

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



Stalin: He Had the Big Three Keys to Peace

ONE-MAN BOMBERS

Lockheed P-38 Lightnings—powered by Allison engines and originally designed as fighter planes—are now being used also as one-man bombers against the Japs. ★

When the two bombs—one ton under each wing—are released, the Lightnings

continue in combat as fighters—a dual attainment made

possible by the engines' extremely light

weight, less than one pound per

horsepower,* which gives the plane

superlative lifting power as well as

speed. ★ This extreme light

weight—long the dream of

engineers the world over—is a

product of Allison precision and

skill in handling metals—a

precision and skill which

will mark any product

ever bearing the Allison

name.

KEEP AMERICA STRONG
BUY MORE WAR BONDS



POWERED BY ALLISON

P-38—*Lightning*
P-39—*Airacobra*
P-40—*Warhawk*
A-36 and P-51A—*Mustang*
P-63—*Kingcobra*

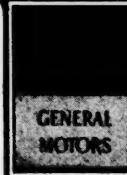
*Actual weight of Allison engine is
7/8 lb. per hp. Allison was first
engine of less than one lb. per hp.

LIQUID-COOLED AIRCRAFT ENGINES

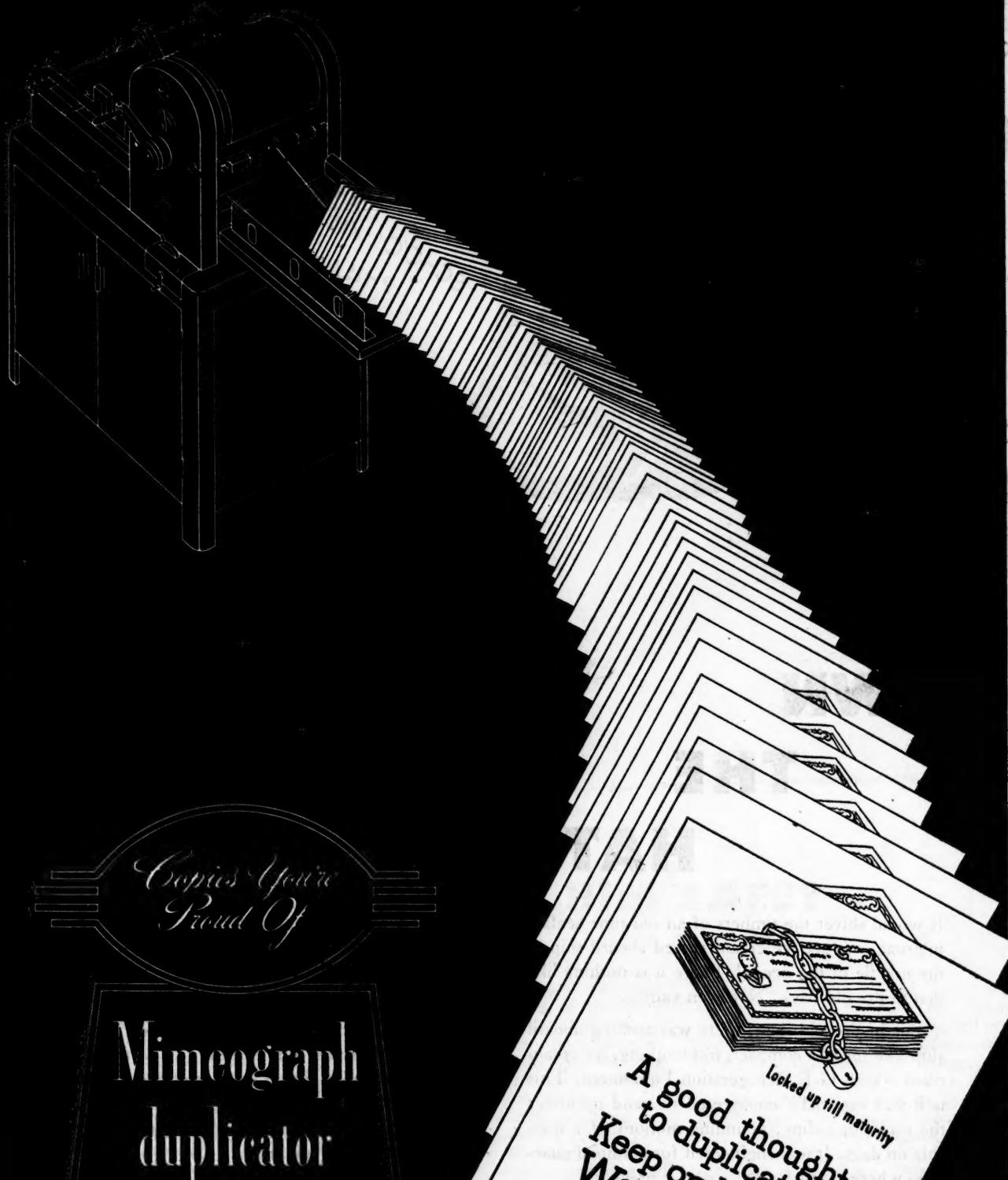
Allison

DIVISION OF

Indianapolis, Indiana



Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network



Mimeograph duplicator

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DOWN THE HATCH!

It would shiver the timbers of an old-time seafaring man — to see ice cream served aboard ship in the middle of the ocean! There was nothing like that in the old days. Not even vanilla.

But in the old days, there was nothing aboard ship like today's compact, fast working, ice cream plant — with G-E Refrigeration Equipment. This unit was especially engineered to stand up under the rocking, rolling, pounding motions of a warship on duty. It was engineered for cramped quarters, where every foot of space is precious.

To meet special requirements of navy, army

and war plants . . . General Electric has pioneered new developments in refrigeration and air conditioning.

These improved techniques and equipment will be available for peacetime use . . . for process control of moisture, temperature . . . to maintain temperature and moisture content of raw materials and finished goods in storage . . . to cool or air condition any area, from a small but vital "control spot" to an entire building.

*General Electric Co., Air Conditioning Department,
Section 5876, Bloomfield, New Jersey.*

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Commercial Refrigeration

BUY and hold
WAR BONDS

Tune in: The "G-E HOUSE PARTY," every afternoon, Monday through Friday, 4 p. m., EWT, CBS . . . The "G-E ALL-GIRL ORCHESTRA," Sundays, 10 p. m., EWT, NBC . . . "THE WORLD TODAY" News, Monday through Friday, 6:45 p. m., EWT, CBS

Newsweek is published weekly by WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS, INC., 380 Dennison Ave., Dayton 1, Ohio. Entered as second class matter at Postoffice of Dayton, Ohio, under act of March 3, 1879.



CAN YOU KEEP HIM SAFE?

Did you know that he will be injured four times during his lifetime—if the present accident rate continues?

During his early years, burns and poison will be his principal enemies. So keep him out of the kitchen and away from open fires, unless you are there to watch him every second. Don't leave matches within his reach and be sure that poisons in medicine closets are locked safely away from his prying fingers.

During his active years the risks of the highway will be an ever-present menace and he may be injured while he is at work. Finally, in his old age, falls become the biggest threat to his safety.

Preventing accidents which cause pain and sorrow and loss to 9,000,000 men, women and children every year is a heavy responsibility for you and all Americans. It is a responsibility in which insurance has an important obligation.

Liberty Mutual "works to keep you

safe"—by making available practical research into the causes of accidents in the home and on the highway and by advising how they can be prevented . . . also by co-operating with business management to eliminate accidents wherever men and women work.

When unavoidable accidents do occur, Liberty Mutual "works to keep you safe" from their consequences. If you are a home or car owner, we will protect

you from the loss of your home and savings . . . we will pay fair claims against you promptly . . . we will protect your peace of mind by safeguarding you from fraudulent or exaggerated claims.

Liberty Mutual "works to keep you safe" from the loss of your home and savings by recommending the insurance coverages you need for complete protection. Write or tele-

phone your local Liberty Mutual office for free copy of a striking new chart. It pictures the hazards which menace your security and well-being as a car and home owner. It shows graphically how you can take advantage of recent improvements which have been made in broadening personal insurance coverages. Write today for "How to Protect Your Home and Savings." No cost. No obligation. Nearly all our salesmen are in the service. They will be back to serve you — when peace is won.


LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: BOSTON

We work to keep you safe

LETTERS

Chum

I came across something while reading my copy of *NEWSWEEK* for June 11 under Sports that, in the parlance of the marines, "snows" me. Your correspondent relates that fishing expeditions in the Southwest Pacific are carried out with dynamite or grenades and various types of food, which in two places he refers to as "chum." During my three and a half years in the service, I have heard anything edible referred to by a number of names, but I confess that my military education must have been rather sadly neglected, because to me the word "chum" has always meant a friend. Admittedly, food is an exceptionally good friend, but I am wondering if there might not have been a double typographical error in the column.

PFC. D. D. KNOWLES JR.

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

*Webster defines "chum" as chopped fish, lobsters, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish. According to *NEWSWEEK's* story, "chow" like "cons of mixed vegetables, corned beef, hash, and sausage" makes good "chum" too.*

Rank Discrimination

In comparison with the other abominations of the war the following may be unimportant. It is not, however, to many of us so minuscule that a little airing of the matter might not prove generally salutary.

A few weeks ago in Manila a very lovely Spanish girl was asked to join a party at a local night club as the guest of a technical sergeant in the engineers. The young lady refused on the ground that she "couldn't afford to be seen with an enlisted man."

It happens that this enlisted man was a well-educated man (B.A., LL.B.) and had had a successful law practice in the States, is a book collector and a minor authority on James Joyce; in short, a man quite acceptable from any reasonable civilian standpoint. That girl, like so many of her American brothers and sisters, has developed an attitude which has become pretty damned annoying to many of us—that is, considering rank as an almost absolute criterion of acceptability, social and otherwise, and adopting a pseudo-kindly, but definitely patronizing attitude toward the GI.

If the distinctions drawn were only social the implications might be merely inconvenient, but many of these topnotch men are coming back to civilian life worried that the personnel men may be more interested in what rank the jobseeker held in the Army than in what he can do.

Let's get our standards back to normal.

SERVICEMAN'S NAME WITHHELD

c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.

The American Farmer

I wish to commend you for the very fine picture of the "American Farmer" on the front cover of your July 2 issue. The wrinkles

FLORSHEIM SHOES

...worth waiting for

IF you find your Florsheim Dealer temporarily out of your size in your favorite Florsheim style, please be patient; it will be in soon. Remember, things worth having are well worth waiting for. Most Styles \$10.50 and \$11.

Florsheim Shoes



THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY - CHICAGO - MAKERS OF FINE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Index this Issue—page 15



There's trouble in the air...

WHEN THE THERMOMETER SOARS, and humidity soaks the air, all sorts of trouble seem to set in.

People are uncomfortable, irritable and short tempered . . . their efficiency sags. Even your own secretary usually cool, calm and collected gets hot, bothered . . . and uncollected!

The customers in retail stores shrink from crowds to couples.

The productive output of many industries is handicapped because manufacturing processes are affected by the excesses of heat and moisture.

It happens every summer, but it needn't. For Carrier, with its mastery of indoor climate, can make sure that it doesn't.

Carrier air conditioning provides fresh, clean air and distributes it evenly, draughtlessly. The temperature and humidity of this air is regulated constantly, winter and summer. Carrier levels out the seasons, gives you the climate you want the year 'round.

This kind of air conditioning calls for a specialist. It is no job for a Jack-of-all-trades, but a task for the master of one.

Since Carrier founded the industry 43 years ago, it has been devoted exclusively to air conditioning and refrigeration . . . and has consistently led the way.

In 118 foreign countries . . . in many of the world's most famous buildings . . . on hundreds of

globe-girdling ships—and today in thousands of specialized war applications, Carrier has proven an ability unmatched in the industry.

Tomorrow this "know how" will work for you . . . in your home and office . . . in your favorite stores and restaurants . . . in helping produce more and better things for a peacetime America.

Carrier Corporation • Syracuse, N. Y.

Carrier

AIR CONDITIONING • REFRIGERATION



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WAR DRUMS

"Canning" airplane engines for shipment is becoming commonplace practice. Starters, generators, instruments and cylinders are among the items now packed with desiccants in hermetically sealed steel drums to afford complete protection against breakage, dust and moisture during shipment by sea or air, or storage in transit. This new technique, developed by J&L Steel Barrel Company with Air Technical Service Command, has become of increasing military importance, now that total war has moved into the salt-laden humidity and heat of the Pacific climate, which, overnight, breeds sporadic growths of fungi and mildews.

Other "canned" war items for which J&L Steel Barrel Company has made special containers are bagged powder, smoke pots, 75mm. shells. The barrel company also developed a large, smokeless powder box and produced them in quantity. Bomb fins and bomb fin crates are other war products of J & L barrel plants in addition to their regular line of products.

Mortar shell program was speeded by J&L Steel Barrel Company's development of new mass production precision technique for making base discs for 4.2-inch mortar shells, at half cost of handmade discs.

Army chapel seats, oil drums with planks laid across them, in a tent, held many personnel on the European Front, until the boys built a church with salvaged materials, wrote Maj. J. H. Cook to LIFE magazine.

Empty drums for GI bathtubs are popular in S. Pacific, also for heating stoves and, locked end to end, as storm culverts.

How to retain glycerine, which has a genius for seeping out of tightest coopered wooden barrel, was answered about 1906 by appearance in Europe of a steel barrel built along bulgy lines of familiar wooden barrel. American petroleum industry, with products having a highly seepy nature, was quick to adopt new container. But the bulge or "bilge" shaped barrel soon had a formidable rival, the drum type barrel, with straight sides, embossed hoops, to strengthen and make rolling easier.

Demand for "one-trippers," or containers that need not be returned, opened wide a door to endless new uses for the light-weight, inexpensive steel drum, as the bilge type steel barrel must be made of heavy steel to maintain its barrel-like contours.

Barrels from strip mills, as well as from forests, from steel barrel plants, as well as from cooperage shops is the coarse barrels have traversed in 40 years. Today barrels made of steel sheets are produced with special presses and machinery (see illustration), as against the method of skilled cooperers, building each barrel by hand. J&L Steel Barrel Company has plants of most modern type in Bayonne, Cleveland, Kansas City, Lake Charles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Port Arthur, St. Louis.

STEEL DRUMS FOR WAR WILL SERVE PEACE, TOO

The conversion of steel sheets into sturdy drums for the safe, economical packaging and shipment of vital replacement parts and an ever-increasing variety of manufactured products other than the familiar liquids — gasoline, oil, chemicals — is another of those serviceable applications of this most versatile of our metals that has contributed mightily to the winning of the war and that holds such useful promise in the peaceful world before us.

Skilled men manning machines of ingenious design carry this operation through from flat steel sheets to finished drums at a pace that would make the old-time cooper blink with amazement. By the millions, steel drums, barrels, other containers come off the lines of the J&L Steel Barrel Company and other barrel plants. Here is production of handmade quality with machine speed; the steady rhythm of progress that is a symbol of American ingenuity and enterprise.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

CONTROLLED QUALITY STEEL FOR WAR AND PEACE



ing heads to shell
of steel drum



Ewing Galloway

Worrying about the weather?

and worried look on his face express very forcefully the farmers' concern about their No. 1 problem of 1945 . . . the weather.

REV. J. E. BIEHLER

St. George, Kans.

O-we-go, Ow-kay!

I would like to point out that Wac Cpl. Margaret Hastings, "Shangri-la Queen," is not, as reported (NEWSWEEK, July 9), from Oswego, N. Y., but Owego, N. Y. You will appreciate, and so will Owego, that credit should be given where credit is due.

MRS. GEO. WHEELER

Endicott, N. Y.

¶ Looks like some proofreader was on the job to too great a degree. The post office has the same trouble.

LT. W. C. GALLAGHER, U.S.N.

c/o FPO
New York, New York

NEWSWEEK'S apologies to Owego.

GI Bill for Merchant Seamen?

Merchant Seaman Morales's plea in your issue of July 9 (Letters) for inclusion in the GI Bill of Rights is not without merit.

Conversely, however, equity would demand each member of the armed forces be granted the rights and privileges of the merchant marine embracing civilian status, commensurate salaries, an eight-hour day, overtime, and area and combat bonuses.

LT. (J.C.) A. W. WILLIAMS, U.S.N.R.

c/o FPO
New York City

¶ Having been assigned to merchant ships as an armed-guard commander for the past three years, I feel that I can speak with au-



Marlboro
The Cigarette of
Distinction



Fewer Marlboros for you perhaps . . . but more for the boys.
They're getting their supply of America's luxury cigarette . . . lavishly blended, firmly packed, superbly pleasurable Marlboros!
Merely a penny or two more!

For him or her	PLAIN ENDS IVORY TIPS
Specially for her	BEAUTY TIPS (red)

Cigarette of successful men and lovely women.

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A gentleman we'll be meeting often, now!

FROM NOW ON, we're going to find the Devil constantly at our elbow.

He'll be tempting us to consult our own pleasure and convenience each time we're faced with questions like these:

"Is it really a life-or-death matter to some youngster if I skip an appointment to give blood?"

"Is it still necessary to keep on buying War Bonds with every spare cent?"

"Is it honestly vital that I stick to my job, drive slowly, stay off trains,

save fuel and paper, and support the rationing program?"

Thrusting Satan sternly behind us isn't going to be easy.

But, all of us can make it easier by realizing this: if we let up now, we can actually prolong the war.

And men will die who otherwise might live.

Young & Rubicam, Inc., Advertising, New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Hollywood, Montreal, Toronto, London



Two Ways to Solve Your Problem on Die-Cut Paper Specialties



Your present-moment production problems, like ours, may be directly related to war work. At the same time your thinking must include plans for the peacetime products you will make and sell when this war is over. Plans to resume manufacture of a prewar product, or bring out an entirely new item may even at this point have brought forth the necessity of a die-cut paper or paperboard gadget. Maybe the gadget is to be a component part of the product itself. Maybe it's a printed promotional device to hang on the neck of a bottle, to snap in the top of a can, or to lock around a handle.

That's where Dennison comes in. Whether you want an onionskin washer or an eyeleted binder board disc . . . whether it's to be a merchandise card to hold bobby pins or an arrow that points out the special construction feature of a shoe, we think our gadgeteers are a source of help you can't afford to pass by. So even though you are still in the planning stage, put your problems up to

Dennison

PAPER PRODUCTS FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY



We're in war work, too. In fact, that work has added considerably to our long experience in die-cutting paper components and specialties for the leaders of American industry. Right now it practically limits us from offering more than help in development work. But if you'd like to plan today in preparation for tomorrow, write Dennison, 50 Ford Ave., Framingham, Mass.

TAGS • LABELS • SEALS • SET-UP BOXES • MARKING SYSTEMS • PAPER SPECIALTIES

thority concerning the personnel on such ships.

In NEWSWEEK of July 9, one José A. Morales speaks of the "inequity our merchant marine is receiving by being utterly left out of the GI Bill of Rights." My question is: Why should they feel they should have any share in it?

Their usual comeback to such a question is: The United States Merchant Marine has lost a greater percentage of men per thousand than any branch of service. This is true. But may I ask why the percentage is so high? The answer is that they wanted to take such risks so that they could cash in on the "big money" that was being paid in bonuses, port calls, raids on their ship, and bombings. No one made them take such ships—they asked for them, so that they could make plenty of money, which many did, and others lost their lives.

The usual merchant marine that "sacrificed" his education to participate in this war did so when the draft board started breathing down his neck!

NAVAL OFFICER'S NAME WITHHELD

c/o FPO
New York City

Hogarth, by Request

For the interest and illumination of your readers, will you please print a large repro-



Culver

Hogarth's lady, deliberating

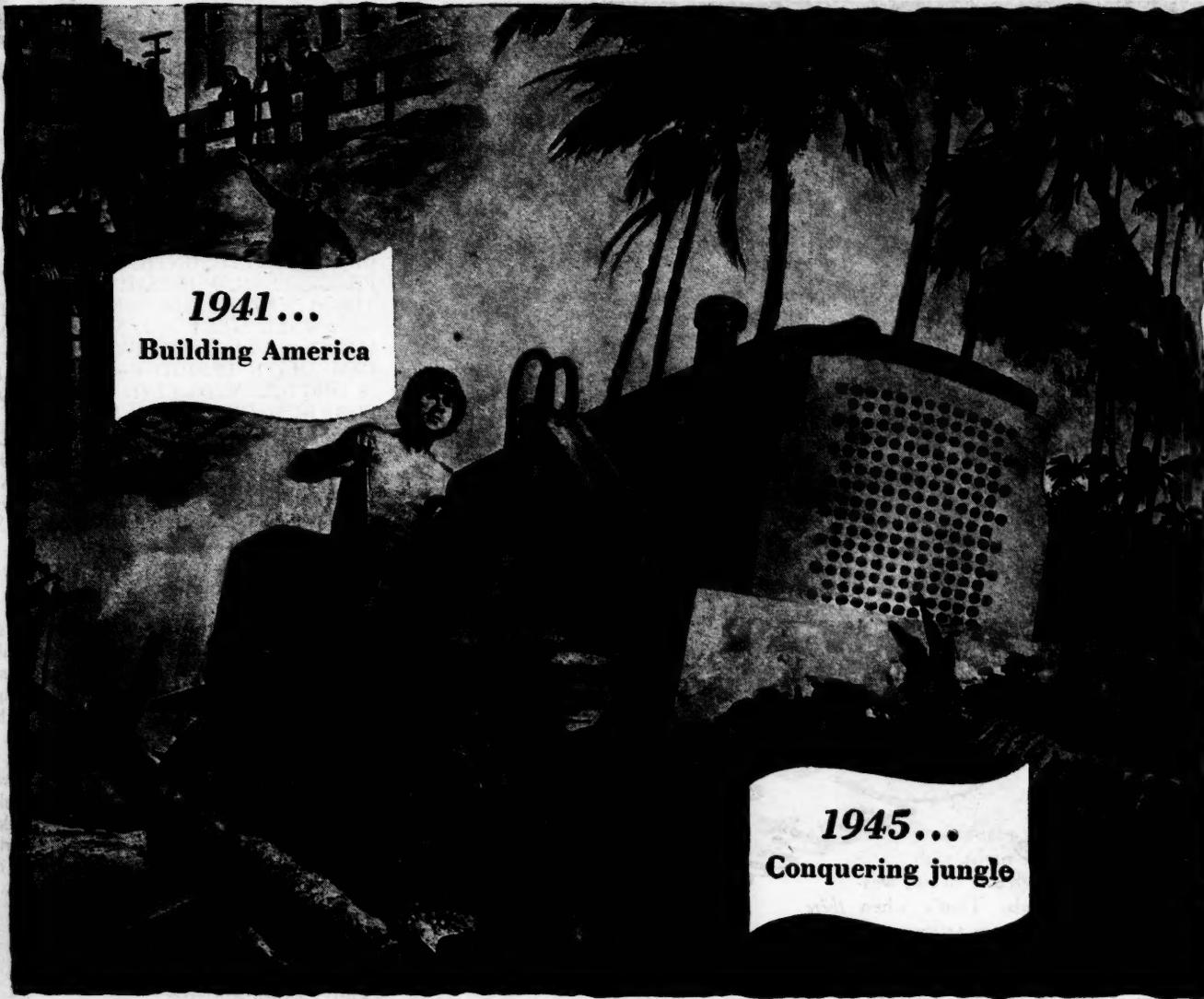
duction of Hogarth's "The Lady's Last Stake," (NEWSWEEK, June 25)?

N. MATTHEW DAVIS
Maryville, Tenn.

NEWSWEEK quotes from the story in question: "The . . . only example of his 'moral' painting in America depicts, as he put it, the story of a young and virtuous married lady who by playing at cards with an officer, loses her money, watch, and jewels . . . he offers them back in return for her honor and she is wavering at his suit."

More on Conscription

THE CONSIDERATION OF A UNIVERSAL PEACETIME DRAFT LAW BY CONGRESS AT THIS TIME SEEKS BEYOND COMPREHENSION TO MANY OF US HERE PERIOD THAT THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT SUCH A LAW MAY BE ENACTED WHILE ELEVEN MILLION CITIZEN SOLDIERS ARE UNABLE TO EXPRESS AN OPINION ON



When rubber teams with steel...

HE was a construction worker here at home, long before war sent him on a ten thousand mile journey. He was one of the thousands of Americans who take to handling hydraulic tools naturally... who know about the power that flows through slender hose.

He's still in a construction gang... but doing a different job under different conditions... clearing jungles, smoothing air strips on coral atolls, building revetments for planes.

High-pressure hose puts the strength of a giant into his hands... hose of flexible rubber, fortified with braided steel wire... hose that controls and conveys tremendous pressures.

To achieve this useful teaming of rubber and steel, long and patient effort had to come first. United States Rubber Company technicians—chemists, engineers, craftsmen—coordinated their skills, focussed them on his needs.

By serving through science, they gave these fighting builders—the Army Corps of Engineers and the doughty Seabees—hose capable of withstanding highest working pressures, of resisting the effects of jungle heat and arctic cold.

The backlog of experience needed for such service was laid in the years before 1941. It takes a big business to meet such needs. But a business only grows big because people like its products. When you bought "U.S." rubber products in the past, you were creating work for men and women. You helped build this company—helped give it force.

That force is still backing our fighting men. It will continue to do so until the Pacific victory is secured. Seasoned and strengthened then by its intensive wartime experience, the U.S. Rubber organization will enthusiastically return to its civilian job.

