Advisory Committee of Policyholders, ask your neighborhood NATIONWIDE agent.

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FOOTBALL:

52 Seconds to Play

With the score tied, 21-21, and a minute to go in the game between Iowa and Wisconsin last week, Wilburn Hollis, the Iowa quarterback, called "139 Option Bootleg." On the Wisconsin 29, Hollis faded to his right, then connected with halfback Larry Ferguson in the left side of the end zone. But Iowa was offside.

Iowa coach Forest Evashevski sent halfback Sammie Harris into the game replacing Ferguson. "Evy said the same play," Harris told Hollis.

"OK," said Hollis, "but this time go down and cut right." With 52 seconds left, Hollis passed again. Harris, diving, made the TD catch that kept unbeaten Iowa in first place in the Big Ten.

►Other scores: Navy 35, Air Force 3; Purdue 24, Ohio State 21; Syracuse 21, Penn State 15; Yale 22, Cornell 6.

BASEBALL:

Champions of the World

There stood Ralph Terry, a handsome New York Yankee pitcher, praying in vain that it hadn't happened, that he hadn't thrown the high fast ball straight over the heart of the plate. In the outfield, Yogi Berra, the gnomish Yankee, watched the ball sail over his head, wishing he were 20 feet tall so that he could reach up, up over the 406-foot mark and halt its flight. In the dugout, Casey Stengel, the manager, saw the ball disappear, lowered his head, and started, almost racing, back to the catacombs of the dressing room.

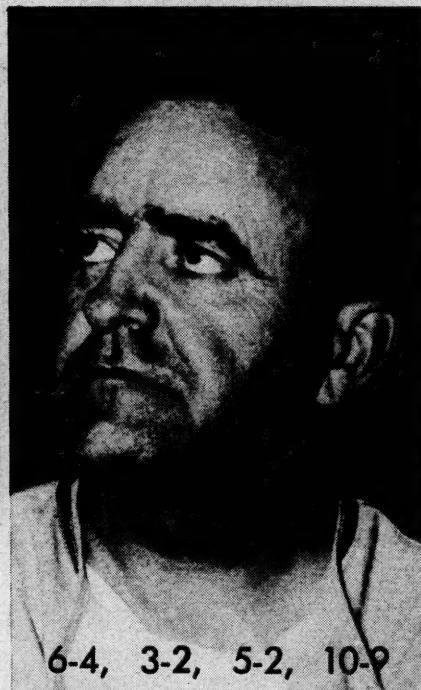
On the base paths, Bill Mazeroski, the Pittsburgh Pirate who had hit the ball, rounded first base and looked up in time to see the ball clear the left-center-field fence. He jumped in the air, whipped off his plastic batting helmet, and began whirling his right arm, like a cheerleader gone berserk; cheering for a victory that was already won. For a brief moment, Mazeroski was the only Pirate on the playing field, a sole symbol of happiness among nine gray-suited symbols of gloom.

Then pandemonium swept the park. Mazeroski's home run, leading off the bottom of the ninth, had given Pittsburgh a 10-9 victory in the seventh game of the 1960 World Series last week. For the first time in 35 years, the Pirates were world champions, and everything, everyone fused into delirium. The whole game was improbable, and the aftermath was impossible.

Teammates, ushers, teen-agers, and executives flooded the field, bursting past a cordon of policemen who were themselves so wildly happy they barely slowed the tide. A fan with a shovel be-

Wanted for Piracy

6-4, 3-2, 5-2, 10-9



6-4, 3-2, 5-2, 10-9

DANIEL EDWARD MURTAUGH, alias Blackbeard, Cutlass Kid, Merciless Murtaugh.

New York View—From The New York World-Telegram and Sun

IF EVER a World Series was stolen, this one was. Until the seventh game, when the Pirates beat the Yankees at their own game—home runs—Pittsburgh won by theft and by guile, 6-4, 3-2, and 5-2. New York won its games on power 16-3, 10-0, and 12-0. In the Series, the Yankees had 55 runs (to Pittsburgh's 27) and 91 hits (to 60), both records. But the Pirates of Danny Murtaugh outdid New York in one department: Pittsburgh won more games.

gan digging up home plate. Mazeroski was mobbed, crushed, embraced, adored. Almost unnoticed, the losers wandered through the crowd. Bobby Richardson, the little Yankee second baseman whose hitting set a new Series record of twelve runs batted in, was the last to leave.

To the Victors: Laughing, yelling, singing, the Pirates fought their way down to their locker room. "Don't knock the Rock," someone shouted at Rocky Nelson, the first baseman whose two-run home run started the Pirates toward an early 4-0 lead. "Way to go, Hal," another player screamed at Hal Smith, the catcher whose three-run homer in the eighth helped bring Pittsburgh from behind to a 9-7 lead.

Champagne popped by the case. Dick Schofield, a reserve infielder, emptied half a bottle over the head of pitcher ElRoy Face. "Don't waste it," third baseman Don Hoak told Schofield. "Drink

it." Schofield did and Hoak did and almost everyone did, except first baseman Dick Stuart, who was too busy throwing beer at reporters, and pitcher Vern Law, the Mormon who never drinks, and manager Danny Murtaugh, who prefers milk.

All Pittsburgh became a blast furnace of celebration. Outside the park, thousands of high, low, and hoarse voices merged with the honking of car horns. Downtown, the streets swelled with people and paper. Soon the debris drifted above ankle level, tripping people who fell and rose and smiled and shrugged. At one corner a street cleaner pushed a broom fruitlessly along the gutter and then gave up and turned to help a drunk overturn a litter basket. Ragged makeshift bands stormed through plush hotels. No one stopped them. No one discouraged them. The Yankees were beaten. Pittsburgh, the underdog, the team that couldn't win, had won. The Pirates were champions of the world.

A peaceful sky is made of many things The ever-alert bomber groups of our nation's Strategic Air Command range high in free world skies. Newest member of this defense team: the B-52H bomber and the Hound Dog missile. Unleashed in mid-air, the Hound Dog races toward distant targets at twice the speed of sound, guided electronically. The Hound Dog by North American Aviation, the Boeing B-52 family, and the majority of our fighters, tankers and bombers are powered by jet engines from Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

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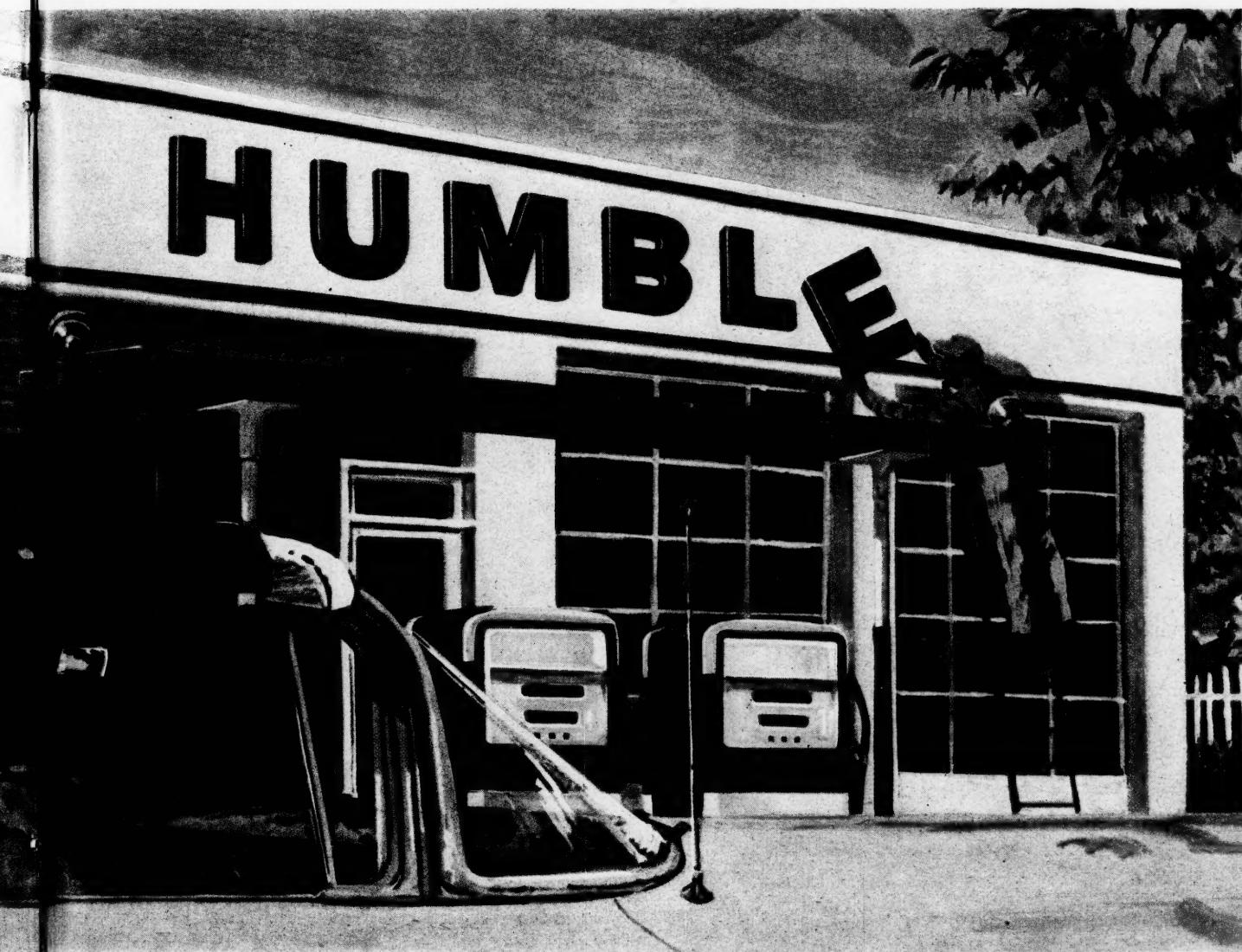
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chemical advances to their credit than any other U.S. Research group. This new organization under Humble Management offers opportunities for greater efficiencies in oil exploration, drilling, production, transportation and marketing.

The new Humble Oil & Refining Company looks forward to expansion in two important areas.

Geographical expansion — as a marketer with more than 30,000 service stations, now enabled through this move to operate in all 50 states.

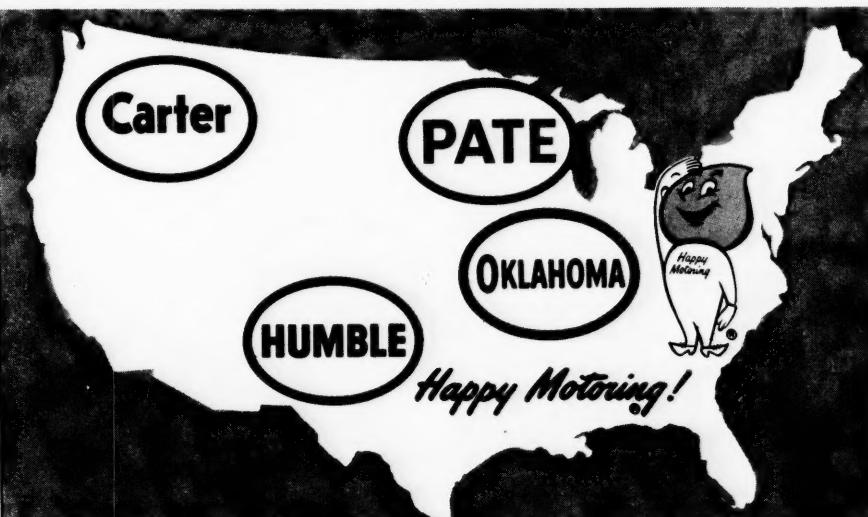
New product expansion — not only in improved fuels and lubricants, like the remarkable new Uniflo Motor Oil, but also in the exciting new field of petro-chemistry where hundreds of new and useful products have been improved or developed because of Humble research.



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Jobs where the new electronic robots can help are shown above against a computer 'memory' background . . .

today, this program is what the piano roll was to the player piano.

But what tunes these computers can play when programmed properly! Their virtuosity lies in their incredible speeds and unfailing accuracy. Unlike human beings, Prof. John G. Truxal of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn points out, "they never get fatigued, never get bored, their attention never wanders, and they never make subjective errors." The newest and biggest computers, Remington Rand's Larc and IBM's Stretch, are capable of whipping out a computation once every microsecond, or millionth of a second. Both Larc and Stretch will be put to work solving nuclear equations that might otherwise remain beyond man's own grasp.

The Next President: Without lightning-fast computers to digest and interpret atmospheric data—gathered daily from 600 different weather balloons aloft—the weather bureau could not issue its hourly forecasts. Two hours after the first polls close on election night, the computers will be clacking out the running electoral tally (see box right).

As technology grows more and more complex, the big computers will have to take over tasks too vast for a single human brain to handle. As airplane traffic continues to increase and 2,000-mph commercial airliners come into service, engineer Truxal believes ground-based automatic computer-control centers may have to take over and guide the speed and direction of every plane from 20,000 to 40,000 feet—from take-off to landing.

Dr. Ralph Gerard, the University of Michigan's noted neurophysiologist, visu-

alizes a disease-diagnosis machine. "The initial information is supplied by human judgment from books, records, and panels of experts. No sensible person would prefer the computer's diagnosis to his doctor's. But, in time, the collective wisdom of man could be integrated in a single instrument and enriched at a rate impossible for a single brain. Then the physician would seek aid from it."

Business and marketing decisions will be computer-aided. Remington Rand's UNIVAC already offers customers the chance to play machine management games. Along the same problem-solving lines, IBM's Mike Kami, director of long-range planning, suggests: "We cannot solve unemployment but we can use a computer to predict what will happen under a given set of conditions. Thus, we will predict the future, and, if we want, change it."

But first must come respect. E.L. (Ted) Glaser, head of advance study at Burroughs Corp., tells this story: "A company asked its officers to write a report on the capabilities of the computer. Each executive's concept of the computer's usefulness stopped just below his level."

As with every technological innovation, the computers are affecting job patterns on all levels. However, there is a category of white-collar tasks where the machine, in general, is quite welcome. These are the jobs of a routine, tedious, and/or fatiguing nature that demand concentration but little creative thought.

At this point, enter the new breed of special-purpose machines:

►**Mark I**—This experimental IBM machine can translate Russian into English

at a rate of 1,800 words a minute. Understandably, the U.S. Government is an interested customer, for human translators (who average only 2,600 words a day) can no longer keep up with the flood of technical literature now being turned out by foreign researchers. Just to stay even with scientific intelligence information from Russia and China is difficult.

The machine that is supposed to bridge this information gap works in a fairly straightforward manner. A glass disk the size of a long-playing record holds Mark I's vocabulary—60,000 entries etched in a code onto the glass to represent 600,000 Russian words. A typist, who need not understand Russian, types the document to be translated word by word onto tape. The tape converts the Russian letters into punch holes and the holes are in turn converted into electric signals. Scanning the disk, the way a human eye might race up and down a dictionary's pages, an electronic beam tries to match incoming code with vocabulary code. All in all, Mark I does a remarkable job.

To 1956 Year: For example, a translation from a recent Pravda article goes like this:

"It 30 years/flight. By it/its statement, it is older lieutenant air forces United States America, where it served to 1956 year, that is till then, when it changed on service in Central Intelligence Agency." The "it" in this translation, if you haven't yet guessed, is U-2 pilot Francis G. Powers.

It is obvious from this sort of pidgin English that Mark I badly needs more instruction, specifically a set of syntactic



. . . composed of a lattice-like memory core which holds the 'know-how' the machine needs to work

cal rules to assist its word-matching ability. This problem seems fairly well in hand now, thanks to the work of Mrs. Ida Rhodes, a dynamic lady of 60 who is director of the mechanical translation group of the National Bureau of Standards. Occasionally, she runs across a stickler which seems unsolvable like the one she calls the "water goat" problem. It seems that the phrase "water goat" kept cropping up in the translation of a Russian engineering paper until it was discovered that the words were the translation of the phrase "hydraulic ram."

Until the machine can be taught semantics—how to derive meanings from the association of ideas in a word—water goatism will prevail.

►APT—Standing for Automatically Programmed Tools, APT marks the opening

dialogue of a strange new era in communications: A computer that tells machine tools how to turn out precision parts. The "master" computer directs the "slave" machine via punch cards that contain its 107-word vocabulary.

Today, more than two dozen companies are using APT to make airplane and missile parts. But APT's creator, a crew-cut, 31-year-old MIT engineer named Douglas Ross, is already thinking of a second dialogue: Arranging for an APT-like system to converse back and forth with man. Traditionally, the machine-tool engineer works out a rough drawing which has to be converted into a blueprint by draftsmen before the feasibility of the part can be determined.

"Acres and acres of draftsmen are needed for this job," Ross says. "The

blueprints for a new atomic submarine get to weigh more than the sub itself." Ross thinks that the engineer might be able to make his rough sketch directly for the computer-machinist. He would literally sketch the part he wanted, waving a photoelectric light pen in front of the machine's display tube. According to Ross, this dialogue might take place:

ENGINEER: I want you to make a part that looks like this. (*Draws with pen.*) No longer than 1 foot and can take 5,000 pounds stress.

MACHINE (*humming, flashing, then clattering out*): It has to be 2 feet long.

ENGINEER (*pondering*): It can be 2 inches thick, you know.

MACHINE (*more humming, flashing, clattering*): Why didn't you say that in the first place? OK on that stress and size.

►Audrey—Bell Telephone Lab's Audrey (for automatic digit recognizer) is scheduled to go a step beyond this dialogue. The machine-draftsman will be able ultimately to converse by "watching" the questions on its display tube. Audrey has been built to "hear" ten spoken numbers and sixteen of the 40 basic sounds of English (e.g., the vowel in "hat"). To prove the sound or digit has been heard and understood, Audrey flashes the appropriate light on its display console.

"There's nothing the least bit spectacular about it," said Bell's Edward E. David Jr., daring his interviewer to disagree. Speech, he explains, consists of sound waves which can be "visualized" electronically and converted into numerical patterns. Audrey was provided with the masculine voice of her creator—that is, he stored the coded representation of

Election-Night Rivals 1960

While the two Presidential candidates compete for votes on election night, three other antagonists will be battling for another prize. The competitors: A Remington Rand Univac 1, working for ABC-TV, an IBM 7090 at CBS-TV, and an RCA 501 at NBC-TV. To the winner goes the honor of being first with the correct vote projection.

Essentially, all the machines work on similar mathematical principle. The hour-by-hour votes in past elections are analyzed; key areas are

looked to for past trends; international relations, the religious factor, even weather conditions are taken into account. This data is put on tape and programmed into the machines.

In 1952, Univac gave the right answer (Eisenhower by a landslide) two hours after the first polls closed on the basis of scattered Eastern votes. Univac's mentor, Prof. Max Woodbury, expecting a close race, would not believe the machine and ignored it. "I was green then," he says, "I won't let that happen again."

his own voice. When he addressed the machine, it matched the incoming pattern with its stored pattern and flashed the right light more than 90 per cent of the time. But when different voices, especially feminine ones, spoke, the machine was likely to give a wrong answer. Unlike machines, no two people sound exactly alike.

This problem of intertalk—the differences between human voices—has temporarily frustrated Audrey's employment in a dozen useful tasks. Among them: A voice-dial telephone; a "no hands" sound typewriter that clicks out letters as the boss dictates them; and, a luxurious touch, a mechanical maid that could be commanded in the morning to "close window, turn on coffee, run hot bath."

Happy Talk: But Bell Lab's David, as well as the engineers working on a similar project at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory are by no means stymied. One important factor working in their favor is the "redundancy" of spoken English: All the million-plus words in the language are synthesized out of the 40 basic sounds—a happy circumstance that is simplifying the amount of information voice-operated machines have to be told.

Mark I, APT, and Audrey are in the vanguard of the special-purpose robots. Behind them are a host of other experimental machines. The National Bureau of Standards' picture-scanning Sadie may help draw contour maps, a tedious job still done by hand with the aid of a stereopticon. The Patent Office's Haystack tackles the dull task of patent searching. An IBM machine can "write" abstracts.

Many scientists, however, disdain these special-purpose machines in favor of what must be called "thinking machines." The question "Can a machine think?" is an old chestnut. Lincoln Laboratory's Oliver Selfridge argues, "the answer is certainly yes," though he would concede that this intelligence "has an elusive, unnatural quality."

For Mrs. Rhodes, the answer is most certainly no. The machine is nothing, she argues, until man puts in the piano-roll program. IBM's Samuel, for example, taught his checkers-playing machine some 28 game factors that he considered important. The machine, as its experience accumulated, weighted the importance of each factor. In short, it learns. On the other hand, nothing ever changes within the machine's electronics—unlike the human brain during the parallel experience of learning. For Selfridge, nevertheless, the end result is conclusive: The machine does outper-

form its designer. The weight of opinion seems to be with Selfridge.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Communication Sciences Center, the world's greatest collection of electronic brains (human) are dedicating much of their energy and time to building thinking machines. Three general approaches are being taken at MIT—and at IBM and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory as well:

►**Bionics**—This effort looks to the birds and the bees—and the human eye and the bat's ear—to learn how living biological systems function. Bionics seeks to build up understanding rather than mechanical hardware.

►**The Nerve Net**—Here the effort is to build a machine whose anatomy dupli-

device that is known somewhat starkly at MIT as "The Hand Project."

Outwardly, The Hand is no different from the master-slave manipulators used by technicians to handle radioactive materials in nuclear labs. But there are no human operators for this slave. The hands will take their instructions from small computer-driven gears, the modest beginnings of the general-purpose machines that will move about, use tools, and remember where they are in order to use them again.

A stunt, perhaps? "Perhaps," said Shannon, who is a science-fiction buff, "but it will make people sit up and think."

"As for machine learning," he continued, "that is certainly in the picture. Many of them do learn. But no machine so far has produced an idea new or worthwhile to mankind. New to it, yes. Eventually it will of course."

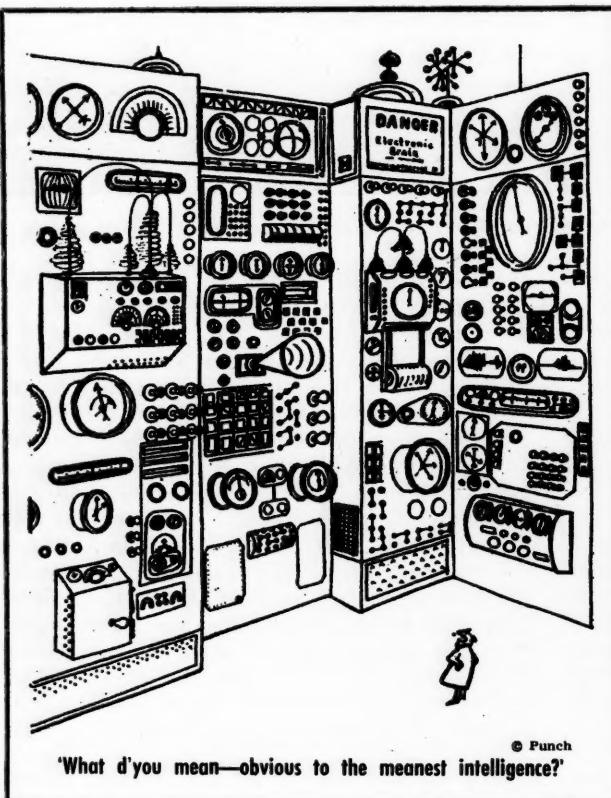
"I don't like to make predictions but I expect that in ten to fifteen years we will see machines doing complex intellectual tasks—writing theorems of interest to mathematicians, turning in good translations, understanding their environment. After that we can expect the general-purpose robots."

"As for poetry, art, music, novels—they are several magnitudes beyond the machine since they involve emotional relationships with the outside."

Fit to Survive? But will the new robots be entirely without love and emotions within their own world? A University of Michigan group is looking into the late mathematical genius John von Neumann's concept of a "parent" machine paddling about in a sort of thick soup of spare parts. The machine scoops up a part at random, tests it to see if it is the one it needs next, and, if so, fits it into place in the copy it is making of itself. As it completes the copy, the parent machine would insert a duplicate of its own instructions and detach the new machine to ... forage for itself . . ."

Once on their own, can the robots dispose of their masters? Norbert Wiener suggests that they will take over in the same way "the clever Greek philosopher-slave of a less intelligent Roman slaveholder . . . dominated the actions of his master rather than obeyed his wishes."

But in this issue of man versus machines, perhaps it is best to let a woman have the last word. "The more we work with electronic machines," Mrs. Rhodes said, "the more awe we feel about the marvelous workings of the human mind. We call it ADAM—absolutely divine automatic machine."