SERVING THROUGH SCIENCE



Listen to "Science Looks Forward"—new series of talks by the great scientists of America—on the Philharmonic-Symphony Program, CBS network, Sunday afternoon, 3:00 to 4:30 E.W.T.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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ITS MERITS WOULD BE A GREATER TRAGEDY THAN THE PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITION LAW DURING THE LAST WAR PERIOD IT IS HOPED THAT YOU WILL BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC THE MANY OBVIOUS REASONS WHY ANY CONSIDERATION BY CONGRESS OF LEGISLATION OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER THE PEACE PERIOD INASMUCH AS CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT DRAFT LAW WILL MEET ALL MILITARY DEMANDS DURING THE WAR AND THE IMMEDIATE PERIOD FOLLOWING IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND ANY REASON FOR RUSHING LEGISLATION ON A MEASURE THAT MAY WELL CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF OUR NATION WITHOUT AT LEAST ASCERTAINING WHAT TODAY'S SOLDIER BELIEVES THE WISEST COURSE FOR HIS COUNTRY TO FOLLOW

MAJ. PHILIP BAILEY

Le Havre

¶ The one fundamental question behind all arguments for or against conscription should never be overlooked. It is: Can America protect herself after the war without conscription? Speaking as realists, there can only be one answer to that question: NO.

War is not quite so evil and vicious a thing as is the unpreparedness of a nation for that war. With all due respect to a world security organization, which we must also have, an unprepared America in the world of the future would be the greatest irony of all history.

CPL. SAM ROBINSON

c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Calif.

Penny: Front and Back

In Transition of the April 23 issue (Battle Baby) there appeared a picture of Penny Edwards, a dancer from "Laffing Room Only," parading through Times Square clad in nothing but a barrel. I'll admit that the rear view is pretty good, so now why don't you show what she looks like from the front?

JACK E. MASON, Y 3/c

c/o FPO
San Francisco, Calif.



International

Penny: With and without her barrel

POSTWAR TRACTOR-TRAILERS WILL BE

*Braked
Electrically*

Picture your huge tractor-trailer outfitts of the future roaring along through the night, with the going plenty tough due to bad weather and slippery roads. That's when there can be no compromise with safety — when drivers need the confidence that comes with complete control. And your drivers will have it — because when both tractor and trailer are equipped with Warner "Vari-Load" Electric Brakes, controls on the dash will permit pre-setting the correct braking power to fit both load and road conditions. With this absolute control, all brakes on tractor and trailer will "come in" at the same instant but with predetermined amounts of power. Thus the tendency to skid or jack-knife will be prevented — heavy tractor-trailer trains can be slowed down or stopped quickly and safely — to afford greater protection to drivers and loads, and to avoid costly lost time due to wrecked equipment.

It is significant that thousands of trailers now in use for essential transport work, and more thousands of trailing vehicles in the mechanized forces of Allied armies the world over, are equipped with Warner "Vari-Load" Electric Brakes. Their outstanding performance under the rigorous use and abuse of war conditions is not only conclusive proof of the dependability — fast, positive action — and more complete control afforded by Warner Electric Brakes, but is a tribute to their simplicity and trouble-proof design and construction.

WARNER ELECTRIC BRAKE MFG. CO., Beloit, Wis.



CONTROLLED SPLIT-SECOND STOPPING POWER FOR ANY PURPOSE

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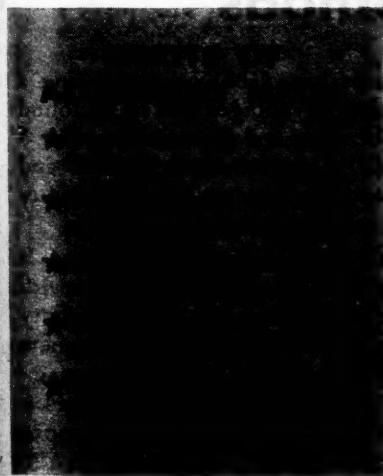
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A TEAM THAT'S *Hard to Beat*



WHEREVER you find food in the course of preparation—in homes, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, railroad trains, ships, service bases, or the shining dairies, canneries and packing plants of the nation—you're pretty sure also to find Allegheny Metal, America's pioneer stainless steel.

Food and Allegheny Metal supplement each other like Mother-and-daughter; they're a *team*, just about inseparable. That's because Allegheny Metal isn't stained or attacked by any food or fruit acid—because it's easy to clean and keep clean, and has a high sanitation

factor—because it's tremendously strong, and for all we know, doesn't even wear out! The first installations made of it are about 20 years old now, and they're still as good as ever.

What's more, Allegheny Metal forms and welds easily, and is highly uniform and dependable in quality—a great virtue to any fabricator. There may be a lot of places where stainless steel can fit profitably into your future. Let us lend a hand in your planning.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation
Brackenridge, Pa.

ALLEGHENY METAL

The Time-Tested Stainless Steel

ALSO HANDLED AND STOCKED BY ALL JOSEPH T. RYERSON & SON, INC. WAREHOUSES

Announcing Geon latex



Water-borne polyvinyl resins provide safer, simpler coating methods

GEON latex is a film-forming plastic material used to apply thin coatings to fabric, paper, fibre, thread, wire or any other material to which coatings can be applied by conventional methods. It is a true latex—a water dispersion containing a solid content of approximately 50% vinyl resin. Especially suitable for use in continuous processes, GEON latex is an easy-flowing, milk-like liquid of remarkably high stability. It is *not* rubber and contains *no* rubber.

When suitably formulated GEON latex can be used with standard coating equipment. Variations in viscosity can be obtained to make GEON latex suitable for use with such machines as knife spreaders, air knife coaters, roller applicators and continuous dip tanks.

In addition to the natural economy

and simplicity of processing, GEON latex, being a water system, offers safety advantages not to be found in solvent systems. The dangers of toxicity and explosion are eliminated. Dangerous, expensive and cumbersome solvent recovery systems are unnecessary because no solvent is used.

GEON latex, like all latices, has its limitations. It is not a "miracle material", that will do away with other coating methods. Yet already its use in military and related applications has proved that entire new fields in coatings will be opened up by this new material, the development of which was a true scientific achievement. For more information, write Department AA-8, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Geon
Polyvinyl Materials

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company

A DIVISION OF
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

For Your
Information . . .



Prisoner No. 43004

John Thompson

One of the most important assignments falling to a staff member is Newsweek's review of Canadian events. The Canada page must keep you informed on that good neighbor to the north whose nine provinces have placed

her among the first three trading nations of the world and made her the fourth wartime industrial power of the United Nations. Moreover, we count it an important service to readers of our domestic edition to provide better understanding of the Canadian people who mobilized a million out of a population of less than 12,000,000.

One of those fighting Canadians is John Thompson, ex-captain in the

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, now Newsweek's Canadian Editor. A graduate of the University of Manitoba, Thompson went into the army in 1940, spent nineteen months in England preparing for the Hitler invasion which never came, and landed on Dieppe on Aug. 19, 1942. John was one of the men who didn't get back on schedule from that ill-fated raid. After leading his men 2 miles inland, he was wounded (left eye lost) and taken prisoner. He spent the next 25 months in German hospitals and prison camps.

A Toronto and Winnipeg newspaper reporter turned infantry officer, Thompson has retained some vivid impressions of his long years in Nazi hands. His memories of fellow hospital inmates give a strong taste of the stuff of which Canadians are made. At frequent intervals, the men used to plot various methods of escape, but were always hesitant because of the brutal reprisals threatened to those prisoners who remained. Yet the boys who were most enthusiastic about others escaping were the totally blind.



Queen's Own

For his own diversion and that of his countrymen, Thompson wrote, directed, and produced a play in the prison hospital. The men staged several original shows, but the one John remembers best was called "Snow White and the Seven DU's" (repatriates). The seven "dwarfs" were played by one-legged soldiers and they stopped the show with a chorus dance in Rockette precision.

In his weekly coverage of events affecting Canada's politics, business trends, and daily life, Thompson has frequent occasion to think back on the men with whom he sweated out the war. To him, they represent a nation which, a few short years ago, carried little weight internationally, but which today is a world power, politically and economically. From the daily papers of the major cities in each province; from correspondents in every capital city; and from his large number of personal friends in Canada, John Thompson and his staff write for Newsweek readers the story of a people to whom we owe appreciation, friendship, and, above all, understanding.

Newsweek

Registered U.S. Patent Office

VOL. XXVI NO. 4

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

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THE COVER

Generalissimo Stalin kept his counsel as to what he wanted in the Big Three meeting at Potsdam this week, but the world knew he held the keys to the peace. (See International Scene.) The specially painted cover portrait shows his decorations. They are explained on page 73.

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*At the Fighting Fronts †Missing in Action

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Address all correspondence regarding subscriptions to Circulation Department, Newsweek Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, New York 18, New York. Changes of Address send both old and new addresses, and allow four weeks for change to become effective. Subscription Prices U. S. and Hawaiian editions, \$5.00 one year, \$7.50 two years, \$10 three years. Foreign postage \$3.00 a year. Special rate for members of Armed Forces in continental U. S. \$3.50 a year. "Battle Baby" for Armed Forces overseas (APO or FPO) by first-class mail \$3.50 a year.

The Editors

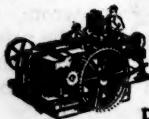


These are the things that make America strong...the industries that RB&W has served during its 100 years of developing better fasteners for better products.

NO. 6 General Manufacturing

Boom...BOOM...

TO ALL - HELL - LET - LOOSE



What Eli Whitney started over a century ago has reached its peak during these war years. Mass production . . . American Industry's not-so-secret weapon that even the prescient Hitler under-estimated . . . began with Whitney's ten muskets produced from interchangeable parts . . . Yet full advantage of close-tolerance machining could never have been realized without fasteners of utter uniformity . . . Such fasteners . . . bolts, nuts, and other types . . . were introduced . . . a century ago . . . by RB&W. As the years went on, operations became automatic (RB&W developed automatic cold-heading), accuracy improved, and any RB&W fastener of given specifications could be depended upon to fit —assembling quickly, holding true and tight.

Today, millions of RB&W bolts and nuts fasten the fighting equipment that American Industry has put onto the field of battle in such astronomical numbers. Thanks to RB&W's traditional policy of continually investing in research, development work and modern machinery, we were ready when the call came . . . Now, RB&W begins its second "100 years" with continued great faith in America and its industries, to whom we pledge unceasing efforts to keep RB&W EMPIRE a name that stands for fasteners of maximum dependability.

*100 Years.. MAKING STRONG THE THINGS
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The Periscope

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

Capital Straws

Look for some congressmen to use Sen. Tom Stewart's bill to make the Surplus Property Board autonomous as a springboard for an explosive inquiry into the disposition of war plants and materials. They believe what appears to be only delay in working out an adequate disposal policy may turn into something much more serious . . . Congressional sources think that President Truman will name a Republican to the Roberts vacancy on the Supreme Court. They place Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan high on the list of possibilities . . . At least two Democrats aspire to succeed Republican Pat Hurley as Ambassador to China, should he resign or be recalled . . . WPB Chairman J. A. Krug is reported to be anxious to return to private industry. A major airline wants to hire him. Whether the government will release him is another question . . . Fred Vinson, new Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to seek the transfer of the Export-Import Bank from the Foreign Economic Administration to his department.

F. D. R.'s Wish

An unpublished wish of the late President Roosevelt is being discussed by Congressmen in connection with the Presidential succession bill. F. D. R. once told Sen. Harley Kilgore of West Virginia that he wished the Vice President could be given authority to act for the President when the latter is out of the country. This, he said, would give the President a chance for a vacation. A President now must keep up with daily work even though he presumably is taking a vacation on the high seas, as the late President frequently did.

From Capitol Hill

Despite the demands of Rep. John Rankin, the House leadership won't take up amendments to the GI Bill of Rights or Rankin's bill to exempt veterans from closed-shop union contracts until after the summer recess. Leaders are anxious to let members go home as soon as Bretton Woods legislation is disposed of . . . Senator McKellar of Tennessee, president pro tem of the Senate, is privately

opposing President Truman's Presidential succession bill, although he would be next in line after the Speaker of the House . . . Some members of Congress are privately telling War and Navy Department officials that they are falling down on the job of dramatizing the Japanese war and report a lag in interest in some parts of the country (see page 23).

A law that would give the War Labor Board the power to enforce its orders is under discussion again following defiance of the board in recent strikes.

War's Loss to Science

Senator Magnuson of Washington soon will introduce a bill to establish a permanent Office of Scientific Research and Development under the President. The bill will provide for the annual training in U. S. colleges at government expense of thousands of young men and women in pure science, both undergraduates and postgraduates. Such trainees thereafter could go into business as they like, but for the rest of their lives would be on emergency call at the discretion of the President. Their status, though non-military, would be similar to that of a reserve officer. The Magnuson bill is based on a report of Dr. Vannevar Bush, pointing out that the country has lost a whole generation of "pure scientists" as a result of the war and hinting that captured documents show how scientific research might have won the war for Germany in a few more months.

Who Said Lousy?

The caustic criticism of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, widely attributed to Lewis B. Schwellenbach, new Secretary of Labor, was really the result of wishful thinking on the part of a top labor leader. In talking with Schwellenbach he said the BLS was "lousy." Schwellenbach said: "If it is lousy we'll have to change it and make it accurate." The secretary was amazed next morning to read that he had said the bureau is "lousy." However, he is having a thorough check made of the bureau's operations and has received complaints against it from every labor union official he has talked with.

National Notes

The WPB is being criticized for playing down the improved pulp supply situation for fear that its waste-paper drives would be affected . . . Despite Eisenhower's praise of the OWI's services in

the European war theater and strongly worded "topside" suggestions from Washington, neither General MacArthur nor Admiral Nimitz has yet indicated willingness to accept an OWI adviser at staff level for future Pacific operations . . . The War Shipping Administration expects to operate the huge German luxury liner Europa as a troop transport in the redeployment of American forces from the European theater to the Pacific . . . The training-within-industry program of the War Manpower Commission, which has coached 1,800,000 war-plant supervisors since 1940, will wind up its activities around Jan. 1.

Our Embassy in Warsaw

U. S. officials who went to Warsaw in search of quarters for the American Embassy report that the villa designated for their use in a Warsaw suburb has mushroom rooms growing on the floors and no roof. They are now trying to arrange for embassy quarters in the lobby of a Warsaw hotel, the rest of which is completely destroyed.

Who Said Unconditional?

In recent U. S. propaganda broadcasts to Japan, we are saying that the Japanese themselves were the first ones in this war to demand unconditional surrender. During the siege of Singapore, General Yamashita told the British commander, General Percival, that he would accept nothing less than unconditional surrender. This happened twelve months before F.D.R. used the phrase in a press conference at Casablanca. Incidentally, Yamashita later commanded the Japanese armies in the Philippines defeated by MacArthur.

Close Call at Balikpapan

It now can be disclosed that the Balikpapan landing worried General MacArthur and his staff more than any previous one in the Southwest Pacific, including the Philippines. The main reason was fear of mines, which caused some damage and gave the mine sweepers a terrific task. The mines were not only Japanese, but also those previously laid by the Dutch, Australians, and Americans. Another difficulty arose when the delay in establishing land-based air support at Tarakan made it necessary to bring in additional carriers and plan air sweeps by naval planes to cover the assault. A

further worry was the belief that the Japs would start huge oil fires to repel the landing parties, but fortunately this did not materialize on the scale expected. The landings came off better than anticipated, but there were many anxious moments. MacArthur's close shave when fired on by snipers was typical of the operation—it was really close.

The Case of Tyler Kent

Tyler Kent, former code clerk of the U. S. Embassy in London who was sentenced by a British court in 1940 to a seven-year prison term for violating the official secrets act, will be eligible for release on Oct. 1 and liable for deportation to the U. S. as a convicted alien. His attorneys in this country, fearing that the Department of Justice may file new charges against him, have petitioned the British to let him leave voluntarily, either to Eire or to Argentina. The British decision has been held up pending a ruling by Attorney General Clark.

California, Here Comes India

J. R. D. Tata, leading Indian industrialist who is visiting the U. S. with a number of other Indian businessmen, will go to California soon to see Henry J. Kaiser. He hopes Kaiser can be interested in providing advice on what Tata calls "California-izing" India—superimposing an industrial economy on an agricultural one. The Indian group sees the solution of many of its problems in the way California's economy has been changed since the start of the war.

German Error

Had the Germans combined regular air raids with the buzz-bomb blitz on London in the middle of last summer the effects would have been extremely serious. By August every barrage balloon in London had been moved into a long line 20 miles east and southeast of the city. And almost all the heavy anti-aircraft guns were on the east and southeast coasts to intercept the robots over water. These precautions accounted for as high as 90% of the buzz bombs, but a reasonably heavy raid with planes would have caught London with its overhead defenses almost nil.

Foreign Notes

London sources say the Russians in Berlin discovered a woman assistant to Hitler's dentist who identified the jaw of the body found in the chancellery courtyard as the jaw of the Führer. After the identification the woman was flown to Moscow . . . The last edition of the Jap-edited Okinawa Daily, published in Naha, carried this headline: "Annihilation of Enemy at Hand" . . . Most popular song with the Wacs in Italy is called "The Truman Song." Sung to the tune of "Lili Marlene," the words are: "Please Mr. Truman, won't you send us home?"

First we conquered Naples, and then we conquered Rome!" . . . Foreign Minister Velloso of Brazil is expected to replace Carlos Martins as Ambassador to the U. S. Martins's future is indefinite, but he is being considered for the new post of Brazilian Ambassador to Moscow . . . The first skyscraper in the Holy Land will be completed by the end of the summer. It is a ten-story structure at Rishon-le-Zion for the Palestine Brewery.

Auto Outlook

It is expected that at least some Detroit auto manufacturers will finish off their 1945 quotas long before the end of the year and then renew pressure for permission to produce more cars. They may contend that thousands of workers otherwise would have to be laid off until the plants are permitted to start on their 1946 quotas.

Evading Coffee Ceilings

Colombia, like other Latin American countries supplying the U. S. coffee market, is smarting under Washington's refusal to lift ceiling prices. In consequence, U. S. importers say some of the country's authorities simply disregard them. They close their eyes to short weights which, in extreme cases, have reached 20 pounds in a 154-pound bag, thereby gaining from 50 to 80 cents a bag, and in some cases more than \$4, above permissible U. S. prices. Incidentally, if Ambassador Adolf Berle has his way there'll be no increase in the U. S. price for Brazilian coffee until he is satisfied that it will not be for the exclusive benefit of the coffee speculators.

On the Road Again

The WPB's interpretation of textile order M-388 and its "equitable distribution" clause has held that if garment makers had salesmen visit small-town customers in the base period, they must continue to do so. It is not equitable distribution to force small retailers and others to make trips to New York and other clothing areas searching for goods. Salesmen, who have been largely unnecessary in the wartime "seller's market," will come back into their own if this interpretation holds.

Business Footnotes

New York Stock Exchange trading dropped to less than 900,000 shares when the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union strike tied up the New York newspapers which print stock lists. During the week before the strike volume was about 2,100,000 shares a day . . . Financial circles regard Assistant Treasury Secretary Harry White as a likely choice for U. S. representative on the Bretton Woods Fund board. Edward E. Brown of the First National Bank in Chi-

cago is considered a candidate for U. S. representative with the Bank for Reconstruction . . . Expect other names to be added soon to the list of rye speculators in the government's crackdown . . . Naval ship repairs in 1946 are expected to equal in dollar volume the declining new ship construction program . . . Cutbacks in some heavy industries are providing urgently needed workers for cannery plants. In the Midwest, for instance, canners will pack more whole peeled tomatoes. Earlier schedules called for heavy diversion of tomatoes to juice, purée, and catsup.

Radio Notes

Goodman Ace, formerly of Easy Aces, has been signed to write Danny Kaye's shows starting in the fall . . . Popularity of news programs has taken a nose dive since V-E Day, according to surveys. Insiders do not expect a rise until there are more decisive developments in the Pacific . . . Look for several prominent network advertisers who already have big-time shows on NBC and CBS to test smaller budgeted programs on American and Mutual for plugging subsidiary products. Borden's, with Ginny Simms as their big act for CBS next fall, probably will try out a smaller show on the American network.

Butler's Successor

Trustees of Columbia University are deciding on a successor to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in what can be described as the hard way. Each trustee brought in his own slate of candidates. After these were sorted and duplications eliminated it was found that 180 names still remained. The leading candidate at the moment is Philip C. Jessup, Columbia professor of international law. Some of the trustees also are talking of General Eisenhower as a possibility, but it is not known whether he would accept if offered the job.

Book Notes

Joseph Barnes, New York Herald Tribune foreign editor, has translated Konstantin Simonoff's "Days and Nights" for fall publication by Simon & Schuster. Based on Stalingrad's defense, it is regarded as the best Russian novel of the war . . . There'll be a biography of George Sand next fall by Frances Winwar. Harper will publish it . . . A new 25-cent book line is being planned to compete with Pocket Books . . . "Shinto, the Unconquered Enemy: Japan's Doctrine of Racial Superiority and World Conquest," by Robert O. Ballou, will be launched in the fall by Viking . . . Many of the additions and observations incorporated in H. L. Mencken's "Supplement One to the American Language" came from readers of the Braille edition of the original book, "The American Language."

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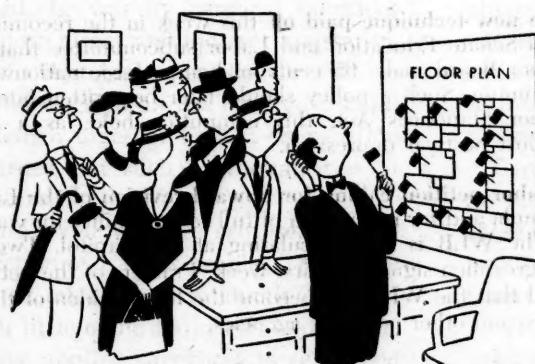
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- 1.** Wasn't it wonderful, before the war, to drop into Hotel Pennsylvania and get as many rooms as you wanted . . . all at a moment's notice? No need to make reservations in advance. Large, comfortable rooms were always ready for you!



- 3.** It became impossible to accommodate folks who called on us without warning. Never in all hotel history were so few people called upon to serve so many. And yet, in spite of all difficulties, our staff pitched in and overcame a seemingly insurmountable situation.



- 5.** What a happy day it will be when times become normal again! You'll walk through our newly decorated lobbies, and immediately be shown to a completely redecorated room. Our postwar plans call for every service and convenience you could expect . . . in addition to innovations and improvements you never dreamed of!



- 2.** But when the war started, hotels became filled to capacity with servicemen, officials, diplomats, and other people traveling on urgent war business. It got so that when you wanted a room at Hotel Pennsylvania you had to reserve it in advance.



- 4.** It never reached the point where guests had to sleep in hammocks strung up in the lobbies! Even today, when you stay at Hotel Pennsylvania, you'll find that the essential services are still being maintained . . . and so skillfully, that you'd hardly notice the wartime changes!



YOUR DOLLARS ARE URGENTLY

NEEDED FOR U. S. WAR BONDS

Washington



Trends

The Periscope

Looks at GHQ of the War Effort

The current strike wave has not shaken the War Labor Board's determination to hold the wartime wage line a little longer. No change in basic rates will be permitted at least until the board has time to make a thorough study of the wage structure. This will take several months at best.

The proposal to pay war workers returning to civilian production jobs for 48 hours even though they work only 40, thus compensating them for loss of overtime, has been rejected by the board's public members, who hold the balance of WLB power. They contend that this plan would be unfair to workers remaining on war production jobs and would therefore tend to lure essential personnel away from war industry.

The so-called bracket system under which wages in the same industry vary from one geographical section to another will be scrapped shortly. The WLB will undertake to equalize wages on an industry-wide basis. Members explain that sectional differentials, necessary in wartime to prevent wholesale migrations of workers, are no longer needed.

Reorganization of the Labor Department and of other agencies dealing with labor problems is planned by Secretary Schwellenbach. His program would (1) centralize policymaking in the department; (2) create a central clearinghouse of information, also in the department, for the benefit of citizens with labor problems; (3) eliminate overlapping functions of the department and of independent agencies operating in the labor field, even though some of these agencies will remain detached, and (4) save the expense of the current sprawling setup. The plan will go to the Budget Bureau for implementation.

Pending this streamlining, Schwellenbach refuses to meddle in any current industrial dispute. He has instructed bureau chiefs to proceed on their own until the new machinery is in running order. He won't be rushed into what he considers premature decisions in specific cases until his organization is ready to function efficiently.

Schwellenbach's appointments will satisfy both the CIO and AFL when the new Labor Department roster is complete. Both will get part of what they want. Incidentally, CIO chief Philip Murray was less outraged than generally supposed by appointment of Carl Moran as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Schwellenbach explained that Moran's experience as an organizer was precisely what he needed for the immediate task of revamping the department.

Manufacturers are renewing their fight for early restoration of a free market in raw materials. Control of materials needed by war plants will, of course, continue through V-J. But rationing of leftover materials available to civilian industry is scheduled for discontinuance Jan. 1. Object of the current campaign is to advance this date to Oct. 1.

Chairman Krug of the War Production Board sympathizes with the manufacturers. On the theory that reconversion will be hastened by business freedom, he is willing to lift controls on Oct. 1, if certain war-supporting industries like transportation are assured an adequate supply of steel and other essential ma-

terials. Steel-industry spokesmen have assured him that they can supply all needs if the priority system is junked.

But the Vinson office remains unconvinced. Once before it prevented the WPB from permitting a free scramble for raw materials. At that time it feared that rivalry between buyers would lead to wild bidding for materials and encourage an inflationary spiral. The burden of proof will be on the WPB to show that this won't happen.