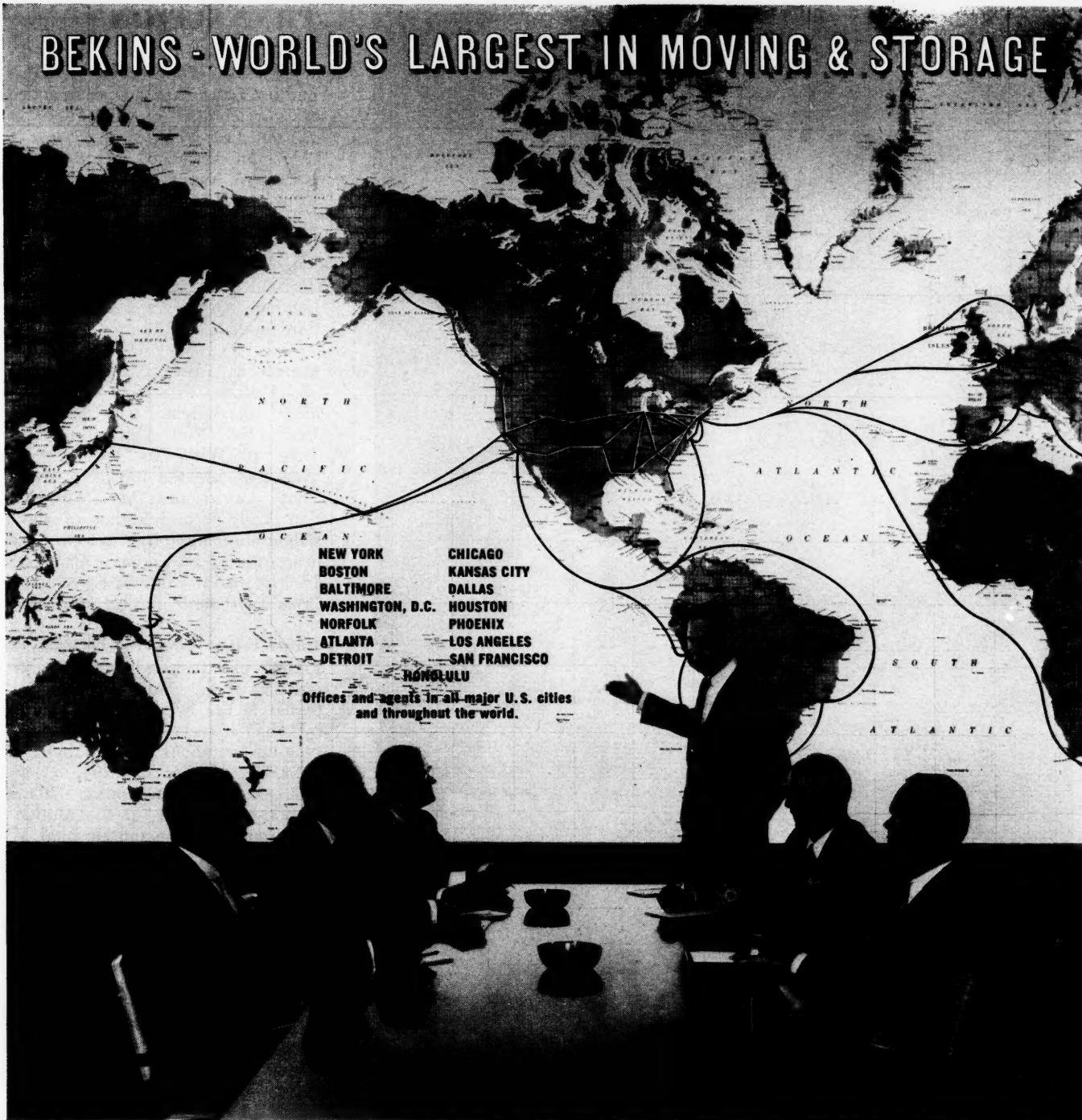


cates as far as possible what is now known of the human brain. One advanced model, Cornell's Perceptron, has learned its ABC's on its own, achieving errorless performance after just fifteen exposures to each letter.

►**Heuristics**—This is computerese for hunch-playing: Looking into one's own maxims of reasoning, judgment, and problem-solving and attempting to build them into a machine.

In the view of mathematician Claude Shannon, who along with Norbert Wiener shares world leadership among the "computer people," the nerve-net approach is the most fundamental, but will take longer to produce results. His own wide-ranging interests have been enlarged recently to include a heuristic

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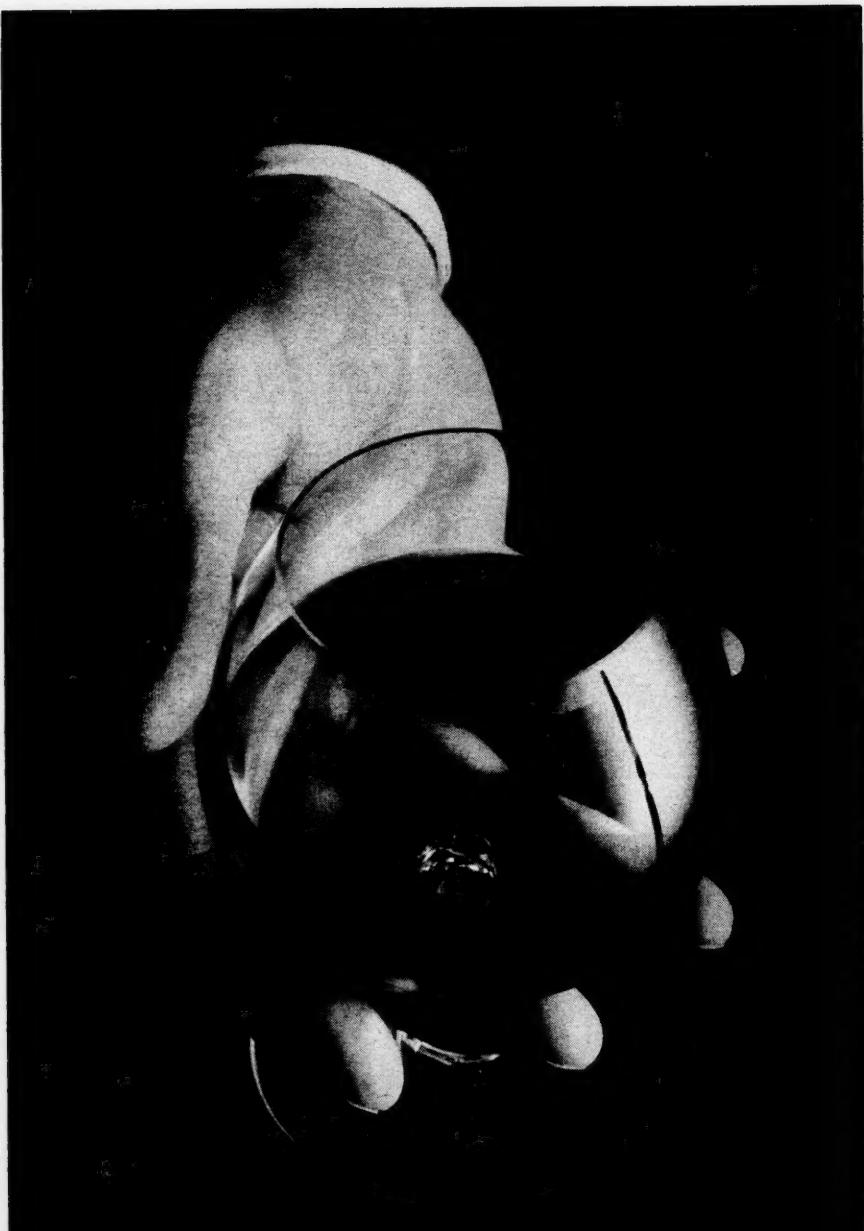
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TRANSITION

Married: ANGELO RONCALLI, 25, nephew of Pope John XXIII, and BRIGIDA LIVIA PANZERI, 23; in a wedding Mass celebrated by the Pope, in the Vatican, Oct. 11.

►Viscount ASTOR, 53, eldest son of Virginia-born Nancy, Lady Astor, and BRONWEN PUGH, 29, auburn-haired daughter of a British judge, model, and sometime TV announcer; in London, Oct. 14; his third marriage, her first.



Associated Press
Lord Astor

Stricken: MOSS HART, 55, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright (in 1937, for "You Can't Take It With You"), stage director (the 1957 Tony Award for "My Fair Lady"), and author of the best-selling autobiography, "Act One"; with a heart attack, in Toronto, Canada, Oct. 14. He was at work on revisions of the Broadway-bound musical "Camelot."

Died: Prince FRANÇOIS D'ORLEANS, 25, French paratrooper lieutenant and second son of the Count of Paris, the pretender to the French throne; ambushed by Algerian rebels while leading mopping-up operations in the Kabylia mountains, Oct. 11 (see page 68).

►CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, 70, silent motion-picture star, at the Motion Picture Country Home and Hospital, Woodland Hills, Calif.; Oct. 15.

►Dr. WILLIAM MANN, 74, small, puckish, longtime director of Washington's National Zoological Park (1925-56); of a cerebral thrombosis, in Washington, D.C., Oct. 10. To promote more money for the zoo from the Coolidge Administration in 1925, he trained a myna bird to shriek at a delegation of congressmen and government officials: "How about the appropriation! How about the appropriation!"

►JAMES F. BROWNLEE, 69, board chairman of Minute Maid Corp. (since 1951), former president of Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. (1935-43); of a heart attack, at his Greenfield Hill, Conn., home, Oct. 12.

►ARTHUR BALLANTINE, 77, prominent tax and corporate law expert, law partner of former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; Assistant Secretary (1931-32) and Under Secretary of the Treasury (1932-33); of a heart ailment, in his New York City home, Oct. 10. He helped organize and was one of the first directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., stayed on at the Treasury during the bank crisis of 1933, though he later opposed New Deal fiscal policies.

►C.K. WOODBRIDGE, 80, founder (1923), president, and board chairman (1948) of Dictaphone Corp.; of a heart attack, in London, while on a business trip, Oct. 16.



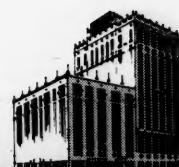
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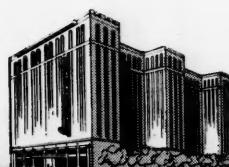
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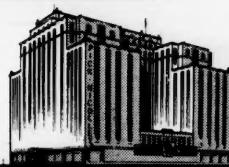
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Detroit, Mich.	South Bend, Ind.
East Lansing, Mich.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Evanston, Ill.	Toledo, O.
Flint, Mich.	Topeka, Kans.
Huntsville, Ala.	Washington, D.C.
Miami Beach, Fla.	Youngstown, O.
Minneapolis, Minn.	

MEDICINE

PARAPLEGICS:

A Way to Walk Again?

The mongrel dog that stretched totally unconscious on a table in Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz's laboratory was "wired for walking." And when Dr. Kantrowitz started his tape recorder, the anesthetized animal's left hind leg began moving in a jerky simulation of the walking motion. This dramatic experiment, performed at Brooklyn's Maimonides Hospital, was reported by Dr. Kantrowitz last week at the American College of Surgeons meeting in San Francisco; and it added up to new hope for the nation's 250,000 paraplegics. "I can't make a paralyzed man walk now," the Brooklyn surgeon said, "but I think it is possible."

In the experiment, a wooden model of a dog's leg was hooked up electrically with a tape recorder. Then, the leg was moved by hand to simulate the motions of walking, and the electric signals produced were recorded on the tape. Next, a dog was anesthetized and electrodes were attached to the nerves controlling its hip and knee muscles. The electrodes were hooked to the tape recorder and the previously recorded walking pattern was played back. The unconscious dog's leg moved accordingly.

To achieve the walk of a normal human being, Dr. Kantrowitz said, nerves for twenty muscles in each leg would have to be wired with special electrodes. The patient whose spinal cord has been severed could be given a second "brain" consisting of a box with buttons he could push to make his legs walk, turn, or sit. All this might sound complicated, but Dr. Kantrowitz says: "I think a carefully planned research program entailing the expenditure of, say, \$250,000 yearly for three years would lead to success.

"Someday, in my lifetime, a man whose legs or arms are paralyzed because his spinal cord is severed will walk or move his arms," he added. "It might even be Roy Campanella."

Laboratories:

The Deadly Mistake

The 40-year-old woman showed diabetic symptoms—lack of energy, periods of confusion, excessive thirst. Her doctor promptly sent off a blood sample to one of New York's 425 commercial laboratories for a sugar-level reading. Somehow, the laboratory erred. Its report showed a low sugar content, indicating a condition known as hypoglycemia, the direct opposite of diabetes. The doctor administered glucose rather than insulin, and the patient died in a diabetic coma.

Appalling as it sounds, such hit-or-miss lab work, though certainly not the rule, is becoming less and less the exception



Testing: The technicians themselves are under scrutiny

as hustling commercial laboratories vie for business among physicians who don't have access to crowded hospital facilities or are looking for low-cost service.

One firm in New York, the Bronx Medical Laboratory, recently was closed by the city because it was doing no testing on its own, serving merely as a middleman for another New York lab by soliciting doctors all over the U.S. Many low-cost labs in New York carry out similar large-scale operations by seeking job-lot testing on a contract basis with doctors. Some independent labs, staffed

by up to 40 technicians, conduct as many as 3,000 tests a day. Not all maintain the highest professional standards.

Disturbed by the evidence of errors in commercial laboratory tests, Dr. Morris Schaeffer, head of New York City's Bureau of Laboratories, recently began an investigation. Marshaling his evidence last week, Dr. Schaeffer announced that he will seek a wholesale reform of the city's regulations governing commercial laboratories. The new regulations will include a revised licensing code and examinations and refresher courses for laboratory workers.

Crackdown: Ironically, the commercial laboratories brought the sudden crackdown on themselves. Recently 150 of the laboratories banded together in a bid for more business. With their lawyers in tow, they petitioned the city to stop giving free Wassermanns, blood counts, and other tests in its public-health laboratories. "Since we were doubtful of their ability to perform the work accurately," Dr. Schaeffer said, "we had them do some simple blood groupings as a test of their capabilities. Of the 130 laboratories who accepted the challenge, fully 75 per cent filed reports that were in error."

The key to the mess, Dr. Schaeffer believes, lies in tightening up on both management and working personnel. As it stands, anyone at all may become a worker or technician, at the discretion of the lab owners. No one, not even a director, needs any kind of examination for competence.

"That," said Dr. Schaeffer, "will be the number one requirement in the new code if I have my way—examinations for everybody."

No Place to Lie?

Is the psychiatrist's most valued piece of furniture on the way out? It is, according to Dr. William W. Sargent, an eminent British psychiatrist. New drugs, he says, will ultimately replace the couch.

Many experts thought Dr. Sargent's prediction sounded extreme, because the tranquilizing and anti-depressant drugs treat symptoms, not causes.

But Dr. Sargent, who heads the department of psychological medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital in London, claims that once drugs have been sorted out in relation to psychiatric ills, "more of our patients will be treated by general practitioners using ordinary medicine."



Dear American Airlines:

I am the store coordinator for a nationwide chain. Name the airline and I've flown it. For courtesy, service and expert pilot ability my hat's off to your line, the number one airline in my book.
Harry Hillard

Unsolicited in-flight letter from Mr. H. Hillard, National Store Coordinator, Rayco Auto Seat Cover Co., Paramus, New Jersey

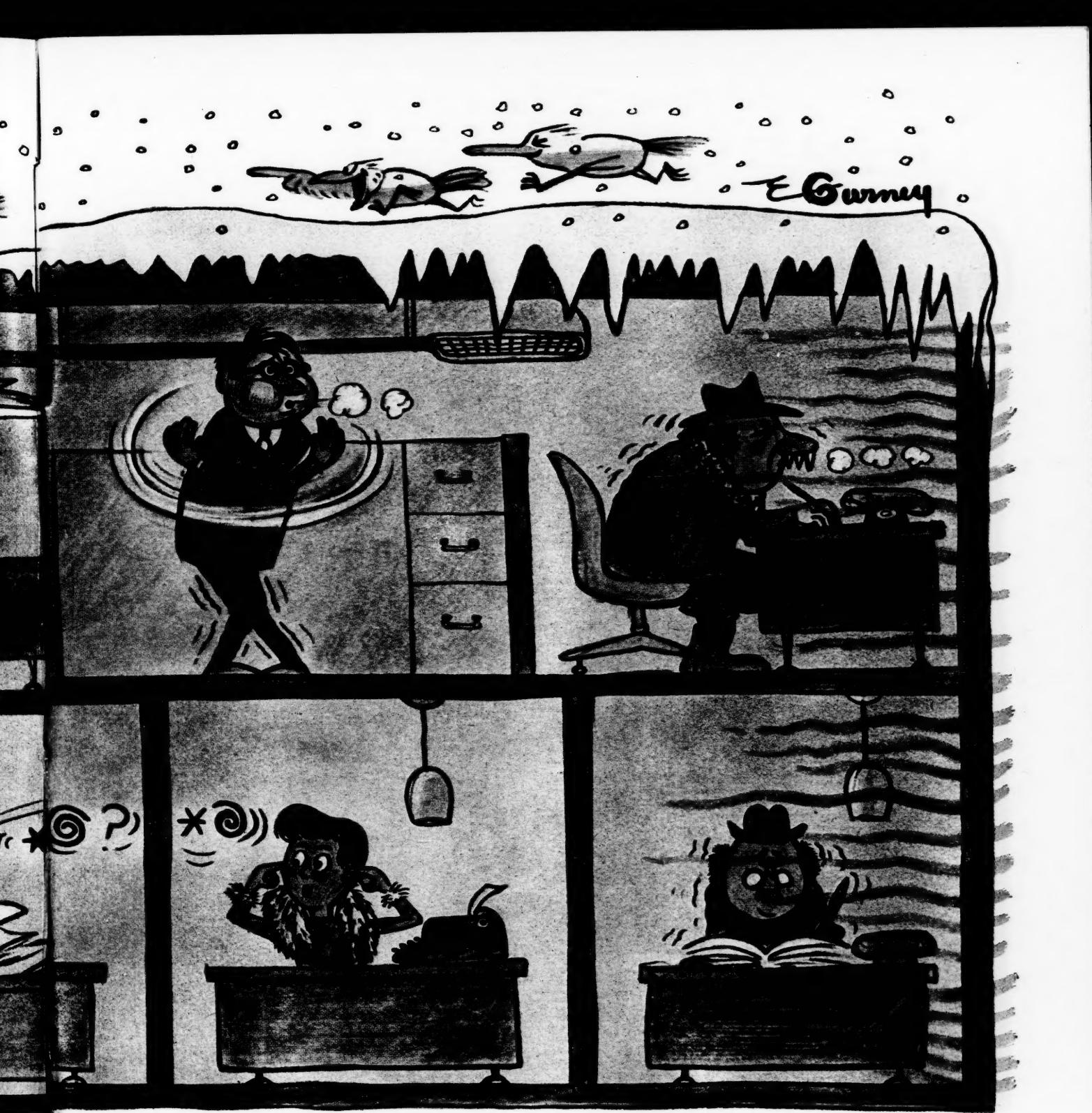
Our Pilots, Mr. Hillard, are another of the reasons why American Airlines is first choice of experienced travelers. There are 1,750 of them; many are 15 and 20-year veterans—multi-million-mile Captains. Each follows a rigid apprenticeship with continuing company and government examinations. They are the elite **AMERICAN AIRLINES** of the Jet Age. **America's Leading Airline**



Will your new
heating-cooling system be
a "fuel hog" that constantly
drains your profits?

HERE'S WHY
YOUR BEST PROTECTION IS A
J-M INSULATION CONTRACTOR
(WITH HIS COMPLETE RANGE OF
FIBER GLASS INSULATIONS)
WORKING WITH YOUR
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
AND CONTRACTOR

Did you know that girthy fuel bills
usually spring from inadequate insula-
tion . . . not just in the walls and



roof, but in the boiler rooms, the ducts and piping? Or, did you know that you can over-insulate as well as under-insulate...and so over-spend?

The fact is that it takes the right amount of the right materials applied in the right way for each job to prevent built-in fuel losses and overspending. Not to mention the discomfort of noisy, uneven heating or air-conditioning.

That's why Johns-Manville produces job-tested insulations for every

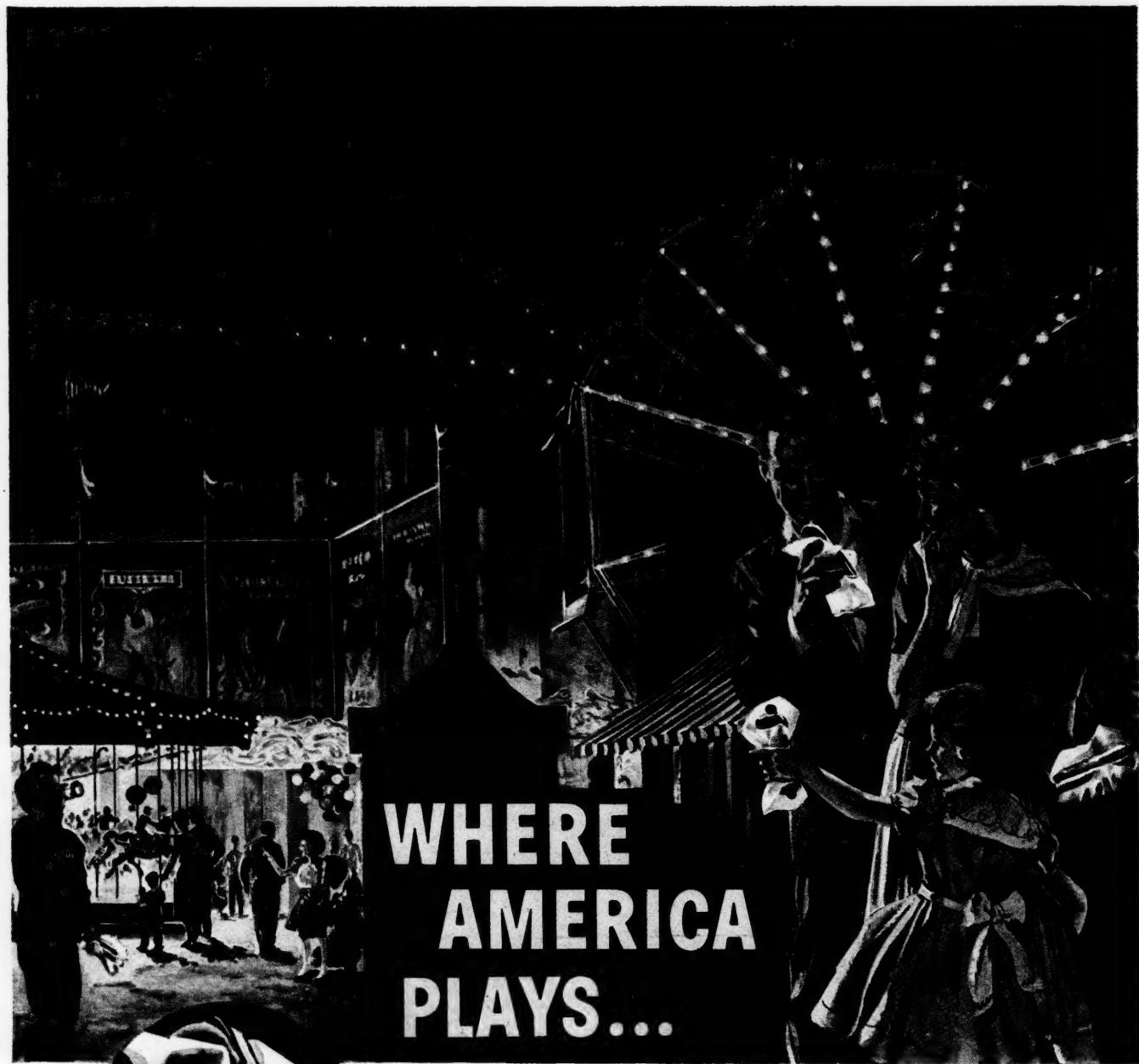
temperature and service condition from minus 400F to plus 3000F. These are made available nationwide through J-M insulation specialists or experienced J-M contractors whom you can trust. All are backed up by the world's largest insulation

laboratory at the Johns-Manville Research Center.

Whatever your insulation problem may be, simply call your J-M Sales Office, or write: Johns-Manville, Box 14, New York 16, N. Y. In Canada: Port Credit, Ontario.

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Wherever a paper napkin's needed, you're most apt to find it's made by Fort Howard. That's because we make so many grades, designs and folds that any business needing napkins can cut costs by selecting the *one* napkin most suited to its needs. And the same is true of Fort Howard Paper Towels and Tissue. If you're concerned with the purchase of paper products for your company, you may discover savings of up to 20% by switching to Fort Howard.

AMERICA'S MOST USED PAPER PRODUCTS AWAY FROM HOME



Fort Howard Paper Company

Green Bay, Wisconsin • Sales Offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles

© Fort Howard Paper Company

Hugged by a Bear

It was a night to remember. As TV critic John Crosby put it: "It wasn't so much an interview as a summit conference between the head of Talent Associates and the head of the Soviet Union."

The summit took place on the "Open End" discussion series piloted by Talent Associates' garrulous co-owner David Susskind. For two hours, he and Nikita Khrushchev offered everything from a discussion of the Congo to an impromptu conga, as Susskind frantically tried to detain the departing Mr. K in hot debate for 23 minutes around a studio table.

The show drew about 4,000 phone calls, one-fourth of them complaints. (Some against the Radio Free Europe plugs which were inserted unbeknownst to K.) It also drew strong reaction from Sutro Bros., New York brokerage firm, which canceled its sponsorship.

"I may be bruised, but I remain unbent," Susskind summed up. But as Mr. K himself once put it: "He who dances with a bear eventually gets crushed."

Television's 'Horizon'

Mention the 1937 film "Lost Horizon" to a movie fan and chances are he'll tell you about clip-voiced Ronald Colman emerging from a mythical Himalayan paradise, only to watch a perpetually youthful female companion wither before his eyes. The film, a loose adaptation of the James Hilton novel about an Occidental group in an Oriental Utopia, helped popularize a bewitching place name: Shangri-La. It also helped give rise to many namesakes—President Roosevelt's wartime retreat, an aircraft carrier, a clump of motels, and, just four years ago, a \$250,000 Broadway musical that was a horrendous flop.

Undeterred by that Broadway disaster, NBC's "Hallmark Hall of Fame" will launch its tenth TV season next week with its own \$250,000 musical version of "Shangri-La," rewritten, and, it is hoped, rejuvenated. All last week the cast—among them, hot-eyed Marisa Pavan, craggy Richard Basehart, and crinkly Claude Rains—toiled through rehearsals in a ballroom on New York's Lower East Side.

Litter: The ballroom itself was by no means a Shangri-La: Its scabby walls sheltered two battered pianos, a litter of abandoned coffee containers, a cranky assortment of chairs, a wall clock permanently halted at 5:55, and barrel-shaped director George Schaefer and his charges.

"High Lama, we are ready for you now," announced the ebullient Schaefer as he made a mock bow in the direction of Rains, who wore a blue sports shirt outside his sloppy

Periscoping TV-Radio

A hot possibility for CBS's "DuPont Show of the Month" is "The Laurel and Hardy Story," with Jackie Gleason playing bellicose Oliver Hardy and Art Carney, weepy Stan Laurel . . . Comics Groucho Marx, Jimmy Durante, George Burns, and Buddy Hackett will star in "Happy Talk," an ad-lib session Dec. 6 on NBC . . . ABC is planning a filmed series about stock-car drivers, called "The Racers."

greige trousers. The 69-year-old Rains returned a mock bow and shuffled over to the 250-year-old High Lama's rehearsal throne, a backless green cushion seat. Basehart—he is playing the visionary "Conway"—moved into the scene from a nearby bandstand upon which he had been reclining. Miss Pavan watched from the sidelines, her elegant legs dropped indolently on a folding chair, a Marlboro dangling listlessly from fingers blood-red with nail enamel.

"When it was done as a Broadway musical, it couldn't have been worse," Schaefer had noted. "But I thought it had a lot of potential." Schaefer arranged with the old "Shangri-La" writers, Jerome Lawrence and Robert Lee, to revamp the book. He signaled in composer Harry Warren to rework his original score, which now includes a Tibetan chant coated with Hindi words supplied by a U.N. translator.

"We started from scratch," said writer Lawrence as he watched Basehart and Rains. "There's a place for musicals on TV, but they have to be done in

an intimate way—big heads, close-ups."

By this time, George Schaefer, who has flat feet, had shifted to a \$115 wheelchair, a mobile unit from which he directs all his TV plays. He guided Miss Pavan and Basehart through a relaxed musical love scene while Rains chatted amiably on the sidelines. "I did 'On Borrowed Time' for George live," said Rains. "I was 'Death,' and I kept climbing in and out of that apple tree. I like the change this show offers. I just sit."

"We'll have five run-throughs," explained Schaefer, as he abandoned his wheelchair. "By the fourth, they'll be playing automatically, which will give me a chance to bawl them out. But I don't believe in charging the air with hysteria." He gazed around the shabby hall. "And why should the air be tense?" he said. "After all, this is Shangri-La."

What Might Have Been

If TV had existed in other periods, what would the screen have shown? That question was posed last week in a speech by Robert Saudek, creator of "Omnibus." Some of his conclusions:

► **The Age of Greece:** "The Trojan War would turn into an adult Eastern with Helen as a winsome barmaid, and Menelaus the miserly old rancher with the roving eyes."

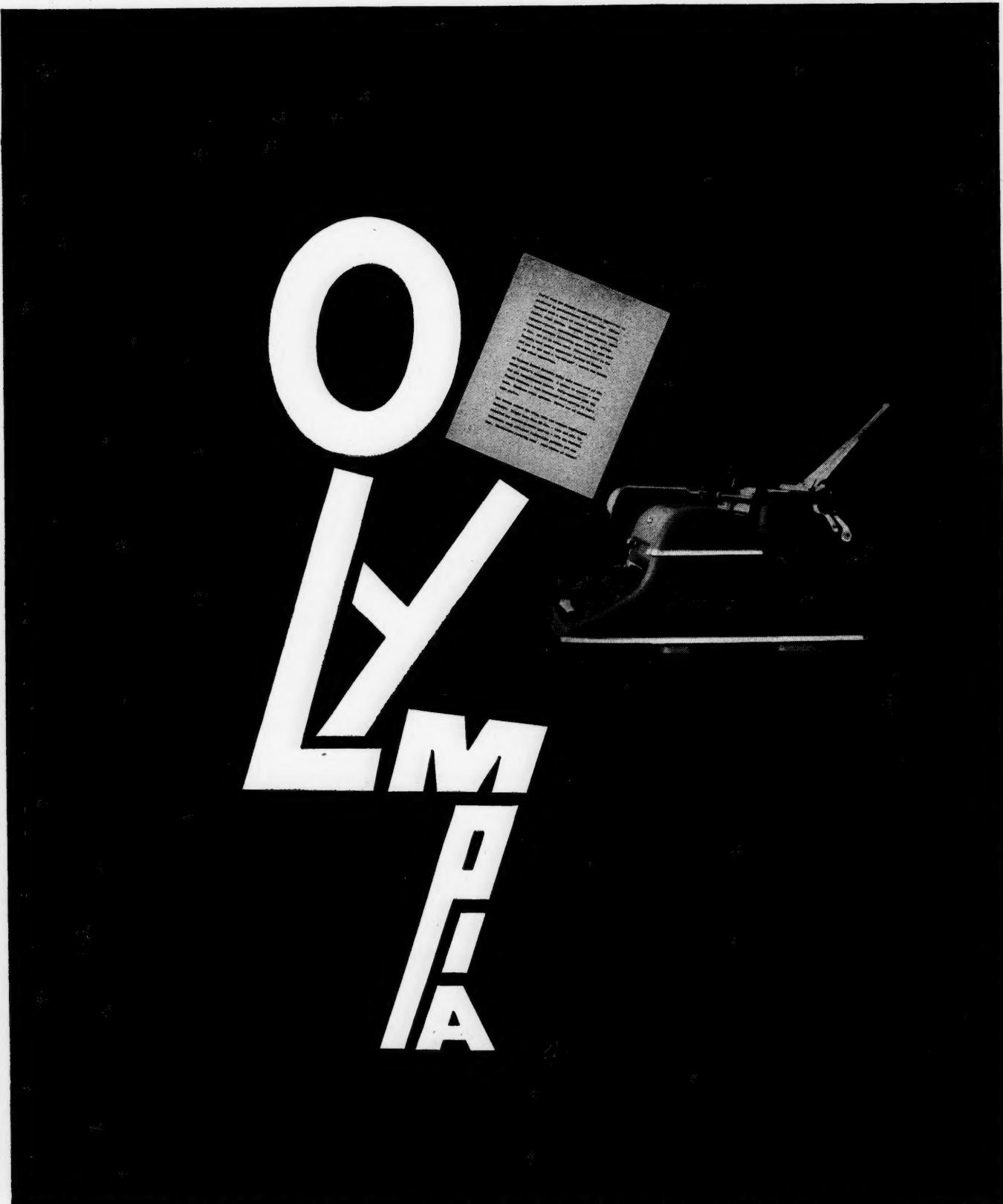
► **The Elizabethan Era:** "You've got Raleigh inventing tobacco, a natural for sponsorship . . . You'd stage a family-type interview of Sir Francis Drake and the Queen at Hampton Court palace. 'Frank and Bess at Home,' you'd call it."

► **The Age of Reason:** "Isaac Newton, maybe. People could dig that apple bit. But Bach? I don't know. How many young-marrieds are going to listen to a whole Mass in just one key—B Minor?"



Marisa and Schaefer: The clock stopped at 5:55 in Shangri-La

NBC



...the world's finest typewriter to do business with...fully-equipped with a score of unique features to reduce effort and increase output. Precision-built for quality, value and dependability in Europe's largest, most modern typewriter factory. See, test and compare the magnificent Olympia before you decide on any other office typewriter. See the Yellow Pages for name of nearest dealer.

Inter-Continental Trading Corp., 90 West St., N.Y. 6. **Olympia**

The Periscope

Business Trends

More Contracts from Washington

Washington is trying to perk up the economy by awarding more contracts to business and by pushing payments on existing programs.

Defense contract awards in July—normally a slow month—hit \$1.4 billion vs. \$560 million the year before. In August they came to \$1 billion vs. \$685 million. The trend has continued in September and October.

The Commerce Department is also keeping the money flowing.

It released a \$718 million highway fund, originally slated for early next year, to help states get an early start on road building.

A Psychological Lift

But while the contracts will create some new business and jobs; the gains won't be big. The impact will be largely psychological, giving an impression of heightened activity.

The big awards are being played up (for political reasons, some critics say), and many of the announcements concern contracts already awarded or authorizations made months earlier.

Defense spending, for instance, will rise only \$500 million this fiscal year—a drop in the bucket for the economy as a whole.

Holding the Dividend Line

Whatever investors think about the earnings outlook—and they seem anything but optimistic—the confused business picture isn't likely to have too much impact on 1960 dividends.

Even though corporate profits probably won't show any improvement over last year, dividends will top \$14 billion for the first time.

Reason: A bigger "payout" (the portion of earnings going to stockholders), probably running close to 60% vs. last year's 56%.

One explanation is the increased "cash flow" generated by bigger tax depreciation allowances this year, a result of huge capital investments in recent years.

But the main point cited by Wall Streeters is the feeling that an upturn may be just around the

corner. This being the case, corporate boards are reluctant to cut payments unless absolutely necessary.

The brokers' consensus: No big extras, no big cuts, either.

GE's Unionized 'Strike Breakers'

Labor experts are closely examining the crack in James Carey's electrical workers union. It could have implications for other unions, too.

The split: Leaders of Local 301 recommended a return to work at General Electric's Schenectady plant without Carey's permission.

Local 301—the Union's biggest—was never happy about the strike. And local president Leo Jandreau made this perfectly plain to Carey.

When Carey refused to lift the strike, Jandreau ignored the national union, accepted GE's offer. Carey is furious—and other union leaders are worried. If one local can get away with it, others—and not just electrical workers, either—may start getting ideas.

Off the Ticker

Replacement for the Queen Mary may be paid for in part with a \$50.4 million British Government loan. Construction of Cunard's \$75 million, 75,000-ton new Queen will start in 1962 . . . Israel has ordered a 22,000-ton liner for transatlantic service in 1963. It will be built in France . . . Britain's Comet IV will be replaced on BOAC's New York run by faster U.S.-built Boeing 707s.

Airline merger linking debt-burdened Capital with United has been approved by stockholders . . . *Monsanto Chemical*, which owns 50% of Chemstrand (synthetic fibers), is negotiating to buy the other 50% from American Viscose. Value of Viscose's holdings: About \$130 million . . . *Electricity* to be produced by Commonwealth Edison's new Dresden, Ill., nuclear power plant will cost about the same as that generated by the latest conventional plants . . . *Calculating lover:* A British scientist says that electronic computers can compose better love letters than men, but a perceptive woman wouldn't believe them.



THE ACID TEST . . .

When a loss strikes your business is there insurance to pay for it?

Compare your operations today with what they were a year ago. Have you added new equipment . . . new departments . . . more employees? Are you manufacturing new products—using new materials? How much has your business grown . . . and your risks?

Now answer this all important question: What steps have you taken to

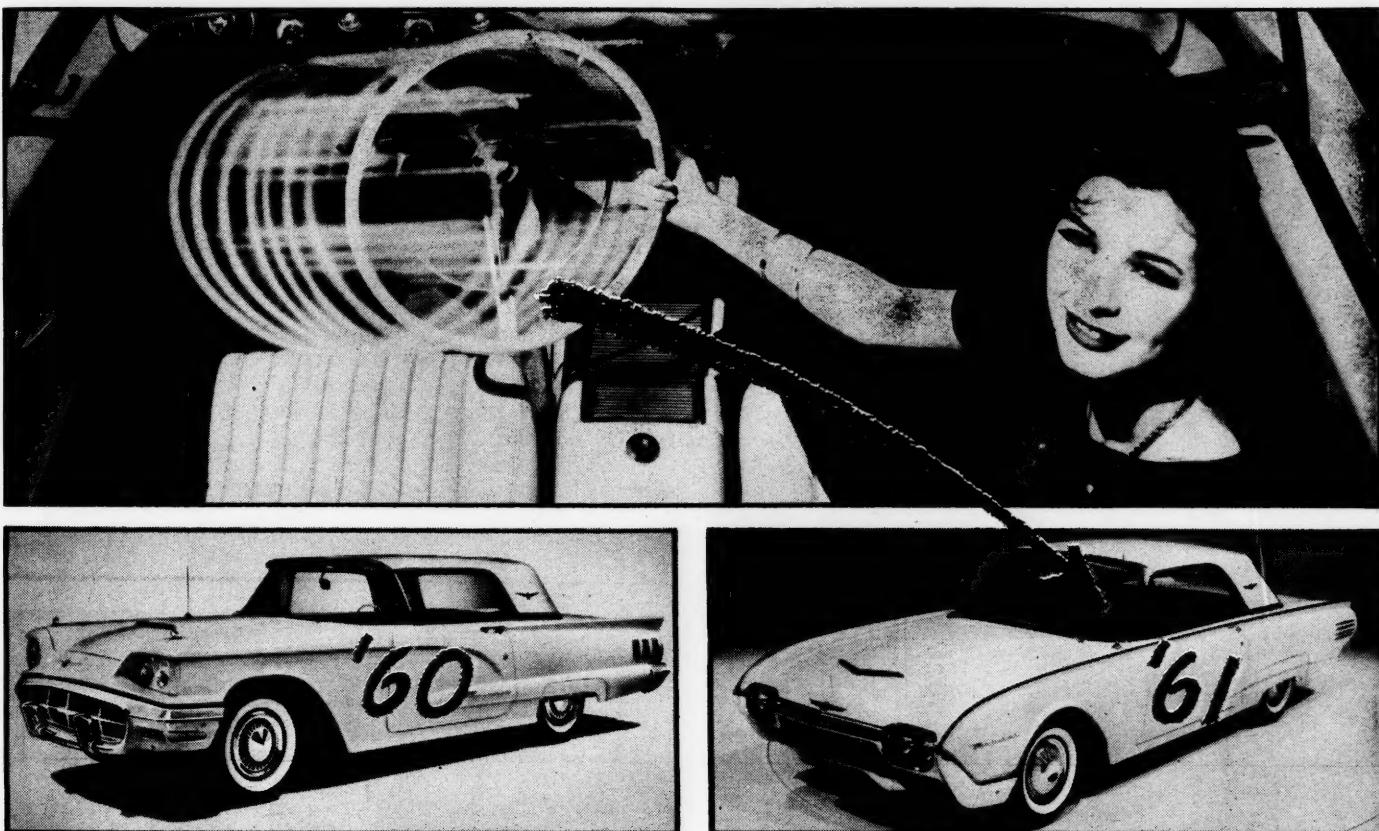
make sure that your insurance protection has kept pace with your expansion?

If it hasn't been reviewed recently, by an expert, call in your America Fore Loyalty agent or broker now. His analysis may bring to light areas of your business which are not covered—or inadequately covered to meet today's values.

Such gaps could result in a serious loss!

**America Fore
Loyalty Group**

The Continental Insurance Company • Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey • Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company
Niagara Fire Insurance Company • The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York • National-Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Milwaukee Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis. • Commercial Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. • The Yorkshire Insurance Company of New York
Seaboard Fire & Marine Insurance Company • Niagara Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited • Royal General Insurance Company of Canada



To make it easier for the driver to get in and out, the 1961 Ford Thunderbird comes with a steering column and wheel that moves 10 inches to the side, locks in place

when the car is in motion. In a massive restyling, a rounded look replaces the squared-off, sculptured features of earlier T-bird models. (For another 1961 entry, see page 112.)

THE CAR BUYER'S THE HERO

The showroom crush around a Dodge Lancer in Kansas City was so great that the crowd accidentally broke one of the car windows, Chrysler Corp. reported delightedly last week. Over at General Motors, Oldsmobile general sales manager Emmett Feely flashed the word that twice as many people visited Olds showrooms on "announcement weekend" as in 1959; orders were up 54 per cent. On the day that Ford Motor Co. raised the curtain for its '61 Ford, no fewer than 3.5 million gawkers and tire thumpers (1.9 per cent of the total U.S. population) poured into Ford agencies, according to Ford division general sales manager M.S. (Matt) McLaughlin—and sales were a third ahead of last year's.

A sudden glow of hope and optimism, in fact, was in evidence all over Detroit as the last of the '61s were unveiled (photos above and page 112). The reason: A jet-propelled start. After a strong showing in the last ten-day sales period of September, when the industry sold 163,074 cars, sales hit 166,800 in the first ten days of this month, nearly 2 per cent ahead of the record pace of 1959.

With inventories still jamming the lots

and a huge output scheduled for the fourth quarter, it was a boost that Detroit sorely needed. More than that, it was big news for business in general, now thoroughly embroiled in a great and confused economic debate that separates fathers from sons, economists from economists, Democrats from Democrats, and Republicans from Republicans. It is the one development that could confound the recessionists, who insist that business is drifting into a slump. It could strike a mighty blow for the optimists, who insist that the economy can throw off the shackles of the business "cycle" and spend away its troubles—if only the recessionists will stop talking about them.

Main reason for the importance of auto sales: They will show the mood of the U.S. consumer who, both sides agree, will be the decisive factor. As New York's First National City Bank noted last week, consumers to date have shown a "hesitancy" to match high income with high spending and a "reluctance to add further to installment debts." Retail sales failed to rise as much as expected in August and September. "The key to a change," said the bank, "may well be

the reception which consumers give to the 1961 model passenger cars."

But pending the final word from Detroit—and it will be months before anyone can be sure how the 1961 models will sell—there is ammunition aplenty for both sides in the battle. Among last week's bombs and skyrockets:

►Employment topped 67.8 million to set a September record, but the average factory work week declined to 39.6 hours.
►Industrial production slipped another point in September to 107 per cent of the 1957 level, but personal income hit a new high of \$408.4 billion.

►Rush orders at Midwest steel mills convinced some steelmen that the long-awaited swing to "rebuilding" of steel stocks was finally under way. But most still thought the deadweight of unsold inventories of autos and appliances would keep customers wary and saw little chance that October steel production would rise much above the 52-55 per cent range of the last three months.
►September declines in lumber prices, a barometer of home-building, point to cutbacks in housing starts. "There are just too many unsold newly built homes," said

one builder. Yet master builder William Levitt, unveiling his Belair development outside of Washington, reported the "biggest opening-day crowds we've ever seen," and sold 243 houses for \$4.2 million in the first five days.

The line-up of the moment in this economic debate: The recessionists are picking up new recruits, particularly among economists, while most businessmen apparently still back the Administration argument that an imminent upturn will make 1961 a good year. At a recent symposium of 25 corporation presidents in the Cleveland area, not a single man believed that the U.S. was headed for a recession. One of them, Warner & Swasey president Walter Bailey, reported his company got as many new machine-tool orders in September as in the previous four and a half months. To toolmaker Bailey, this meant that customers had "recovered confidence in their own businesses."

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY:

Galloping Inflation?

What would happen if everyone woke up one morning to find that they had four times as much money as they had the night before? People would rush out to buy things they had previously done without; manufacturers would step up production to cope with the added demand; wages and prices would soar.

While this is an oversimplification, says NEWSWEEK's Contributing Editor Henry Hazlitt in his new book, "What You Should Know About Inflation,"* it is, in effect, what has happened in the U.S. since 1940. Defining inflation as "an increase in the supply of money that outruns the increase in the supply of goods," Hazlitt notes that the money supply has jumped from \$65 billion to \$252 billion in the past two decades while wholesale prices rose 138 per cent.

In his book, much of which has appeared in his BUSINESS TIDES, Hazlitt takes to task the "creeping inflation" school which holds that a little inflation is a good thing. Creeping inflation, he says, must soon "accelerate into a gallop." Reason: Manufacturers, lenders, retailers, and unions simply add the 2 or 4 per cent of inflation expected each year to the amount they would ordinarily ask. He also levels his guns at politicians who promise to keep a lid on inflation while accepting the "fiscal irresponsibility" (e.g., budget deficits) which causes it.

Hazlitt says the only sure cure for inflation is a return to the gold standard (dropped by the U.S. in 1933), which provided a "practically automatic check on credit expansion." Implicitly recognizing that there is little chance for this

in the foreseeable future, he suggests four other treatments, designed to keep the supply of money and credit in line:

- Balance the budget.

- Stop using the banking system as a "dumping ground" for giant issues of new government securities.

- Raise the discount rate above the prime rate to penalize banks which borrow from the Federal Reserve.

- Restore the requirement that Federal Reserve banks must keep 40 per cent (vs. the current 25 per cent) of the amount of funds they lend in reserve.

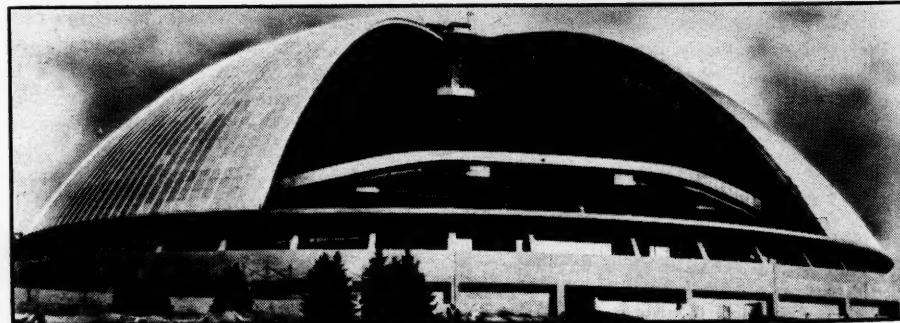
Even though prices did not rise as much in the '50s as in the '40s, Hazlitt sees inflation as an ever-present threat, albeit a threat that can be contained. "Inflation is not necessary and never inevitable," he says. "The choice between chaos and stability is still ours to make."

COMMERCIALS:

Saying It Out Loud

Despite its self-imposed prohibition of hard-liquor commercials, the broadcasting industry dances perilously close to the brim in plugging mixer beverages that only mad dogs or Englishmen normally drink without a belt of the real stuff. What Madison Avenue calls "mixer copy" has always presented a challenge to copywriters: How to erect the elaborate pretense that the soda water and quinine which "add zest to your favorite beverage" may be meant to pep up cherry crush or prune juice—and still be sure everyone gets the real message.

Last week, the broadcasters' Volstead Act stood amended by a decision of the TV Code Review Board, which polices



The Spectaculars of Two Cities

Detroit's first auto show—believe it or not—is also the first exhibit in what the city's boosters bill as the world's largest exhibition building, Cobo Hall (top photo). The \$54 million riverfront structure boasts 51 acres of floor space (enough to house nine football games simultaneously). Just as spectacular, Pittsburgh's new Public Auditorium (bottom) opens in June 1961. The \$20 million building, a combination exhibition hall, theater, and arena with a capacity of 13,600, has a retractable steel roof permitting indoor and outdoor events.

*152 pages. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. \$3.50.

Aluminum works so many ways for a strong and lasting peace



Plumbing the Depths?

Alcoa goes to work immediately on defense projects

Aluminum is corrosion resistant in steam, high-purity water or salt water. That's why this water-compatible metal holds such promise in marine applications, as in atomic subs and cruisers, for example. Alcoa even anticipated the day when water would be the cooling medium for reactors that generate temperatures ranging from 500° and higher. We now have several new aluminum alloys able to handle these higher heats. Ask yourself where you can use them. For more information, write Aluminum Company of America, 2028-X Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

ALCOA ALUMINUM
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT



TRUCKING COMPANIES set good example by "safety-check" of own vehicles

The fact that truck drivers—as compared to all motorists—have fewer accidents per miles traveled—is the result of planned precautionary measures taken by trucking companies and the trucking industry. With them—safety is no accident.

The “pros” who pilot big semi-trailers are carefully trained to comply with traffic regulations, and to be safety-minded. Tachographs (recording speedometers) are widely used to provide graphic records of every trip.

Trucking companies also have vehicles “safety-checked” at regular intervals. Good brakes—air, hydraulic or the new liquid-cooled disc type—are recognized as vital to the safe operation of a truck. So are tires, engine performance and other items all checked before trips are made. Result—a good example all can follow.

WA60-12



AMERICAN TRUCKING INDUSTRY

BUSINESS

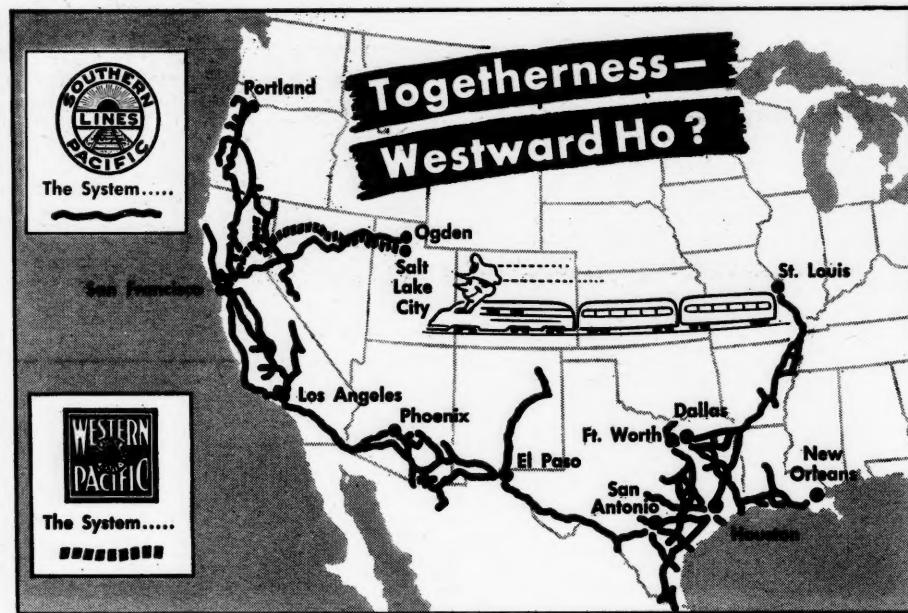
matters of morals and propriety for TV stations that display its “good practice” seal. The case in point: A set of commercials for the Holland House Sales Co. line of ten non-alcoholic “cocktail mixes” (lemon juice, herb extracts, de-alcoholized vermouth, and other ingredients). “At home, cocktails—nothing quite as pleasant,” says the pitchman in a one-minute spot, pouring a gurgling portion of whisky-sour mix into a shaker of whisky while a smiling pitchwoman readies her glass at a home bar. “... Just combine your favorite brand of the required liquor with [the mix],” he advises, and the lady proceeds to name names boldly: “Manhattan, old fashioned, daiquiri, Martini, gimlet, Tom Collins, and the popular whisky sour ... to make dozens of cocktail hours come alive.”