Labor lobbyists have transferred their base of operations from the White House to the Capitol since the death of President Roosevelt. They used to apply pressure to the Chief Executive for anything they wanted. Now they go directly to Congress on the theory that government policy originates there more often than at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The new technique paid off this week in the recommendation of a Senate Education and Labor subcommittee that the War Labor Board make 65 cents an hour a basic nationwide wage minimum. Such a policy should later be written into the Fair Labor Standards Act, this committee held, as a safeguard against postwar depression.

A labor petition calling for upward revision of the Little Steel formula and for restoration of full responsibility for wage policy to the WLB is now circulating at the Capitol. Twenty-eight congressmen signed the first week. Framers of the petition contend that the WLB has become the handmaiden of the Vinson office and other nonlabor agencies.

Civilian rail travel will get harder before it gets easier. The Office of Defense Transportation will soon extend the 450-mile minimum run on which Pullman cars may be used. Eventually Pullmans will be excluded from runs of less than 1,000 miles. And even after this is done, it may be necessary to reduce drastically the number of Pullmans available, regardless of distance.

A priority system on Pullman travel similar to that employed in air travel may be the next step. This might be extended to long-run coach travel if things get tighter next fall, but at present officials hope to avoid this. Outright coupon rationing would be a last resort and is not expected because of difficulties of administration.

Troop movements from Europe are ahead of schedule. The redeployment plan called for the arrival of 150,000 soldiers last month, but more than 300,000 were landed. This month the plan calls for 250,000, but actual arrivals may exceed 350,000. The June excess of transport performance over plan was what forced adoption of the 450-mile Pullman rule.

Food for Europe has been missing the boats. Space available on troop and cargo ships going to Europe for Army personnel and equipment frequently has been wasted. Some of it was allotted to the French but unused, either because the French Purchasing Commission couldn't buy the food it wanted or, when it did make purchases, couldn't get its supplies to the docks on time. Even so, commitments made to the French last April are being discharged gradually. However, the tempo of build-up for the final phase of the Pacific war will not be slackened to keep food ships operating in the Atlantic.

A SALUTE TO WICHITA'S WAR WORKERS

THE Service men and women on the far-flung battlefronts can feel justly proud of the wholehearted support given to them throughout the war by the people of Wichita. All Wichita people have fully supported the war by personal sacrifices and by both direct and indirect assistance, but this tribute is especially directed to those who work in all the large and small plants which together and in cooperation have turned out such vast quantities of war material.

Wichita's war workers represent a true cross section of Kansas people. They have performed miracles of production. Starting with little or no industrial experience, they have applied eagerness to serve and devotion to their jobs as a successful substitute for experience, and have produced a quantity of war production that has not been equalled on a per capita basis by the people of any other city or locality. The Wichita record of 18 Army-Navy "E" awards for excellence and 4 Maritime "M" awards for merit attests the outstanding quality of their workmanship.

They have come from near and far to lend their willing hands, strong backs, and active minds to the job of producing what our Government asked us all to deliver to our fighting forces. They closed up their businesses, left their farms, and changed their mode of living in order to help get the job done. A recent survey shows that a clear majority of these folks are in war work because of their desire to directly and personally contribute to victory.

The women have rendered invaluable service and have made a magnificent record of efficiency in tasks that they never dreamed they ever would attempt. The physically handicapped people have proved that their determination and courage more than offset their physical disabilities. The old folks who came from retirement have demonstrated that they too can do a full-sized job.

Generosity in Red Cross donations, both in money and blood, has characterized these fine people. They have invested many tens of millions of dollars in war bonds.

We feel that these folks are truly representative of Kansas people and that their achievements are derived from the strength and the support of all Kansas people. They have demonstrated that Kansans* not only can do whatever they want to do, but also can do it quickly and well. With this lesson of the war before them, who can doubt the future greatness of Kansas and of Wichita?

We respectfully salute the war workers for the job that they have done and the job that they will continue to do in war production *and the peace production that is to follow.*



*Of course all these folks are Kansans now, although many of them came here from other states, to help do the job.

Beech Aircraft



C O R P O R A T I O N

BEECHCRAFTS ARE DOING THEIR PART

WICHITA, KANSAS, U. S. A.

"BUILT FOR SERVICE"



NEW PLYMOUTH SIX



Now, in 1945, Arthur Schilling, Odell Township, Illinois, farmer, says this about his 1934 model:



"I've passed the 100,000-mile mark with my 1934 Plymouth and have never had any work done on the motor. The head and oil pan have never even been removed. I'm still getting good gasoline mileage and don't use any great amount of oil. The car has always been on the farm and for years it has been driven over some of the worst mud roads in the township. But it's still rolling right along."

"Plymouth Builds Great Cars" is as old as Plymouth. It isn't just a sales slogan . . . it doesn't just apply to one or a few models. The four words sum up Plymouth's manufacturing policy—first, last and always.

Year after year, Plymouths have been great cars because of the value built in, the extra usefulness to owners. And to make our cars even better, we have constantly pioneered major advancements . . . set

new standards for the low-price field with each new model.

To win and hold millions of owners, Plymouth had to plan and build for service. This same enduring policy is built into guns and tanks and planes today. It will be built into great new cars tomorrow. Meanwhile, Plymouth's nation-wide dealer organization gives good care to the cars Plymouth built before the war.

You'll enjoy "The Music of Morton Gould" Thursdays, CBS, 9 P.M., EWT

• TRUE YESTERDAY —

PLYMOUTH

BUILDS GREAT CARS

• IN TRUST FOR TOMORROW

PLYMOUTH Division of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

*BUY WAR BONDS! * TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

Newsweek

Volume XXVI Number 4

The Magazine of News Significance

July 23, 1945

• NATIONAL AFFAIRS •

America's Midsummer Mood: War Weary, Restless, Irksome

Public Talking More About Food and Pay Than About Pacific; Strikes Reflect Irritation

One by one the crippled ships came limping back to California, in testimony to the devastation by Jap suicide attacks. They needed quick repairs but the huge Navy drydocks at Terminal Island and nearby shipyards in Los Angeles Harbor stood helpless: For months the West Coast had seen a steady exodus of ship workers. The wreckage piled up alarmingly.

Worried manpower officials hit upon a job-recruiting scheme. Why not show the public the truth? Reluctant at first for security reasons, the Navy finally agreed to hold open house. It urged Californians to see for themselves the effects of the Kamikaze attacks on the destroyer *Zellers* and the hospital ship *Comfort*. The United States Employment Service hopefully set up booths.

Over one week end 250,000 visitors saw the ships. But only 2,500—1 per cent—bothered to pause at the USES stands. Of those who inquired, only 600 took work. The other 1,900 begged off—they were worn out, or wanted to go fishing, or needed more assurance of security, or preferred to set up small postwar businesses with their wartime earnings.

On Our Minds, Lightly: In midsummer of 1945, the California manpower crisis was no isolated sign of the times. Elsewhere in the nation the same disturbing pattern cropped up. Over Michigan City, Ind., an Army plane disgorged a bellyload of leaflets in a desperate stunt to attract 300 sorely needed sleeper-car construction workers for the local Pullman plant. Nor was the trouble merely with manpower. In Omaha, Nebr., women volunteers failed to heed a Red Cross call to fill July 31 quotas of surgical dressings.

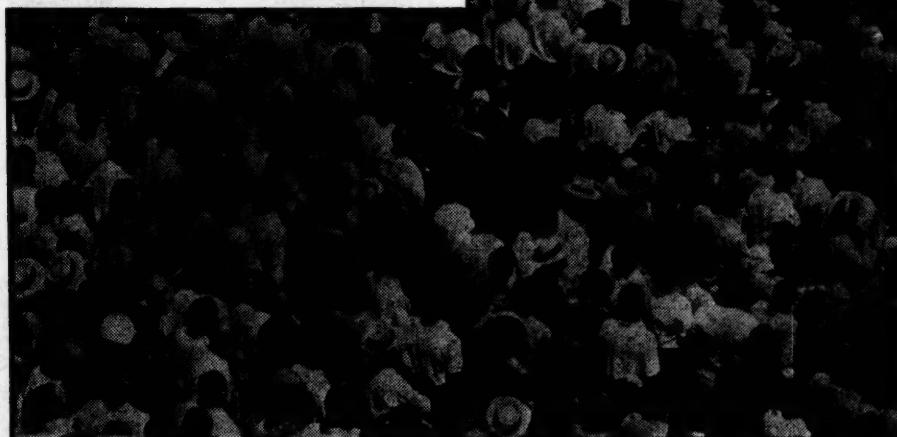
Viewing the national scene, government leaders were frankly puzzled. True, some psychological letdown was inevitable with V-E Day. But stirring events remained to challenge the national con-

science. Overseas, in Potsdam, America's Chief Executive was sitting down to chart the peace of Europe with his co-partners in the Big Three (see page 42). In the heart of government in Washington, Congress was deep in consideration of Bretton Woods and the San Francisco charter. But if the people were roused by these events, they had strange ways of showing it.

Complacency was perhaps too strong a word to describe the American mood last week. Certainly it did not fit the citizens of Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, of Brooklyn and Louisville, who had well exceeded set goals in the Seventh War Loan drive.* But upon too many millions—the families whose sons were heading home from Europe to an Army discharge, the women to whom the shortage of soap meant more than a B-29 mission out of Guam, the tireless procession of race-track fans and night-club habitués—the hard, cold fact of the war still to be won in the Pacific lay lightly.

The Butcher, the Baker: Topic A in home-front conversation last week was the great adventure of food-buying. Some civilian strategists boasted of their

*The national record, as of July 9: Total sales, \$26,313,000,000 (goal, \$14,000,000,000. Total sales to individuals, \$8,681,000,000, including \$3,976,000,000 in E Bonds (goal: \$4,000,000,000).



N. Y. Daily News

Long week end: A record Monday crowd at Aqueduct race track, New York

devious maneuvers to circumvent the still-critical meat shortage. Chicago police admitted that a black-market gang had been able to hijack food trucks and stores for six months by the simple device of installing a romantic couple in a nearby auto; squad-car patrols would pass by and wink benevolently.

The law-abiding found the hunt for food a major preoccupation. In Boston the queues of angry housewives grew longer; New England summer-table standbys were almost prohibitively priced—the first corn of the season, \$1.80 a dozen ears, blueberries, up to 75 cents a quart. The announcement that butter would drop from 24 to 16 red points a pound absorbed at least as much attention as the latest leveling of a Japanese city.

The Holiday Maker: There was another major home-front headache: travel space. In Congress Rep. Hugh DeLacy, Washington Democrat, charged that a train, equipped with meat and other food, had been sent empty from St. Paul, Minn., to Tacoma, Wash., to pick up members of the Weyerhaeuser clan, Northwest lumber millionaires, for luxurious "cross-country joyrides." To Washington 40 vacationists came from Kansas City, Chicago, and Detroit, touring the East by train coach, planning to see the sights by bus and streetcar. ODT officials admitted that the group was holding to the letter, if not the spirit, of ODT regulations, but added caustically: "We hope these people all get a good look at Arlington Cemetery."



Acme

Mascots: GI's arriving in Boston, surround 9-year-old Natale Piavallo, of Milan, Italy, who was smuggled aboard their transport in a barracks bag . . .



Brett—Miami (Fla.) Herald

There were more automobiles around. Highways to the Arlington Park race track, out of Chicago, were jammed. In Kentucky, Dade Park planned its fall meeting, starting August 2, despite an Office of Defense Transportation-Interstate Commerce Commission ban on transporting race horses in common carriers. Now horses travel by private van.

In the hot-weather doldrums crime took its prominent place. In Media, Pa., 44-year-old Mrs. Anne E. Dufficy was held for the killing of her 2½-year-old granddaughter "in an effort to make her behave." In Peabody, Mass., 26-year-old Dave Horblit, a deaf-mute prize fighter, confessed to hammering his wife and daughter to death because his wife "didn't love" him any more.

The strain of coming home from the wars was beginning to tell on the troops. In Louisville, a soldier from nearby Camp Atterbury, enraged at not finding a seat on a streetcar, sat on the floor, brandished a German pistol, and ordered everyone out. In St. Louis, unable to secure housing space, a discharged veteran threatened to go out with a machine gun and find some.

Too Few, Too Many: The most disquieting home-front phenomenon, however, was the labor situation. In Detroit, long lines of unemployed—total for the city estimated at 40,000—milled outside USES offices, some hunting jobs, others applying for unemployment benefits.

Yet elsewhere in the nation the calls for more war-plant workers grew more desperate. Rubbertown in Louisville, producing at least 35 per cent of the country's synthetic rubber, was from 10 to 25 per cent behind its 1945 schedule. Around Puget Sound the rate of departures from the Boeing plant and area shipyards was 4,000 a month, the rate of new arrivals only 3,000 a month. The Washington state manpower director,

Albert F. Hardy, admitted: "The situation is appalling . . . It's just like taking one step forward and falling back two."

Too Hard-Earned a Penny: About 50,000 men were idle through strikes each day during the past few weeks. Causes of the strikes were almost innumerable. Some were based on disagreements over contracts, others on reasons more tenuous: A St. Louis plant struck briefly when a Negro employe drew a knife on another.

Behind the confusion and turmoil of labor appeared some of the same irritants which were distracting the entire country from the war in the Pacific: fear of failure to gain postwar security before victory and the inevitable, sweeping layoffs; fat savings accounts; war-weariness. Conciliation officials in the Labor Department put it this way:

"Workers in war plants have had their noses to the grindstone for three or four years now. Many have been forgoing vacations, working overtime, sacrificing home life. They are told that continued work is necessary to win the war against Japan, but they see war plants closing down, and in plants where war production is still going on, sharp cutbacks in contracts.

"They get a feeling of restlessness, an urge for change. They want to blow off steam. They become subject to the slightest provocation from the boss. They are easy victims to disruptive local union leaders . . . They are equally easy victims of employers who want to provoke strikes for their own postwar purposes."



International

. . . Natale was detained by Immigration officials, but this spotted pup has better luck as his doughfoot owner hurries him unceremoniously ashore at New York.

Cold Feet, Hot Cash

The Treasury's drive to collect \$1,000,000 in evaded income taxes was hitting the big-money cheats at both ends last week: They had cold feet and sudden hot memories of vast sums overlooked in the excitement of counting wartime profits. Where consciences had failed, the threat of criminal prosecution sounded by Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. before his resignation (*Newsweek*, June 11) was showing unexpected and pleasing results.

But complete attainment of the goal was still distant. "There is no end of evasion," Morgenthau told a press conference. "The more we go into it the more shocking we find it."

Now You See It: Under Section 55 of the Internal Revenue Code which makes a secret of "whether the taxpayer is in difficulty or not," Morgenthau could not disclose the identities of the tax dodgers. But he could cite cases and he did:

¶ A Wisconsin firm of war contractors is believed to have evaded taxes on \$5,000,000 profits by suppressing sales reports, padding payrolls, and diverting money to private accounts. In one instance, firm materials and manpower were used to build a private home for a company officer. The case will shortly go before a Federal grand jury.

¶ A manufacturer with a subcontract for the boxes Purple Heart Medals come in reported a loss on his last fiscal year and filed a claim for a carry back against taxable net income from the previous years. When inquiry indicated the firm had actually made a profit, the company president admitted proceeds of sales had been concealed. So far \$80,000 has been located in nine or ten banks.

¶ A New York drug distributor has offered \$50,000 to settle his tax debt and penalties for failure to pay up.

¶ A New York dealer in women's clothing is also seeking to settle his tax cheat for \$200,000 in taxes and penalties.

¶ In Providence, R. I., contempt proceedings were brought against a jeweler who claimed his records had been lost in a robbery.

Eat, Drink, and Pay: Though Morgenthau declined to identify the New York restaurant owner who, he said, had "overlooked" paying income taxes on \$2,200,000 he had put away in several safety deposit boxes, *The New York Daily News* showed no such restraint.

The man, said *The News*, was Henry Lustig, wealthy operator of the string of twelve expensive Longchamps Restaurants. (Iced coffee, 35 cents; peas, 60 cents; ice cream, 50 cents). For three years, *The News* declared, Lustig built up his cozy little reserve fund by withdrawing varying amounts daily and taking it away in an armored car. Two of the busier restaurants frequently yielded \$1,000 each on a good day. Withdrawals

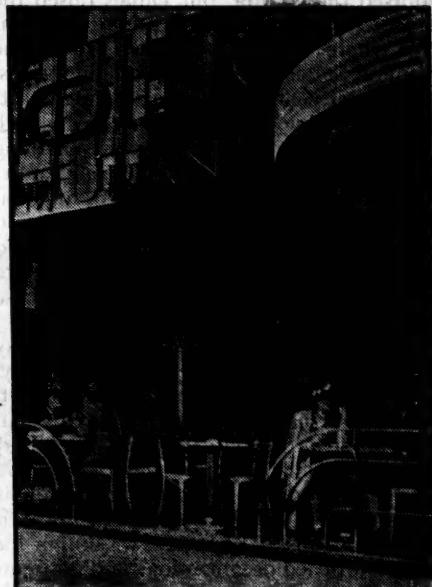
MEY DEW MELON	75
CULTIVATED BLUEBERRIES with Cream	75
ATERMELON	75
FRESH PEACHES	60

SIZZLING
Hamburger Steak
Longchamps
BROILED CHOPPED FILET MIGNON,
Sliced Fresh Mushrooms Sautéd,
Fresh Spinach,
Mashed Potatoes
1.45

There is no compromise with quality at Longchamps

cup, Cream	15	Cocoa or Chocolate, Cup	30
cup, Pot	20	Instant Postum, Kaffee-Hag	
pot for One	25	or Sanka Coffee, Pot	35
for One	25	Fresh Oranges	60
Milk	20	Fresh Lemonade	60
.....	20	Frosted Chocolate	50
Milk	45	Iced Chocolate, Glass	35
Pot	35	Iced Coffee, Pot	35

OPEN ALL NIGHT
SON AVENUE AT 59TH STREET



Graphic House

Longchamps' lush prices and lush atmosphere yield big profits for Lustig

were covered by using two sets of books.

The Treasury agents discovered the big hoard during an investigation of black marketers. Banks were reporting firms which consistently changed small bills into large ones. The restaurant chain's books were examined. Agents quickly noted one thing: In some cases where the chain paid rents on a percentage of the gross business, rentals far exceeded the amounts which would have been paid on the gross business shown.

At this point the chain's lawyer approached the New York Collector of Internal Revenue and offered a voluntary payment of the full tax on the segregated money, explaining it had been held out as a reserve fund for supplies (Lustig insisted the tax investigation "was requested"). The offer of settlement was refused.

Charter: Only One Nay

Lying in a chair in the Senate barbershop with a towel over his face, old Hiram Johnson of California sent for the clerk of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and murmured a few words in his ear. Speedily the clerk made his way back to Foreign Relations Chairman Tom Connally and the informal press conference he was holding. He whispered. Connally turned to reporters: "Senator Johnson says no."

Thus last Saturday the hardy isolationist from the West announced that 26 years and a second world war had not reconciled the views that had made him a bitter-ender in the fight against the League of Nations. Casting the first negative Senate vote against the San Francisco charter, Johnson was lonelier than he had ever been on a foreign-policy issue. The day before, the rest of the 23-man Foreign Relations Committee had concluded charter hearings with a rousing affirmative vote of 20-to-0 (absent at the time, besides Johnson, were James E. Murray of Montana, who later phoned in his yes, and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, who was en route from home).

Begun and ended in five speedy days—half the allotted time—the hearings were remarkable in another respect as well: Out of them the charter had come unscathed by so much as one reservation or amendment. At the same point on its parliamentary path, the League covenant was staggering under four reservations and 38 amendments.

The Sages: The hearings opened at 10:34 a.m. Monday with ex-Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and ended at 4:08 p.m. Friday with John Foster Dulles, foreign-policy adviser to Thomas E. Dewey in 1944. Both strongly en-



Harris & Ewing
Hiram Johnson casts a lonely 'No'

dorsed the charter, but Dulles raised the specter of conflict: should the decision as to where and what armed force the United States would send to fight aggression rest with the Senate, under its treaty-making prerogative, or with both houses of Congress, under an enabling act defining the American delegate's powers? Dulles believed the first, Administration leaders the second, on the ground that a majority vote in both houses would be easier to get than a two-thirds Senate vote every time the question of the use of forces arose.

For the charter, the impressive array of witnesses included Leo Pasvolsky, Russian-born State Department expert, who spent more time on the stand than any other individual; former Sen. Robert Owen of Oklahoma (1907-25), now 89 and blind, who dramatically recalled his days as a staunch Wilsonian and put into the record his 1917 Senate resolution for a world peace organization; and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who frankly admitted his support of the charter only on the grounds that "it may be better than nothing."

But what made the hearings the best Washington show of the week and daily packed the 300 seats in the huge, marble-pillared caucus room was the opposition—largely women—who contended that the charter was unconstitutional, immoral, and a sellout to Britain or Russia.

The Shouters: Among the noteworthy: **C** David Darrin of Washington, loaded with bundles of exhibits accumulated

over the past twenty years (which he vainly tried to get the committee to promise to publish), spoke for the United Nations of the Earth, an organization which he admitted had only one member—himself. He called the charter "a complete journey in the wrong direction with a one-way ticket." When he finished, Connally gravely reminded him: "I hope you will report to your association." **C** Agnes Waters, a Capitol Hill perennial, spoke for the National Blue Star Mothers. She described the charter as "an international conspiracy to make of this nation a feeding trough for the have-nots of the world" and shouted that the "real war criminals are in this room—Stettinius, Pasvolsky, and Molotoff." Going past her allotted fifteen minutes, Mrs. Waters had to be dragged away from the stand after Connally's gavel outpounded her yells.

C Mrs. Helen V. Somers of Philadelphia spoke for herself, "the government, and the people of the United States." (Connally's comment: "That's good representation—go ahead.") Mrs. Somers waved an American flag whose stripes had been replaced by the Union Jack and called the charter a plan to return us to the British Empire and make the Duke of Windsor king of the world.

C Mrs. Florence H. Griesel of Chicago, stout representative of the Women's League for Political Education, "Instead of laboring so hard down in San Francisco with all these foreigners eating our scarce food, why haven't you worked for a negotiated peace with Japan? We

used to call them the nice little people and admire their beautiful cherry blossoms in Washington."

Six Against the World? Just 26 minutes after the last witness had been heard, the committee announced its vote. The charter's next move is to the Senate floor. There it is scheduled to be taken up July 23 after (Administration leaders hope) the Senate passes the implementing Bretton Woods legislation already approved by the House.* Opponents of Bretton Woods, led by Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican, wanted to put off considering it until fall.

Viewing the thus-far smooth sailing of the charter, Senator Connally changed an earlier prophecy that the charter opposition would marshal no more than ten votes. Optimistically the Texan revised the prediction downward to six.

The Patient Lived

Little in money was involved; much in principle. President Truman wanted the Fair Employment Practice Committee to continue to ferret out discrimination in the employment of Negroes and other minorities. He asked \$599,000 so that the agency could carry on another year. But Southern members of Congress, stubbornly opposed to any appropriation at all, so tangled parliamentary proceedings that life or death for the FEPC remained doubtful for weeks.

Last week the strength of FEPC supporters and the persuasion of Congressional leaders finally wore down the Southern bloc. The FEPC was voted \$250,000 which it could use either to liquidate or continue its regular functions. Counting on President Truman's firm support, the FEPC gave no sign of liquidating.

Better Tell Your Husband

The judge's ruling touched off feverish argument wherever servicemen had a chance to shoot the breeze. In Columbus, Ohio, Common Pleas Judge C. P. McClelland, placing four illegitimate children for adoption, had held it was not necessary to notify absent servicemen of their wives' unfaithfulness at home (NEWSWEEK, July 2).

Official reaction was quick. The Ohio legislature pushed through a bill requiring that husbands and/or wives be notified by the state's courts when one or the other becomes the parent of an illegitimate child and seeks to place it for adoption. Last week Gov. Frank Lausche signed the anti-concealment bill and it became a law for philandering service wives to think about.

*The House last week began its exodus for the longest vacation Congress has had since the war began. Barrages of emergencies, the holiday will last until Oct. 1.



Light Humor: Ashore or afloat, Thurman Arnold likes his pipe. Here, the monopoly fighter who recently resigned as a judge of the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, takes his watery ease as he gets a light from the new Attorney General, Tom Clark, at an outing of Cabinet members and congressmen in Maryland.

JULY 23, 1945

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Another Beer, Biddle

Philadelphia knows no prouder name than Biddle. Rich, distinguished, honored, Biddles have been bankers, lawyers, brokers, and warriors for more than 250 years. Currently 78 Biddles are listed in the Philadelphia Social Register. But there are many more: In 1931 at a family reunion at the Historical Society rooms in Locust Street, 300 appeared with proper credentials.

Last week the name but not the heritage fell by judicial order on two eager Quaker City non-Biddles: Abraham Bittle, Russian-born bartender, and his wife, Celie. Plagued by misspellings and mispronunciations of their own name (commonest mispronunciation: Beetle), they had asked for a change of Bittle to Biddle. Some Biddles opposed them. But Judge Eugene Alessandroni saw no legal reason to deny the application.

"While we find much to admire in the loyalty to an honorable family name and tradition," he ruled, "we cannot acknowledge to the objector such a proprietary interest in his family name as to prohibit a change."

Henceforth even Philadelphians low on the social scale would be served their drinks by a Biddle.

Seven by the Rope

The proceedings were brief and terrible. The kangaroo court of 200 German prisoners assembled in the mess hall of the Tonkawa, Okla., camp on the night of Nov. 4, 1943. Sgt. Walter Beyer, Nazi zealot, presented the "evidence": an unsigned anti-Nazi note in German script and a letter written by Johannes Kunze, one of the prisoners, to his wife in Germany. The handwritings looked similar.

"There is a traitor among us," Beyer snapped. Kunze cowered and cried out his innocence. Swearing and shouting, the others fell on him and beat him to death with milk bottles and kitchen crockery.

For a Life: At five minutes past midnight July 10, Sgt. Walter Beyer, 32, late of Rommel's Afrika Korps, stolidly listened as the commanding officer, Col. W. S. Eley, read his death warrant in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. An interpreter asked one question: Did Beyer wish to make a statement. "I can't see why this should be done to me," he blurted.

His stubble-covered cheeks were drawn

and his eyes shifted nervously, but his chin was firm. He wore black breeches, black puttees, a khaki jacket, and a cloth cap. An MP removed the cap and placed a black hood over the prisoner's head. At the command, "Right face! Forward, march," Beyer pivoted and strode forward with eight soldiers. At seven minutes past midnight, his body dropped

8 to spare their lives. The appeal was denied and last week they, too, were hanged at Fort Leavenworth.

Whose Lap?

With bare legs curled under her, film actress Faye Emerson Roosevelt sipped a frosty drink in her suite at the Waldorf-Astoria. She had an extra drink waiting for her husband, Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, who buzzed into and around New York last week for a series of business appointments. Faye frowned: "He is pretty tired. Tired with a lot of things. I was so happy and everything has been happy—except the beating Elliott is taking now."

Down from the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, Faye confessed uncertainty about her future plans and Elliott's: "While my contract with Warners has two years to run, I can say definitely that my future depends upon what happens to Elliott. And what happens to Elliott is in the lap of the gods."

What will happen to Elliott became a larger and more intriguing question than ever. At the week end, Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee announced that Treasury investigators were digging beyond the \$200,000 loan to Elliott by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. president, John Hartford. Doughton said: "The investigators are checking on all loans [to Elliott]. Their inquiry has taken them to Chicago and New York and other places in the country."

Brother, Can You Spare: Tales of big loans to Elliott and meager settlements (\$4,000 wiped the Hartford loan off the books) popped up and down. Stories from Washington, giving no source except "Congressional quarters," said the loans "might" reach up to \$800,000. But this was wishful guesswork; the hard facts were still to be heard from.

Doughton said the Treasury men had run into several snags in their effort to unravel young Roosevelt's finances but that he expected their findings to be reported in "ten days to two weeks." The committee is interested in whether the government lost any taxes because of Elliott's transactions.

A brand-new angle developed on the Hartford loan: It was suggested that when former Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones settled the loan at the request of the Roosevelt family, he did so without Elliott's knowledge.

Elliott himself still would not discuss



The newest Philadelphia Biddle follows an ancient business

through the trap of the gallows set up in the barracks' old warehouse building.

Four other Nazis followed: Staff Sgt. Berthold Seidel, 30; Sgt. Hans Demme, 23; Sgt. Hans Schomer, 27; and Cpl. Willi Scholz, 22. Like Beyer they had been part of Rommel's army; like him they were defiant to the end.

Convicted Jan. 25, 1944, by a court-martial at Camp Gruber, Okla., the five were the first prisoners of war ever executed in this country.

One note of irony emerged: Had the war lasted another two weeks, the five probably would be alive today. Negotiations for their exchange for five American officers under sentence of death in Germany were proceeding when the German surrender came. The five Americans were liberated by the advancing armies.

We Beg to Appeal . . . Three months ago, the five men were informed they could appeal for clemency to the President. Two were willing to ask for their lives, but Beyer's leadership was too rigid. "You are German soldiers," he said. "I will not allow you to crawl before the enemy."

In another case, Sgt. Erich Gauss, 32, and Pvt. Rudolf Straub, 39, felt no such constraint. Convicted of killing Horst Günther, a fellow prisoner, at Aiken, S. C., on April 5, 1944, because he divided food "unfairly" between Americans and German prisoners, they appealed to the late President Roosevelt on last Feb.



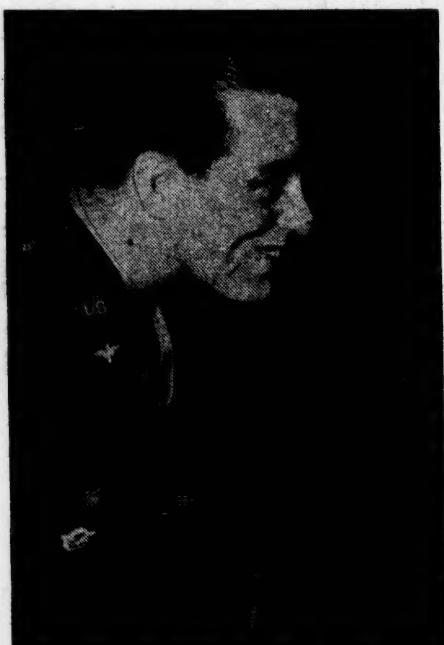
International

Faye looks toward Elliott

his finances. He said he wanted to get back to the war. "I have applied for duty in the Pacific. I hope I get it. I want to see the show out. But, of course, it is up to the War Department. If it doesn't see eye to eye with me on Pacific duty, I'll apply for a discharge."

The War Department appeared to be in no hurry to reassign him. At the Pentagon Building they are exceedingly wary of soldiers who get noncombat mention on the front pages.

*Elliott Roosevelt, who rose from captain to his present rank of brigadier general, accumulated 278 points in his five years of soldiering. He made 67 flight missions as a pilot and has 478 hours of combat duty.



Elliott looks toward the Pacific

Hannegan Hay Day

It was a good hot-weather story about an old enemy in bloody-nose St. Louis politics. Last week, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch first-paged it this way:

HANNEGAN SHARES IN TWO CONCERNs; MAY START A THIRD

The Post-Dispatch was at a task which has always delighted it: dogging the heels of '42-year-old Robert E. Hannegan, who fleet-footed his way from St. Louis ward politics to Postmaster General of the United States. By way of indicating that not all of Hannegan's time and thinking was being devoted to running the Post Office Department, The Post-Dispatch told what it had "learned":

¶ That Hannegan might become a partner in a St. Louis distributor's agency for Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. Miles P. Dyer, politician and former Missouri State senator, was quoted: "If I take it [the agency] Hannegan will be associated with me but it hasn't been decided yet."

¶ That Hannegan, according to Earle A. Meyer, president of the B-1 (soda water) Beverage Co. of St. Louis, had obtained the franchise to sell B-1 in greater New York. His partner was identified by Meyer as Toots Shor, the New York restaurant owner, friend of Frank Sinatra and chum of Hannegan.

¶ That Mrs. Hannegan (the former Irma Protzmann of St. Louis) was one of the principal stockholders in the St. Louis Finance Co., organized to finance automobile purchases as soon as new cars become available. Authority for this information was a St. Louis auto dealer, Frederick Riesmeyer, who said he, too, was a stockholder. The finance company has not started to do business.

For the Family: Having had its say for a full column, The Post-Dispatch hurried a Washington correspondent to Hannegan, still getting settled in his new offices at the Post Office Department. Hannegan was as unruffled as a Supreme Court Justice. Sure, he had been seeking investments in an effort to make up the salary loss when he gave up his law practice to take his \$15,000-a-year job in the Cabinet. Hannegan explained:

"I have a large and expensive family.* I gave up a large income from my law business, and this is the way I have sought to restore my income to the level to which my family is accustomed."

But The Post-Dispatch's facts, Hannegan said, were not exactly that. His wife had made an investment in the finance company. There had been only informal discussion of putting money into the Willys-Overland agency, if it materializes; a Toots Shor partnership in the sale of B-1 would come after the war-(when

*Mrs. Hannegan: Patricia, 14; Robert, 11; William, 10; Suzy, 6.



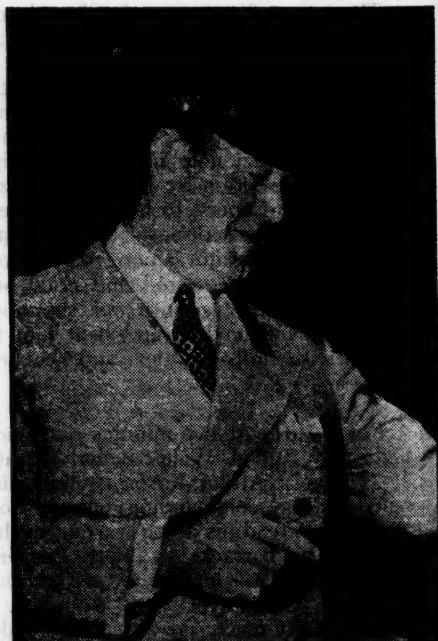
Toots: A postwar partner (maybe)

sugar is available for the soda), if ever.

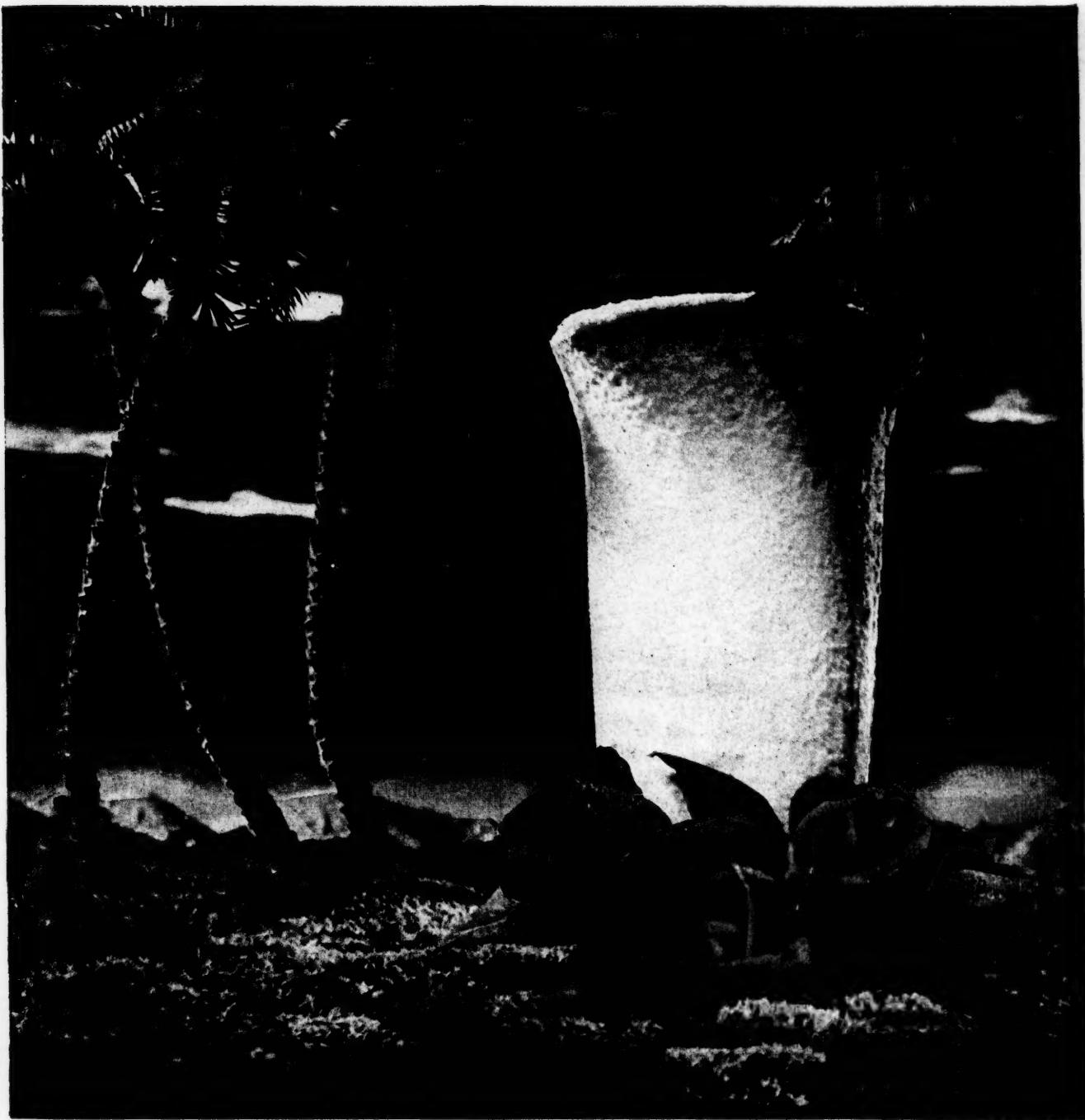
By the week end, The Post-Dispatch had settled down to waiting until next time. And there's always a next time where The Post-Dispatch and Hannegan are concerned.

The Great OWI Desert

Omaha's wrath knew no bounds. In America Illustrated, an Office of War Information magazine explaining America in Russian to the Russians, the Nebraska city found this so-called portrait of "prairie land"—its own state, Kansas,



Associated Press Photos
Hannegan: Investments needed



Home-made Oasis

ON A SIZZLING summer day, or you can make your terrace or porch a very pleasant oasis.

To accomplish this, merely serve tall, frosted Mint Juleps . . . made with that smooth and distinctively different whiskey—Four Roses.

Four Roses is still the same great whiskey today as it was before the war. It's a combination of specially distilled whiskies — selected to

achieve the magnificent flavor found *only* in Four Roses.

Free Recipe Book

To help you make Mint Juleps—and other mixed drinks—very much on the special side, we'll send you, free, the handsome new Four Roses recipe book. Write: Frankfort Distillers Corporation, Dept. 40, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

FOUR ROSES

The same great whiskey today as before the war

• • •
A blend of straight whiskies—90 proof. Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York.



Time Makes GOOD Things Better!

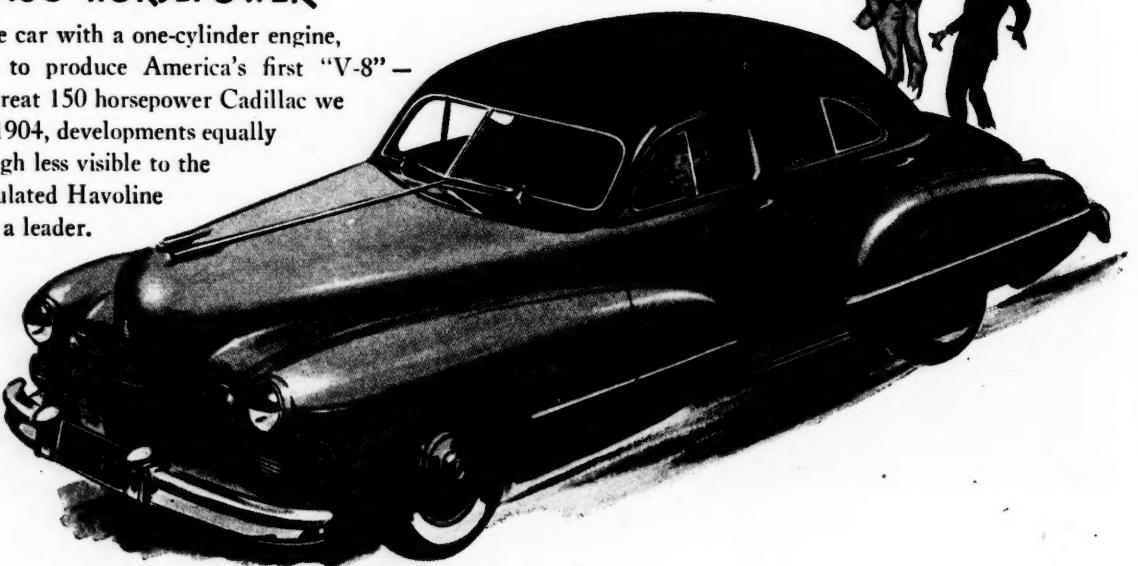


1904 - 10 HORSEPOWER

Cadillac put a lot of power into a single cylinder forty-odd years ago — 10 horsepower; to be exact. And in 1904, an outstanding motor oil was developed to improve engine performance. It did! That's why so many early motorists remember the name — Havoline.

TODAY - 150 HORSEPOWER

Having made a fine car with a one-cylinder engine, Cadillac went on to produce America's first "V-8" — forerunner of the great 150 horsepower Cadillac we know today. Since 1904, developments equally revolutionary, though less visible to the eye, have made Insulated Havoline Motor Oil equally a leader.



Why HAVOLINE is Best for Your Car Today

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North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and Utah:

"The people are almost exclusively farmers. Livestock raising is carried on only in the mountainous parts of Montana and Wyoming. Industry is almost nonexistent . . . The rich natural resources of the region are as yet untouched . . . It sometimes happens that a drought lasts for ten years . . . The agronomists are working hard to find new plants suitable for this arid land."

As blood pressures mounted in the Midwest, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce took direct action. It demanded that Elmer Davis, OWI chief, retract the picture of a "drought-stricken, poverty-ridden territory with little hope of economic salvation." Obviously, the Nebraskans snapped, the article had been written by a bunch of bureaucrats who had never been west of Washington.

We Rise to Object: The complaints called these items of regional pride to the attention of OWI writers: (1) The "arid" land was America's breadbasket; (2) though there had been years of drought, this year there had been too much rain; (3) livestock raising was carried on almost everywhere in the area *except* the mountainous parts of Montana and Wyoming; (4) as for natural resources, the Midwest had the largest gold and copper mines in the world; and (5) as for "nonexistent industry," it had shipyards, plane plants, and a thriving lumber trade, and, the final irony, an Omaha packing plant was one of four in the country supplying the Russians with their favorite Lend-Lease dish: *tushonka* (a canned pork and beef combination).

Crime: It's Worse

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported last week on the conduct of the nation's wartime stay-at-homes. It was bad—worse, said the wry FBI, than at any time in its busy history. During the 1945 fiscal year (ended June 30) investigations by G-men reached an all-time high of 13,813.

The FBI's records showed:

- ¶ Bank-robbery convictions up to 53.
- ¶ Interstate-commerce theft convictions up to 1,426, double the 668 of 1944.
- ¶ Thefts of government property up to 1,815 convictions compared with 1,143 in 1944; 634 in 1943.
- ¶ Frauds against the government up to 348 convictions with 235 in 1944.
- ¶ Frauds in servicemen's allotments more than double last year's figure (215 convictions in 1945; only 83 in 1944).

But there was one bright spot: The FBI reported it had 97,497,563 sets of fingerprints in its files, an increase of 7,454,366 during the year—an effective weapon in J. Edgar Hoover's war against crime among the stay-at-homes.

WASHINGTON TIDES

Assignment to Trouble

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

In many ways Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach has the least enviable job in the new Cabinet. Labor strife is increasing. Even if it should subside temporarily, everything indicates that when the war ends it will flare up furiously on all sides. It should be Schwellenbach's job to try to curb the turmoil and bring order out of it. No Secretary of Labor has had a surer prospect than his of serious trouble. Yet he has no tools with which to work. He does not even have any policies. For nearly all the government agencies which make or administer labor policy lie outside the Department of Labor.

But President Truman did not appoint Schwellenbach to be a figurehead. Schwellenbach does not intend to be one. His mission is to revitalize the Labor Department and to assume the major responsibility for formulating and administering the Administration's labor policies. This is a challenging assignment. Its fulfillment will demand a mixture of reflection, circumspection, practical political skill, and outright courage.

Provided that his true situation and his mission are understood, it is, however, an advantage to Schwellenbach to be able to sit on the sidelines awhile. If he were in the thick of the game he would not have time to survey his problem as a whole. He would have to improvise. He would instantly become involved in controversies.

If Schwellenbach had entered the Department of Labor with a detailed set of preconceived ideas, good or bad, he might have been able to risk immediate embroilment in day-to-day difficulties. But he brought no specific program with him. For four and a half years he had been sitting on a Federal bench far away from the Capital. He had never expected to be Secretary of Labor. He needs time to study and think. He can get it by standing on the letter of his official impotence until he has made up his mind about his program. That is what he is trying to do. He has consulted with a good many people, including most of the important labor leaders, but he has refused to be drawn into the consideration of day-to-day problems which legally lie outside his hollow domain.

Schwellenbach's third task, which

may be of long duration, is to develop a program for further legislation. There is certain to be a strong popular demand for legislation along at least two lines: (1) peaceful settlement of industrial disputes and (2) regulation of unions and union practices.

Outside the railroad industry, there is not much Federal machinery for handling labor disputes in peacetime. The National Labor Relations Board protects unions against certain unfair practices by employers and determines, when necessary by election, who is to represent employees in collective bargaining. The conciliation service of the Department of Labor is available to compose disputes. Except in union circles, few people would contend that this machinery is adequate.

Under Roosevelt, unionism became solidly established. It will not be disestablished after the war. But like every other institution which attains great power, it will be subjected to some form of governmental check. In what degree will depend largely on the extent to which the unions restrain and police themselves. There is already, however, a strong current of public support for something like the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill—for the definition and outlawing of unfair practices by unions as well as by employers and for the more extensive use of conciliation, mediation, and arbitration. It will widen and deepen with every strike that seriously inconveniences the public.

Up to the present, the only reaction to such a proposal from union leadership has been more or less outraged opposition. This is almost certain to be as ineffectual as was the opposition to the banking and security and exchange reforms of the early '30s.

Schwellenbach can make the Department of Labor an undiscerning champion of the union viewpoint, which is what some union leaders apparently think it should be. Or he can be a discriminating friend, who will try to harmonize labor's interests with those of the public and try to guide the legislation which is coming into sound channels. The second role is the one which Truman appointed him to fill, which he wants to fill, and which he is fitted to fill.



FROM THE CAPITAL

Men Around Byrnes

When Edward R. Stettinius Jr. became Secretary of State he brought with him a carefully selected and impressive team of six assistant secretaries. When James F. Byrnes succeeded Stettinius he brought a team too, but such an ill-assorted and informal one that even its own members don't quite know what their titles are or what positions they will play. The difference in these two teams tells something about the difference between the outgoing and incoming Secretaries—Stettinius, the methodical executive, and Byrnes, the improvising moderator.

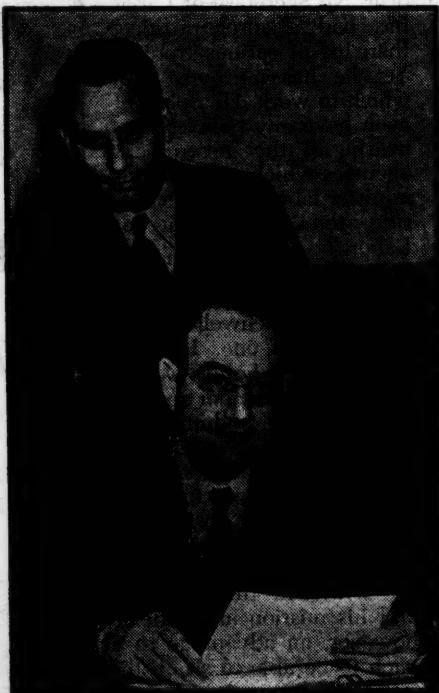
Policy by Cohen: Top man on the Byrnes team is Benjamin V. Cohen, son of an Indiana junk dealer, once famous as the unseen member of the fabulous team of Corcoran and Cohen, now revered in Washington as a unique public servant—on the basis of selflessness. He was one of the few advisers who accompanied President Truman and Secretary Byrnes aboard the cruiser Augusta when they sailed for Germany. He is slated to be counselor of the State Department, a position which has remained vacant since the death of R. Walton Moore, friend and adviser to former Secretary Cordell Hull. Whatever title he finally gets, he is sure to be one of the men who formulates American foreign policy as long as Byrnes is responsible for it.

Middle-aged and bespectacled, an owlishly wise bachelor, Cohen came to the New Deal via Felix Frankfurter's clearing house at Harvard Law School. He has held a number of government positions, most of them having little connection with his real duties as Roosevelt legislative draftsman in the early days of the New Deal and legalistic handyman to war agencies since Pearl Harbor. For a brief interval he served as adviser to Ambassador John G. Winant in England. His last position before going to the State Department was counsel to Byrnes's Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. But he resigned that in protest against President Roosevelt's failure to give him a State Department assignment, the one thing he had ever wanted for himself, when the Stettinius team was chosen. Recently he has been serving at OWNR without pay—a luxury he can afford because he made a small fortune in private practice before coming to Washington.

Just what Cohen's influence will mean in terms of State Department policy can't be foretold. He is inclined to be sympathetic with the aspirations of the French to rebuild their empire. He favors a hard peace for Germany but not a vindictive peace or one that calls for indefinite suspension of German political life. Although tolerant of Soviet Russia, he was one of

the American experts who held out most stubbornly at Dumbarton Oaks against the all-embracing veto provisions advocated by the Russians.

The Spartanburg Statesmen: Second to Cohen on the Byrnes team, and perhaps equally influential, is Donald Russell, a quick-witted lawyer from Spartanburg, S. C. He will probably become a special assistant to Byrnes. Like Cohen, he is indifferent to titles and pay. Extensive business interests in South Carolina



Associated Press

Byrnes's aces: Cohen (seated) and Russell

derive from his running start, after taking his law degree at the University of South Carolina and postgraduate training at the University of Michigan, as a junior member of Byrnes's law firm.