Informed that this was scheduled on New York's station WPIX, the Code Re-

TRANSPORT:

Long Stretch for SP

The “get-together” movement, already Topic A among railroad men in Eastern, Southern, and Midwestern roundhouses, echoed on the far side of the Rockies last week. The 12,286-mile Southern Pacific, second longest in the United States (after the Santa Fe), was out to get control of the 1,189-mile Western Pacific, a key link in the coast-to-coast line that has been the dream of railroaders from Jay Gould to the late Robert R. Young. Southern Pacific, which parallels the smaller road from San Francisco to the Great Salt Lake, already owns 10 per cent of Western Pacific stock. Now it wants the Interstate Commerce Commission to let it acquire more shares and control—but it has not indicated



Take-over talk: Southern Pacific seeks control of Western Pacific

view Board came alive itself with a new “interpretation” of the rules. Henceforth, it said, “the restraint [on liquor advertising] applies also to the advertising of products in themselves not hard liquors but which in their presentation induce the use of hard liquor.” Translation: Such products themselves are not taboo, but their use must be disguised with euphemisms on TV. WPIX called off the commercials rather than lose its seal.

But sponsor David Sheinker, president of Holland House, was less tractable. What annoyed Sheinker was not so much the wasted expense in preparing the commercials (which he planned to show on TV stations that don't subscribe to the code) but the reasoning in a decision that seemed to split the hair of the dog. “How,” he asked, “can we sell a product that requires the use of hard liquor without mentioning hard liquor?”

that it has a merger in mind.

The move, according to SP president Donald J. Russell, would mean “large savings” and “more efficient operations” for the two roads. Presumably, it also would make two of the most prosperous railroads in the country even more so. Russell's company last year was one of the most profitable transportation firms in the U.S.—land, sea, or air—with a net of \$69.8 million. Western Pacific, though it has run off the financial rails twice in its 51-year career, now does better than many bigger lines. In 1959, it cleared \$4.1 million on a gross of \$52.9 million.

Both the SP proposal and North Western plan to buy the Minneapolis & St. Louis (approved last week by the ICC) were uncomplicated but a real tangle was shaping up farther east. Both the Illinois Central and the Southern Railway want to buy the Louisville & Nashville,

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now controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line (itself planning to merge with the Seaboard). The IC's big worry: If ACL and Seaboard merge and still control L&N, the Illinois line might lose long-haul traffic. The merged lines could move merchandise over L&N tracks to competing Midwest roads. "All we want is freedom of our gateways," said IC president Wayne Johnston. Southern president Harry DeButts pointed out the ACL-L&N-Seaboard hookup meant "17,000 miles of railroad serving much the same territory" as his line. The ACL had no intention of selling L&N, president W.T. Rice said, adding: "It's nice to have a daughter everyone's courting."

In Washington, the ICC, chief arbiter of all these schemes and maneuvers, kept its own counsel. The commission's attitude recently, however, has been to encourage rail mergers, insisting always that they be in "the public interest."

PRODUCTS:

What's Newest

Light Conversation: A phone without wires that transmits sound on an invisible beam of light has been developed by Infrared Industries, Inc., of Waltham, Mass. The Infraphone is a battery-powered transmitter-receiver that resembles a large camera. The user simply aims his Infraphone at a receiver and speaks. His voice modulates the infrared beam and the receiver translates these modulations back into sound. The Infraphone has a range of 500 yards and can be used whenever senders and receivers are in visual contact—even, with the aid of mirrors, around corners. Cost: \$40 for two phones.

John Who? Figuring that a signature which can't be recognized can't be forged, Radio Corp. of America has devised an electronic signature-scrambling device. A signature, in a bankbook, for instance, appears as unconnected lines unrecognizable even to the signer. But when a teller places the bankbook in a Signaguard, the John Hancock is electronically unscrambled for comparison with the signature on a withdrawal slip. The system also can be used with plant identification and credit cards.

Water Whetter: A water-powered knife sharpener is being marketed by Rain Drain, Inc., of Bangor, Wis. The Aqua Hone is a plastic gadget that fits on the end of any faucet. When the faucet is turned on, water pressure operates a small grinding wheel. Price: \$3.98.

FOR the SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS—a special report on what's happening to prices and the cost of living—other business news, and Henry Hazlitt's BUSINESS TIDES, see pages 108-116.



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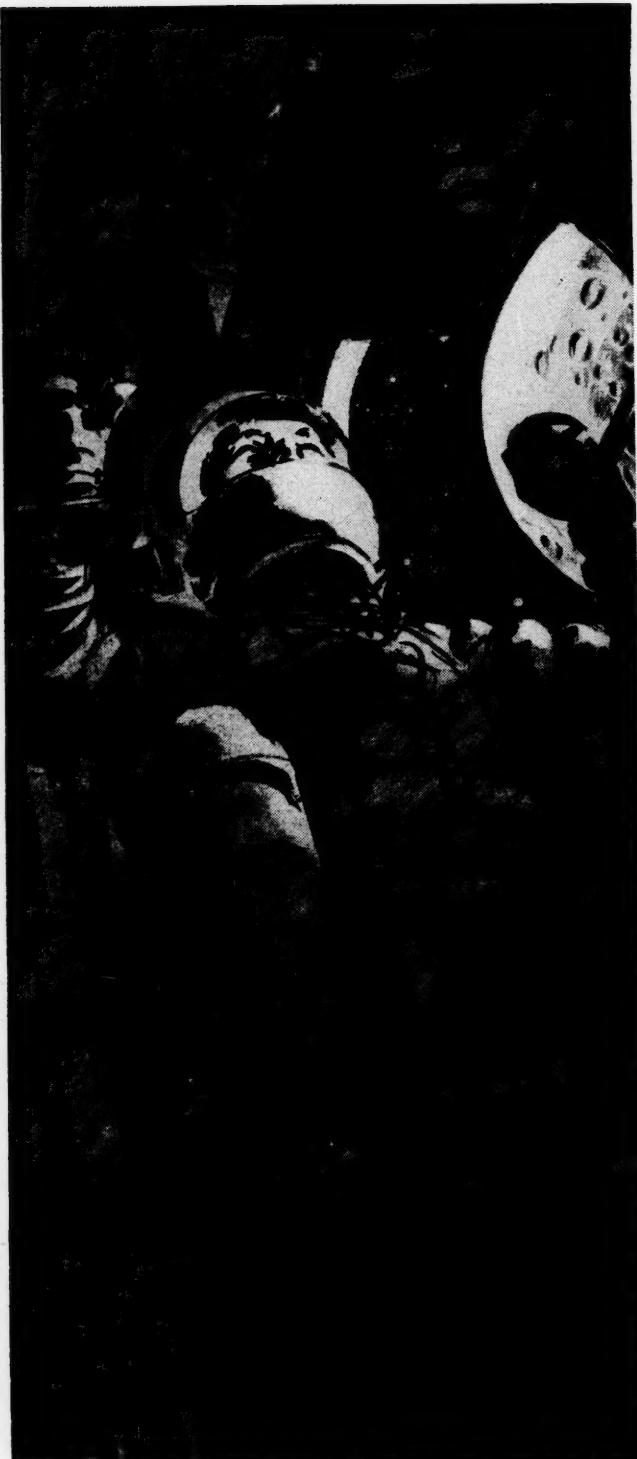
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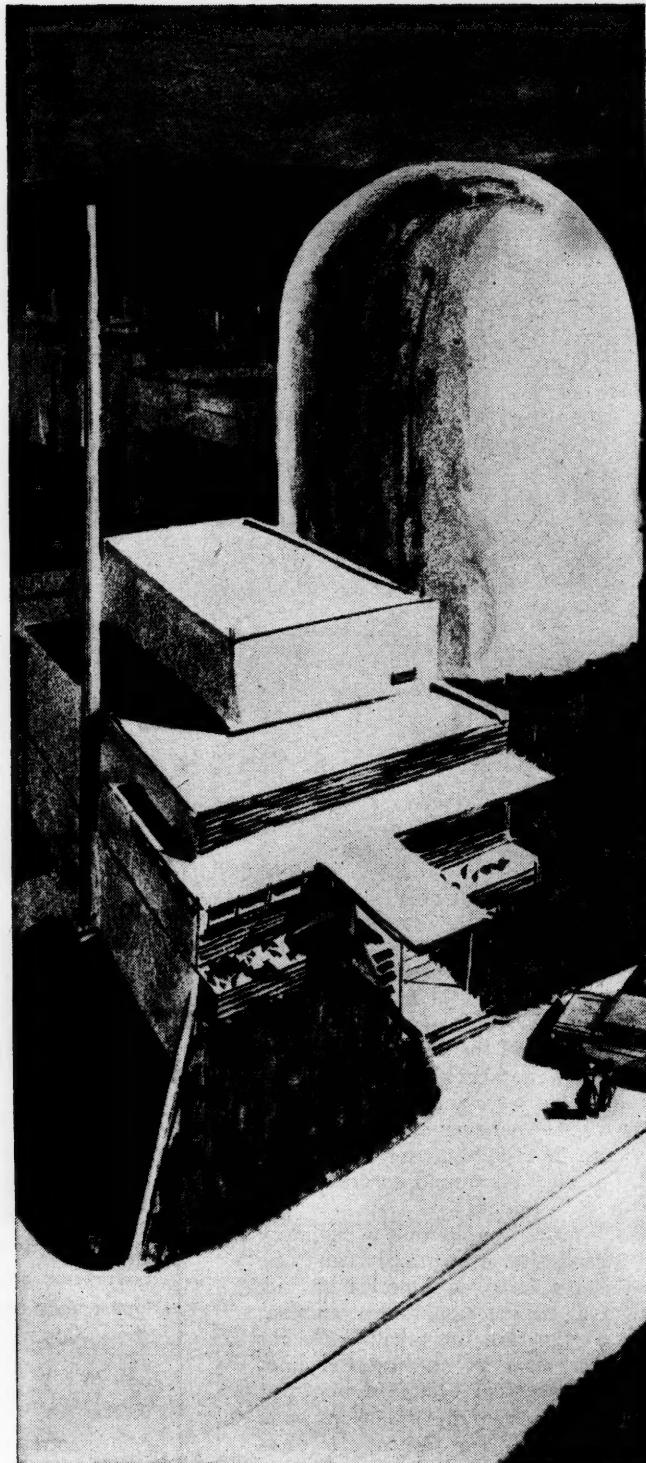
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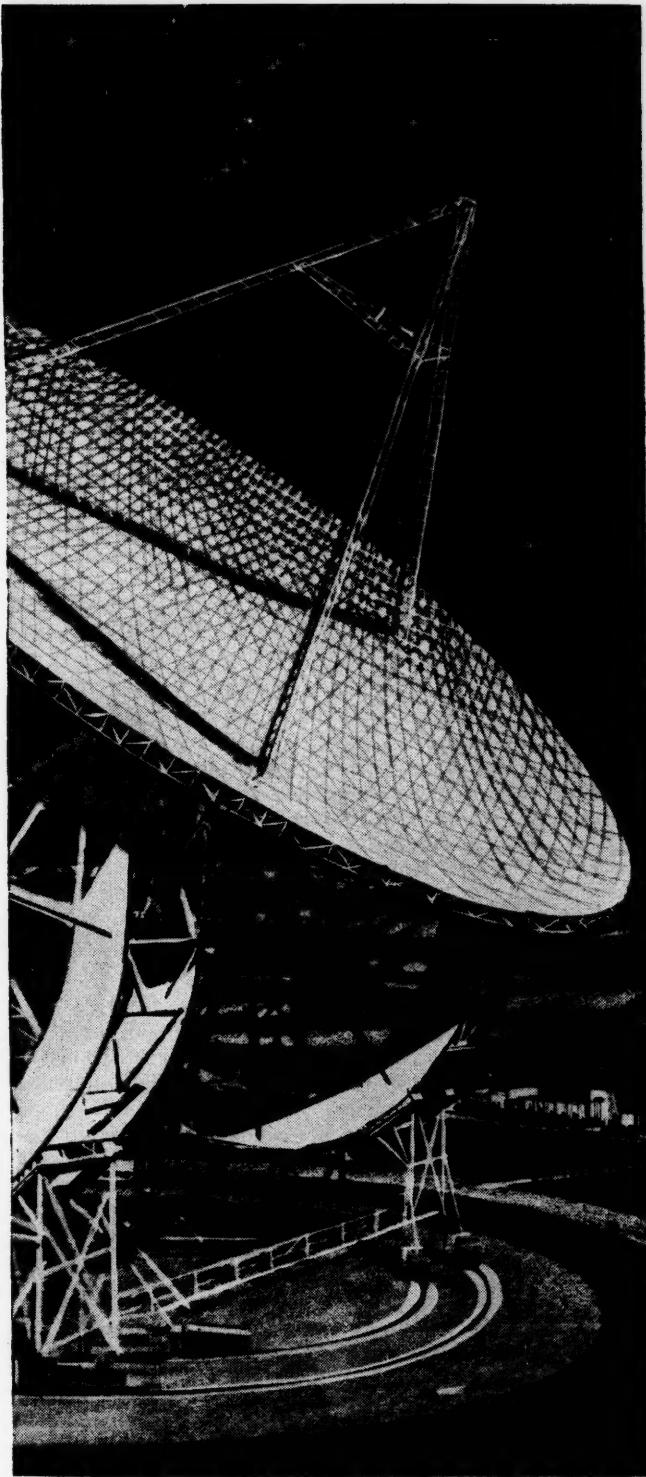


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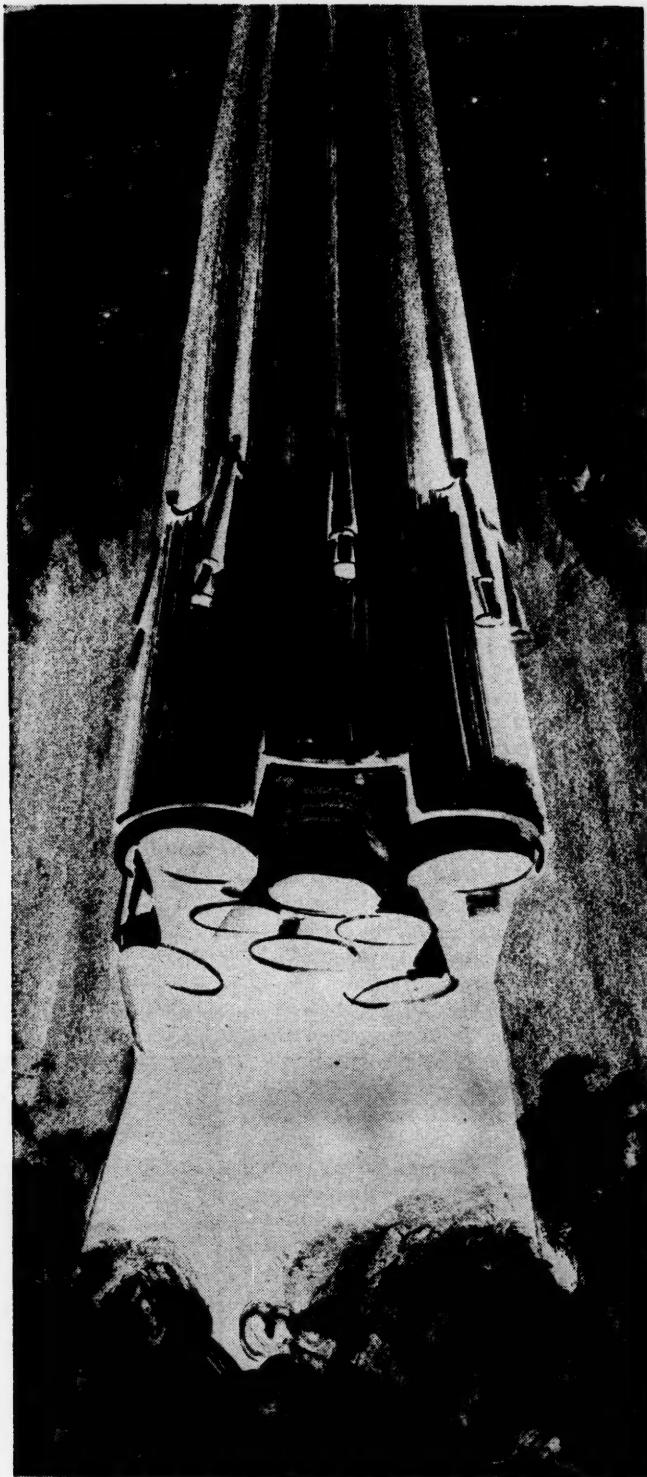


Nuclear power. 12,500 KW Organic Power Reactor, developed by NAA and being built in Piqua, Ohio, is one of the first large-scale uses of the peaceful atom for mankind's benefit.

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At Last, Price-Cutting On a Wide Range Cheers the Consumers

It was a luxury American consumers hadn't enjoyed in years: A buyer's market. While some prices were still rising, and others holding their own, dozens of prices were being chopped. Suddenly, the dollar was worth more—a little bit more, at least.

Associate Editor Robert E. Cubbedge focuses the SPOTLIGHT on this pleasant turn of events.

While sales of 1961 autos were off to a fast start (see page 101), many dealers still had to hustle. And last week, Los Angeles auto dealer Stan Ogner, his 3-acre lot jammed with new and used cars, was hustling. Ogner took personal charge of one shopper, delivered his pitch, then quoted his "rock-bottom" deal on a 1961 Plymouth—a \$300 discount from list price. "What else can you do for me?" demanded the customer. "I'll stand on my head," countered the long, lean Ogner, and he did. The customer laughed and helped retrieve Ogner's keys and change, but it took a \$100 bonus allowance on his old car to get him to sign on the dotted line.

While few salesmen can match the verve and vigor of southern California's hotshot hawkers, merchandisers from coast to coast were "wheeling and dealing" flat out in the first real buyer's market in years. In business and industry, at wholesale and at retail, buyers throughout the nation were demanding more for their money—or more for less money—and getting it. Though prices were not retreating sharply, they were clearly on the defensive. Bargains, a result of the hesitancy in business and public reaction against high living costs, were there for the taking.

"It's a buyer's market for sure, probably to the greatest extent since World War II," says a Chicago department-store executive. Because of shrinking profit margins, "the object is to get volume at any cost," adds a West Coast buyer. "There is hardly any bottom to prices," echoes a Midwest appliance dealer. "With talk of balancing the budget," observes a Southern banker, "American businessmen are not nearly as certain [as they were] of continuous inflation. Inventories are worrying them." A Chicago grocer put it more succinctly: "Once you get it in the cans you've gotta move it."

Although far from a price collapse—in fact many commodities are more costly—the price slice has already begun to exert its influence on the nation's economic charts: The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for August dropped .4 per cent

to 119.2 per cent of the 1947-49 average in the biggest July to August decline since 1951. While seasonal dips in food prices spearheaded the decline, the non-food index was down .5 per cent from the peak of last January. On the consumer level, moreover, the BLS reported a drop of nearly 3 per cent in hard goods—automobiles, appliances, and the like—since last November's peak.

Among the industrial commodities, steel scrap, copper, lumber, coal, and certain textiles have shown the greatest susceptibility to the downdraft (see chart, opposite page). The price of the top grade of steel scrap skidded \$1 to \$29 a ton last week, almost a six-year low. The price of copper dropped 3 cents to 30 cents a pound, lowest since July 1959. The price of green fir, bellwether of the lumber industry, slumped \$3 from early September to \$60 per 1,000 board feet; that's only \$5 above the 1958 mid-recession low. In the steel industry, what's more, it has become increasingly common for the mills to absorb freight charges, to supply special alloys at regular prices, to write off the cost of special services.

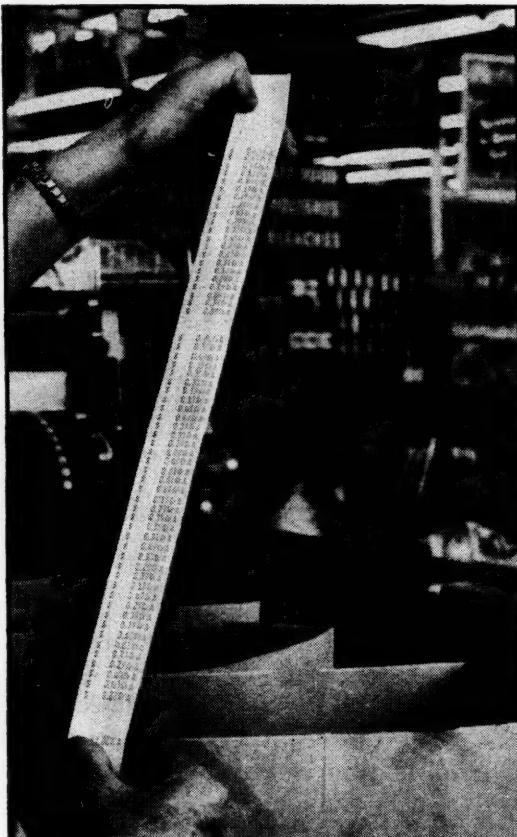
In consumer goods, shoppers were having a field day with appliances. After record sales of \$4.3 billion in 1959, the major appliance makers were geared for another peak year in 1960. But it never developed. As September started, there were about 2.3 million major appliances gathering dust in factory and wholesale warehouses across the country. With GE's third-quarter earnings down 20 per cent (see page 112), chairman Ralph J. Cordiner said last week that the decline in industry sales had driven prices of major consumer appliances back to 1951-52 levels.

DETROIT SETS THE PACE

More complex, and certainly more important to the nation's over-all economy, was the price situation in autos. The complicating factor: Compact cars. At General Motors, for instance, the introduction of three new low-priced compacts automatically dropped the average list price of its entire line from \$3,195 to \$3,075. Car buyers were enjoying even bigger bargains than the list prices indicated. And auto dealer Ogner's \$300 discount on '61s so early in the year was perhaps a portent of still greater discounts to come. In any case, the price of used cars was falling, and falling fast—\$268 on a national average so far this year.

Food, clothing, and shelter are also soft spots. Besides the seasonal dip in fruit and vegetable prices, meat is down slightly, and prices will decline still further this fall when more and more cattle and sheep reach the market. While clothing prices are holding relatively steady, the clean-out sales are growing longer and stronger, and the savings offered the selective shopper are more bona fide than ever—just as they are in home furnishings. The prices of older homes are also under extreme pressure. The Real Estate Research Corp. of Chicago estimates the decline at about 3.5 per cent, on the average, since the first of the year.

Even money is cheaper, and the supply more plentiful, because of the lowering of the discount rate and then the prime rate last summer. The average interest charges on



Newsweek—Tony Rollo

The grocer's tape tells the tale

short-term loans in New York declined to 4.67 per cent in September vs. 5.13 per cent in June.

The pattern is the same in almost every case. The price is shaded or discounted first for special customers or for special quantities. Then it is discounted for practically all comers. Finally, the shaded price becomes the only price.

Recognizing the decline in prices is much easier, however, than explaining it. In view of the slowdown in business in general, the basic cause would seem rooted in elementary economics: Supply has simply outrun demand.

But the experts aren't quite sure. The catch: During the 1957-58 recession, the BLS wholesale price index faltered only temporarily, then moved on to a new all-time high with the recession at its worst. To some economists, that schizophrenic performance merely bolstered the "administered price" theory that the general commodity price level is no longer vulnerable to adverse business conditions.

NEW GAME, NEW RULES

Then why the price decline this time around?

Vice president William F. Butler of New York's Chase Manhattan Bank, for one, holds that the 1957-58 recession was the exception, rather than the rule. Butler, who earlier this month predicted a "moderate recession" in late 1960 or early 1961 (NEWSWEEK, Oct. 17), views the price decline as nothing more than a "normal, healthy adjustment" to a new set of circumstances. Some of the new circumstances: Increased competition from abroad (transistors from Japan, autos from Europe, for example); increased capacity at home (and resulting overproduction); improvements in technical proficiency (leading to justifiable price cuts), and new competition for old customers (aluminum vs. steel and synthetic vs. natural rubber, for example).

Per Jacobsson, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is another economist who lays great stress on the growing competition from abroad. Where world prices once followed U.S. prices, he asserts, "the world price level now is set by the competition of many countries." And this country, he adds, "has to adapt itself to world prices as many other countries have."

If there is one common area of agreement, however, it lies in the consensus that the price cuts are not the forerunner of a general—and pronounced—decline in the cost of living. (No one expects that to happen short of a full-scale depression—and no one expects a depression.) Indeed, prices in the oil industry, in machine tools, in new houses, and in aluminum are straining to move up. (Such pressures explain why economists still worry about inflationary fires being rekindled—see page 102.) "We have gone the efficiency route as far as it is possible to go," comments an aluminum-industry executive. The industry would like to raise prices, adds another, but "we don't think we could make it stick now due to the competitive situation."

BUILT-IN BOOSTERS

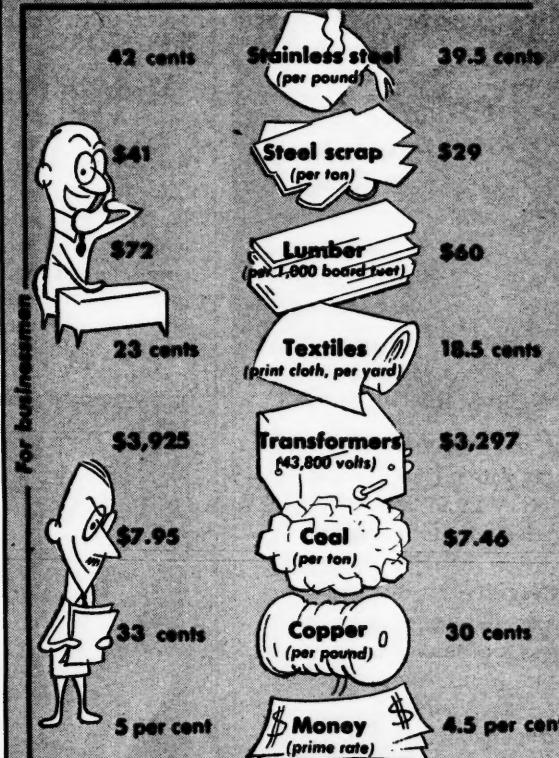
Another strong prop under the price floor: The cost of services, ranging from dry cleaning to driving lessons, from tonsillectomies to television repairs. This is one area where automation, new materials, and new techniques haven't made much of a dent. The cost of services, in fact, has risen much faster than the cost of most goods. Medical care, for instance, costs about 22 per cent more than it did five years ago. The cost of education is also growing. Princeton, which jumped its tuition from \$1,200 to \$1,450 in 1959, this fall announced another increase of \$50 for next year.