Like Byrnes himself, Russell is hard to classify politically. While a good Southern Democrat and active politician, his Dixie prejudices are not so deeply cherished that they color his thinking about world affairs. Some of his friends call him a conservative; some classify him as a liberal. He was one of the Old Guard Southerners who took New Dealism in stride. Since serving as a major in the Army, he has worked in the Office of Economic Stabilization and the OWNR with Byrnes and later with Fred M. Vinson, Byrnes's successor. His wife and three children now regard themselves as more or less permanent Washington residents but like to spend part of their time in Spartanburg.

Walter Brown, third of the Byrnes men, is an old-time Washington political

reporter who speaks journalese with a high-pitched Southern voice. Politics was his hobby long before it became his trade. As correspondent for several South Carolina newspapers he was drawn to Byrnes by respect for the senator's political sagacity. Before that, Brown's political mentor was the late Sen. Tom Watson of Georgia, formerly his father-in-law, an orator of the old bloody shirt-waving school. When Byrnes quit the Supreme Court bench to take over the OES, Brown gave up his newspaper and radio work to act as Byrnes's public-relations counselor and political hand.

Coming back to Washington with his second wife and son, after living for a time in Spartanburg, Brown was returning to his natural habitat. He ran Byrnes's unsuccessful campaign for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago in 1944, an affair kicked off at a \$3,000 cocktail party in the Stevens Hotel. He also handled Byrnes's backstage campaign for the State Department job.

Last of the team, but not least, is Miss Cassandra Connor, middle-aged confidential secretary, who has been with Byrnes since 1925. Though no foreign expert and no higher-level policy adviser, "Cassie" Connor may well leave her imprint on American foreign policy somewhere along Byrnes's way. She is a shrewd judge of people and has no inhibitions about telling her boss, or the people in question, what she thinks of them. She may not take kindly to some of the State Department types.

Self-Defense

A girl employee of the National Maritime Union was among the pickets in front of the War Shipping Administration at the Commerce Department Building. As she marched to and fro carrying a sign protesting the cut in war-risk bonus payments to seamen, a quiet man dressed in civvies came out of the building, paused, and asked: "Why are you picketing Admiral Land? It's not his fault. Why not picket Capitol Hill?" After he had left, the girl turned to a fellow picket and inquired: "Who was that guy?"

"That guy," said the picket gleefully, "was Admiral Land."

State Fiddles

The nervous indecision of State Department officials, in the absence of their new boss, has given rise to this gag: "State fiddles while Byrnes roams."

Tear Jerker

American fliers returning to the United States by way of Marrakech, Morocco, tell of the Arab beggar who has taken up his position near the U. S. airfield there. He has learned this pitiful appeal in English: "No papa. No mama. No per diem."

, 1945

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• FIGHTING FRONTS •

Naval Bombardment of Jap Soil Warns Foe Final Blow Is Near

Nimitz's Biggest Battleships Boldly Add Weight to Air Fleets Blasting Out Invasion Path

The war in the Pacific entered the next to the last stage last week. The giant fortress of Japan went under siege—both from the air and the seas. The empire, bereft of the spoils of all its island conquests, was ringed in and the Allies tightened the screws as never before. Great fleets of B-29s hammered strategic targets with furious intensity. Carrier planes of the world's greatest striking force brought the war to hitherto inaccessible recesses of the home islands. And for the first time since 1864, when British, Dutch, and French warships on Asiatic station shelled foreign-hating Japs, the sacred soil of Japan rocked to the concussion of enemy naval gunfire.

Contempt by Nimitz: On the morning of July 14, a task force of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet commanded by Rear Admiral John F. Shafroth Jr. suddenly appeared off the coast of Honshu Island and filed past the steel city of Kamaishi, 275 miles north of Tokyo. At 11:51, the 16-inch rifles of the

battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and South Dakota, and the 8- and 5-inch guns of the cruisers Chicago and Quincy and the destroyers Southerland, Heerman, Erben, and Black opened up and their shells screamed down on Kamaihi's steel works and coke ovens.

The ships bombarded the city for a leisurely two hours without challenge from the land, sea, or air. They nosed in as close as 3 miles from the shore. The next morning another great surface task force commanded by Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger and composed in part of the super-battleships Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, and the destroyers McGowan, Norman Scott, and Remey heavily shelled the port of Muroran, a big steel city, which lies on the southern coast of Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese home islands. The Japs offered no resistance.

In a gesture of supreme contempt, Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced the names of many of the ships and commanders while the attacks were still under way. In an even more unprecedented reversal of Pacific fleet policy, he let his task forces break radio silence so that correspondents could send running accounts of the actions. It all meant that the United States Navy knew the Japanese Fleet was virtually through as a

fighting force. At the same time, it pointedly informed Japan that American warships had begun a phase of attack that would lead to invasion barrages.

The way had been paved for the historic bombardment by two great strikes of Vice Admiral John S. McCain's fast carrier force of the Third Fleet. On July 10, McCain's carriers, including the Essex, Lexington, Independence, and San Jacinto, appeared off Tokyo and started a series of attacks that lasted from before dawn until dusk. More than 1,000 fighters, torpedo planes, and dive bombers smothered the airfields on the Tokyo plain. The Japs were taken by surprise. Four days later the same task force appeared just as suddenly in the cold, foggy waters east of Hokkaido.

The Jap Explains: In high, pitching seas and dirty weather, the great armada launched its planes for low-level attacks on military installations on Northern Honshu and Southern Hokkaido. The attack continued into a second day. Preliminary reports put the carrier aviators' destroyed or damaged score at 434 planes and 132 small Japanese vessels, including six train ferries that plied between Hokkaido and Honshu, in both strikes. They saw and shot down only three Japanese planes in the air. These were reconnaissance aircraft which flew near the carriers.

In a way, the strikes on the empire proved disappointing. Before the attacks began, a flagship spokesman said: "The present mission of this powerful task force is to wipe out Japanese air power and shipping." The trouble was that they found very little to hit. The Japanese broadcast claims that the attacks had failed because they refused to challenge the Americans.

Although the enemy carefully explained he was conserving power for the invasion, supine acceptance of the attacks clearly meant that American air blows had already seriously crippled Japan. Twelve of its major cities had been gutted by B-29 attacks. In six of them, less than half the buildings still stood. Hundreds of key war factories lay in ruin. By day and by night B-29s relentlessly rode in to tighten the mammoth siege. Their targets ran from textile mills to ordnance plants and from power houses to oil refineries.

All Day, All Night: Superfortress attacks that had started out 100 strong from the Marianas nine months ago now mushroomed into strikes of 600 planes. Bomb tonnage of the raids had jumped from 400 to 4,000 tons. But the Allies were not depending on the B-29s alone. From Iwo Jima and Okinawa smaller Army, Navy, and Marine planes incessantly pounded Jap airfields and harbor

*On July 14 the Navy announced that Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of Task Force 58, had been named Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air and that McCain probably would receive a Presidential appointment to the Veterans Administration.



Many wounded veterans going to general hospitals . . .



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There's the shift to the Pacific, too!

The pictures of the wounded men above—taken en route by permission of the War Department—help explain why the travel situation is more critical than ever.

But these pictures tell only part of the story.

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hospitals in this country, many more cars are needed to carry out the greatest mass movement of troops in history. The need is increasing daily.

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JAPAN UNDER SIEGE

Sea of Japan

KYUSHU

SHIKOKU

HONSHU

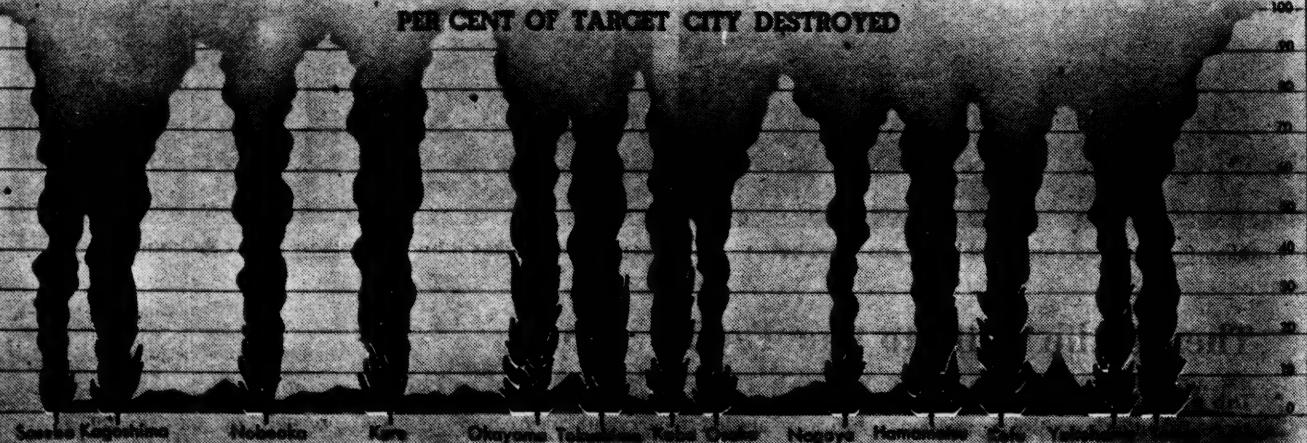
Pacific Ocean

Hamamatsu



NEWSWEEK MAP BY JAMES CUTTER

PER CENT OF TARGET CITY DESTROYED



The beleaguered empire's greatest cities burn under the ever-increasing strategic bombing of the B-29s

installations, and chopped up shipping trying to run the blockade. And on July 13 the commander of the Far Eastern Air Force, Gen. George C. Kenney, moved from the Philippines to Okinawa and took command of the Seventh in addition to the Fifth and Thirteenth Air Forces. The new Army tactical air commander announced: "We will now attack Japan 24 hours a day."

Japan: Phantom Feelers

The Japanese offered to give up their overseas conquests—lock, stock, and barrel. They would even withdraw from Manchuria—they were ready to sign on the dotted line. So went the rumors. But in Washington last week, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew bluntly told Americans the hard reality—the United

States Government has received absolutely no peace overtures from the Japanese Government.

Grew went further. He warned Americans to expect Jap peace feelers, but only as part of the enemy's psychological warfare campaign to confuse and divide the Allies. "In no case," he said, "has this government been presented with a statement purporting to define the basis upon

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which the Japanese Government would be prepared to conclude peace." Grew added that any feelers put out in neutral countries "have invariably been inquiries as to our position"—the answer to which remained unconditional surrender.

The Gods Try

Before the saddle-roofed shrines of Japan lay row after row of neatly paired wooden clogs. Inside, men and women knelt to ask the gods for a miracle. Seven centuries ago the Divine Wind had blown away the approaching fleet of the Mongol tyrant, Kubla Khan. Perhaps, with the American Fleet roaming dangerously near, the gods would cross the Floating Bridge of Heaven once again to defend the homeland.

On June 3, as if in answer to the prayers, a violent wind gathered in the Philip-

pine Sea and headed north. Two days later, the Navy revealed last week, it crescendoed into a 138-mile-an-hour gale and plowed directly through a great armada of Third Fleet warships east of the Ryukyus. The vessels pitched and rolled. Stinging sheets of rain reduced visibility to zero, cutting each ship off from its neighbor. Waves 100 feet high bolted over the decks, battering in steel plates.

Of all the ships, the hardest hit was the year-old heavy cruiser Pittsburgh. While Capt. John E. Gingrich watched the rising storm from his bridge, two mammoth waves suddenly heaved against the vessel. Before the eyes of the horrified crew, a 104-foot length of the bow snapped off and swept past the port side. Fearful that it would smash into the side of the crippled ship, Gingrich ordered the cruiser turned at an angle. Meanwhile, below decks, with furniture

and loose equipment sliding wildly across the floors, the men worked to brace sagging bulkheads.

Recovering a Suburb: At last, the typhoon blew itself out to sea. And five-sixths of the Pittsburgh (no man was lost) limped back to Guam at 8½ knots for repairs. A week later, a tug steamed into Apra Harbor, towing the cruiser's recovered prow—the missing sixth, which gained fame among the ship's crew as a Pittsburgh suburb.

Altogether, the wind had damaged at least 21 warships, including three fast battleships and two Essex-class carriers—a greater toll than the Japanese Navy had ever been able to score in a single engagement. But somehow the gods had slipped. Only one American life was lost. All but the miraculously saved Pittsburgh had returned to action by last week. At least four of the damaged ves-

WAR TIDES

Strategic Air Attacks Tighten the Noose on Tokyo

by Admiral WILLIAM V. PRATT, U.S.N., Ret.



The most intensive and wide-scale operations in the Pacific at the moment are carried on by air power. In the north, Japan itself is the main target. From Tokyo west, B-29s are giving the home islands

much the same treatment the Reich got before the invasion of Europe. The objective is strategic—to beat existing Jap air power into a position of comparative impotency while destroying aircraft factories and fuel supplies. In short, to reduce Jap aviation to the position of the Jap Fleet today.

At the same time, American air fleets are striking targets which contribute to Japan's war-making ability in all ways. The sum total of these efforts is the studied attempt to reduce Jap resistance in terms of morale and matériel so that when invasion day comes, military occupation will cost fewer Allied lives.

Thus far our B-29s based in the Marianas have been able to stretch the range to the city of Sendai, 190 miles north of Tokyo. But this is rather more than the limit of continuous effort, and it leaves Northern Honshu and Hokkaido beyond the practical working bombing range of land-based aircraft. However, when B-29s begin operating from Okinawa, they can cover all of

Honshu and the southern part of Hokkaido. Admiral Halsey's carriers have joined the air campaign to supplement the work of the B-29s, even carrying the attack to Northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

Elsewhere throughout the entire Far East, Allied air power is stepping up the pace of attack to pave the way for the final operations, which must be military in character. Nowhere in the world is the need for air supremacy in every form greater than it is in the Far Eastern war.

Recently Tokyo announced without American confirmation that ships of the Ninth Fleet, stationed in the Aleutians under Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, had attacked Shikuka at the head of Taraika Bay on Karafuto, the Japanese part of Sakhalin Island. If this be true, it raises the interesting speculation as to whether we were looking for a spot for an air base. A good air base in the Kuriles to put Hokkaido and Northern Honshu under attack has always been desirable. But unfavorable terrain and climate, difficulties of supply, and enemy opposition have all united to make the occupation of one of the Kuriles rather impracticable.

However, there happens to be a stretch of slightly more than 28 miles on Kita Shiretoka Peninsula on the eastern side of Taraika Bay which is practically uninhabited and has sandy beaches and good water leading to them. There are not many hills (the highest is 674 feet). From there the distance to Tokyo is about the same as from Okinawa to the

Jap capital. On the other hand, winter storms and fog, supply, construction, and operational difficulties are as unfavorable as in the Kuriles. Such a base could be only temporary. Ultimately this area must pass to Russia. Probably the same amount of effort could better be expended elsewhere.

Recently a Navy communiqué stated that Army Thunderbolts had made the first attack on the Goto Islands. This is interesting because the Goto Islands have a higher strategic value than Amami O Shima, north of Okinawa. Fukaye, the southern island in the group, is about 14 by 14 miles. It has several fine sites for air strips. Tamano Ura, a long arm of the sea indenting the west coast for about 4 miles, is one of the best-protected anchorages to be found in the lesser islands surrounding Japan. In addition, Fukaye's position is excellent. Slightly nearer the mouth of the Yangtze River than Okinawa, and considerably nearer the Shantung promontory, it lies about 53 miles from Nagasaki and 650 from Tokyo.

Another straw in the wind is a British task force attack on the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean. There is the snug little anchorage at Nancowry Island in the group which is capable of holding some large ships. From Nancowry to Penang is about 496 miles; to Sabang off the northern tip of Sumatra, recently bombed by aircraft of the British East Indies Fleet, it is 165 miles. Undoubtedly air strips exist or could be constructed in this general area.

The Divine Dummy: How Jap Leaders Rule

What is the emperor to the Japanese people and what is he to the ruling clique? Maj. Compton Pakenham, NEWSWEEK contributing editor, analyzes this most complex of Japanese institutions in the sixth of a series of articles on the Japanese psychology.

"The emperor is Heaven-descended, divine, and sacred; he is preeminent above his subjects," says the great work on Japanese government, Prince Hirobumi Ito's "Kempo Gikai" or "Commentaries on the Constitution."

"He must be reverenced and is inviolable. He has, indeed, to pay due respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence to the emperor's person, but also shall he not be made a topic of derogatory comment nor one of discussion." That is all a Japanese needs to know. Most of them do not even know his personal name, Hirohito. Married couples have committed double suicide, leaving families, on discovering that inadvertently they have given the emperor's name to their latest offspring. The emperor's subjects—his *Omitakara* (Great Personal Treasures)—are satisfied with the knowledge that historically he will bear the title he chose for his reign—ironically, *Showa* or Enlightened Peace. Otherwise the Japanese call him *Tenno Heika* (His Imperial Majesty) or *Tenshi* (Son of Heaven). The safest reference is *Kinjo Heika* (literally: Now Up, or Present Emperor).

The Sacred Person: If the Japs will not discuss their thoughts about the emperor, they reveal them in actions. Daily, particularly on festivals, worshippers perform their devotions at the imperial palace's outer entrance, bowing at the grim walls and iron gates that protect him. When he ventures abroad by automobile or train, in daylight or dark, crowds gather as close to the route as the police allow and after hours of vigil greet him with great silence and bowed heads, not daring to view the object of their pilgrimage. When the emperor addressed a public gathering—in 1940 to celebrate the 2,600 anniversary of his line—most of the audience were too overawed to raise their eyes. Granted enormous wealth, armed with the Sacred Treasures (mirror, sword, and jewel, historic symbols of imperial rule), constitutionally clad in almost absolute power, and pedestaled in mystery, he is a focal point for the mass mind, lifting his attention over and above the machinery of government.

The Think-Alikes: As the one who sanctions, promulgates, and executes laws, commands the army and navy, declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties, the emperor is the dynamo from which all power flows. But a dynamo cannot generate without power behind it, and this comes from the oligarchy—constitutional and extra-constitutional groups—the Ministers of the Imperial Household, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, ex-Prime Ministers, officers of the fighting forces with the privilege of *iaku joso* (direct access to the throne), the Supreme War Council and, in time of war, Imperial Headquarters.

Considering the political color of these advisers, as with all things Japanese, one must scrap the familiar labels—dictator, fascist, warmonger, liberal, democrat, moderate. Fundamentally all think as one. Whatever immediate detail may involve, prominent in these minds are the capsule doctrines: *Hakko Ichiu*, the progress of the imperial way, Japan's hegemony over the world, the destiny of the Yamato race.

From Clan to Godhead: In these groups are only representatives of well-defined interests, each with its own reason for supporting a particular line of action. Easiest to identify are the soldiers and sailors on the active list, professional fighters with all to gain and, in the tradition of perpetual victory, nothing to lose. Administrative career men come next.

The representatives of big business—the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies each controlled its great political party when these were permitted to exist—are generally strengthened by their other affiliations. For transparent reasons, they usually also control the smallest class, the professional politicians who, when the Diet was in session, had a value there. A closed corporation, its parts working by compromise and each producing its own successors, the group around the throne has always been able to exclude any who do not belong to one of its component lodges.

It is the ancient clan and family system expanded to national proportions. Japs are not trained to make decisions. The family council discusses everything for them and arrives at a compromise. So in the Japanese government, various privileged interests, with a minimum of regard for the elected representatives of the people, bargain among themselves and funnel their conclusions through a divine dummy—a process which transforms their edicts into holy writ.

sels (the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, the carrier San Jacinto, and the destroyer John Rodgers) had been patched up in time to take part in the carrier strikes against the Japanese homeland (see page 34).

One Against Bushido

Fellow officers shook their heads pityingly as Marine Lt. Col. George J. Clark expounded his bizarre plan. Clark actually thought he had a bloodless way to get a Jap garrison holding out on an island off Okinawa to surrender. "It just can't happen with Japanese," the others said. But Clark finally got a chance to see what he could do against the Bushido code. Last week the Navy told how the Marine made out.

The Major Listens: On June 13 the psychological warfare campaign began. An amphibious duck equipped with loudspeakers churned around the island and boomed out surrender appeals. Then the Americans landed and continued their broadcasts from the beach. For six days they got no results. On the seventh, a Japanese sergeant walked out unarmed. He brought a message from the Japanese commander, Major Watanabe* asking just what the Americans wanted. They told him. Back came word that Major Watanabe would make his decision only after talking to a captured classmate of his, Major Hirakatsu.

Hirakatsu had a knee wound, but on June 26 Clark brought him ashore, leg-cast and all, and a parley started under the suspicious eyes of Jap snipers and machine gunners. Watanabe, wearing full-dress uniform of winter wool, a chestful of medals, a pistol, and a Samurai sword, saluted smartly. Clark immediately took off his gun holster. The Jap likewise unbuckled his sword and gun, handed them to an orderly, and disdainfully motioned him away. Then he sat down by his wounded classmate. Hirakatsu spoke with persuasion and heat. He seemed to be making progress.

The Lieutenant Weeps: At a lapse in the conversation, Clark suggested a recess for lunch and had food brought in from a nearby ship. The officers sat down to pork chops, sweet potatoes, and carrots. The Jap guards came down from the hills, accepted tinned rations, and asked eagerly about treatment of prisoners of war. Two Navy lieutenants later visited the Japanese major's command post.

Watanabe outdid himself in courtesy. When he saw the Americans' sweat-stained shirts, he ordered an orderly to wash them and took off his own shirt in order not to cause embarrassment. He accepted a piece of American invasion currency as a souvenir, amiably signed short-snorter bills, and agreed to give an an-

*For protection of the Japs, the Navy gave them fictitious names.

3, 1945

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George Jones	1883	2563	51		251750	22553-42			26236	DEC 944	26-	550-	25-	05-	300-				170
A. D. Brown	1883	2563	51		320350	320350													130
Mary Smith	1883																	90	
																		40	

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NAME	TIME CARD NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	REGULAR HOURS	OVERTIME HOURS	BONUS	ACCUMULATED GROSS EARNINGS	PROOF	HOURS WORKED	BONUS	GROSS PAY	PERIOD ENDINGS	DEDUCTIONS							WEEK ENDING
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swer to the surrender offer next day.

But when the Americans came again, Major Watanabe did not show up. He was afraid, an aide, Lieutenant Shigemitsu said, to listen to his own desires and violate the Bushido code by surrendering without imperial permission. But he promised that his men would not fire on American planes and sent word that the Americans were free to picnic, bathe, and collect sea shells on the island beach without being fired on. The final parting of the American and Jap groups made an incredible scene: All knelt side by side on the white coral sand as a chaplain offered up a prayer for peace and good will. Lieutenant Shigemitsu broke into tears and with double handclasps bade his enemy farewell.

Back to Water Proof

In China, the name of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault became legend. For eight years he had helped the Chinese beat the Japs in the air—first as an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, then as organizer of the American Volunteer Group, the Flying Tigers, and finally as commander of the American Fourteenth Air Force. From December of 1941 when a handful of Tigers had helped keep the Burma Road open, one of his greatest talents had been knowing how to fight patiently on a shoestring (Chennault always managed to keep his obsolete planes flying). Last week, his patience wore out. He resigned.

Formally, the move was explained as a retirement for physical disability. But it was no secret to Chennault's men that the veteran Fourteenth no longer rated as the main air unit in China.

The Sad Farewell: Other American outfits from India and Burma were steadily being shifted to China, eating into the already meager supplies flown over "the Hump" to the Fourteenth. The reorganizations called for a new framework of command, topped by Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, with whom Chennault had long disagreed.

When Stratemeyer first came to the CBI theater 23 months ago, Chennault persuaded Chiang to have President Roosevelt exclude the Fourteenth from the higher ranking general's command. Chennault thus remained more or less independent. But he could do little or nothing about getting more bombs or fuel for his worn-out planes. Finally, as the supply situation went from bad to worse, the Fourteenth was virtually grounded. For the past ten weeks, it has flown no big combat missions. Chennault called in correspondents and quietly announced his plans to give up his commission and return to his home in Water Proof, La. Sadly, he packed up at his sparsely furnished headquarters in Kunming and told his Chinese friends: "I regret I cannot be with you at the end."