With these upward forces counteracting the pressure for lower prices in other fields, the nation seems headed for an unaccustomed period of price stability, with the heavier

BARGAINS

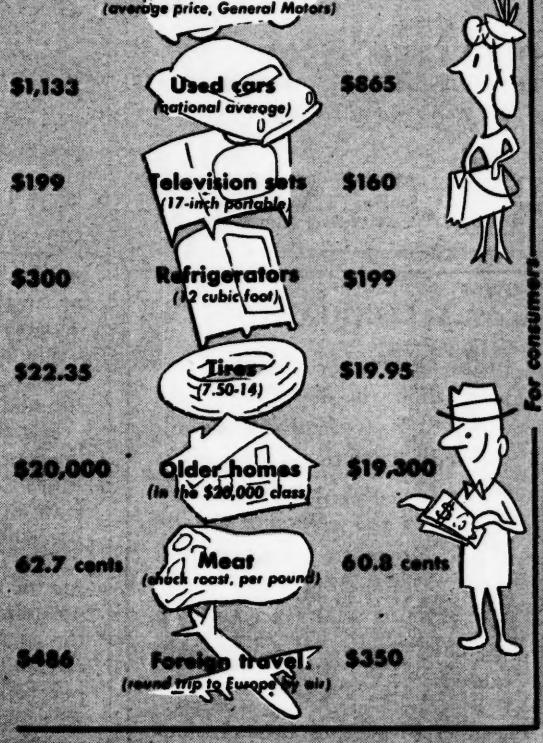
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A CORRECTION

In the October 17th issue of this publication, the new Chevy Corvair heater was inadvertently advertised as, "Optional at no extra cost." This was a typographical error and the reference to the heater obviously should have read, "Optional at extra cost." We regret its occurrence and any misunderstanding it might have caused.

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BUSINESS

weight—if anywhere—a bit on the downside. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson had this new trend in mind last month when he told a group of international bankers that America was undergoing "fundamental adjustments" which had "struck down both the fear and the fact of inflation."

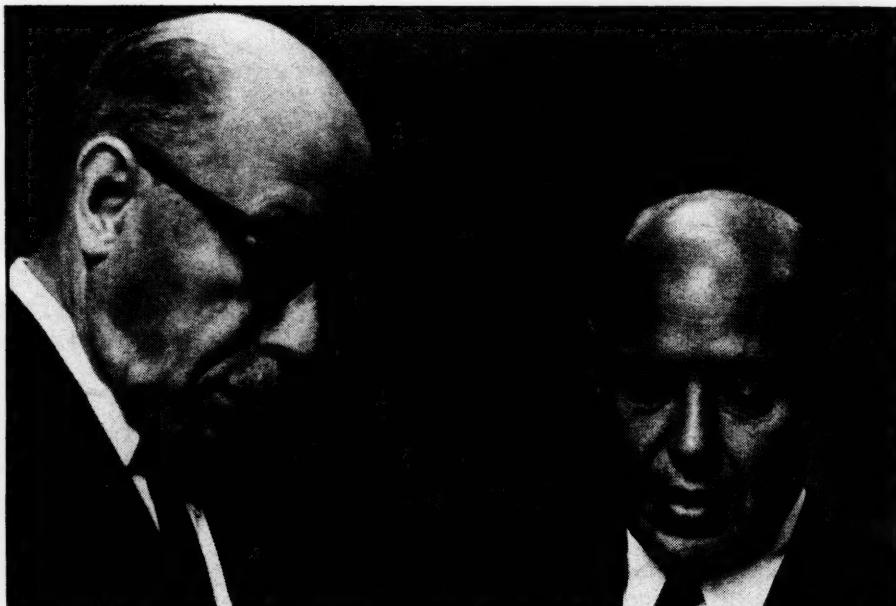
INVESTORS:

'Middle-Class' Money

While others may badger brokers, brood over charts, or hang on every bar-car tip, a large investor can forget the market's ups and downs by turning his worries over to a private investment counselor. Minimum portfolio needed to justify a counselor's personal attention, or even get an account accepted: Around \$100,000. For smaller investors,

turned up some impressive results. At a time (it started in August '59) when many lone investors have lost their way or fallen prey to ravenous bears, the value of its original five accounts has increased from some \$188,000 to around \$210,000—gaining more than 11 per cent while the Dow Jones industrial average was falling 11.5 per cent.

The main rules for giving expert advice at low cost, according to John N. Trainer Jr., the firm's aggressive, 51-year-old executive vice president: (1) avoid direct contact with the clients, and (2) boil down the number of stocks you have to watch. Trainer, Wortham opens a custody account for each SSA customer in a bank, lets the bank handle the paper work while Trainer, Wortham, with power of attorney from each customer, merely decides what to buy and sell. Almost all purchases are made from



Newsweek—Tony Rollo

Trainer (right) and Wortham: A Rolls-Royce without the chrome

the only alternative to fending for themselves is to put their stocks in the impersonal hopper of a bank trust department or mutual fund, paying relatively more for the privilege, or to rely on brokers who may be more interested in stimulating trading than giving advice.

But the New York investment counseling firm of Trainer, Wortham & Co. thinks it has found a way to lower its ante to at least a middle-class minimum of \$25,000. Its solution: "Special supervisory accounts" managed by Trainer, Wortham for an annual fee of 1 per cent of the portfolio—proportionately higher than the charges on larger regular accounts (\$1,000 on the first \$150,000, ½ of 1 per cent over that) but far below the fees and "load charges" of about 8 per cent levied by the average mutual.

Trainer, Wortham's guided tour through the Wall Street jungle has

a master list of twenty stocks, selected for "long-term growth" potential. An investor's entire original portfolio may be sold and replaced with selections from the list.

No Trims: While none of this is really "personal" service—it makes no allowance for a customer's circumstances or individual objectives—it is custom-made for investors who are primarily interested in growth rather than income. And it does give middle-size investors access to the same research brainpower available to regular, fat-cat clients. As president Howard F. Wortham says: "It's like offering a Rolls-Royce without the chrome on it."

Among the Rolls' twists and turns to date: SSA has funds in electronics stocks, but very few dollars are invested in cyclical issues such as rails, steels, autos, or metals. The investments lean to re-

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That in the house which you are thinking of buying, you check the number of Branch Circuits by counting the plug-fuses or circuit breakers in the Branch Circuit Box. The individual circuits which serve the electric range, electric water heater and the 230-volt clothes dryer will have two fuses or one double-handled circuit breaker for each circuit. All other circuits have one fuse or one breaker for each circuit. Then, compare the total with your own estimate, based on the size of the house and your own electrical equipment. Many modern electrical contractors thoughtfully number the Branch Circuits and place a chart nearby which tells the capacity of each one, which equipment and what rooms it serves.

If the house is old, you can get only a rough idea of how many Branch Circuits it contains by counting the plug-fuses or circuit breakers. It is sometimes difficult to find all of the fuses or circuit breakers in very old houses. Frequently former owners have put in oversized fuses, so that you cannot be sure of their actual capacity; some very old houses have two fuses per circuit.

It is wise, therefore, to have a reliable electrical contractor check over the Branch Circuits at the same time he is checking the Electric Service Entrance. While he is doing this, he can give you an estimate of what it will cost to make the Electric System of this house adequate for your needs.

Almost none of the houses built before 1940 contain electric systems which are adequate for the electrical needs of today.

Even though there is some reason that you cannot have an adequate number of Branch Circuits installed at the outset, be sure that your Branch Circuit box is large enough to permit the Branch Circuits to be extended at some future time. It will save you money in the end.

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The Customworld Vintage Havana Cigar



search-heavy "growth" companies like Corning Glass, Minnesota Mining, and Eastman Kodak, although 45 per cent of the portfolios have now been shifted into defensive issues to hedge against the current business uncertainty.

Trainer, Wortham got the idea for SSA while thinking about starting a mutual fund—a move which has produced fat returns for more than a few investment counselors. But Trainer is happy that the firm decided on SSA instead, even though it so far has produced relatively little income. (Fees average \$300 per year for each account, and 300 accounts is the maximum goal.) "A mutual takes up a lot of your time," he explains. "You tend to get a little brusque with the Aunt Minnies and Mr. Smiths and your other individual clients." A more important reason: The middle-class investor in SSA may be only a bull market away from the \$100,000-and-up man who provides investment counselors with the bulk of their profits.

EARNINGS:

A Slip—Next a 'Shock'?

A gust of earnings statements for the September quarter issued from corporate countinghouses last week—and it felt like a somewhat chilly fall. The first scattered returns were mixed.* But when all the figures are in, industry's third-quarter profits total is expected to be smaller than year-ago tallies. The trend started in the second quarter, when before-tax profits slipped to an

*Among the third-quarter returns: American Telephone & Telegraph, \$308 million, up 10 per cent; General Electric, \$57.5 million, down 20 per cent; International Business Machines, \$42.5 million, up 10 per cent; Scott Paper, \$6.4 million, up 10 per cent; United Air Lines, \$8 million, up 15 per cent.

For the Record

NEWSWEEK'S Survey of Capital Appropriations for Foreign Operations showed \$559.9 million earmarked for such purposes. Due to a typographical error, the chart in the Oct. 17 issue gave the total as \$599.9 million.

estimated rate of \$45 billion from the \$48.8 billion level of the first three months. And, said one Washington tally-keeper, "the third-quarter figure will be even more of a shock."

Steel earnings undoubtedly will glow when compared with strike-crippled 1959, but profits for the big mills, which got off to a roaring first quarter and then dropped sharply in the second, kept fading in July-September. "It will be a scramble in many cases to make the dividend," said one steelman. Railroads, tightly linked with steel, will tread the same gloomy path, with profits for the year sagging to a ten-year low. The word from Detroit should be more cheerful. July-September production for the industry ran higher than a year ago, and, says one automaker, "earnings for the industry will be up."

The profit picture for other industries:

- Appliances: Down, because of lagging demand, higher inventories.
- Aircraft: Two-year profit slide continues, with earnings running less than 1 per cent of sales.
- Oil: Up slightly, because prices have firmed up.
- Textiles: Off a bit, because of unsettled market conditions.

Whether the economy as a whole was rolling, receding, or readjusting, it was clear that profits weren't booming.



JOINING the Rambler American, its smaller running mate, American Motors' luxury compact Ambassador V-8 has four models, including a four-door station wagon (above). Big change from its 1960 predecessor (right): A completely restyled front end.

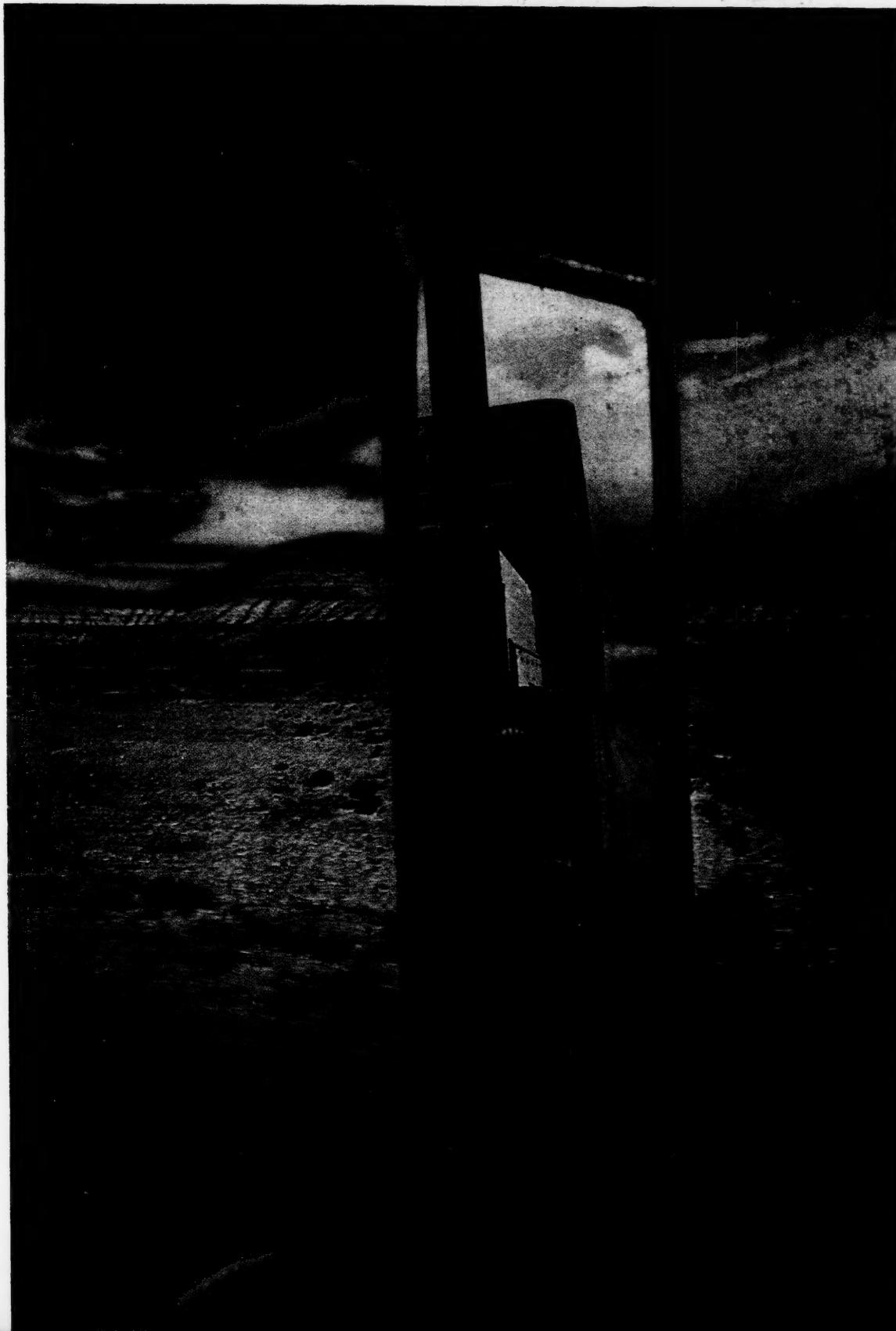


SPECIAL REPORT

from United States Steel

IT ALL STARTED
WITH THE WHEEL

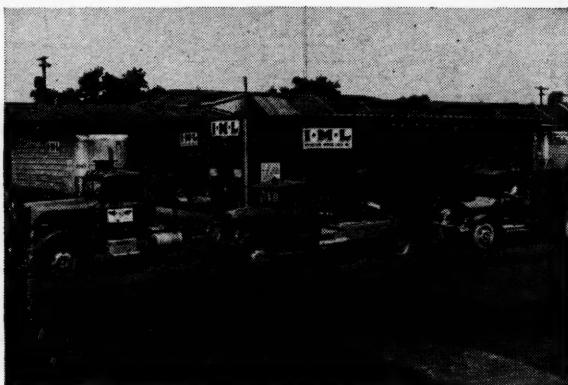
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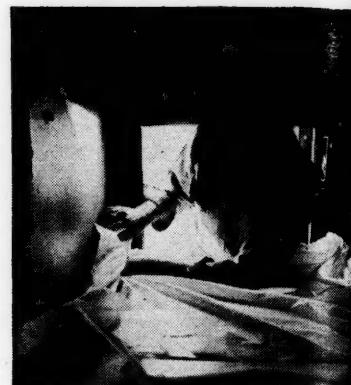
SPECIAL REPORT from United States Steel (*continued*)



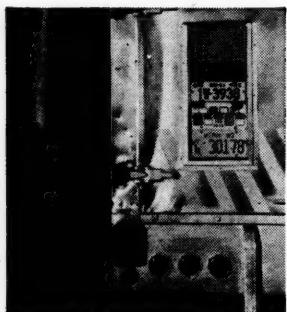
Trucks are thoroughly serviced every few thousand miles in preventative maintenance program.



1918 and 1929 trucks, still in use, are dwarfed by modern rig.



During 20-minute layover, driver Ray Pace makes up fresh bed in sleeper behind cab.



Across the Rockies in a 262 Horsepower Hotel

It is 6:00 a.m., Mountain Time, when drivers Ray Pace and Ervine Walker climb up into their big diesel sleeper cab in the Salt Lake City terminal. Pace gives the instruments a quick look, stabs at the electric starter and the huge engine coughs, snorts and settles down to a roar. Walker makes a note in their log book, nods at Pace who unlocks the air brakes and slides the huge rig slowly out into the northbound artery. Then Walker takes off his shoes, shirt and trousers and climbs into the sleeper behind the cab. He has eight solid hours of driving behind him on the Salt Lake-Reno run, and they were only in the Salt Lake terminal long enough to drop one trailer and hook up another. He's sound asleep before they reach the outskirts of the city.

Highway 89 runs dead north from Salt Lake City through rolling foothills and orchards, skirting the eastern perimeter of Great Salt Lake. The big "smoker," as truckers call diesels, owns the road at that hour, and Pace smiles as he listens attentively to the healthy music of the engine. Under the hood of the tractor (Pace and Walker call their tractor-sleeper "The Hotel," and they spend more time in it than at home), the rugged diesel engine throws out 220 horses, and a screaming turbocharger adds another 42. The Hotel runs on a "set of pots" (double rear axles) and a transmission built like Fort Knox. Rugged alloy steel gears as big as pie plates churn in the "box." It has 12 speeds forward, 5 in reverse and two gear shift levers. Behind the tractor is a 40' long stainless steel trailer carrying over 40,000 pounds of payload, and on this trip it is Pace and Walker's job to horse it 600 miles across the Rocky Mountains to Denver.

Stone boats and Grandma. Within 50 miles they begin the long, tortuous

climb into the mountains. It's one of those stretches where you find out what "stone boat" means: a hard-pulling trailer that's loaded right to the limit. The Hotel grinds up the serpentine canyon, under enormous granite overhangs, and you also learn what "Grandma" means: low gear; and have time to reflect on the amazing durability of the big rigs that move nearly half of all the inter-city freight hauled in the U.S.A.

The Hotel is one of over 300 diesels operated by Salt Lake City-based Interstate Motor Lines, and in 4 years it has logged over 738,000 miles. It has had only one major overhaul—at 400,000 miles—is due for a second at 800,000. It won't be scrapped until it has run well over a million miles; neither will the shining stainless steel trailer it's pulling. The trailer is nine years old and has logged over 800,000 miles. Its corrugated stainless steel walls shine like new and are so strong you have to look hard to see the few tiny dents that are the inevitable result of constant use.

Highway 30 winds east past Devil's Slide, a gigantic, double-ridged granite outcropping, to Echo, and in a few more miles you're up on tableland. Echo is the place for a trucker's breakfast, and at the lonely Kozy Cafe they order steak and eggs and "hundred-mile coffee"—coffee so strong they couldn't possibly doze for another 100 miles. **Rimrock and rims.** Practically all of Southern Wyoming lies ahead before they turn south. It is flat, parched land with hundreds of miles of string-straight driving tailor-made for the diesels that churn along at 2100 rpm. You see antelope and magpies, fantastic rimrock formations, and not much else except sage and rabbit brush and alkali-whitened terrain. At this time of day, the heat hovers around 100°.

Little America is the next stop. It's a

restaurant as bright and modern as anything in the East, standing alone out on the prairie. It has special prices for truckers and is a good place to check the tires. They check them every 75 miles for leaks, and look at the big steel wheels. 63,000,000 wheels keep our trucks rolling, nearly all of them steel. **No sick horses.** It's another 110 miles of desert driving to the Continental Divide, with nothing to do but roll and listen to the engine sing, and be thankful you don't have a "sick horse" (tired engine). There is little danger of a breakdown. Back in the terminal shops, each truck undergoes a maintenance program as carefully planned as a battle campaign. It works like preventative medicine by stopping ills before they start, and as a result IML's equipment is the envy of competitive truckers. Their average tractor is about eleven years old. Some have logged over two million miles. Trailers last nearly as long, log close to a million miles before they're retired. The Company still operates the fourth truck it owned, a 1929 Fageol, the first in that part of the country with airbrakes, and a 1918 two-tonner that has outlived a dozen engines.

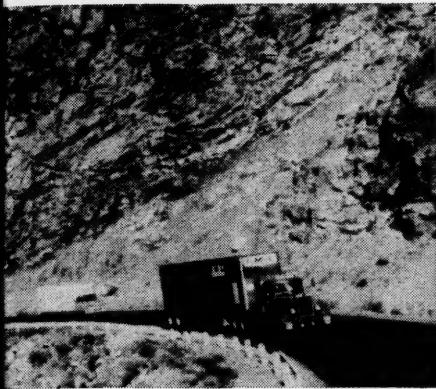
It's dark when you pass Laramie and drop down into the Colorado Valley. You see trees and green fields again. At 2:00 a.m. the rig lumbers into Denver's sleeping industrial section. The trip has taken 20 hours, but there's no rest coming up for the tractor. The trailer is dismounted and another one hooked up to be hauled back to Salt Lake City. With 20 minutes rest, Pace and Walker climb up into The Hotel again, fire up that mighty engine and pull out to do it all over again.

The "crazy" trucker. The 600-mile trip you have just followed is typical of how Interstate Motor Lines racks up an average of 38,000 miles every day,

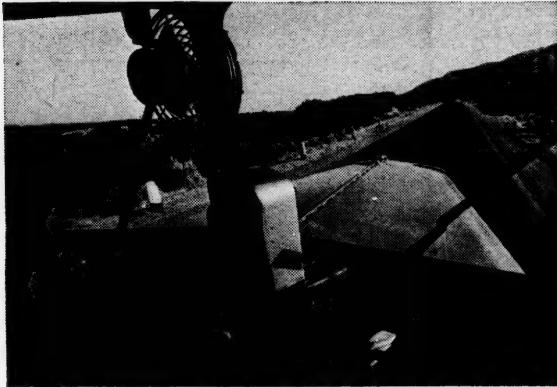
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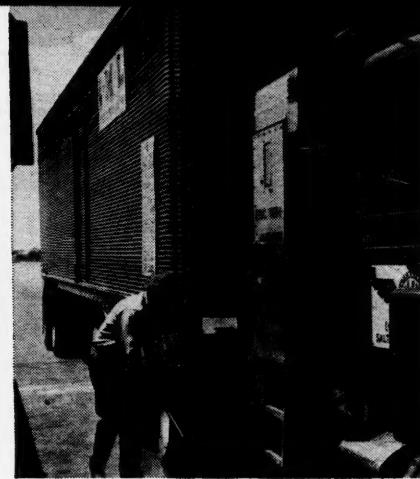
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Climbing the Rockies. It's a long, hard pull to tableland.



The country flattens out beyond Echo, Utah, and the big diesel can roll.



Tire check. Notice how new the 9-year-old, stainless steel trailer looks.

and their story is the story of the gigantic trucking business. IML was started on August 23, 1929 by their current president, Thomas S. Carter. He had one truck named "Iron Mike," and a firm conviction that some day trucks would move most of the country's freight. His first run was to Ely, Nevada, across sheep trails and salt flats, terrain so primitive that part of the way he had to *build his own road*. By 1932 he had four trucks making runs to Elko, Nevada, and Rock Springs, Wyoming, and people were saying "he was crazy trying to truck stuff in and out of there."

Tom Carter wasn't, and isn't, crazy. Today, IML has 23 terminals operating from the West Coast to the Great Lakes, nearly a thousand tractors, trailers and pick-up trucks, and last year they grossed over \$20 million. They have hauled virtually everything you can find in that neck of the woods, from cobalt to brine shrimp (the only living harvest from Great Salt Lake and used as a tropical fish food) to urns containing the ashes of dead Chinese being returned to the motherland.

63 billion miles. If IML is impressive, the whole trucking industry is even more so. There are over ten million trucks and one million trailers in operation today. Last year, our 43,000 truck lines logged 63 billion miles and carried over 358,500,000 tons of goods. Perhaps the most impressive figure of all: trucks serve 25,000 communities that have no other access to shipping.

What keeps them running . . . at a profit? Superb engineering can claim the lion's share of the honor, along with trillions of miles of road testing. The next biggest reason is the stuff they're made of: steel. Like automobiles, trucks are made of over 100 different grades of steel, each carefully selected for a special job. But trucks take far greater pounding than automobiles, and illustrate steel's amazing durability even more. Trucks are unique, too, in that State Highway Regulations limit their gross weight, so the lighter a rig, the more payload it can carry, and the more profit it can make. That means that trucks have to be built of steel, because steel provides a very high strength-to-weight ratio.

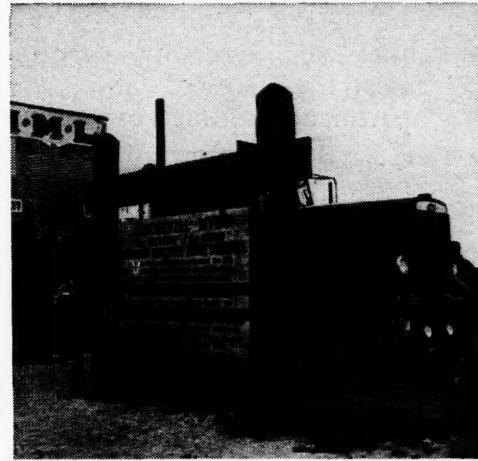
For example, propane haulers have

turned almost 100% to a constructional alloy steel developed by U. S. Steel called "T-1" Steel, because its enormous strength permits tankers to haul as much as 50% more payload. Big flatbeds and closed trailers are built from the family of USS High Strength Steels —COR-TEN, MAN-TEN, and TRI-TEN—because underframes can be built strong and rigid with less weight. Stainless steel is so strong that tankers and trailers seldom need beefed-up support. But, there's more to the steel story than weight saving. Super pure alloy steels keep bearings and gears from wearing out. Special vanadium steels make axles that just don't break any more. Deep drawing steels lend contour to long-lasting body panels and parts.

Steel and trucking's future. Steel is playing a leading role too, in the startling innovations in trucking. "Containerization" is possible because of high strength steel that cut weight of the containers to the bone. "Piggyback" cars depend on strong steels for strength and light weight, and now they're even putting truck trailer bodies on ships and calling it "fishy-back." In stainless tankers, they're hauling almost every chemical and liquid under the sun with nothing but a rinse-out between hauls.

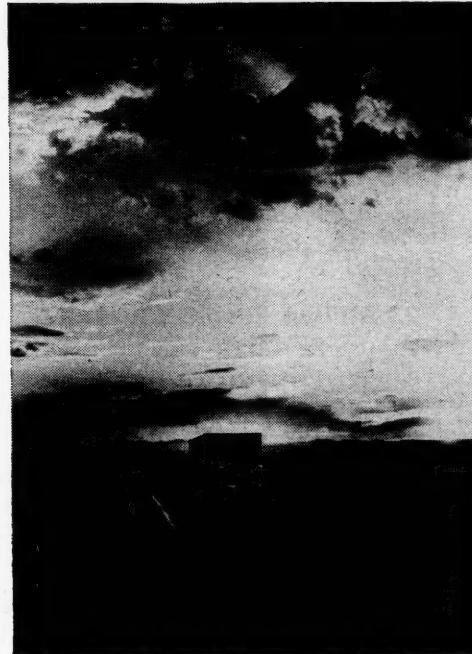
In United States Steel's research laboratories, scientists and technicians are hard at work developing new and better steels for truckers. In some instances they have redesigned trucks from the wheels up, making sure that every advantage is taken of steel's remarkable properties. They're developing new alloys and heat treating methods that will result in steels that cost less but last even longer. And they're willing to work hand-in-glove with any truck or trailer manufacturer in the country. Small wonder. We like the fact that truck building uses 3,000,000 tons of steel every year, *100 times more than the closest competitive metal*.

USS, "T-1", Cor-Ten, Man-Ten and Tri-Ten are registered trademarks



The Continental Divide is halfway between Salt Lake City and Denver.

On the last leg: Mileage reading: 738,482 miles.



This mark tells you a product is made of modern, dependable Steel. Look for it on the products you buy.



United States Steel

=MISSISSIPPI

NEWS BRIEFS

Construction Activity up in central Mississippi contrary to national trend . . .

\$111 Million currently underway and planned in Jackson area includes: VA hospital, stadium, auditorium, airport, coliseum, interstate highway system, 37-mile long reservoir, medical research facilities, office and apartment buildings, residences.

Port of Gulfport to come under state control. Plans immediately announced call for \$3 million in improvements, expansions and construction of banana terminal.

Oil and Gas Production continues to spark state's economy. Some 33 counties have over 3000 producing wells; production this year expected to break 21-year record. Number of geophysical and core drilling crews active in state ranks just behind Texas and Louisiana.

\$10 Billion Market is within overnight shipping distance (400 miles) of Jackson according to recently completed Mississippi Power & Light study.

23 Million People and some 70 thousand retail outlets are located in this area.

"**Nearness to Market**" is cited by over third of industries questioned on why they chose Mississippi for plant location.

Mississippi's per capita income jumped 74.5 per cent from April 1950 to April 1960. Get the facts on how your company can grow and prosper in this dynamic area. Contact: Mississippi Agricultural & Industrial Board, State Office Bldg., Jackson.

BUSINESS TIDES

What Are We Deciding?

by Henry Hazlitt

WHAT are the central issues that will be decided in this election? The best way to find the answer is not through the TV "debates"—which seem mainly designed to show how quick each candidate is on his feet, and how he can handle, in two or three minutes, the particular curve thrown to him by a reporter—but by imagining the victory of either candidate, and asking ourselves what its probable sequel would be.

A victory for Kennedy would first of all be interpreted as a repudiation of the record of President Eisenhower, both in foreign and domestic policy. It would above all be interpreted as a repudiation of practically every element in his domestic policy that is conservative, non-inflationary, or in the direction of fiscal prudence.

For the Democratic platform is an out-and-out left-wing document. It was drafted to reflect Kennedy's ideas. He supports all its extreme proposals. He starts from the premise that the taxpayers and food consumers owe the farmers a living, at "full parity levels," regardless of the conditions of supply and demand. This parity income is to be achieved even if it involves not only permanent subsidies but permanent controls over what the farmer plants and sells.

STRIKE VIOLENCE

Kennedy has not dared to differ on any important point from the country's big labor bosses, especially Walter Reuther. They, in effect, dictated the labor planks of the Democratic platform. What this will mean in practice can be seen from a glance at the current General Electric strike. The International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, has thrown picket lines around 55 plants. Around GE's biggest plant, at Schenectady, the union threw a mass picket line of 3,500 strikers, "shoulder to shoulder and belly to back," to prevent those who wanted peacefully to continue to work from doing so. If Kennedy sees anything wrong with such lawless violence he has neglected to make his view known.

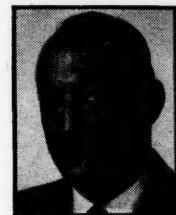
The Democratic platform is a pledge to impose the total welfare state. It promises bigger spending in

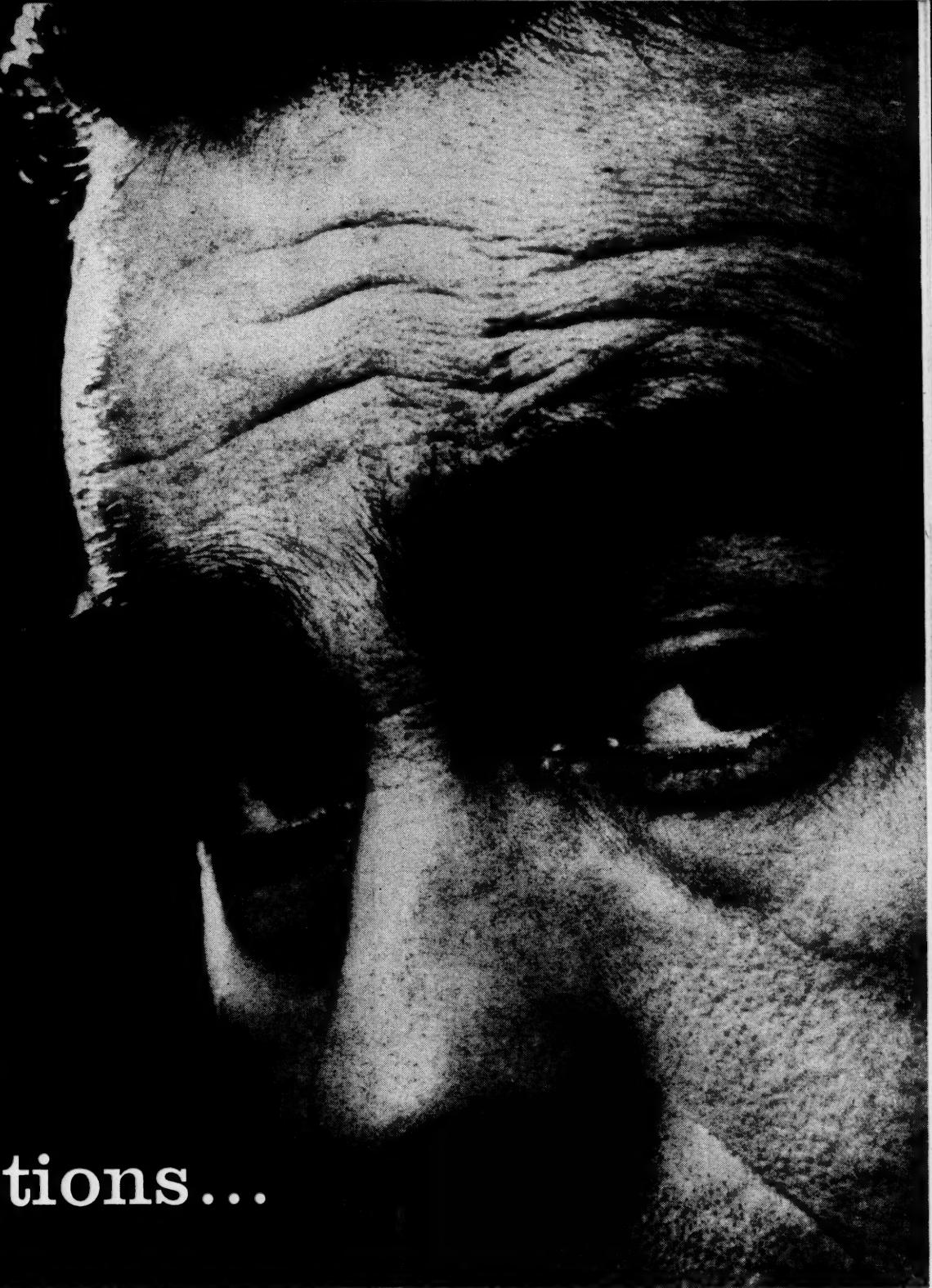
every direction—housing, education, farm subsidies, old-age medical care, public power. Vice President Nixon has estimated that it would increase total Federal spending by \$13.2 billion to \$18 billion a year. Kennedy has denied this, but on the Oct. 13 TV debate failed in answer to a direct question to supply his own total. Instead, he professed to believe, like the Democratic platform, that his huge new spending program could be financed with a balanced budget and without inflation. But as his spending promises can hardly add up to less than \$10 billion more a year, he owes it to the voters to tell them what additional taxes he proposes to impose to raise it.

TENDENCY TO RETREAT

As to foreign policy, we find that, wherever Kennedy has turned from vague generalities to specific proposals, he has shown a tendency toward retreat and appeasement. His preference for advisers like Stevenson and Bowles, his suggestion that the President should have halted the U-2 flights earlier and expressed regrets to Khrushchev, his opposition to United States resumption of underground nuclear tests, his suggestion that we should publicly declare in advance that we have no intention of defending Quemoy or Matsu—all point in the same direction. If we were to surrender Quemoy and Matsu chiefly because they were "militarily indefensible," what would become of the case for standing firm on Berlin?

If the implications of Kennedy's election were more widely understood, that election would be improbable. Why is it, then, that his chances today seem at least even? The reason is that Nixon has failed to make the issues clear. He has not supplied a sufficiently clear-cut alternative. True, on a few questions—the U-2, Quemoy and Matsu, the error of attempts to force "economic growth" by cheap money and inflation—Nixon has spoken out. But he will have to speak out much more clearly for a firm and unequivocal foreign policy, for encouragement of private enterprise, and against big government, big spending, inflation, labor violence, and the total welfare state, if he hopes to win.





I
hate
interruptions...

tell me by telegram!

It's my way of doing business . . . swift, clear and in writing. With the right facts and figures in front of me, I can act fast. And you'll save time and money, too!

WESTERN UNION

An Editor's Lament

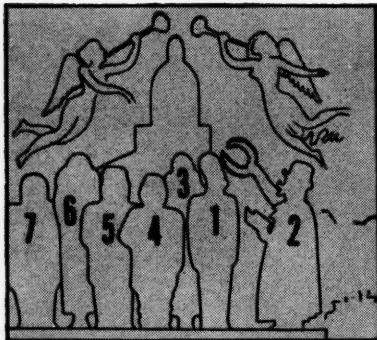
It was National Newspaper Week, and among the self-congratulating editorials that fluttered down like autumn leaves across the land this week a new book—"The Fading American Newspaper"—struck home with a jarring thud.

What gave this volume added impact was the fact that the author was a veteran newspaperman—gray-haired, 64-year-old Carl E. Lindstrom, the retired executive editor of The Hartford (Conn.) Times. Lindstrom, who wrote his book last year while teaching journalism at the University of Michigan, argues that newspapers are losing prestige, influence, and even readers, by failing to move with the times. As he puts it: "A man no longer needs to read a daily newspaper in order to be well informed. Conversely, no single newspaper, with two or three brilliant exceptions, will bring an educated man anything like all the news he needs to know . . ."

Among Lindstrom's specific criticisms:

- When President Eisenhower discussed the Berlin situation on March 16, 1959, in a speech described as one of the most important of his career, "the only morning paper in Michigan [The Detroit Free Press] did not carry the Eisenhower text but hailed the arrival of St. Patrick's Day by devoting a solid page to a map of Ireland, in green ink . . ."
- "Newspapers have thrown away their

*283 pages. Doubleday. \$3.95.



MIGUEL Covarrubias' satirical cartoon for *Vanity Fair* (see story) depicted the first inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. On the inaugural platform: (1) President Franklin D. Roosevelt; (2) Chief Justice Hughes; (3) Mrs. F.D.R.; (4) Vice President John Nance Garner; (5) ex-President Herbert Hoover; (6) Mrs. Hoover; (7) ex-Vice President Charles Curtis.

best opportunities by superficial reporting" and, in their preoccupation with deadlines, have left many of the best stories to the magazines.

► "Even as a business, the press has failed to do what every industry must do to survive—mobilize brains and money for research. The result of this neglect has been its capture in a cost spiral which threatens its freedom if not its very existence . . ."

Interviewed at his English cottage-style home near Hartford last week, Lindstrom said neglect of research and resistance to change have been largely responsible for the trend toward newspaper mergers and monopolies. As for the claim advanced by some publishers that monopoly situations actually make for better newspapers: "Monopoly makes for more neutral newspapers—papers that try to please everybody and don't really please anyone."

On some points Lindstrom offered little documentation. But the case against most U.S. newspapers has seldom been put so succinctly or so sharply—by a newspaperman.

Remember the Days

Under bubbly but gentlemanly Frank Crowninshield, Condé Nast's *Vanity Fair* long ruled the roost as the magazine for U.S. sophisticates by reflecting, as Crowninshield put it, "the things people talk about at parties—the arts, sports, humor, and so forth." But came the depression, and fewer people worried about the "so forths" of life. In 1936 *Vanity Fair* bubbled right down the drain.

This week, co-editors Cleveland Amory and Frederick Bradlee published a pleasantly nostalgic volume* of *Vanity Fair*'s best stories and features, richly illustrated with the striking photography and biting cartoons (see below), that made *Vanity Fair* the magazine with a champagne sparkle.

But the heart of the matter, according to Amory and Bradlee, lay in editor Crowninshield, who discovered a new generation of writers, including Robert Benchley and Dorothy Parker.

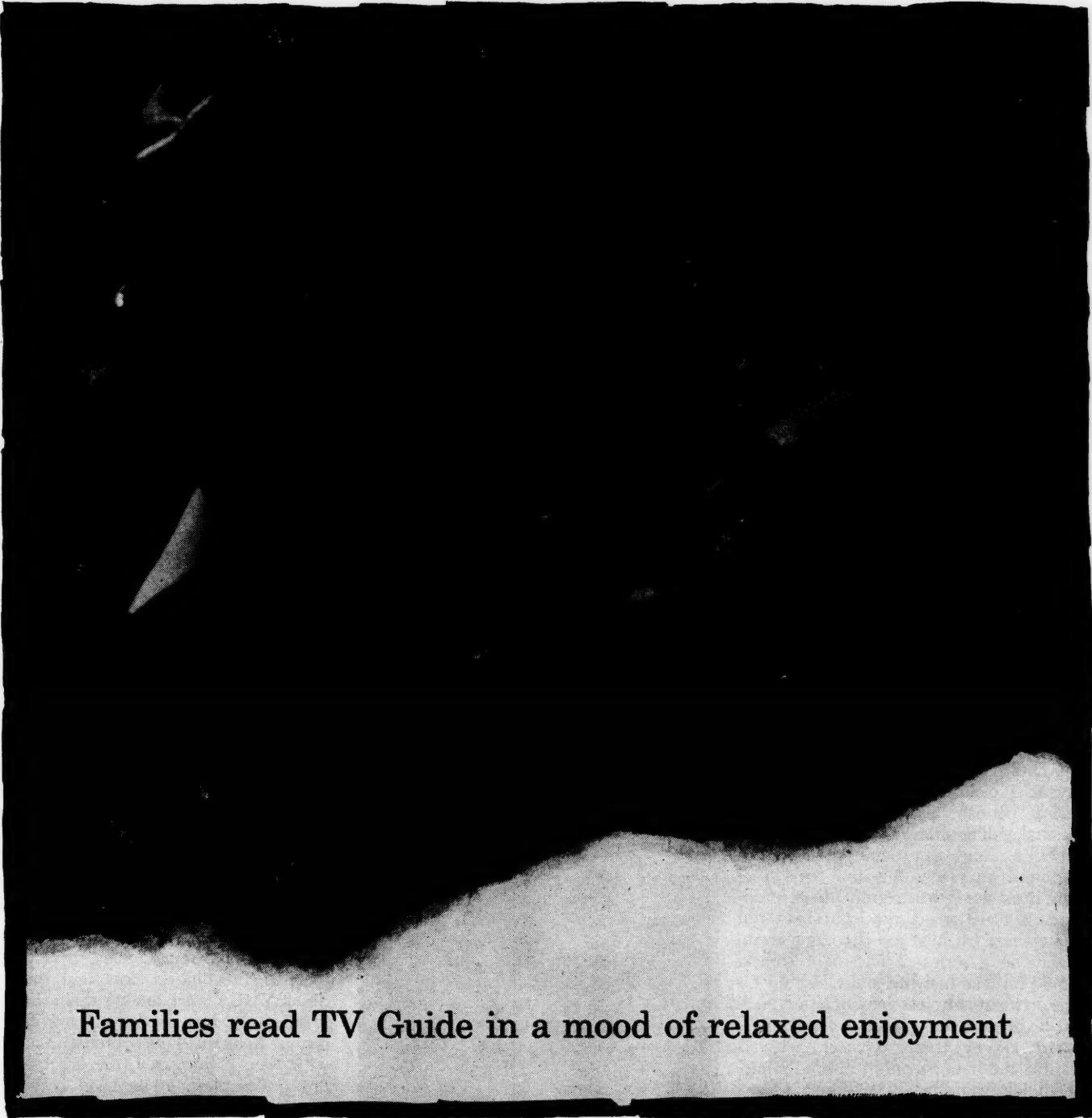
**"Vanity Fair." 327 pages. The Viking Press. \$10.



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Families read TV Guide in a mood of relaxed enjoyment

A difficult area in the advertiser's appraisal of any magazine is the mood in which readers approach it. Measurements here are few.

The study made by Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner and his Social Research, Inc., staff deeply probes the mood of TV GUIDE readers.

Most of the 7,250,000 TV GUIDE families are *selective viewers*. They are determined that their TV hours be constructive, worthwhile and enjoyable . . . and they find the articles and features of this magazine, cover-to-cover, indispensable to that end.

Their *active* approach to television is consistent with their purposeful view of all leisure.

These are the people who tour America, read books, man home workshops, listen to hi-fi, delight in gourmet cookery. These are partisans of The Good Life U.S.A. The mood in which they read TV GUIDE combines this intelligent pursuit of relaxation with the seeking of authoritative TV facts and reliable TV guidance. And all of this normally occurs within the context of the family group.

Here is an ideal atmosphere for the advertiser to make sales of impulse products through print . . . to create the daydreams which will wind up as reasoned major purchases. Here is *advertising opportunity*.



**Best-selling
weekly
magazine
in America**

For your copy of "TV GUIDE: A STUDY IN DEPTH," call your local TV GUIDE office or write TV GUIDE, National Advertising Department, Radnor, Pa.

Preacher at Birdland

"The Reverend—he's a beautiful man," said Henry Solomon, the owner of Junior's Bar and Lounge in New York. "They threw away the mold when they made that guy."

It was the cocktail hour one day last week in the jazzman's hangout on 52nd Street, too early for most regular customers, and too early for "the Reverend." Later in the night, the Rev. John Gensel would drop in for his usual—a straight Coke—and a word or two with his growing flock of musical friends. Junior's is only one of the 43-year-old Lutheran pastor's night stops. He came that evening after a performance of the African Ballet. But more usually it is from a jam session at Birdland, from a record-playing evening at the Duke Ellington Jazz Society, or from any one of a handful of Broadway bars where the professional jazz musician is at home.

Perhaps in the course of a night an old friend or a new one might want to exchange more than a casual word with the minister, and Pastor Gensel often finds that it is bright and early before he gets back to the Church of the Advent on the Upper West Side. "Maybe a man wants a minister to pray with him at 4 o'clock in the morning," he says. "OK, why not? A jazz musician can be a lonely guy at 4 o'clock in the morning." Musicians, he explains, have special occupational difficulties: "Wife troubles, alcoholism, and even dope addiction can be found anywhere. But the tension of their lives tends to magnify these problems. Even a good musician may not know where his next job is coming from; it may be a series of one-night stands. Should he take his wife and children? Or if he has a steady job, his hours are such that he doesn't see enough of his family."

Old Love: Pastor Gensel, who is possibly the nation's only full-time minister to jazz musicians, has been a jazz lover for some time. "I heard my first big band, Duke Ellington's, in 1931 in Berwick, Pa., and I've never forgotten it," he declares. The Puerto Rican-born pastor attended Susquehanna University, an institution of the United Lutheran Church in America. He went on to Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, and in 1943 was graduated, ordained in the ULCA, and married. After a hitch as a Navy chaplain and following ministries in Ohio and Puerto Rico, Pastor Gensel came in 1956 to his Church of the Advent, a typically rundown city church with a small congregation that had been without a regular minister for a year. Today Advent has more than 200 regular communicants representing close to twenty nationalities and three races.

The idea of the jazz ministry, says

Pastor Gensel, grew from a reading of "The Story of Jazz" by Marshall Stearns, the jazz historian and critic. "I called him to say how much I enjoyed the book," he recalls. "Then we met and liked each other and I attended his seminar on jazz at the New School. We took field trips to the Café Bohemia, the Five Spot, and other jazz places, and I got to know more and more of the people." One of the jazz old-timers advised him to get to know the bartenders at four or five leading musicians' hangouts. "These boys always know who is sick or in trouble," says Pastor Gensel. "And once I've met a man through his friend the bartender, I follow him up. Often their wives will hear about me and call me with a problem. Of course, this



Newsweek—Tony Rollo

Gensel: Upbeat on the downbeat

is exactly the way you carry on any pastoral ministry. But the important thing is for them to know you're not a square."

In the two years of his specialized ministry, John Gensel has made scores of jazz friends and figures that he has become a real pastor to perhaps a dozen musicians. In the future he will be able to give more time to the unique ministry, thanks to the new assistant minister who came to Advent last month. His admiring congregation insists that he preach a sermon on Sunday, but with most regular parish chores off his shoulders, Pastor Gensel is free to sit up till all hours of the morning.

The Growing Churches

Total church membership in the U.S. was 112,226,905 in 1959, an increase of 2.4 per cent over 1958, according to The Yearbook of American Churches for 1961. The latest National Council of Churches publication also shows that Roman Catholic membership (40,871,302) was up 3.4 per cent, but that the Protestant bodies (62,543,502), with an increase of only 1.7 per cent, even lagged behind the growth in the population as a whole (1.8 per cent).

So Faith Endured . . .

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Russian Orthodox Church might seem like strange companions, but in Paris a fruitful and informal 35-year-old relationship between the two was celebrated last week.

The happy connection exists in a unique bookshop and press, newly housed only a stone's throw from the Sorbonne in a former secondhand military-uniform store. *Les Editeurs Réunis* (United Publishers), as the shop is called, is the principal outlet for the YMCA Press, which in turn is the oldest and most important publisher of Orthodox Christian literature in the world. Among those on hand to celebrate the anniversary and inaugurate the new headquarters was Dr. Paul B. Anderson, a 65-year-old Iowan who is one of the Press's founders, former director, and for the past five years a member of its consultative committee.

In 1920, Berlin was the center for refugees from Russia, and Anderson, who had worked with prisoners of war during the 1917 revolution, was sent there to direct YMCA work among them. For the intellectuals, he talked the Y into financing a Religious-Philosophical Academy with Nicolai Berdyaev, the great Orthodox philosopher, at its head. "The lectures by Berdyaev were so successful that pretty soon people began asking for them in book or pamphlet form—and there we were, publishing religious philosophy," says Episcopalian Anderson.

Life in Paris: By 1925 the center of Russian Orthodox life-in-exile had moved to Paris; Anderson, the YMCA Press, and a growing collection of titles went along. Since then the Press has absorbed other Russian-language publishing houses, whence *Les Editeurs Réunis*.

Although its main mission is to serve the cause of Orthodox culture, the bookshop in recent years has expanded its interests. In addition to the Russian Christian classics, pre- and post-Soviet, the visitor can now find works by the great novelists and other secular writers. Like most bookshops, it sells postcards—almost all of them rich reproductions of

THEATER

FIRST NIGHTS:

Sad

THE WALL. Produced by Kermit Bloomgarden and Billy Rose. Directed by Morton Da Costa.

A play by Millard Lampell based on the highly praised John Hersey novel about the Warsaw ghetto during the Nazi occupation, "The Wall" is shot through with horror, faith, and heroism, yet its episodic treatment tends to weaken rather than strengthen the drama.

If there is a unifying thread in this piece, confined to the people of a single tenement, it is suggested by the embattled love affair between George C. Scott as Dolek Berson, a tough-minded

fourteenth- and sixteenth-century icons. Orthodox priests and monks make up the greater part of the bookshop's clientele, but it has many other patrons. They include such varied groups as students at the Roman Catholic college in Rome where priests are trained for undercover religious work in the U.S.S.R., secular students of Russian language and culture, and Protestant church people who are working with the Orthodox in the ecumenical movement.

Typical of the bookshop's regular browsers is the Rev. Igor Vernik, a black-frocked, gray-goated priest who fled Communist Russia in 1926 and is now a member of the Russian Student Christian Movement in Paris. "I am deeply grateful to the YMCA Press," he said last week. "It has helped Russian theologians in exile to write, develop, and express themselves. It has helped preserve us from intellectual stagnation."

A Quarrel Long Past

A fierce wind off the Firth of Forth whistled through Edinburgh one day last week as the bagpipers of the Cameron Highlanders skirled a welcome and a company of green-clad archers stood rigid behind their 6-foot bows in front of St. Giles Cathedral, the High Kirk of Scotland. A maroon Rolls-Royce glided up to the church and out stepped the Queen of England to pay a historic call on the Church of Scotland, established in 1560 after the fiery John Knox had preached Scotland out of the Roman Catholic Church.