International

Chennault walks out

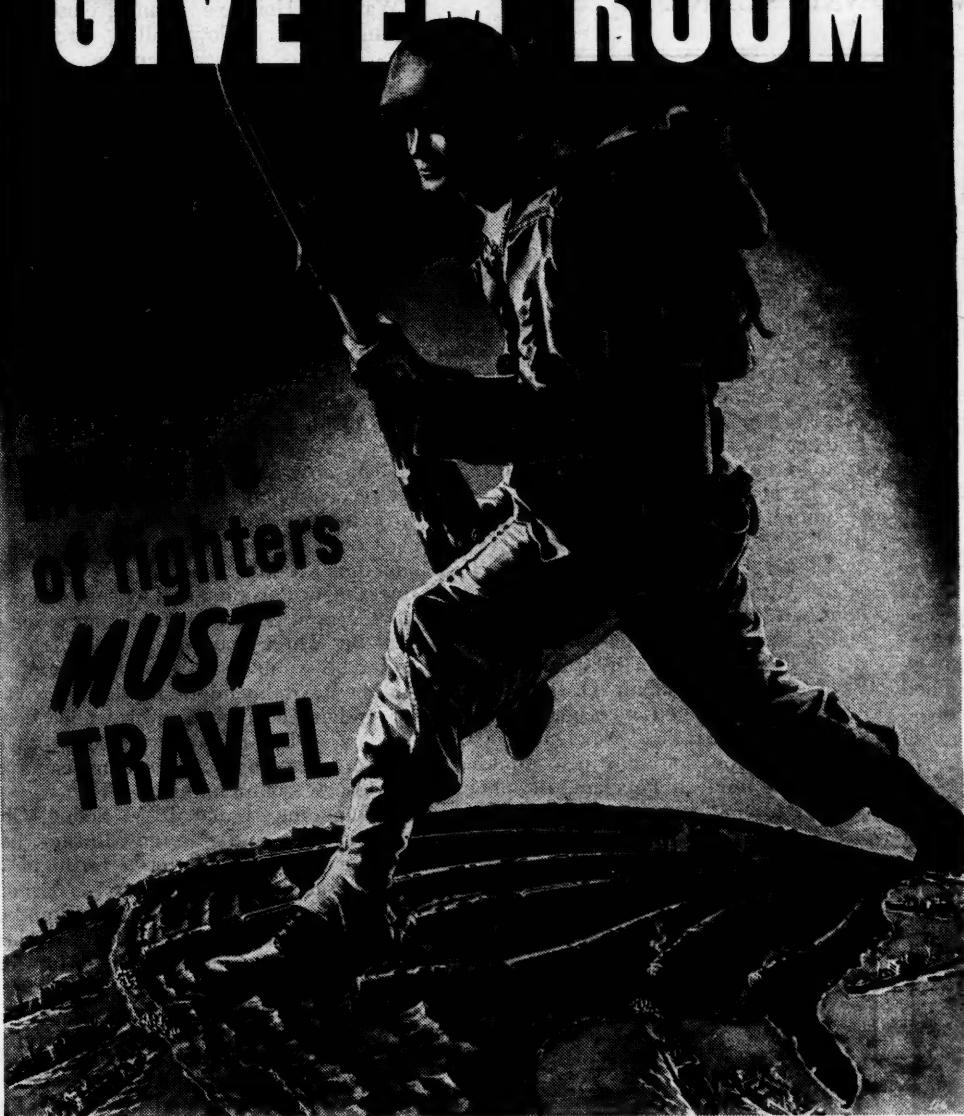
SHAEF: 1944-1945

The sentimental American newspaperman clinked down his glass on a Paris bar. Outside, shouting Frenchmen danced in the streets on Bastille Day, July 14. "Look at them," he murmured disgustedly. "Celebrating at the very moment SHAEF breathes its last. You'd think it was a national holiday or something."

Many an Allied officer and correspondent felt a similar twinge as Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force disbanded after seventeen months and one day. General of the Army Eisenhower saluted his Allied forces in a last order of the day: "No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle." The biggest and smoothest combined command in history, welded by his genius, from personnel of ten nationalities, then split apart.

Few outward signs showed at first that SHAEF was dead. Frankfurt became headquarters of the new USFET—United States Forces in the European Theater—commanded by Eisenhower. But many British and French officers stayed on for liaison. In Paris, Allied officers still wore the flaming sword shoulder patch of SHAEF. Allied service clubs still bulged with polyglot customers. And SHAEF left a ghost: CALA, the Combined Administrative Liquidating Agency, which has the laborious task of copying and micro-filming thousands of SHAEF documents for each participating country.

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• INTERNATIONAL SCENE •

Big Three Face the Biggest Task: Insuring Peace Through Unity

Problems of Europe at Top but Russian Role in the Pacific Also on Conference Agenda

The puzzle pieces of Europe were laid out this week on the dark red cloth of a table in a Potsdam palace built for the kaisers. They were laid out for three men to pick over; to try to make them fit into part of a master puzzle called The World. Two of the men were old hands at power politics. They had met before with respect—if not affection. The third was a stranger to international diplomacy. Never before had three such divergent personalities been charged with such gigantic problems. As the time approached for their meeting, the world received news of each of the three that typified the man and his methods.

Atlantic Cruise: Harry S. Truman peeled off his coat, cocked his brown tweed cap at a jaunty angle, and scram-

bled from the boiler room to the top control tower of the cruiser Augusta, en route from Newport News, Va., to Antwerp, Belgium. He ate lunch with the crew and looked up a third cousin from Kentucky below decks. In a white sailor cap, he turned out for a lifeboat drill, played shuffleboard, watched gunnery practice, and went to the ship's movies. Tanned and relaxed, he had a good time. But he also worked hard.

Before meeting with the two old hands, the President of the United States continued the grueling studies he had begun three months before. Hour after hour, in his Flag Admiral's suite, he boned up with his Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, and his Chief of Staff, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy. By radio, he exchanged messages with the White House, SHAEF, American embassies in Europe, and advance American delegation units in Potsdam. Intent and confident, he listened to advice, memorized facts, and made up his mind on the issues ahead.

Hendaye Holiday: On "Lovers' Walk" in Hendaye, France, close to the pink-roofed, yellow-walled, green-shuttered Château Bordaberry, Winston Churchill puffed a cigar and painted a new water color. He had a rich choice of subjects far removed from war: the rugged peaks of the Spanish Pyrenees; the golden beach dotted with multi-colored parasols and ice-cream carts; the deep-green waters of the Bay of Biscay.

Super-statesman, a political veteran of two wars and two Big Three meetings, Churchill was on a holiday. Whatever his doubts about the election he had just fought at home, Britain's chief delegate was sure of his foreign policy. He was the complete, relaxed diplomat on the eve of his most important assignment.

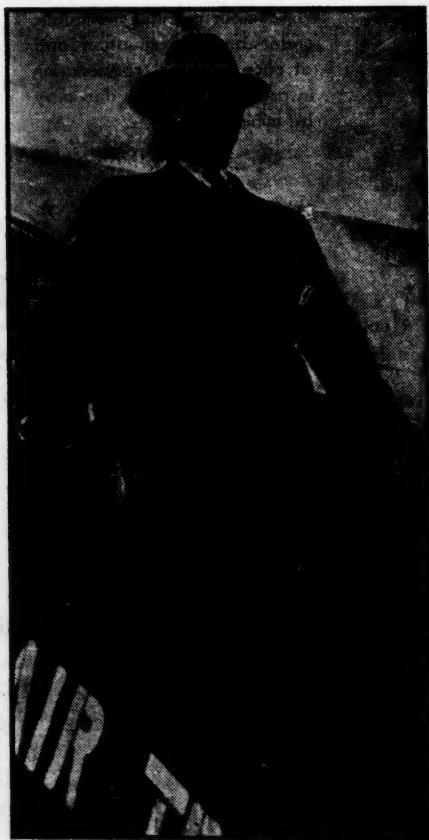
Moscow Silence: The world had never received homely details of Joseph Stalin's daily doings, and it learned none last week. But it did know that the man in the Kremlin held the keys to the meeting at Potsdam, and its consequences to the new peace. Certainly no other of the Big Three knew with such certainty what he wanted and how he was going to get it. Stalin might be drinking wine or studying economics in his walled home residence. But the only official word of his preparations for Potsdam came in a Moscow communiqué.

It announced that T. V. Soong, Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister, had left for Chungking after a fortnight of "conversations conducted in a friendly atmosphere" with "broad mutual understanding." Soong was due to return when the Potsdam conference ended for further conversations.

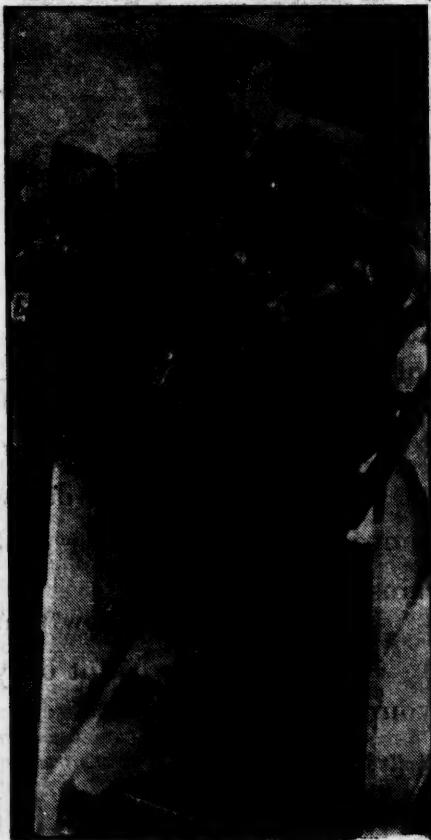
Mines, MP's, and Caviar: As at the two previous Big Three meetings, security preparations were elaborate, accommodations luxurious, and food bountiful.

A belt of mines encircled the palace in Potsdam, and tanks and guns were stationed in the wooded hills sloping down to the Havel River. A green and white barrier blocked the road to the sealed area and at 50-yard intervals in the streets within it stood green-capped Red Army guards in dark dress uniform, armed with tommy guns and reinforced with American and British soldiers. White-gloved Russian policewomen, waving red and orange flags, directed traffic.

More than 100 buildings were ready for the visitors. At conference headquarters, each of the Big Three had a private suite (sitting room, dining room, bedroom, and bath) and a consulting room. The main conference room is a spacious oak-paneled hall decorated in dark red, black, and gold, its somberness relieved only by two enormous chandeliers lighting the round conference table. In the huge dining room, the Russian hosts had touched up a painting, substituting a large shining star for a dark cloud over a ship. Stalin's villa was nearby, Tru-



Associated Press photo
Truman and Churchill arrive to join Stalin and set the course for the world



Associated Press photo



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man's and Churchill's a few miles away.

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Occupation and Peace: Truman and Churchill flew into a Berlin airport on July 15. Stalin was behind schedule and the conference was postponed until July 17. The Allied military staffs assembled. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement A. Attlee, leader of the British Labor party, flew in from Britain. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff accompanied Stalin. Of the 100-man American delegation, some 30 were State Department experts on Europe and the Far East.

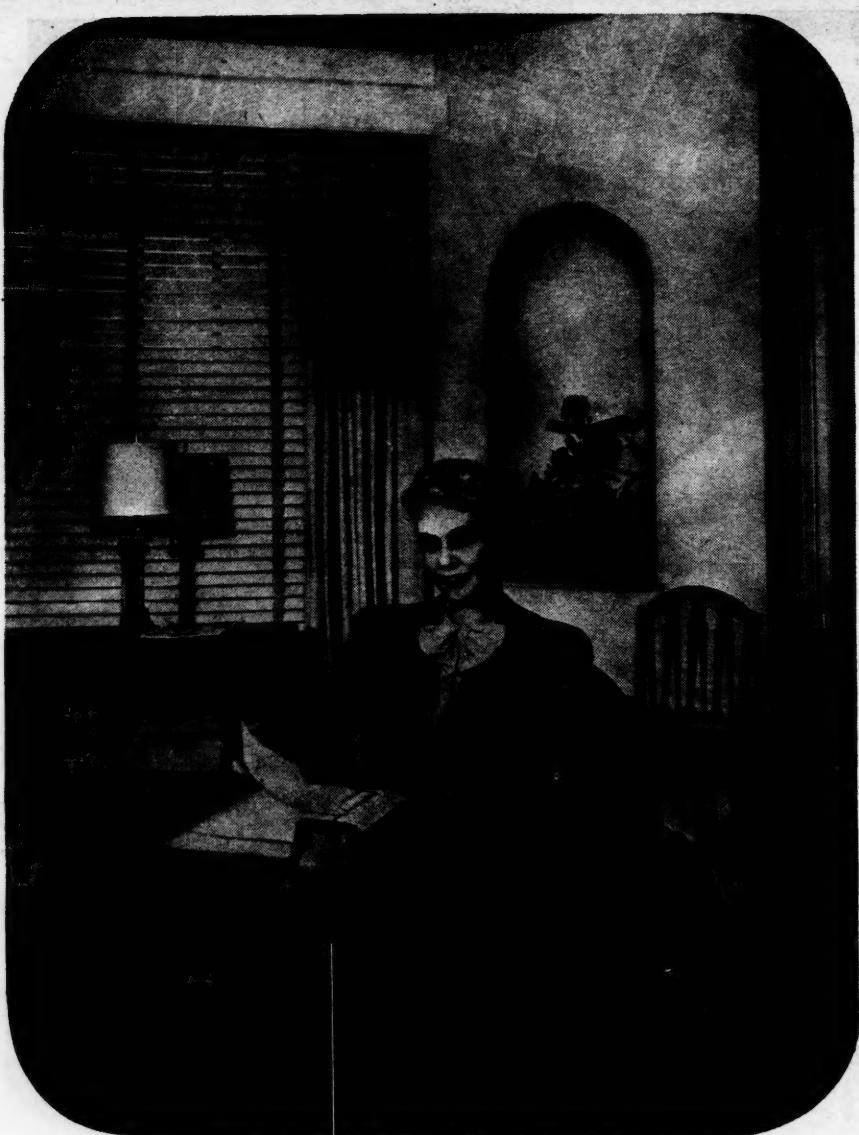
The meeting will adjourn on July 25 when the British delegation expects to fly back to London for election results. During a week-long intermission, President Truman plans a visit to Italy; and Stalin may look over the Red Army in Germany. After the pause, if Labor wins the British election, Attlee will replace Churchill as chief British delegate. When the conference ends, Mr. Truman may make a state visit to Britain, although he is determined to return home for anything important.

The over-all goal of the Big Three—and especially the British and the Americans—is to break down the barrier between Eastern and Western Europe and establish a joint Allied policy for the future. Their first specific job was to agree on a policy of occupation for Germany, which President Truman hoped to resolve by Directive 1067—an American short-term emergency plan and long-term occupation program.

Three Faces East: None of the three countries involved suggested that the war with Japan was on the agenda but the Russo-Chinese negotiations and the presence of Allied military staffs and of State Department Far Eastern experts pointed only to one thing: discussion of Russia's role in the Far East.

Other issues: War criminals reparations, Europe's coal supply and general economy, and the future of the governments of Austria (which Britain and the United States do not yet recognize), Greece (which the Russians do not favor) and perhaps even Spain (which the Russians abhor). Peace terms for Italy might be considered, and some Anglo-American decision reached on recognition of Russia's annexation of the Baltic republics and part of Finland. There were, finally, at least 30 territorial disputes in Europe alone.

In Germany itself, the future of the



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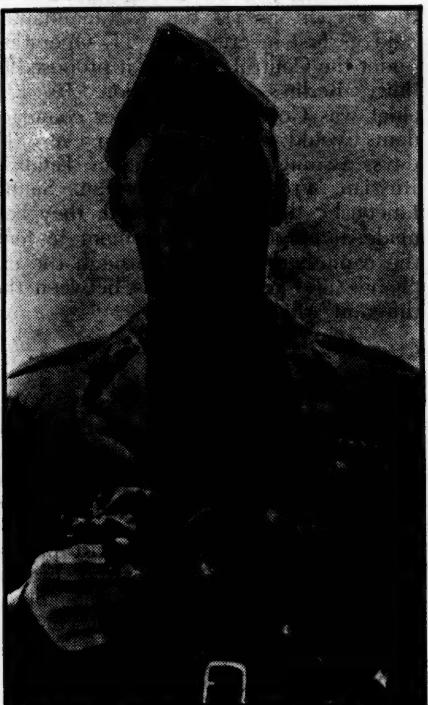
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Saar, the Ruhr, the Sudetenland, and Schleswig-Holstein were unsettled. (Even more pressing: Would Germans be fed?) Belgium demanded the return of German-annexed Eupen-Malmédy and France wanted part of the Italian Riviera. Czechoslovakia and Poland quarreled over Teschen. Yugoslavia still clamored for Trieste and part of Venezia Giulia from Italy, the Banat from Hungary, and Klagenfurt from Austria. There was hardly a Balkan country which did not want part of its neighbors' territory. Russia's demands on Turkey for a new treaty and bases on the Dardanelles were still pending. So were the withdrawal of Allied troops in Iran and international control of Tangier. The peace conference still lay ahead, but the decisions had to be made now.



Associated Press

Anders refuses to go home

Bitter Enders

Thoroughly angry, Gen. Wladyslaw Anders addressed his 50,000-man Polish Second-Corps in Italy last week. "All our basic rights as a nation are being wiped out," he stormed. Homebound soldiers would "go not to Poland but to Russia, not to a free life but to captivity." They could only count on "work in Soviet concentration camps."

Thus, on the eve of high international consultation, did Anders and other bitter-end Poles demonstrate the difficulties inherent in Big Three "solution" of historic European problems. The United States and Britain had recognized the Provisional Government of Poland (see page 51) after Moscow had at last permitted its reorganization under the formula reached at Yalta; Warsaw had urged the long

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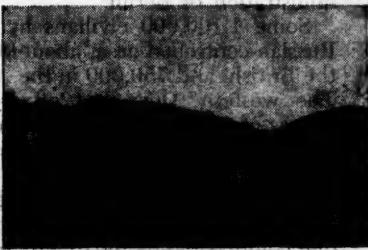
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International

Star-Spangled Schwäbisch: On July 4, American troops in the German city of Schwäbisch-Gmünd lined up for the holiday parade as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Young Germans listened curiously to the conqueror's national anthem; their elders respectfully took off their hats and stood at sharp attention.

exiled troops to come home. Now Anders and his colleagues, still loyal to their defunct émigré government in London, promised not to interfere if their followers wanted to go home. But they thundered against it. Maj. Gen. Klemens Rudnicki, commander of the Polish First Armored Division in occupied Germany, pledged allegiance to President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the exiled regime. Then he threatened: "We shall return to Poland—but only with arms in hand."

In Scotland, the Polish Army arrested a London-bound captain who wanted to confer with representatives of Warsaw about going back to Poland. Two days later, after Warsaw protests and British investigation, they let him leave. London Poles said crewmen aboard Poland's 39 merchant ships wanted to serve the Allies against Japan, with which the Warsaw government is not at war. They claimed nine vessels had already steamed to British ports, under their orders.

Meantime, twelve of the 30-odd London leaders of the Polish Socialist party signed a statement recognizing the Warsaw regime. Four Polish generals retired by the old London government for disloyalty appealed to soldiers "to fulfill their patriotic duty and return to Poland."

No Free Lunch?

Col. Frank Howley, American military governor in Berlin, gave a cocktail party last week for more than 100 Allied officers. The Americans, British, and French faded away as dinnertime approached.

The Russians stayed on, cheerfully waiting for food. Finally, when an interpreter explained that the party was over, Col. Gen. Alexander V. Gorbatoff blinked at the odd American custom of unaccompanied liquid refreshment, accepted it amiably, shook hands all around, and went home. That social incident illustrated the plaguing misunderstandings that held up the four-power administration of Berlin for more than a week.

Who's in Charge? On July 5 the Americans entered six southern districts in Berlin, the British six in the north. Courteously but firmly, the Red Army told them that the two-month-old Russian administration of the city stood unchanged.

Bewildered Anglo-American military government officers, attempting to take control, could do little more than adopt some of the established regulations for civilians—among them the Russian system of paying laborers with two meals a day, instead of one meal and cash. Red Army administrators replied to inquiries that they had received no orders to withdraw. As usual, disagreement at a higher level had held up the coordinated administration of Berlin.

Some 1,100,000 civilians lived in the Russian-controlled area, about 900,000 in the British, and 750,000 in the American. The western Allies, cut off from their zones of occupation in Western Germany, assumed that all Berliners would continue to be fed from the Russian-controlled farmlands around the capital.

The administration of Berlin was further complicated by the divergent policies

of its conquerors. The Russians permitted schools, cabarets, political parties, and fraternization in their area; their Allies wanted a much slower return to normal German life, though last week they lifted their fraternization ban (see page 53). Recognizing that they could not turn back the clock, the British and Americans agreed to make an exception of Berlin and reached temporary agreement with the Russians.

The Four-Headed Mayor: The Allied Control Council announced a new government for the capital: the Kommandantur. Made up of the four Allied military commandants—Gorbatoff, American Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, British Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne, and French Maj. Gen. Geoffroi de Beauchesne (who was still waiting for the demarcation of the French area), the Kommandantur held its first meeting July 11. Operating under the Control Council, it proposed to unify Berlin's administration. Its first chief was Gorbatoff; the other commanders would serve in rotation every 15 days, issuing their orders in English, Russian, French, and German. Simultaneously, the Allies declared, they had made a temporary arrangement to feed the capital, presumably through the exchange of food and goods between the different Allied zones.

Franco Freedom

On July 18, 1936, Gen. Francisco Franco flew from the Canary Islands to Spanish Morocco to lead his favorite Moorish troops into battle against the Spanish Republic. Last week, on the eve of celebrating his Falangist party's favorite holiday, Generalissimo Franco brooded unhappily in the Palace of El Pardo near Madrid. In almost continuous session with his Cabinet, he struggled for a way out of an opportunist's dilemma: How to make his government more palatable to the western democracies without submitting his own resignation.

Since spring, a powerful Cabinet group had urged the Caudillo to swing away from Fascism and toward the democracies by declaring Spain a monarchy, temporarily without a king. The San Francisco resolution specifically barring Franco Spain from United Nations membership gave backing to their arguments. Last week the reluctant Caudillo took the first step.

He dropped José Luis Arrese, Secretary General of the Falange party, from his Cabinet. Then he had his hand-picked Cortes (Parliament) pass the so-called Spanish Bill of Rights (*Fuero de los Españoles*). The bill, described as the Spanish Magna Charta, proclaims the fundamental freedoms of the Spanish people, with certain all-inclusive reservations—among them any action against the Generalissimo, the Catholic Church, or the "unity of the nation."

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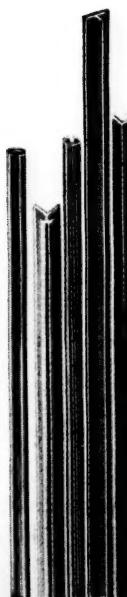
Dow Plastics include: Styron, Styraloy, Saran, Saran Film, Ethocel and Ethocel Sheeting

Of course mother will forget the cookie incident in a hurry. We think she's likely to be more excited about another kind of "trimming"—the spanking new and colorful plastic trim that brightens her kitchen. It's made from ETHOCEL, a Dow plastic used for table and counter edgings, decorative strips and wall trims. Here, beauty and utility unite to give the modern kitchen that finishing touch which so delights the American housewife.

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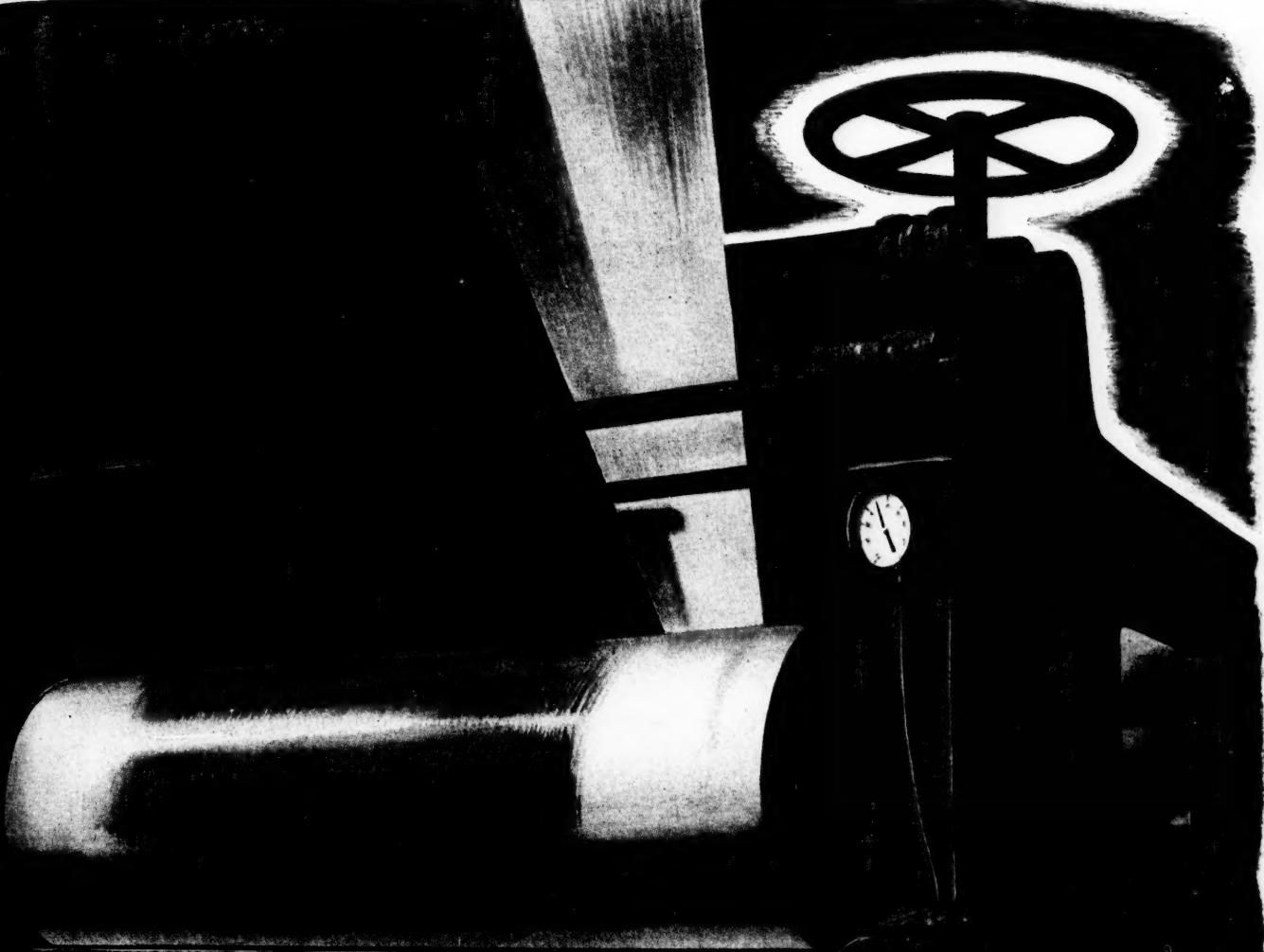
This problem led the G.T.M. — Goodyear Technical Man — to begin the development, many months ago, of a synthetic rubber roll that would not soak up color. And from our famed research laboratory has come another Goodyear advance — a new textile roll superior to former types in many ways.

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But most important improvement of all is a new Goodyear-pioneered method of building the entire roll, from the metal core outward, of the same high quality resilient rubber stock — eliminating the need for an intermediary layer of hard rubber formerly necessary to anchor the softer cover. This new construction gives Goodyear rolls longer usable life, makes them more economical as well as more efficient.

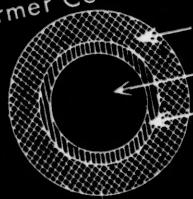
Now, longer-wearing Goodyear synthetic rubber rolls, built by this new process, are available to all industries that use rolls in processing — glass plants, tanneries, steel and tin plate mills. You will find them as standout in every way as you have always found all Goodyear industrial rubber products. To consult the G.T.M. about them, write: Goodyear, Akron 16, Ohio or Los Angeles 54, California.

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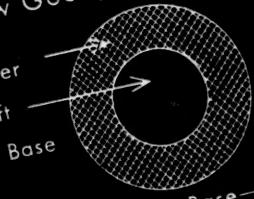


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• FOREIGN AFFAIRS •

Russians Pull Out, Poles Move In to Build Again on Ruins of War

Recognition of Warsaw Regime Eases Internal Tension and Helps Speed Job of Reconstruction

Little authentic news has come from Poland since the Russians rolled into that often-partitioned country. Before the creation of the Provisional Government of National Unity three weeks ago, the Warsaw Poles and the London Poles hurled charges and countercharges against each other which only succeeded in blackening an already clouded picture. NEWSWEEK's Moscow correspondent has just completed a two-week tour of Poland, where he found wide support of the new government. From Warsaw he sends this story.

The Red Army is moving out of Poland. Its vehicles stream eastward by the thousands. There are still Russian commandants west of Cracow but their chief task is to deal with troop movements. According to Premier Edward Osubka-Morawski, the Reds will have left Poland proper in about two months. Obviously, however; they will still use and to some extent control certain communications which lead across Polish territory into Germany. Moreover, the Russians do not intend to hand over completely to the Poles the German territory in the west until the peace conference formally incorporates it into Poland. But Poland has every assurance that it will be independent.

The State Takes Over: In the wake of war, Poland is a rich country with magnificent possibilities and tremendous problems (see Raymond Moley's Perspective, page 96). True, the devastation caused by the war and nearly six years of German occupation is considerably greater than one would have expected and this devastation isn't only material. The Germans, in one way or another, killed some 6,000,000 Polish citizens, half of them Jews. On the other hand, Poland's astonishing vitality is speeding its recovery from the aftereffects of the German occupation and from that mental confusion which inevitably existed among large segments of the population as a result of the co-existence of the two governments.

Poles in every walk of life express regret that Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the govern-

ment-in-exile, didn't form a national government with the Russian-sponsored Poles when he first had the opportunity to do so two years ago. This, they say, prolonged the period of uncertainty and the position of international "lopsidedness" in which Poland continued to live, though there was no recognition of the Warsaw government by Britain and the United States. That, more than anything else, caused inner tension in the country. Now that recognition has finally come, the wish expressed on many sides is that Britain accept wholeheartedly the new Poland and not try to keep up the illusion that there is a fourth-dimension "another Poland" somewhere else.

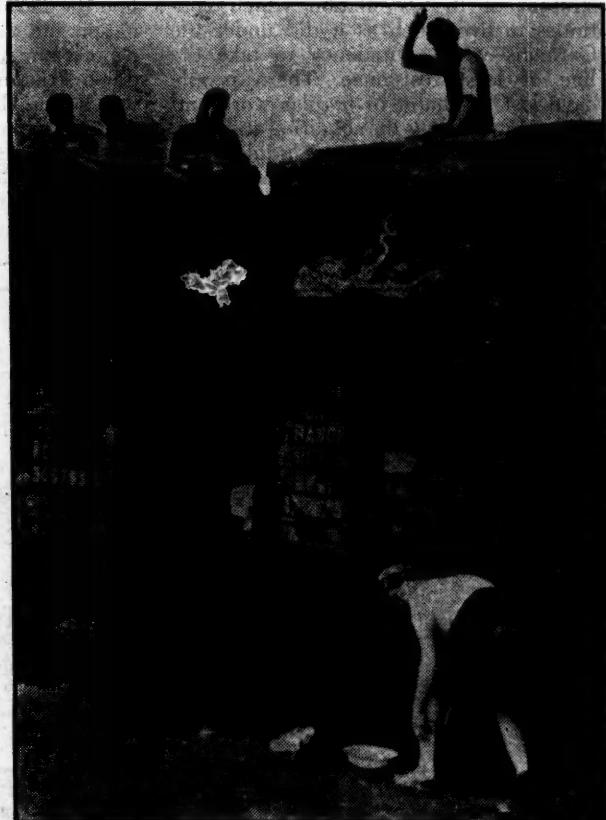
Everybody—even the most oppositionist elements—agree that the old Poland has gone. The upper and middle classes have lost all their capital and as a result all problems of capital investment and management of large-scale industry have inevitably fallen into the hands of the state. The state must solve other immense problems. The most important are the reconstruction of cities, transportation, and the repatriation of Polish citizens from abroad. These potential repatriates run into several million. The government has appealed to them to come back.

On Short Rations: The Provisional Government of National Unity is generally accepted as the only possible one under present conditions. Its greatest and most active support comes from the working class and the trade unions, whose membership is expected shortly to rise from 800,000 to 1,500,000. Proportionately, the unions are making the biggest active contribution to the reconstruction and the government's success. As Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labor, said to me: "They are having a difficult time and are working on their enthusiasm rather than on full stomachs." He added that filling people's stomachs is one of

the most urgent tasks of the new government.

The government also has support from a large part of the Polish peasantry. The peasants have gained, in the long run, from land reform, though they are faced with many material difficulties at the present time, principally a grave shortage of agricultural machinery and livestock. The army, filled with national pride at the prominent part it played in smashing Germany, likewise favors the compromise government. This feeling of pride, combined with immense satisfaction at contemplating the enormous sea coast Poland has acquired on the Baltic in place of the puny Gdynia corridor, extends to those rank and file Home (resistance) Army elements which have enlisted in the Polish Army.

The Drones Whisper: Another part of the peasantry has a wait and see attitude. The reconstruction effort required by the country is so immense that what the government has done in the last few months,



Associated Press
Homeward by boxcar, exiles return to a new Poland

though substantial, is still small in comparison with what remains to be done. The shortage of consumer goods and livestock is the peasants' chief concern. This absence of consumer goods also has an adverse effect on the food situation in the towns. Premier Osubka-Morawski considers it a very healthy sign that even now, during the most difficult pre-harvest period, food prices in the

open market (though still very high) have declined in recent weeks.

Politically, Mikolajczyk's entry into the government enlisted wide support from the peasants, with whom he is unquestionably popular. An astonishing demonstration of this took place against the tragic background of Warsaw's ruins on July 1. The four party organizations supporting the government marched past a reviewing stand and the peasants gave a special ovation to Mikolajczyk. Since then, the Vice Premier has been convinced that Poland is on the right road and is confident of his country's great future.

What is left of the Polish middle class, with the exception of the progressive part of the intelligentsia, is the least enthusiastic about the government. The middle class suffered from the German occupation more than the workers and peasants did. With the destruction of all solid bases for an economic existence, a large part was reduced to living on its wits.

While living conditions remain difficult and the cost of living is far out of line with workers' poor pay, there is a stratum of the population which continues to live much as it did under the Germans—with a tendency to take the line of least resistance. These people have lost the habit of regular work and are somewhat slow in acquiring it. They, more than anyone else, are indulging in whispering campaigns against the government and particularly against the presence of Russians in Poland.

Poorer and Wiser, Britain Adds Up War's Cost in Goods and Prestige

Harry Kern, NEWSWEEK foreign and war editor now on a tour of Europe, sends this story of Britain's position after the end of the German war.

Dusk creeps over London between 10 and 11 these long summer evenings. Then Big Ben lights up above the Houses of Parliament—a sign that peace has returned to Britain. But the glow of Big Ben is dim in the soft English air. And as a symbol of peace it is dim too, for Britain has another war to be fought in the Far East and the price of victory in Europe has yet to be paid.

That price is written across the face of Britain. The crowds that spill over into the street in Piccadilly and the Strand reflect the extreme housing crisis that reaches from Claridges to the blitzed East End. Ships that clutter the great docks in the bends of the Thames underline the fact that Britain is now a debtor nation and can pay for vital imports with exports and with nothing else. The slowdown strike of stevedores that makes the winches in the docks grind slowly illustrates the impending industrial crisis. Finally, the government uneasily awaits election results. The word "caretaker" is well chosen for it. For no matter which side wins the election, Britain is going

to have essentially a caretaker regime—a government to bring it through the transition between war and peace.

Queues that line up for everything from fish to buses tell why this is going to be a long and difficult transition period. There is much more slack to be taken up than after the last war. The air of prosperous imperialism that once radiated from the busy traffic of Trafalgar Square and the majestic stretch of the Mall has all but vanished. Couples dress for dinner in West End hotels and restaurants once more, but the income garnered from the corners of the earth that made London the most expensive of world's capitals has been dried up by war.

Export or Die: Scotch and soda in a fashionable bar may cost \$1.25 or more. But, except for such luxuries, prices and the supply of goods are rigidly regulated. Furthermore, rationing works because a small, compact Britain is easier to administer than the United States and because the consumer has been tied to particular retailers. Rationing and other controls will remain in force for probably as many as five years. All political parties, whatever their electioneering promises, admit this.

The controls will have to remain because pent-up demands for goods and services cannot possibly be satisfied. But they will have to remain also because Britain must export or die. Priority will not be given the home market when such things as radios are again in mass manufacture. Instead, a certain percentage will be set aside for export. London calculates it must double its prewar exports in order to put its trade on a balanced basis. It hopes for cooperation from the United States. Otherwise it is going to use its debts as Dr. Hjalmar Schacht used German debts—as a lever to force other countries to trade with it. Thus competition from Britain will be tough, because it plans accepting voluntary reduction of the standard of living for years in order to export.

The Needless Bogey: There is a silver lining to the cloud, however. Britain can write off unemployment as a problem for the next few years to come. For example, large numbers may be temporarily thrown out of work in aircraft factories. But they will soon be reabsorbed. The big need is and will remain labor—labor to build millions of new houses, repair war-worn factories and railways, and staff reconverted industries. Yet unemployment remains a bogey in the public mind. Long years of the dole have left a deep mark on the national consciousness.

Fear of unemployment plays a large part in the present unrest in the ranks



Turnabout in Dutch: In the Southern Holland concentration camp of Vught, some 7,000 collaborationists and Dutch Waffen SS members are imprisoned where the Germans held captured Dutch underground fighters. Clad in the prison suits worn by their preliberation predecessors, they await final trial, clearing land mines and booby traps, living on minimum civilian rations. Here a freed Dutch soldier puts a Waffen SS man who once stood guard over him at Vught through push-ups.

of labor. Labor is drifting to the political left. Communists stand ready to take the utmost advantage of this. In fact, the growth of the Communist party represents one of the most vital movements of English politics today.

The Reds' increased strength does not fully appear at elections. Where it does show, however, is in increased Communist control of labor unions. The Communists have wormed their way into positions such as shop stewards and have concentrated on organizing such vital industries as transportation. Furthermore, the Reds operate under leadership of enthusiastic and tough men. The most important Communist is not the nominal leader, Harry Pollitt, but William Rust, the editor of *The Daily Worker*.

What the Tory Thinks: Nonetheless, Conservatives are not unduly worried over the rise of the Communists. Here is a picture of future developments as they see it:

First, the Communists will succeed in a long campaign to join the Labor party (they nearly succeeded at the last Labor party conference). Next, they will attempt to drive present Labor leaders further and further to the left, probably accusing them of being more Tory than the Tories. Finally, the Labor party will split wide open with Communists heading the revolutionary wing.

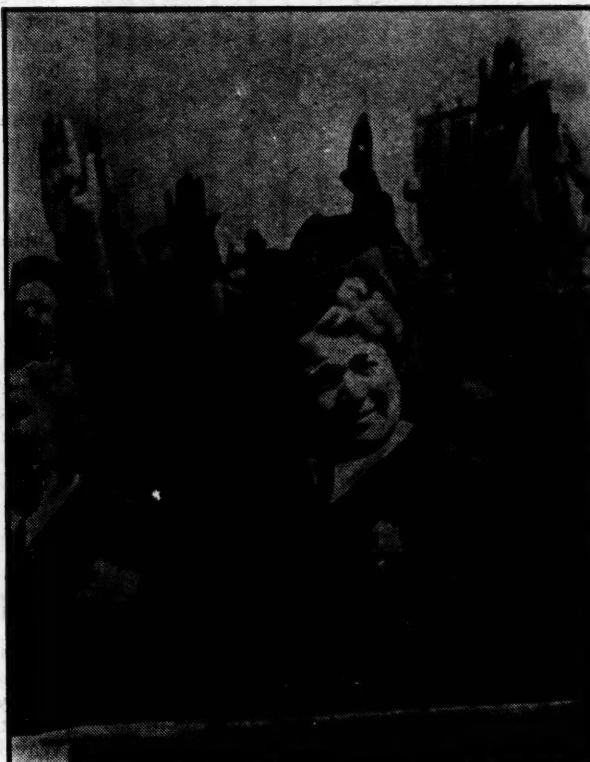
The British accept Russian hegemony in Europe with fatalism. Furthermore, they often seem to expect a Russified Europe as inevitable. Sentiment for the Soviet has cooled noticeably. The British now frankly admit for the most part that they cannot measure up to the power of their two great Allies, the United States and Russia. It is a hard admission for the onetime world's greatest empire to make, but it is a part of a new and wiser Britain.

A Good Slug of Binge

Startled correspondents used to wonder about the sign splashed over the wall of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters: "Are you 100 per cent full of binger?" But to Monty, who hates liquor like poison, the word "binge" simply meant "pep." Last week, in Newport, England, the Town Council solemnly debated with just what kind of binge to celebrate when Montgomery accepts the freedom of the city later this month.

Mayor G. W. Armstead, mindful of Montgomery's horror when Russian officers pressed toasts upon him in Frankfurt last month (*NEWSWEEK*, June 25), bravely proposed that the townspeople

get along on lemonade and orangeade during the great day. The council, shocked by this light regard for freemen's rights, overruled him with dispatch. Meanwhile, Monty arrived in Berlin after recovering from a week's attack of tonsillitis without an old British remedy—a good slug of rum and lemon juice.



Rachele (in Fascist days) stood up for Mussolini

Mrs. Mussolini Speaks

Behind the barbed wire of the Terni internment camp in Italy last week, a pale, middle-aged hospital cook talked of love and death. Sometimes she screamed with rage; occasionally, in frustration, she pounded her fists on the table. Between screams, Donna Rachele Mussolini, a simple peasant woman who for 36 hectic years lived in almost complete obscurity as Il Duce's wife, spilled out her sad tale to Ann Stringer of the United Press. Excerpts:

¶ "Mussolini"—she never called him Benito—became her common law husband in 1909. They planned to go to the United States and raise a family, but he changed his mind. "He felt himself too powerful, and his friends persuaded him to betray the workers. But his sympathies were always with the working class." ¶ Clara Petacci, Mussolini's pretty mistress who died with him, was the only one around him who really had anything to do with the Germans. "They've done well to hang her . . . Mussolini never had anything to do with women [or] let them have any influence over him. That was propaganda. Just to ruin him."

¶ "Everybody" is to blame for Mussolini's signing the Axis pact—everybody from Marshal Pietro Badoglio up to the king. "They all blame Mussolini . . . while Badoglio's mistress lives in Switzerland with millions of dollars."

¶ Her future plans: "I have started to write a book, a story of my life and his life." She might take her younger children—Romano, 18, and Anna Maria, 16—to the United States and give lectures and interviews. She "would very much like" to bring her children up as Americans.

If You Can't Be Good

The bottom suddenly dropped out of the German market in wolf howls and yoo-hoo whistles last week. Allied soldiers and luscious fräuleins could stroll together through elm-shaded streets—and look stern MP's in the eye without fear of a fine. General of the Army Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery relaxed the ban on fraternization with German adults.

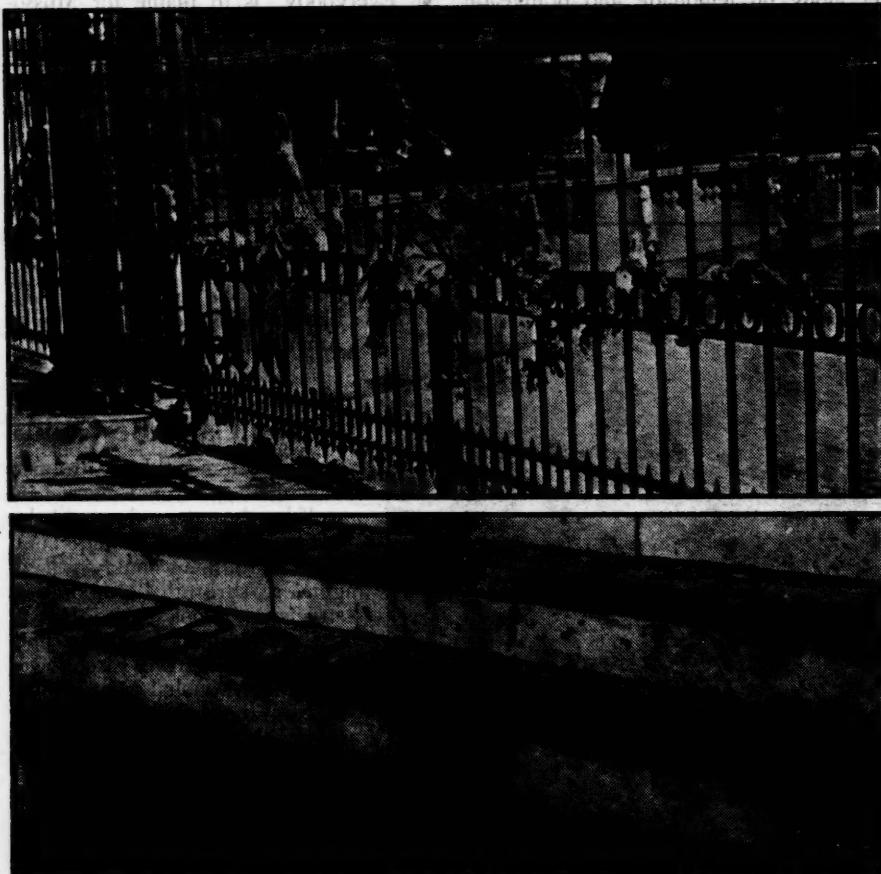
Hundreds of soldiers who had met German girls secretly began to walk and talk with them in allowable "public places." But one private predicted GI's would see fräuleins less often: "Lots of fellows did it just for the hell of it." German girls exulted. A charmer named Hilda winked at T/Sgt. George Hahn of Philadelphia. "Das ist gut, fraternization," she sighed. "Hilda better get that Statue of Liberty look out of her eyes," Hahn whispered. "I've got a girl at home I'm going back to."

Soldiers still could not visit German homes or entertain Germans in their own quarters. They presumably could not dance, play games, or drink with Germans. But with a tantalizing situation eased, high officers wondered what would happen to venereal disease rates. The British Army's had already doubled since the Rhine crossing. American venereal disease in Germany jumped from 77 new cases in the week ending April 20 to 957 new ones in the week ending May 25.

France: Pick and Choose

Last winter no Frenchman claimed that the Provisional Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was based on the legality the French cherish. But few saw any alternative to the strong-willed man who guided France through the ecstasy of liberation, the later economic misery, the crises of the purge, and the resurgence of snarled French politics.

This spring, however, the maneuvers of French politics became too strong to be ignored, and the battle between Left



Leopold's Choice: In his mountain retreat at St. Wolfgang, Austria, the King of the Belgians once more refused to abdicate this week. But after visits with his mother, his brother, and his Premier, Achille van Acker, he decided not to go back to Belgium. At home his people expressed their divergent views: by tying flowers to the gate of the royal palace and by scrawling out a single blunt word of advice.

and Right grew too bitter for mere oratory in the impotent Consultative Assembly. De Gaulle had promised a general election when the deportees came home from Germany. Last week he offered the nation its choice of government.

Next October, French men and women will pick an assembly of 600. By a simultaneous referendum, they can declare the new body to be a Constituent (constitution-drafting) Assembly (which the Left wants), or a traditional Chamber of Deputies, operating under the 1875 constitution, with a Senate to be elected later (which the Right desires). If as expected they grant constitutional powers to the new assembly, it will appoint a new provisional government to rule until the constitution is ratified by another popular referendum.

The test for the General lies in the national decision whether or not to limit the powers of the new assembly to constitution-drafting and approval of a few executive acts. If France approves the extension of a powerful provisional government through next winter, de Gaulle will win his first election. If it returns national authority to its new parliament, he will probably resign.

Australia: Ben the Austere

John Curtin's beloved Parliamentary Labor party voted the way he would have wished. No successor could have pleased the hard-working late Prime Minister of Australia more than the graying best friend and adviser who often strolled with him down Canberra's tree-lined streets: Joseph Benedict Chifley, his drawling, lean-faced treasurer. On July 18 the Governor General, the Duke of Gloucester, swore in Chifley as Australia's sixteenth Prime Minister and its third in ten days.

Nearing 60 and a midnight-oil burner, Chifley hesitated to stand for the Labor party leadership which would automatically make him Prime Minister. James H. Scullin, onetime Labor Prime Minister who gave Chifley his first Cabinet post in 1929, finally persuaded him. By a reported 45 to 15



International
Chifley of Australia

vote, he returned his chief opponent, Francis Michael Forde, to Deputy Prime Minister after a record short term of seven days as head of the government following Curtin's death on July 5. Ironically, Forde's absence as United Nations delegate at San Francisco had given Chifley a chance to shine as acting Prime Minister during Curtin's last illness. (Dr. Herbert V. Evatt remains in the Cabinet as Minister of External Affairs and Attorney General.) The tall, calm, pipe-smoking ex-locomotive engineer with the ruddy face and rasping voice had impressed even conservatives. Laborites looking toward 1946 elections saw him as a vote-getting white hope.

Wearying of wartime "austerity" which Chifley himself had helped clamp upon them, some voters had already showed signs of flirting with the refurbished Liberal party led by the golden-voiced Robert Gordon Menzies, who lost the premiership to Curtin in 1941. Chifley, a Catholic mid-roader, could hold such voters in line better than the fire-eating radicals of his party's left wing. The new Prime Minister won his own parliamentary seat in 1940 against a Laborite who called him a reactionary and a conservative who called him a Communist.

India: Somebody Failed

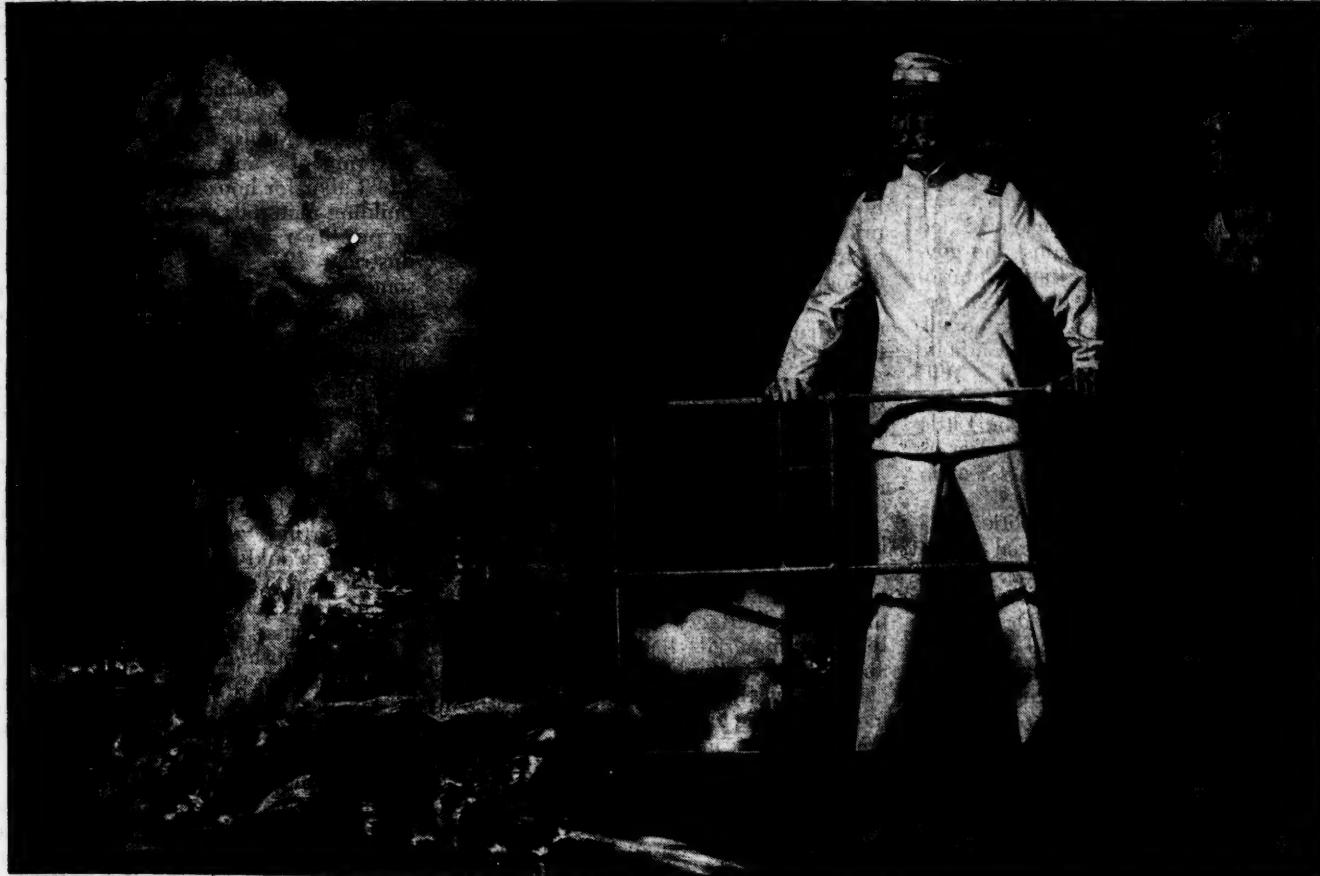
"The conference has . . . failed . . . I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine."