For more than a century after this date there was religious strife over whether this church would stay Presbyterian or turn Anglican, like the Church of England. It remained Presbyterian. Today this quarrel is almost forgotten and churchmen of both denominations look forward to an eventual union. So, as Scotland prepared to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its Reformation, it seemed suitable to invite Queen Elizabeth II to share in the festivities, even though she is temporal head of the Church of England. Last week after the service of thanksgiving in the High Kirk, the Queen addressed the Church of Scotland's General Assembly—the first such speech by a sovereign since 1602.

She reminded Presbyterian representatives from North America to the South Pacific of "the bitter quarrels of the past and the divided loyalties which still remain with us." But she concluded, more optimistically: "I believe that what happened in the Reformation can be stated in terms on which all Christians may agree. Holy Writ was liberated to the people and as a result, the Word of God was revealed again as a force to be reckoned with in the affairs of both public and private life."

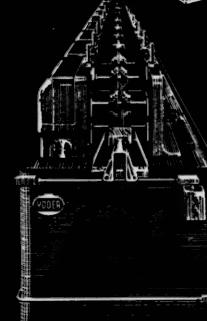
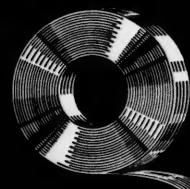


Yvonne Mitchell: Ghetto's Joan

lone wolf who observes the fate of his people with remote eyes, and Yvonne Mitchell as Rachel, the schoolteacher who becomes the Joan of Arc of the ghetto. Dolek is rogue enough to get beyond the wall and into the safety of the city, but he is also man enough to return and stand by his people when they finally go underground with their pitiful weapons of resistance. It is a sad fact that despite an excellent performance, so much individual and collective suffering projects only a limited emotional impact across the footlights.

►Summing Up: A fine try that misses.

...from start



...to finish



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Are Whites Brighter?

Outspoken foes of school integration frequently make the point: White youngsters will be held back by Negro children. True or false?

False, says Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of schools in Washington, D.C., in the *Harvard Educational Review*. Since Washington integrated its public schools in 1954, notes Hansen, top students (about 75 per cent of them white) have increased their College Entrance Board Examination scores.

What's more, as measured by achievement tests, over-all standards in the city schools (now about 77 per cent Negro) have steadily risen. In 1955-56, for example, sixth graders fell below the national average. Last year, in five out of six such tests, they scored at or above the national average—despite a further increase in Negro students. "The important thing," Hansen concludes, "is that under desegregation the school system, instead of retrogressing, has been able to do a better job."

University of Unity

A current calypso number in the British West Indies rings with the words, "All ah we is one," which translates roughly as "Let's live together in unity." But for the 30 islands that stretch like a broken string of gleaming jade across 2,500 miles of the Caribbean, nothing seems more difficult to achieve. At the heart of the bickering is a conflict between Jamaica (the biggest island) and Trinidad (the wealthiest) as the West

Indies struggle toward dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

However, if any institution cuts across these barriers and helps bind the West Indies together, it is Jamaica's fast-growing University College, sole center of higher education serving the entire island chain. This farsighted institution advanced the cause of unity—and learning—last week when it merged with a distinguished research center, Trinidad's Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, at a formal convocation on the palm-fringed campus 8 miles from Red House, the central government building in Port of Spain.

"We have great responsibility," said Dr. Arthur Lewis, the West Indian economist who is University College's principal. "We must make Imperial the finest center of agricultural research and teaching in the tropical world." By absorbing the Trinidad school, University College picked up a fine scientific faculty and strengthened its influence on West Indian academic life. Few institutions have achieved so much responsibility so fast.

Founded in 1948, University College began classes with 33 students in a cluster of battered huts outside the city of Kingston. Today, on that same parcel of land, the school has become an exotic, \$11.5 million academic plant. Some 700 ambitious students, drawn from the far-scattered islands, are spread through 40 low-lying, white masonry buildings shaded by breadfruit trees. Along with its solid curriculum in the arts and sciences, University College boasts these other significant programs:

►The University College Teaching Hospital, which trains doctors and nurses,

opens its 350 beds to needy patients from the entire area.

►The Extra-Mural Department, or adult-education program, reaches far across the Caribbean, promoting art festivals, drama courses, and industrial-relations lectures on the islands.

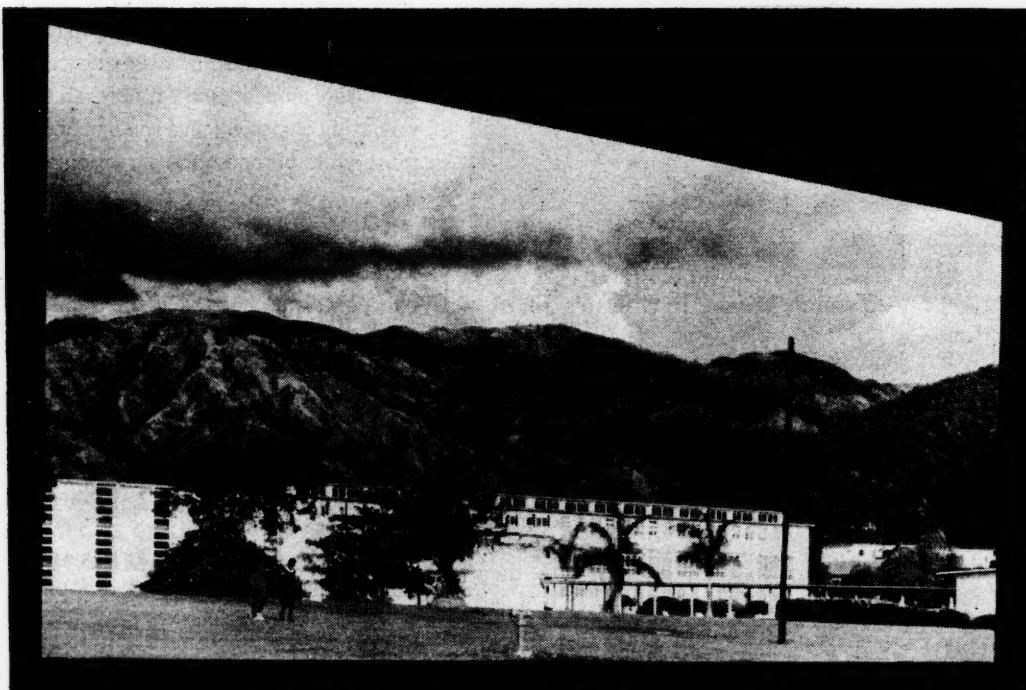
By 1964, University College expects to expand its enrollment to 2,000 students. Moreover, it has already laid the groundwork for a \$5 million engineering school which, when funds are raised, will rise beside Trinidad's Imperial College. While University College's faculty is heartened by this capital expansion, they are still more enthusiastic about the near-greedy appetite of their students for knowledge. So strong is this hunger, in fact, that undergrads occasionally make a startling demand. They want the library to stay open all night. It does.

Zeroing-In for Cash

It was enough to make a budget-conscious executive grasp nervously at the corporate purse strings. Split into two-man tactical teams, 170 determined college presidents last week descended on 200 of New York City's biggest business firms. Similarly, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Minneapolis, another 180 college heads crisply moved into action on the corporate front. The occasion was what the colleges tabbed National Corporation Day. The objective: To solicit company funds for private education.

Launched by the Independent College Funds of America, Inc., an organization which coordinates the money-raising efforts of 488 small liberal-arts colleges, the day-long campaign was tightly planned. Appointments with executives were made months ahead; there were fat folders for each solicitor, containing handout literature and, for his own guidance, detailed background on each business firm. In addition, the presidents got closely briefed on sales techniques.

Such glossy ICFA preparation is new. When the idea of a push on local corporations was first tried in 1948, Indiana's Wabash and Earlham colleges merely knocked on a few doors, managed to collect \$15,000, then split it among themselves and three other schools. However, the Indiana scheme was soon adopted and improved by other independent colleges, which formed state and regional associations, eventually merged together in ICFA. All told, ICFA has now reaped \$40 million. The 1960 goal: \$10 million.



Monkmeyer

On the campus at Jamaica: Beneath the tropical trees, all-night bookworms

ART



Graham's portrait of 'Linda' (detail)

The Elegant Eccentric

"Anyone can paint like Matisse or Braque," says John Graham, a painter who used to paint that way himself. "But not anybody can paint like Raphael or Leonardo. I'm maybe not as good as Raphael, but there is more tension in my canvases."

On view in New York's Gallery Mayer this week, Graham's latest canvases—mostly portraits of himself or of cross-eyed or mysteriously wounded women ("I like women always bleeding," he explains)—seemed as weirdly original as ever. But Graham's work has never been half as bizarre as its creator, a Russian-born ex-czarist cavalry officer who holds U.S. citizenship but lives in Paris, speaks twelve languages fluently, practices yoga, and firmly believes that his role is to "establish contact between divine powers and human beings."

Graham, now 72, is an elegantly dressed, ramrod-straight man with a guardsman's mustache and a fringe of cropped gray hair. He lives in one spare room in a Right Bank hotel. There, last week, he discussed some of the ideas and events that have shaped his eccentric career.

Caligula: "I was born to power and trained to rule," said Graham (*né* Dabrowsky), who graduated from cavalry school in Moscow in 1915 and won the St. George cross in World War I. "The basis of statesmanship, I learned, is fear. Caligula said, 'They hate me, thus they fear me.' That's beautiful, isn't it?" Graham leaned forward intently. "You could say I find cruelty has beauty."

Arrested and sentenced to death dur-

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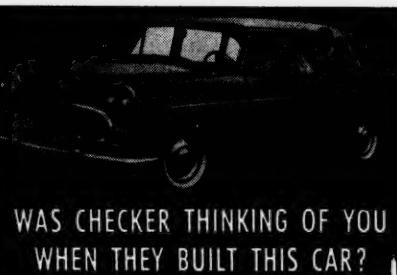
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ing the revolution, Graham escaped to France with the help of an art-loving Bolshevik official who admired his drawings. He came to the U.S., studied with John Sloan at the Art Students League, and married an American girl (the first of five wives) who was a painter of some talent. "One day I drew a picture of her," said Graham, and she was so impressed by his superior talent that "she never painted another thing from then on."

Graham's early work, which hangs in most major U.S. and European galleries, reflected the pioneer experiments of Picasso, Chirico, and other moderns. Graham himself had a powerful intellectual influence on many younger American painters, notably Jackson Pollack and Willem de Kooning. But in the 1940s he executed an abrupt about-face, and turned for his models to the masters of the Italian Renaissance.

"Art is now a racket," Graham said, getting up to mix himself a Scotch. "Picasso is the world's best caricaturist, the best of the international art crooks. But he is cynical, he is not divine."

"I think perhaps," Graham added reflectively, "that I am probably the best painter in the world."

Face Lifting at Kamakura

Burning incense and chanting incantations, five white-robed Japanese priests approached the Great Buddha of Kamakura, bowed low, and respectfully asked the soul of the image to move to a smaller statue nearby. Thus, one morning last August, began the \$50,000 project to repair Japan's most famous work of art.

The 42-foot-high Buddha has been described by the famous nineteenth-century poet and travel writer Bayard Taylor as "the most complete work of the Japanese genius, in regard both to art and to the religious sentiment." More than a quarter of a million people, including many U.S. tourists, come to see it each year. Pregnant women pray inside the hollow statue, hoping to ensure an easy delivery. On the first Sunday in April, at the height of the cherry-blossom season, some 10,000 Japanese gather to admire the Buddha, gaze at the blossoms, and get gently squiffed on sake.

When the Great Buddha was designated a National Treasure in 1957, officials of the Ministry of Education found a disturbing crack, 1 inch wide and about 20 inches long, at a point where the head is welded to the body. Although some scholars argued that the flaw had been there for centuries, the government decided to go ahead with repairs, because "you can't be absolutely certain that an earthquake won't topple it."

The delicate job was well advanced last week. Workmen crawled about inside the head, sandblasting the crack area. Some seventeen to 27 layers of

fiber glass will be pasted over the crack to form a weatherproof internal joint. Later, the 92-ton statue will be jacked up about a foot, then lowered onto a sheet of stainless steel. This will provide effective earthquake protection (seismic vibrations will merely cause the Buddha to slide with dignity, from side to side).

The whole job should be finished by June. Meanwhile, would visitors continue to pay their 30 yen (about 9 cents) to see a soulless Buddha? "Of course," said one Kamakura priest. "After all, the Great Buddha is as big a tourist attraction as it is a religious one. And anyway, the soul of Buddha is not far away."

To Russia to Fight?

"We survived through all the changes of fashion and promotion—the French boom, the Mexican boom, the WPA, the depression, and the Action painting boom," said Mrs. Edith Halpert last week at the 35th anniversary show at

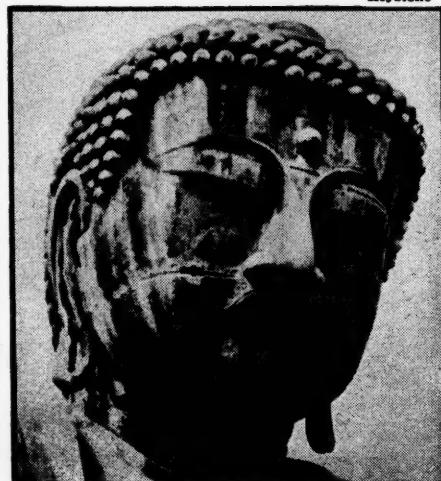
the Downtown Gallery. "We've never been in high fashion, and we've never gone out of fashion."

For an anniversary show, Mrs. Halpert, a warm, gray-haired lady of 60, has hung an exhibition of some of the artists who have made her gallery famous. Among them: Stuart Davis, Georgia O'Keeffe, Abraham Rattner, Ben Shahn, and William Zorach—all well-known veterans who have held to their private visions over the years and found their public. "We used to have to coax people to buy art," Mrs. Halpert recalled. "But today one doesn't 'sell' pictures. People come in and buy what they want, and pay no attention to dealers or critics."

Now that things are moving along so smoothly, Mrs. Halpert, who ran the United States art exhibit at the Moscow Fair last year, is growing restless. "I'm getting bored with the gallery—it's too easy," she said. "I don't have anything to fight for any more. I'll have to go to Russia and fight for good modern art there."



Keystone



A Buddha's Story

For seven centuries, the Great Buddha of Kamakura (see story left) has withstood the ravages of nature and man. Originally cast in 1252, when Kamakura (a seaside town 30 miles from Tokyo) was the capital of imperial Japan, it has survived tourists, typhoons, and a tidal wave in 1495 that washed away the temple hall in which it stood. Although the Buddha at Nara is larger, the Kamakura Buddha is venerated above all others. Photos show (left) the massive 7-foot head, and (above) a scaffolding bridge set up for repairs.



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Without question, the quickening interest being given to opera in the U.S. is due in large measure to the hundreds of operatic records that have rolled off the presses since the coming of the long-playing record twelve years ago. And opera fans, record companies have discovered, collect stars with the same ardor that a rock 'n' roller gives to Elvis. Hence one notes a startling parallel between opera news and opera records. This coming February at the Met, for example, the Swedish soprano Birgit Nilsson, who electrified her audiences last year as Isolde, will sing the title role in Puccini's "Turandot." And what has RCA Victor already got on the market? A "Turandot"—starring Nilsson, Renata Tebaldi, and Jussi Bjoerling. Since Bjoerling's death last month, the album has quite naturally become a must for the tenor's fans.

The soprano Eileen Farrell is to make her Met debut in early December; and now, Columbia has a disk out featuring her in operatic arias. Leontyne Price will debut in January in "Il Trovatore"; you can hear her sing it now in an RCA Victor album which has also tragically become of historic interest, for it was the last recording Leonard Warren made

before he dropped dead on the stage of the Metropolitan last March.

One of the most keenly anticipated debuts of this season is scheduled for next month, when the Dallas Civic Opera Co. presents the first American performances of Joan Sutherland, the Australian soprano who has recently captivated audiences in London and Paris. She will sing in Handel's "Alcina" and in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Angel has already recorded her Donna Anna in the latter, and London has her in an album of arias.

Of all the star-studded releases, however, the most incredible is London's new version of Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." Believe it or not, singing on the records are the Misses Nilsson, Tebaldi, Price, Sutherland, Giulietta Simionato, Teresa Berganza, and Ljuba Welitsch, plus Bjoerling, Mario Del Monaco, Ettore Bastianini, and Fernando Corena.

Details of this extravaganza, and other operatic delights:

►Strauss: *Die Fledermaus*. Hilde Gueden, Erika Köth, Regina Resnik, Waldemar Kmentt, Giuseppe Zampieri, and others with the chorus of the Vienna State Opera and the Vienna Philharmonic under Herbert von Karajan. London. Old Viennese custom dictates that New Year's Eve performances of "Die Fledermaus" feature guest stars in the ballroom scene who enhance the festivities by singing songs in the mood of the occasion. For this new and brilliant stereo recording, which can be played at any time of the year, Terry McEwen, manager of London's classical division,

had the bright idea of assembling all the glittering talent he could find. These stars supplement the excellent regular cast. Some of the most notable contributions: Nilsson's surprise rendition of "I Could Have Danced All Night" from "My Fair Lady"; Simionato's and Bastianini's hilarious duet of "Anything You Can Do" from "Annie Get Your Gun," Bjoerling's "You Are My Heart's Delight" from Lehár's "Land of Smiles" (his last recording), and Welitsch's touching "Vienna, City of My Dreams." Another must for collectors.

►Puccini: *Turandot*. Birgit Nilsson, Renata Tebaldi, Jussi Bjoerling, and Giorgio Tozzi, and the chorus and orchestra of the Rome Opera House under Erich Leinsdorf. RCA Victor. As the Chinese Princess of Ice and Fire, Nilsson is more glittering ice than hot fire, but vocally magnificent nonetheless. Tebaldi's tones are luscious as always, but a certain compassion is missing. This superb recording belongs to Bjoerling. His voice soars in dramatic splendor as the Prince who loves Turandot. The album is a fitting memorial to the tenor who was so aptly called "the Swedish Caruso."

►Mozart: *Don Giovanni*. Eberhard Wächter, Joan Sutherland, Luigi Alva, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, and the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus under Carlo Maria Giulini. Angel. The Don here is Wächter, a 31-year-old Viennese who has been drawing high praise at home and elsewhere on the Continent. Due to make his American debut next



Gjon Mili
... crammed with operatic glamour*

week in Chicago as Count Almaviva in Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," and to appear later at the Metropolitan, Wächter undoubtedly has a fine voice of pleasing quality. But he is not yet mature enough to project the seductively sinister Don. Miss Sutherland's Donna Anna is beautifully sung, too beautifully. A proper Donna Anna should seethe with outraged passion.

►Verdi: *Il Trovatore*. Leontyne Price, Rosalind Elias, Richard Tucker, Leonard Warren, and the orchestra and chorus of the Rome Opera House under Arturo Basile. RCA Victor. Another magnificent memorial to a great voice cut down in its prime. Warren's Count di Luna was one of his finest characterizations and it is here captured in all its vocal glory.

►Verdi: *La Traviata*. Victoria de los Angeles, Carlo del Monte, Mario Sereni, and the orchestra and chorus of the Rome Opera House under Tullio Serafin. Capitol. Miss de los Angeles's limpid tones seem more at home in the last three acts than in the first, but who wants to quarrel where Victoria of the angels is concerned? Her fans will also want to hear her recent recording of Gounod's "Faust" (Nicolai Gedda and Boris Christoff and the chorus and orchestra of the Paris Opera under André Cluytens. Capitol).

►Ponchielli: *La Gioconda*. Maria Callas, Fiorenza Cossotto, Pier Miranda Ferraro,

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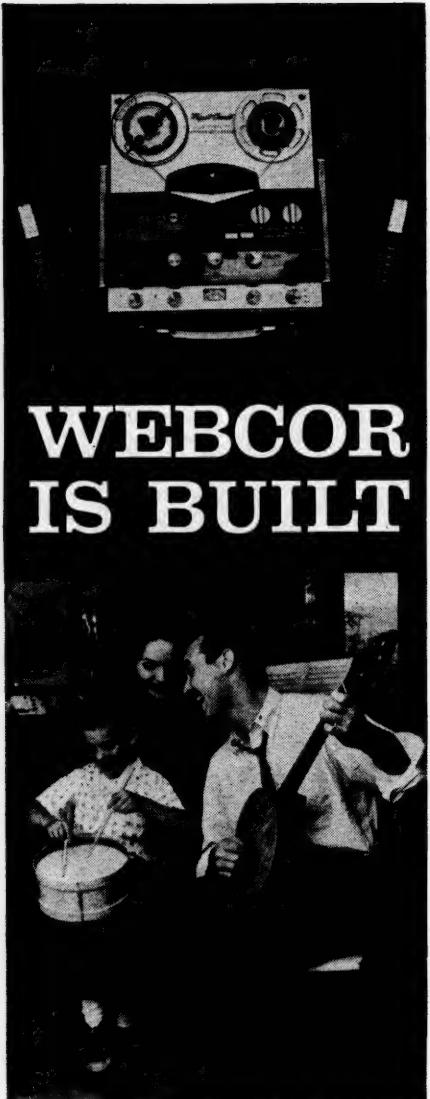
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MUSIC

Piero Cappuccilli, and the orchestra and chorus of La Scala under Antonino Votto. Angel. This melodramatic opus finds the diva in rare form, and it may be about as close to her as her American following will get this year. She is not returning to Dallas, and Rudolf Bing has reported that she will not sing at the Met. But she is, in spite of the threats and counter-threats made at the time of her ouster from La Scala, slated to return to that citadel to open its season.

►Paisiello: The Barber of Seville. Graziella Sciutti, Nicola Monti, Rolando Panerai, and the Virtuosi di Roma under Renato Fasano. Mercury. After the heavy melodrama of Puccini, Verdi, and Ponchielli, this late eighteenth-century gem feels like a bracing cold shower after a long hot bath. In its time, Paisiello's "Barber" was so admired that even Rossini was worried about the success of his new work based on the same play—the "Barber" which became the one we know best today. The Paisiello score is both delightful and impressive, and the cast—notably Miss Sciutti—performs this first recording of the opera with great grace and zest. An outstanding artistic achievement.

►Von Weber: Der Freischütz. Irmgard Seefried, Rita Streich, Kurt Böhme, Richard Holm, and Eberhard Wächter and the chorus and orchestra of the Bavarian Radio under Eugen Jochum. Deutsche Grammophon. Another rewarding change of pace from the usual hackneyed repertory. Often called "the cornerstone of German romantic opera," it is sentimental and the plot is loaded with witchcraft, magic bullets, and the like. But "Freischütz" is also unabashedly melodic and very appealing.

►Eileen Farrell: Puccini Arias. Columbia Symphony Orchestra under Max Rudolf. Columbia. In general, this collection which ranges from the lovely little "Canzone di Doretta" from "La Rondine" to the overpowering "In questa reggia" from "Turandot" gives ample evidence of Miss Farrell's tremendous vocal endowment. And while her topmost notes in the cruel aria of Turandot do not drive home like the silver arrows Nilsson carries in her quiver, the beauty and warmth of her middle register are more appealing. Turandot was, after all, a woman, too.

►Joan Sutherland. Operatic Recital. The Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Nello Santi. London. Since this collection contains two big slices of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," comparisons with Callas are inevitable, but difficult. They are difficult because Miss Sutherland frankly admits to having been influenced by Callas both as to

style and in the pursuit of the dramatic coloratura repertory. Hence the frame of the two Lucias is remarkably similar. Miss Sutherland undoubtedly has the prettier voice; Callas the more compelling.

►Galina Vishnevskaya: Arias and Songs. Artia. Miss Vishnevskaya is the Soviet soprano who attracted great audience and critical acclaim when she appeared in the United States with the Moscow State Symphony last winter. This disk confirms the impression that she has an impressive voice, a lovely pianissimo, and a securely brilliant upper register. The arias represented range from the "Casta



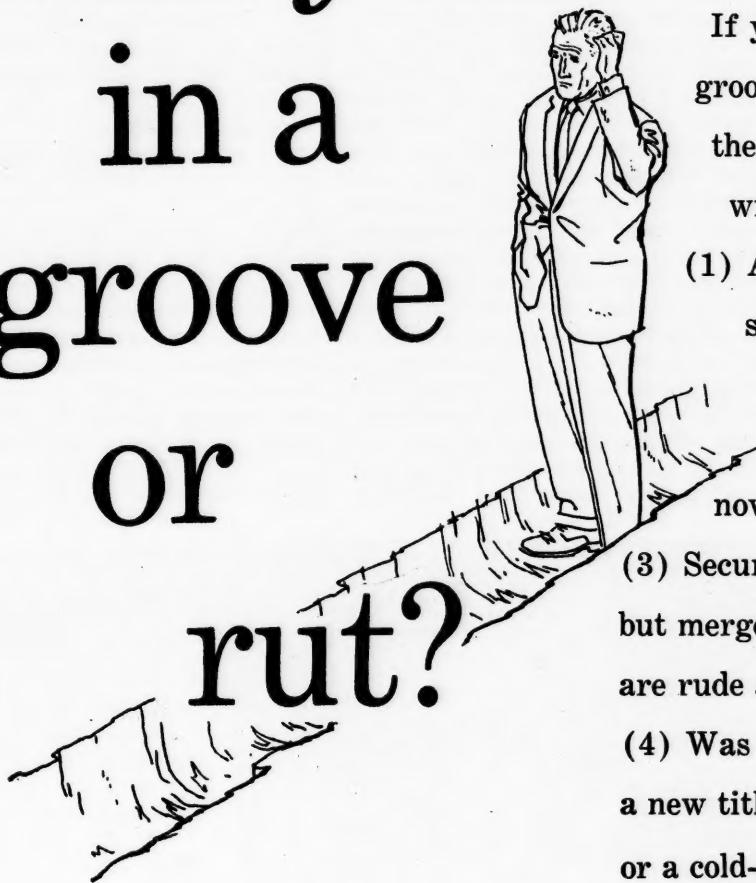
London Records

Fun duet: Bastianini and Simionato

Diva" from Bellini's "Norma" to "Sola, perduta, abbandonata" from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut."

►Mascagni: Cavalleria Rusticana. Mario Del Monaco, Giulietta Simionato, and Cornell MacNeil and the orchestra and chorus of the Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Rome under Tullio Serafin. London. Miss Simionato proved conclusively last season at the Metropolitan that she could carry off, as a mezzo-soprano, that most exacting assignment: The soprano role of the anguished Santuzza. She does it here again in thrilling fashion. MacNeil will sing the title role at the Met's opening-night performance of Verdi's "Nabucco."

are you in a groove or rut?



The man drove up in the sleek car, flipped the parking attendant a five dollar bill and said, "Take good care of my buggy — they're hard to come by."

"I know," said the attendant, "I have one just like it."

The point of this colloquy is that the world is changing.

If you thought you were in a groove a few years ago, maybe the following unrelated sentences will show you're in a rut:

- (1) A groove takes you from somewhere to somewhere better.
- (2) A rut takes you from nowhere to nowhere else.
- (3) Security is a sweet dream but mergers and automation are rude awakenings.
- (4) Was your last reward a new title or a cold-cash raise?
- (5) An alert pilot, a competitive quarterback, even a well-organized bank-robber knows when to stop doing something and start doing something else.

Groove or rut?

Only you know the answer.

MOVIES

NEW FILMS:

Scene—A Jolly Place

NEVER ON SUNDAY. Lopert. Produced and directed by Jules Dassin.

Jules Dassin wears four hats in this Greek-made film—those of director, producer, author, and male star—and the news is that he ought to eat at least two of them. As director, the American-born Dassin ("Rififi," "He Who Must Die") once again does beautifully. As the producer who hired himself as author, he has mixed success; his often funny, high-spirited movie sometimes suffers from naïveté and oversimplified characters. In his actor's hat, he is painful.

"Sunday" is set in the Greek seaport of Piraeus, a jolly place full of simple folk who love to talk, give parties, eat, get drunk, break glasses, make up impromptu dances and songs—that sort of thing. Into this milieu comes Homer (Dassin), an American who looks and acts like a shrunken Kay Kyser and who, armed with camera and notebook, wants to find out whatever became of the glory that was Greece. This preposterous snoop meets Ilya (Melina Mercouri), a carefree morsel who plies the world's oldest profession, but only with those she likes and never on Sunday. Homer decides to reform Ilya and, rather astonishingly, he succeeds. But under this regimen the poor girl wilts more completely than the last rose of summer, until finally she revolts, gives Homer the heave-ho, and returns to normalcy.

New question: Will she convert him?

Among the highly enjoyable compensations for Dassin's ineptitude as an actor are the sparkling Miss Mercouri, some wonderful bouzoukia music, including the hit title song, and the rare, rich flavor of Greece as conveyed by fine photography and a fine cast.

►Summing Up: Spirited, spotty spoof.

TALK WITH THE MOVIE MAKER

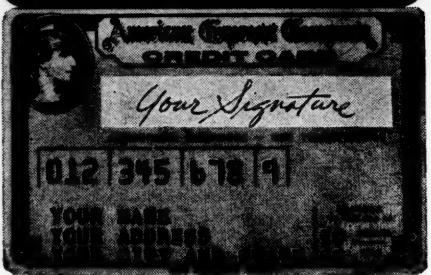
"Never on Sunday," which cost a mere \$125,000 to make, is now in the 21st week of a record-breaking, two-theater run in Paris, and will probably make a couple of million dollars all told. Its creator, Jules Dassin, has exactly reversed the route made famous by such early Europe-to-Hollywood directors as Erich von Stroheim and Fritz Lang: He is a director who went to Hollywood first, then to Europe, to win prizes for both "Rififi" and "He Who Must Die."

Born in Middletown, Conn., 48 years ago, Dassin grew up in New York City, spent seven lean years acting in little-theater groups, turned to radio writing, and finally became a topflight Hollywood director ("Brute Force," "The Naked City"). Then, in 1952, he was accused of being a member of a Communist faction in Hollywood. He was subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, but his appearance was twice postponed, and finally he was excused altogether. Nevertheless, when he returned to Hollywood he found he was black-listed, and soon afterward departed for Europe.

In New York last week for the U.S. opening of his film, Dassin was full of talk about his field. "The American public is more discerning about a foreign film than the foreign audiences themselves," he started off, firmly. "The English are the most demonstrative, the warmest, but next to them the Americans are the most generous . . ."

Into His Own: "As for artistic leeway," he went on, "up to two or three years ago, there was more freedom in Europe. But now, in Hollywood, the creator is coming into his own. Take 'Never on Sunday.' I said to Charles Smadja of United Artists that I had a good idea for a film and could he give me \$125,000? He asked if he could see the script. I told him it didn't exist yet. He asked if I could at least tell him the plot. I said I wasn't sure of that yet, either. But I said: 'The director is really taking the risk, because he just makes one film while

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Look for This Sign



Melina Mercouri: How to stay fallen

you make 30, and if he says he wants to do something you ought to let him.' He said, 'I agree,' and gave me the money.

"I think directors have more freedom of expression in America. Europe provides greater freedom in telling a story involving relationships between the sexes, that's true. But political and military criticism is out of the question in most of Europe—'From Here to Eternity' could never have been made there."

Would he like to return to Hollywood? Dassin was asked.

"There have been feelers from Hollywood, but always with conditions I could not accept," he answered. "I was asked to beg forgiveness for my youthful aberrations, so to speak."

"I do not consider myself an exile, and I most definitely do not consider myself an expatriate," he concluded, smiling. "I have worked in Europe because it was the only place I could work. I will return to America when I feel I can work there in dignity."

Three Suspicious Stars

MIDNIGHT LACE. Universal-International. Produced by Ross Hunter and Martin Melcher. Directed by David Miller.

This color mystery appears to be the product of automation—smooth, tidy, and, despite the presence of such an individual actor as Rex Harrison, completely styleless. It tells the story of poor Kit Preston (Doris Day), who either receives threatening phone calls or im-



Doris Day: Who's calling, if anyone?

October 24, 1960

agines that she does; Kit doesn't know what to think, and neither does the audience, nor do Kit's husband, Tony (Harrison), Scotland Yard, Aunt Bea (Myrna Loy), or a construction superintendent (John Gavin) who pulls her out from under a falling steel beam. Yet each of these people has so many suspicions that nothing would be surprising. Result: Nothing is.

►Summing Up: Third-degree time-killer.

A President of Europe

PICNIC ON THE GRASS. Kingsley. Produced and directed by Jean Renoir.

This casual morality romp, played straight by Paul Meurisse and Catherine Rouvel in the lead roles, was directed by France's great Jean Renoir, who has happily managed to keep his grip as light as a lepidopterist's without ever losing it.

Prof. Etienne Alexis, scientist and candidate for the Presidency of the United States of Europe, thinks man's salvation lies in the process of selective artificial insemination. Young and buxom Nenette, a farmer's daughter, thinks the professor is absolutely right—he must be, he uses such wonderful sounding words. So Nenette rushes down to the professor's lab to become a subject—she loves children and cares nothing for men, having been wronged by a traveling salesman.

Nenette, however, is merely signed on as a maid. One day, precise Professor Alexis goes on a picnic with his staff, his girl scout-leader fiancée, and his friends, only to camp in a bewitched grotto where a sudden wind blows over the chairs, upsets the well-ordered table, and scatters the party all over the place. The wind dies down, the professor somehow winds up with Nenette, to their mutual surprise, and afterward he dazedly follows her home to her farm for a long visit.

Switches: The professor's scientific friends finally track him down, however, and although he has switched from propounding science to extolling nature (having been spoken to by a goat), they drag him back to civilization. There he prepares to marry the scout leader and be elected President, but at the last minute he runs into Nenette again and, instead, takes her for his bride, announcing that science and nature make an excellent match, with a little give and take. Thus begins wisdom, and thus ends the fable.

►Summing Up: Aye, there's the rib.

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JUST OUT:

Of Bewildering Beauty

THE SIGN OF THE FISH. By Peter Quennell. 255 pages. Viking. \$4.50.

What makes a writer great? Whatever it is, what he is made up of is a bundle of contradictions, and the point made by English biographer-poet-critic Peter Quennell in his latest book is that without the contradictions there would be no really worthwhile writing.

In this volume, which is half memoir, half literary talk, and all luminous, Quennell declares that most human beings learn "to accept life . . . gradually smothering their subconscious fears. The writer's condition is exceptional because he can neither accept nor reject . . . He both hates and loves." From this ambivalent mood "he seeks relief in the magical art of writing . . . He renders an ecstatic, disinterested tribute to the bewildering beauty and diversity of the natural world."

Quennell further feels sure that the writer's pains are accompanied by his own kind of profit: ". . . In any portrait we draw of the ailing and neurotic artist, we must take into account the capacity for pleasure that underlies his gift of suffering . . . Shakespeare's tragedies provide no answers; but they put forward a series of age-old questions with such commanding grace and skill that they reconcile us to the unaltered human condition and deprive uncertainty of half its terrors."

From such high levels, and in such lucid terms, Quennell looks widely around at his own calling—and at some of his celebrated literary friends, many of whom have had more than a touch of contradiction in themselves. Among them:

►The Welsh poet Dylan Thomas: "A comedian in the great tradition, whose gift of buffoonery recalled the art of that exquisite American mime, W.C. Fields. He had the same grandiloquence and rapid changes of tone, the same knack of making dignity absurd and giving absurdity a richly dignified air."

►The leader of modern poetry, T.S. Eliot: "Mild, retiring, unfailingly courteous . . . If he did not tap the ends of his fingers together, he executed some equally soothing movement. Now and then, half apologetically, he would emit a little pun, crossing black-trousered legs and revealing thick black socks, rumpled over black boots."

►The comic novelist Evelyn Waugh, in recent years: ". . . Grave-faced man of the world, sheltered beneath a bowler hat that resembles a crash-helmet and armed with a tightly rolled



THE pervasive gusto and elegance of a new cookbook, "See Rome and Eat" (256 pages. Doubleday. \$6.95), may be gathered from this illustration, one of 28 stimulating photographs supplied by Bill Pepper, NEWSWEEK's chief Rome correspondent, whose wife, Beverly, wrote the book with John Hobart of The Rome Daily American. Perhaps half of the volume is a guide to 50 Roman eating places—the high and the low, the plush and the unpretentious—but it is the recipes themselves, culled from the finest restaurants, that stir the imagination. Try, for example, *Costolette di pollo alla Ranieri* (chicken breasts with cheese sauce), *Mignonette alla Regina Vittoria* (veal cutlets with pâté de foie gras), or *Bouquet de poisson Tony* (seafood with whisky sauce over rice).

umbrella, carried like a marshal's baton."

►The sensual, ultrasophisticated André Gide: "He was very bald, very angular, unnaturally rigid and strangely reserved, with coat collar carefully turned up . . . and the general look of an elderly fallen angel traveling incognito."

►Summing Up: Fine speculations on the essence of literature.

If We Wage 'Small War'

KOREA AND THE FALL OF MACARTHUR. By Trumbull Higgins. 229 pages. Oxford. \$5.

"We shall land at Inchon," said Gen. Douglas MacArthur—voice sinking to a dramatic whisper—"and I shall crush them." The Inchon landing—MacArthur's brilliant scheme for nipping the Korean war at an early stage—duly came to pass on Sept. 15, 1950, and MacArthur crushed them. But it led to near disaster

for the victor. Heartened by the success, Truman gave MacArthur reluctant permission to send his troops to the Yalu River. In November, the Chinese Communists—upsetting MacArthur's prediction—came storming into the war 200,000 strong on the side of the North Koreans. Soon the general was gloomily reporting to the United Nations that "we face an entirely new war."

As Trumbull Higgins, a military historian whose "Winston Churchill and the Second Front" was widely acclaimed, sees it, the war was newer in kind than even MacArthur realized. To the Truman Administration, the perils of the atomic age now demanded that this be a war of unending stalemate. This new concept of "limited war" was as unacceptable to MacArthur's soldierly instincts as it was to his character.

With emphatic clarity, Higgins traces the profoundly disturbing war behind a war—General vs. Administration—which

had its climax in MacArthur's recall. These battles were fought in the White House, among the Joint Chiefs, in Congress, and in the press. Unmistakably, the author believes that Truman—acting from a broader view and wider knowledge—stood in the right, though he gives MacArthur due homage as a master of strategy and of men. What he does say, however, is that "MacArthur . . . failed to understand . . . that any government was in far greater need of prestige than himself; the need for prestige is the lifeblood of politics, if the curse of war."

It is, in fact, the intimate relationship between military might and political destiny that is the major theme of this book, and Higgins' conclusion is to his point: "Public opinion in a democracy tends to take for granted having its own way on fundamentals and thus to be unaware of its good fortune, unless it should have to defer to the interests or power of other nations. Indeed, it is usually easier to give in to an enemy's power than an ally's interest, since the compulsion of power is immediate and absolute, whereas the danger of losing allies seems less obvious or less inescapable . . . The capacity of the Truman Administration, like that of the Roosevelt Administration before it, to transcend the national interest and to wage war within the undeniably grave limitations of coalition policy affords the most significant achievement of the United States in the Korean war."

►Summing Up: A significant viewpoint on ever-simmering history.

Return of the Native

GONE AWAY: AN INDIAN JOURNEY.
Dom Moraes. 240 pages. Little, Brown. \$3.95.

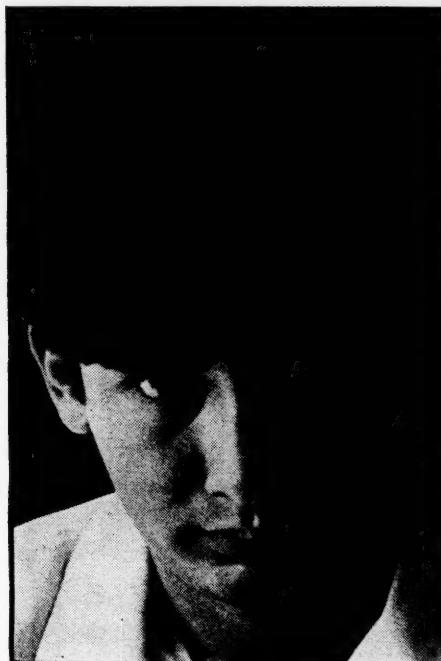
"... The Dalai Lama dropped his arm round my shoulders in a friendly gesture. He came quite close. I saw that the Dalai Lama has freckles on his nose. He shook my hand with the same firm clasp as before, and stepped aside. I remembered what I had been told about not turning my back. I accordingly began to sidle out backward, crab-fashion . . . He suddenly took a few steps forward, dropped his hands to my shoulders, and turned me round so that I faced the door. He gave me a friendly push . . . I heard his laugh behind me . . ."

So writes Dom Moraes in "Gone Away," one of the most unusual of recent books about India. It is neither a tract, travel book, or novel, nor a formal attempt at interpretation. It is, rather, a fast, scintillating journal of a return to India by a young poet who is fiery with feeling and who can also write with a comic and ironic zest suggesting the early Evelyn Waugh.

Bombay-born Dom Moraes, who is only 22, is of Portuguese-Indian descent.

His father was the editor of *The Times of India*; his mother is a physician. After wide, early travels in the East and Europe, he went to Oxford ("I brought up trainloads of drunken poets who turned the college into a shambles overnight"), and there won the famous Hawthornden literary prize for his poems, "A Beginning," and in 1959 received his degree. By then, he writes, "I had fallen in love properly at last, and that confused me . . . I felt I should go somewhere for a little by myself, to think about what loving somebody involved, and become more confident, if I could."

Dreamy Verse: He went to India and recorded a fantastic pattern of experiences. He tells of sordid Indian speakeasies and brothels, and of colleges pervaded by student ignorance and faculty bewilderment. He meets with young



Marilyn Silverstone—Palmer

Dom Moraes: 'I heard his laugh . . .'

poets full of limp and dreamy verse, and with tart minds like the novelist Khushwant Singh, who said: "... There's a new epic waiting to be written about India today, a satire . . . Why, there's a whole novel to be written about the career of X . . . He started as a hardware merchant and worked his way down into politics . . . He has two sons who go around beating up all his critics and laying false charges against them . . ."

The Buddhist Dalai Lama spoke to Moraes, in virtually Christian terms, of his concern for the world's "poor and dispossessed." An interview with Nehru left Moraes with a sense that, with advancing years, the great Indian leader was losing his capacity for decision. In Nepal, the eminent poet Devkota lay dying of cancer on the river bank where his body would shortly be cremated. He

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(Compiled by Publishers' Weekly Magazine)

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asked Moraes to recite his own poems; the young man did so, and he has here written an unforgettable death scene.

Everywhere Moraes encountered the great question and fear: Would the Chinese invade from Tibet? Finally Moraes went to the northern kingdom of Sikkim and briefly across the Tibetan border. There he saw small forces of both sides mustering for what might be an enormous conflict. He has written a small book, but it evokes the staggering Indian complex with rich intimacy and the most vivid prose.

►Summing Up: A zestful, fiery journal.

VISIT WITH AN AUTHOR:

As One Man Sees Us

Britain's Laurie Lee, whose rich, joyful, and poetic evocation of his boyhood in the west of England, "The Edge of Day," has been lavishly praised for its lyric celebration of life, was in New York last week and spoke about the U.S., at length and with a sort of warm awe. The scene was Central Park, where the green-eyed, quick-to-smile writer wearing a tweed jacket blended neatly into the autumn landscape. "You know," he told a NEWSWEEK reporter, "this past weekend I visited John Hersey and his wife at their home in Connecticut and Mrs. Hersey warmed up beer for me specially in the baby's bottle warmer. I went into the kitchen and actually found her testing it with her elbow. That's what I like about you Americans, you're so considerate."

The amiable Lee, who during a peripatetic 46 years has seen service as a bandleader, poet, wandering minstrel, scenario writer, and a volunteer in the International Brigade in Spain, was in the U.S.—for the first time—to promote the sale of his book. It has sold some 150,000 copies here with the help of a Book-of-the-Month Club edition, and has given Lee something he never before had—financial security.

►Free Time: "When I finished it," he recalled in his faint West Country accent, "my immediate inclination was to start another one. Then the money started coming in, and I realized that I could buy all the free time I wanted. So I picked up and went to Paris for the weekend. Since April, we haven't been back to England. We've been in Italy, France, Spain, Ireland, here, and we're going to Germany for Christmas. I thought since the Germans invented Christmas, it would be a good idea to see what a German Christmas is like."

Lee's sudden affluence has also enabled him to concentrate on his chief literary interest—poetry—and, in addition, he has been able to buy a piece of land in the charming Cotswold village whose belated arrival in the twentieth

Periscoping Books

Ex-Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, who resigned after the Bernard Goldfine scandal, will publish his memoirs—a firsthand report of his role in the Eisenhower Administration—in February . . . "Who Killed Society?" is the title of chronicler Cleveland Amory's new book tracing the "decline" of society from the days of the fabulous Four Hundred . . . New Yorker magazine cartoonist Saul Steinberg will aim his satirical pen at twentieth-century America in his new book of drawings scheduled for January publication.

century he lovingly chronicled in "The Edge of Day."

"It's really not the same any more," Lee sighed, strolling through the park. "At Christmas, in my day, the pleasure was simply to go out in the snow and sing carols. We would sing with our not very tuneful voices and the neighbors would love it and bring us apples. But after the war I went back and there was a television set and we all watched a TV Christmas show, like morons."

Later, at a restaurant, where he sipped and nibbled his way through Martinis and a mushroom omelette—and inquired where he could buy some button-down shirts—he resumed his running commentary about New York and the natives. Some of it:

►"Everyone is so friendly. Within two days, my wife and I had four dinner invitations from total strangers we had met in bars. You know what it is like at 2 in the morning in a bar, you often say things that you really don't mean. But

the next day, in the cold light of morning, these strangers rang up and asked: 'When are you coming?'"

►"I like the U.N. Building very much. But think how much prettier it would be if they tore out all the floors and filled it with fish and water."

►"The bars are wonderful. Last night my wife and I left a party about midnight and had to walk five blocks down Third Avenue to our hotel. It took us four and a half hours to get there. But they said I mustn't be like Dylan Thomas and drink myself to death here."

Lee, whose favorite daytime beverage is a Dog's Nose (a concoction of gin and beer), declared that his real intoxication is not with America's liquor but with its language. "I don't know what else America offers the world, but what it offers me is a vitality of language. I am constantly being delighted by the American language. By comparison, English now is pretty cold cabbage. All your writers have the language—Faulkner, Hemingway, Salinger, Carson McCullers, Capote, McCarthy. In England, we mostly get the thin, nibbling sideways talk of T.S. Eliot.

"In America, even your menus have the gift of language. Listen to this," he said excitedly as he pulled a sheaf of folded note papers from a trouser pocket. "I saw it on a menu the other night in some squalid place in the mid-Fifties." He read from his notes: "The Chef's own Vienna Roast. A hearty, rich meat loaf, gently seasoned to perfection and served in a creamy nest of mashed farm potatoes and strictly fresh garden vegetables." Of course, what you get is cole slaw and a slab of meat, but that doesn't matter because the menu has already started your juices going.

"Oh, those menus. In America, they are poetry."



Newsweek—Vytas Valaitis

Laurie Lee in Central Park: 'They said I mustn't be like Dylan Thomas'

October 24, 1960

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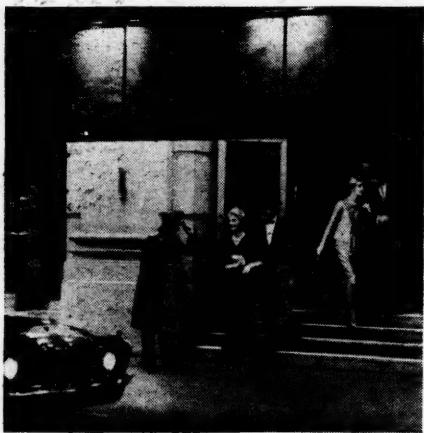
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Perspective

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Labor and the Candidates

by Raymond Moley

THE following is an account of a meeting between candidates Kennedy and Johnson and Sen. Harry Byrd in August. In the main, it is based upon an article by a responsible reporter, Frank van der Linden, published in Southern newspapers, including The Nashville Banner and The Greenville (S.C.) News. The account did not come from Byrd, but apparently from the Johnson people.

In late August, Kennedy and Johnson had a meeting of Southern senators to win their support for the national ticket. Byrd was a conspicuous absentee. Thereupon, Kennedy and Johnson asked to come to Byrd's office to explain things. Byrd told the two candidates that he disagreed with most of the Los Angeles platform, especially the pledge to repeal that section of the Taft-Hartley Act which permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws. Byrd was assured by Kennedy and Johnson that such a repeal "won't necessarily be enacted if they are elected."

Byrd then confronted Kennedy with a bill (S. 1269) introduced in 1955 by Senators Kennedy, Clements, Douglas, Lehman, Pastore, Murray, and McNamara which proposed exactly what the 1960 platform promises about "right-to-work" laws. Kennedy answered that he "did not press its passage." Kennedy could have done so because he was a member of the Labor Committee and could have insisted upon hearings. There were no such hearings, and the bill died.

KENNEDY TO MEANY

Byrd made it clear then, as he did in the Senate in a speech, that he considered such a repeal an unwarranted invasion of the right of a state to enact such a law. Twenty states have it, and in nine, "right-to-work" is in the state constitution because of a vote of the people.

In the AFL-CIO News for Oct. 1, 1960, there appears a lengthy interview of Kennedy by president George Meany:

"Mr. Meany: Senator, I believe that kind of strong labor movement is made impossible by measures such as 'right-to-work' laws. What do you think?"

"Senator Kennedy: Let me make

it clear once again, as I have in the past, that—whatever office I shall hold—I shall always be unalterably opposed to so-called 'right-to-work' laws at any level, Federal or state . . . To achieve that goal [preserve and protect the legitimate rights of legitimate unions] now means the elimination of some anti-labor sections of the present labor laws. To that end, I am unequivocally committed."

Nixon opposes the repeal of that section of Taft-Hartley.

FACING BOTH WAYS

While the great majority of the leaders of the big unions are committed to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, the millions of members who have elected them and supported them with their dues should consider seriously the foregoing accounts of what Kennedy and Johnson have said—in one case to the South, and in the other to the unions through their official publication.

The wisdom and effectiveness of "right-to-work" laws is not the issue here. The issue goes to the validity of a party platform and the pledges of party candidates. That is a matter for union members to consider.

It also goes to the constitutional right of a state to legislate on a subject which concerns its internal affairs. If the Federal government can invade a right of a state, validated by the courts, to pass these laws—and twenty states have exercised that right—there will remain little in a state's province that cannot be taken away by a triumphant, powerful majority in Congress backed by a President who believes in such invasions. That is a matter for citizens of the South, indeed for all Americans, to consider. This goes to the essence of the kind of government we shall have in the United States.

It is well known that the Southern States are bitterly opposed to most of the provisions of the Los Angeles platform. Texas Democrats made that position official in their state platform.

Johnson said recently on "Meet the Press" that he had not calculated what either platform would cost. Thus, he has endorsed a platform which to him has no meaning in terms of money or taxes.

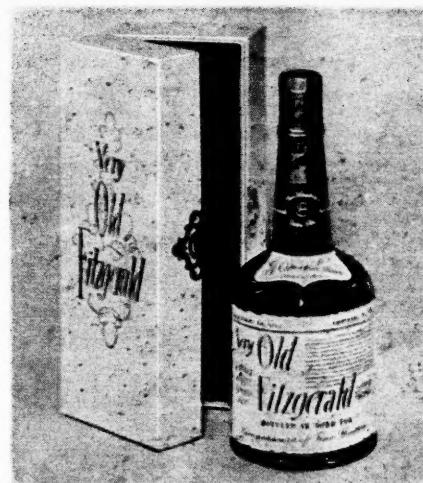


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