With these weary words from Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, another of the interminable battles for Indian independence ended last week—in the usual hopeless stalemate. For 19 days Wavell had conferred with Indian political leaders at Simla in efforts to lead them to agreement on the latest British proposals toward self-government for India. The convention got off to a good start. Leaders representing all parties in the country were amenable to the major British concessions. But they lost sight of the main objectives in bitter internal power rivalries.

Jinnah Won't Play: Wavell attempted to soothe the violent antagonism between Mohandas K. Gandhi's All India Congress party and the separatist Moslem League of Mohammed Ali Jinnah by proposing that they have equal voting strength in the Viceregal Council. Jinnah promptly protested that such an arrangement would doom his party to an ineffectual minority. He refused to let his party participate in it, thereby wrecking the conference.

In personally taking the blame for failure of the conference, Wavell tried to ease the high tension between the two rival parties. But he made it clear that, with the war against Japan to be finished, no riots would be tolerated—and the present British Government of India would continue in office.

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"You may fire when ready, Gridley." As Commodore George Dewey in 1898 gave this historic command at Manila Bay, Captain C. V. Gridley of the Olympia was ready, and the flagship opened fire. The U. S. Asiatic Squadron was ready, and by winning the greatest naval triumph in American history at that time, opened the world drama in which the latest act was the triumphal fulfillment of General MacArthur's promise, "I will return."

Ready at Manila

AFTER the recent victories in the Philippines, The National City Bank of New York through its Manila Branch was ready to aid reconstruction and to stimulate business between the Islands and the States. The Bank building, used as a fortress by American forces in the final fighting, soon was readied for its peacetime job. This tradition of readiness at Manila goes back 43 years, to the time when the banking organization which later became the National City branch set its roots deep in the business life of the great Pacific trade center.

For decades the National City Bank has been helping business and handling financial transactions all over the globe. Today its World-Wide Banking System is the foremost of all American banks, both in number of overseas branches and in size of staffs. The Bank provides credits, exchange and latest information on markets.

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Valparaiso	
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Barranquilla	Arecibo
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Havana	Mayaguez
Cuatro Caminos	Ponce
Galiano	
La Lonja	REP. OF PANAMA
Caibarien	Panama
Cardenas	
Manzanillo	URUGUAY
Matanzas	Montevideo
Santiago	VENEZUELA
	Caracas

• CANADIAN WEEK •

King of Glengarry

When William Lyon Mackenzie led a short-lived "rebellion" against the government of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1837, one of his most outspoken opponents was Alexander Macdonnell, Glengarry County, first Roman Catholic Bishop of the colony. On July 17, William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, grandson of "The Little Rebel," was nominated at Alexandria as Liberal candidate for Glengarry's seat in Parliament.

King's nomination was a political necessity arising out of his personal defeat at Prince Albert, Sask., in the federal elections (NEWSWEEK, July 2) in which he led his party to victory. Dr. W. B. MacDiarmid, elected Liberal member for Glengarry with an overwhelming majority, had resigned in King's favor.

Glengarry, smallest constituency in Canada, was a safe riding for King to choose: It has voted Liberal in five of the six elections since the riding was formed in 1924, and opposition parties indicated they would not oppose his election by acclamation. But King had more sentimental reasons for his choice. Steeped in history and tradition, Glengarry is a perfect background for the role the Prime Minister believes his most important mission: mediator between English and

French Canada. Originally settled mostly by Scottish Catholics (as a young priest Bishop Macdonnell brought 500 of his own parishioners from Scotland), Glengarry has seen its adventurous young Scots seek greener fields, while French-Canadians have moved in from Quebec to buy up its farms. The 1941 census gave its population as 8,237 English-speaking, 10,121 French.

A Place to Live

For most of the last ten years Canada's housing shortage had aroused only sporadic interest. But the accelerated wartime movement away from the farms and the vital shortages of manpower and building materials had made it harder and harder to find adequate shelter in cities. Now, the mounting tide of servicemen returning from Europe made housing Canada's most critical immediate problem.

With housing front-page news in papers from coast to coast, a delegation of mayors from most large Canadian cities last week put the problem up to federal officials at Ottawa. Urban centers needed about 357,000 houses, including a backlog of 320,000 units, minimum annual requirements of 24,000, and replacement of about 13,500. The government had in-

dicated available men and materials would limit production in the first year after V-E Day to 50,000.

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley gave the government's answer in general terms: (1) Labor for house construction and for building materials would be given a higher priority rating than labor for war industries; (2) houses for veterans and some supplies (such as soil pipe) would be given emergency rating; (3) key construction workers would be released from the armed forces; (4) rigid controls over housing would assist construction of low-cost homes for sale and rent and discourage the building of luxury homes; (5) the government would share financial risks with builders under the National Housing Act; and (6) as they became available, wartime government and service buildings would be offered to municipalities for emergency shelters.

Later the government indicated more specific plans. The government-owned Wartime Housing, Ltd., which built 20,000 homes for war workers, would release some of these for veterans. It plans to build 10,000 during the post V-E Day year. Veterans Land Administration is building another 3,000 houses.

But the most important development was not yet official: leading insurance companies were expected to agree shortly to help meet the crisis by putting up \$10,000,000 with \$90,000,000 of government funds to build 25,000 homes; with the government guaranteeing a 2½ per cent dividend and profits limited to 5 or 6 per cent. The government needed to act quickly: housing was the one question on which all opposition parties might unite to force a political crisis in Parliament next month.

Mercy Afloat

For the first time since 1939, the Nascoie, Arctic mercy ship, sailed up the St. Lawrence River from Montreal last week with her lights ablaze. She was off on another of her annual trips to ice-locked outposts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson's Bay Co., and religious missions in the Canadian Arctic, which will lead her 60 miles north of the magnetic pole.

But even with her decks stripped of anti-aircraft and deck guns, the Nascoie's holds and available deck space could take only 1,900 of the 2,100 tons of medical supplies, food, clothing, household utensils, mail, and Christmas parcels for hosts of Arctic and sub-Arctic posts. The Mount Murray, tough little river schooner, had to be commissioned to carry 200 tons of her cargo.

One reason the Nascoie's cargo was heavy: For the first time since she started her Arctic voyages in 1913, the Nascoie carried supplies to be given free to Eskimos as their share of the family allowances the government started to pay Canadians July 15.



Acme



International

Heil and Fling: Some 6,200 Canadian veterans (part of more than 50,000 arriving from Europe this month) were on the Queen Mary when she docked in New York last week. Many have 30 days' leave before deployment to the Pacific. Left, Capt. Bus Ryan, Vancouver, B.C., waves his Essex Scottish kilt from a porthole. Right, a CWAC and other Canadians show souvenirs: a Nazi flag and a pair of panties.

"The fire didn't do much harm, but look at our records!"



1 "A small fire started in one of the firm's filing rooms. But thanks to quick action on everybody's part, it was out in a few minutes, with little damage done to the building."



2 "Just as we were breathing easy again and congratulating ourselves on what a lucky escape we had, our office manager rushed in and shouted, 'Look at the records, they're ruined!'"

3 "In the excitement, water and chemicals had seeped through our equipment, destroying some of our most valuable papers. And our fire insurance did not cover this loss!"

4 "We had to have every record painstakingly looked up and reconstructed—at a big cost for overtime and outside work. Now, a Valuable Papers Policy is as much a 'must' as our fire insurance."

Remember: your insurance against fire, windstorm, and burglary does not cover a loss like this. Valuable papers are so important to a business that they need

a protective policy of their own. Indemnity Insurance Company of North America offers you such a policy. Just ask your own Agent or Broker about it.

Insurance Company of North America, founded 1792, oldest American stock fire and marine insurance company, heads the North America Companies which write practically all types of Fire, Marine, Automobile, Casualty and Accident insurance through your own Agent or Broker. North America Agents are listed in local Classified Telephone Directories.



**INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES, Philadelphia**

• PAN AMERICAN WEEK •

Baía: Accident or Spite?

The 3,150-ton Brazilian cruiser Baía had operated off Dakar in the last world war and had survived convoy duty between Rio de Janeiro and Port of Spain, Trinidad, in this one. Since V-E Day it had been patrolling the Africa-Natal air line to protect home-flying United States troops. There it met disaster on July 4 as it steamed past the Rocks of St. Paul, about 100 miles off the coast of Pernambuco. An explosion sent the cruiser and more than 300 of its crew of 427 to the bottom of the South Atlantic. It was the worst catastrophe in Brazilian naval history.

A British freighter picked up a few members of the Baía's crew. Others landed from rafts on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha. The survivors told of their sufferings as they floated on open rafts for five days. Many of the sailors, crazed by the tropical sun and lack of food and water, leaped into the sea and were eaten by sharks. Four United States Navy technicians aboard the ship were unreported. President Getulio Vargas decreed three days of national mourning.

What happened to the Baía is not known. It may have struck a submerged mine. Its boiler may have exploded. Admiral Dodsworth Martins, commander of the naval center, said it was possible that it had been torpedoed by a German submarine which surrendered six days later, on July 10, in Argentine waters, more than 2,000 miles to the south.

Enter the Suspect: The winter sky was still dark at 7 a.m. as Morse signals informed Argentine naval authorities at Mar del Plata that a German submarine was off the port and wanted to surrender. A ship was sent out as a guide, and half



The Inter-American
Padilla: Forced out

an hour later the U-530 moved slowly up the roads with no flag flying, and tied up next to the Argentine ship Belgrano. Its youthful crew looked hungry, even undernourished, but still cocky and arrogant.

The submarine arrived unexpectedly, unwelcome, and untimely for an Argentine Government already struggling with a full budget of international problems. Two suggested explanations for the belated appearance of the U-530: (1) It had sunk the Baía in a last fanatical ges-

ture of defeated Nazism; or (2) it had landed important Nazi refugees in Argentina and then given itself up. The second seemed the more likely answer: Rumors of secret landings from the sea had been current in Mar del Plata for several days.

One thing was certain: The Argentine Government was anxious to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible. It started an investigation, but even before completing this, it issued a communiqué absolving the submarine of landing refugees or sinking the Baía—all on testimony of the German crew.

While Argentines debated the legal status of the U-boat, its crew was interned in a pleasant recreation camp at the Mar del Plata Naval Base. Here the crew members played chess and swung on ropes for exercise, unmolested by inquisitive reporters who were barred from the neighborhood.

Padilla: Down or Up?

The commanding and eloquent Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs since 1940, has played two roles: He has been outstanding in Pan-American affairs, and at the same time active in Mexican internal politics. The two characters have not been entirely compatible. Pan-Americanists lauded him as the "Man of America." But to many sensitive Mexicans he was "Mr." Padilla, a title by which they suggested that he was too subservient to the *yanqui*. Personal enemies also used this charge as a weapon.

As Padilla's prestige increased throughout the hemisphere, his standing at home declined correspondingly. He became an international figure at the San Francisco conference. But his close cooperation with Washington there and at the earlier Chapultepec conference smothered his Mexican Presidential boom and even brought demands for his resignation.

Last week his enemies won: Padilla resigned as Foreign Secretary. "I consider," he said, "that the international policy which my enemies have criticized and attacked is the patrimony of the people and I do not believe I have the right to expose it to irresponsible factional attacks."

Some observers saw another reason for Padilla's resignation. If he is to run for the Presidency on July 7, 1946, he must resign public office at least six months in advance. Padilla's campaign was not flourishing, and he said he had asked his supporters to discontinue it. But at last reports his headquarters were still open. And now he had an issue.

¶ The campaign of Miguel Alemán, outstanding candidate for the Presidency, was going full blast. Every day newspapers were fat with full-page advertisements promising the support of labor and farm organizations. If Alemán read all his own propaganda, one columnist said, he would have no time left to campaign.



Money Is Ammunition: Political exiles from the Dominican Republic are circulating over-printed Mexican peso notes as part of their campaign to arouse democratic sentiment against the President-Dictator, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. The slogan says: *The tyranny of Santo Domingo shames the continent; Trujillo, the tyrant, must fall.* Trujillo recently announced the reestablishment of political parties, long illegal, but their leaders are said to be Trujillo henchmen.

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Last week hundreds saw Switzerland by television ...



ON STATION WNBT

TELEVIEWS: Visit foreign lands by "video." Dial in "Wings of Democracy," Pan American's new television program. Every Monday evening over NBC's New York Station, WNBT.

Tomorrow thousands will go to Europe by CLIPPER

TODAY the world routes of the Flying Clippers are being operated in the national interest. Tourists cannot fly the Atlantic. But once wartime restrictions are lifted, thousands of Americans who have never visited Europe will want to go there by Clipper.

And they *will be able to go* because Pan American's postwar fares aboard 100 and 200-passenger Clippers, now on order, will be within their reach... They will have *time to go* because a "two weeks' vacation" will give them twelve days *on the Continent*.

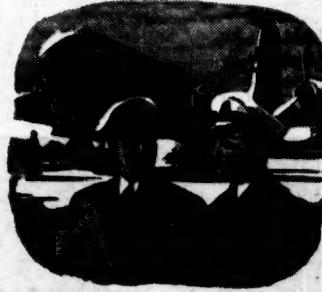
**New York to Geneva postwar—
17 hours and 40 mins.**

Have you been buying War Bonds and holding them... planning to "get away somewhere" after the war?

Would you like to spend 12 days in one of the most beautiful countries in the world? Then you will most cer-

tainly want to visit Switzerland, where 15,000-foot mountains are reflected in mirror-like Alpine lakes and where an industrious and highly skilled people have built up a world business without raw materials or "natural advantages." Switzerland's hotel facilities are unequaled—and undamaged by war.

Wherever you plan to fly after the war—Geneva, Paris, London, Rio de Janeiro, Alaska, the South Pacific, China or Hawaii—remember that in the last 17 years Pan American World Airways has carried over 3,250,000 passengers... A record unequalled by any other international airline.



Since it was founded, Pan American World Airways has completed more than 346,000,000 miles of overseas flight—a total greater than that of any other international airline.

FIRST air service across the Pacific (1935)

FIRST plane service across the North Atlantic (1939)

**PAN AMERICAN
WORLD AIRWAYS**
The System of the Flying Clippers



• BUSINESS • LABOR • AGRICULTURE • AVIATION •

War Labor Board Gets Tougher Toward the Strikers Who Defy It

Stands Ready to Break Union Refusing to Obey Government in New York Newspaper Tieup

The War Labor Board grimly set out to break a strike last week, and, if a final showdown resulted, to break a union. Beginning July 1, the strike had crippled seventeen New York City newspapers with a total daily circulation of about 6,000,000. The union was the independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, with 1,700 members, many of them truck drivers who carry the city's dailies to thousands of newsstands.

Back in April the union and the Publishers Association of New York began to dicker for a new contract. The union asked a \$5-a-week raise, a mandatory two-week vacation with pay, and sick leave and severance pay. The publishers said that the union, through its closed shop and \$500 initiation fee, had re-

fused to furnish enough men to do the contract job at straight-time pay; overtime had boosted wages from a normal \$50 a week under the Little Steel formula to \$80 or even as much as \$120. Even so, the publishers indicated a willingness to talk it over.

The Government Orders: But negotiations promptly broke down in an angry deadlock over the union's main demand: a new welfare fund. The publishers were invited to support it with \$150,000 a year, figured at 3 per cent of the deliverers' payroll. "Preposterous," declared the publishers.

State and Federal authorities failed to bring the publishers and union back together. The union, to comply with the Federal Smith-Connally Act, served a 30-day notice that it would strike at midnight, June 30, when the old contract expired. The National Labor Relations Board supervised the strike vote and certified the result. Efforts to reach a last-minute agreement again broke down with each side accusing the other of willfully refusing to compromise.

The War Labor Board stepped into this tangle on June 14. It ordered the old contract extended, promised that any new one would be retroactive, and told the workers to stay on their jobs. The union balked. The WLB, said the union,

had no power to extend a contract or override the NLRB-supervised strike vote. Let the publishers agree to arbitrate and the men would work. The WLB stood pat! Arbitration could begin after the strike was called off, not before.

On June 30 the strike began. Mailers and delivery men by the hundreds reported they were ill and couldn't work that day. All were missing by midnight, and newspaper deliveries in the nation's biggest city almost came to a halt.

The Union Disobeys: The union ignored repeated WLB orders to go back to work. In desperation, the WLB last week revoked the union contract, its closed shop and preferential hiring rights, and declared that any new contract would not be retroactive. This was government authority for the publishers to go ahead and break the strike, hiring men wherever they could.

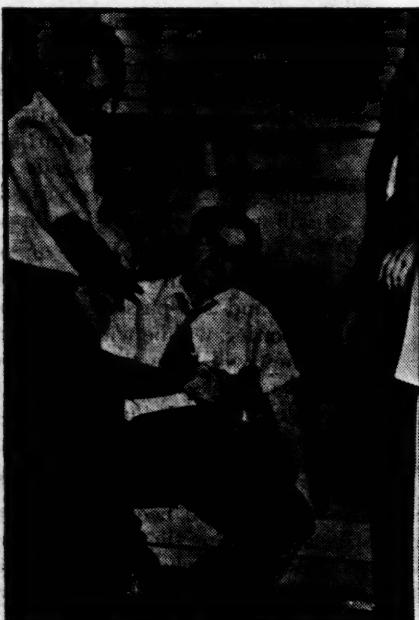
The first action of the publishers' association was to appeal to the strikers to go back to work. Then it announced that those who did not would be discharged. It also lifted restrictions on over-the-counter sales of papers at the newspaper offices. There were a few bloody fights when strikers tried to keep boys from taking away papers for resale, but newsboys—absent since sidewalk stands were established in New York years ago—soon began to appear on the streets. Most 2-cent and 3-cent morning papers and 5-cent afternoon papers sold for 10 cents on streets and commuter trains, but a 10-cent Sunday Times, minus feature sections, brought as much as \$1.

Publishers had notified advertisers they couldn't expect much circulation during the strike, and advertising revenue dropped accordingly. But sale of The

*Members: The New York Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Daily News, The Daily Mirror, The New York Journal-American, The New York Sun, The New York Post, The New York World-Telegram, The Wall Street Journal, The Brooklyn Citizen, and The Long Island Daily Star-Journal. Non-members affected: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, The Long Island Daily Press, The Bronx Home News, The Morning Telegraph, The Daily Racing Form, and The Daily Racing Guide. The Post and Bronx Home News suspended publication. PM and The Daily Worker were not affected.



International



Held away from newsboy by police, a striker is stabbed in a later melee

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Acme



A Better, Longer Life...Through Optical Science

 Today, science, using the methods made possible by optical instruments, helps you live a longer, healthier and happier life. Today, your baby, if he is between one and two years of age, can expect to enjoy more than sixty years of life. In 1900, his life expectancy would have been but forty-eight years.

Of the many specialized branches of science which contribute so much to your life, bacteriology is among the most important. It is the basis of modern medicine and the controlling

science in the production of pure foods. Its development was made possible only through the use of the microscope . . . furthered by such far reaching developments as the quantity production of these instruments by Bausch & Lomb.

In the creation, through chemistry, of modern lifesaving drugs, optical instruments of research and control are of vital importance.

Better vision, too, which makes life more enjoyable and safer for millions, is the result of the application of optical science to problems of eye-

sight correction and conservation.

Great as have been the achievements to which optical science has contributed, greater things are yet to come, developments which will be paced by new and better optical instruments from America's leading optical institution . . . Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester 2, N.Y.

BAUSCH & LOMB

ESTABLISHED 1853





A
NOBLE SCOTCH

Gentle as a Lamb

OLD
ANGUS
BRAND



Old Angus Brand Blended Scotch Whisky, 86 Proof
National Distillers Products Corporation, New York



Standard size, streamlined postwar kitchens for everybody

News, normally over 2,000,000 daily, reached 675,000 in over-the-counter and makeshift deliveries. The Times, normally 450,000, reported about 135,000.

Significance ——

The strike points up the fact that the demand for an employer-financed welfare fund has become a major objective in many unions. Musicians, garment workers, and clothing workers already have forced employers to yield on this point. Miners are after it. And the biggest union of all, the United Auto Workers (CIO), has announced that its chief postwar demand will be a welfare fund to give workers medical and life insurance, hospitalization, and rest and recreation centers.

The threat of conflict between returning nonunion veterans and unionized civilians (NEWSWEEK, May 21) also is apparent. The Daily News observed editorially that 500,000 young New Yorkers would be coming home from the war before long, many in search of truck-driving jobs.

Most important, the WLB obviously has concluded that if it cannot break the strike, the strike will break the WLB. The Truman Administration and the new Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, cannot afford, politically, to have Federal authority over labor relations suffer a major defeat.

And Printers, Too

Striking members of the International Typographical Union (AFL) in Bayonne and Jersey City, N. J., Birmingham, Ala., and Fort Wayne, Ind., were notified by the War Labor Board last week that the WLB, not the union, would stipulate contract conditions unless the strikers go back to work. The union hinted that the strike might spread to Baltimore and Chicago.

Kitchens: On the Level

After a good look at some market surveys indicating that nine out of ten families need new kitchen equipment, the American Gas Association last week persuaded a group of kitchen-cabinet and gas-appliance manufacturers to agree on standardized sizes. The winning argument was that a smoothly streamlined kitchen shouldn't belong exclusively to the housewife who can afford a custom-built job.

Although selected counter areas in any kitchen may be lower, the agreed-upon height of working space is 36 inches above the floor. To prevent toe stubbing, cabinets, stoves, and other fixtures are to have a toe cove, 3 inches deep and 4 inches high. Counter tops are to extend 25% inches from the wall, allowing half an inch overhang from the cabinet base.

Steel: Short Sheets

Reconversion was delayed last week by an inadequate supply of light, flat rolled steel, known to the industry as sheet and strip.

Manufacturers of autos, refrigerators, and stoves, now demanding big tonnages, began to complain. Because steel men have been confident that there would be plenty for the Pacific war and for reconversion, too, the situation bewildered many of the experts. War Production Board officials began to dig out an explanation:

Many war contractors who received cutbacks this year did not cancel their steel orders, particularly if those orders covered light-gauge steel.

The WPB relaxed its Controlled Materials Plan on July 1, permitting mills to accept any civilian orders that wouldn't interfere with war contracts. There was a rush for light-gauge steel. And some war contractors still holding CMP "tick-

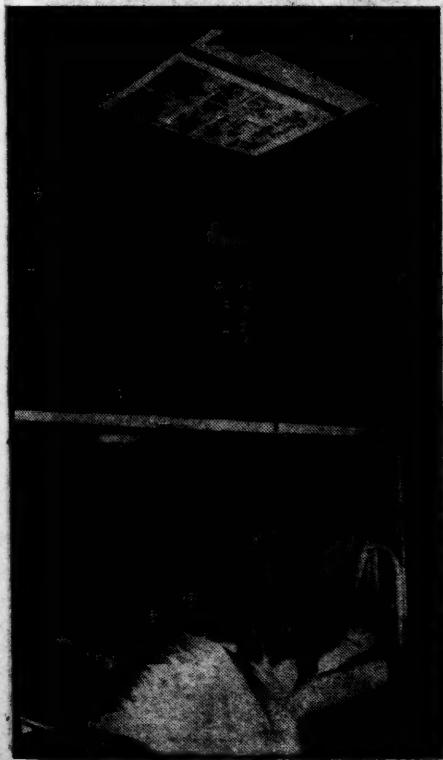
ets" used them to get sheets. They could do this because the tickets specify tonnage but not thickness. At the same time they went into an easy, open market for heavier kinds of steel with which to fill their war orders.

The scramble for light-gauge steel moved so quickly that on July 3, the WPB ordered all strip and sheet users to cancel any orders that would give them more than a 45-day supply. The previous limit was a 60-day supply. On July 4, the WPB prohibited any sheet and strip orders until further notice. Then, on July 13, officials decided they could ease up again, and ruled that steel mills could fill any open spaces in July and August rolling schedules with new orders. In addition, smaller manufacturers were given permission to place orders anywhere they could, through September.

But rolling mills last week were producing sheet and strip at only 75 per cent of capacity. Their problem was manpower. The WPB and the War Manpower Commission planned a drive to get 2,000 more workers into steel plants. Moreover in 39 separate projects, \$34,000,000 of new rolling-mill facilities recently were approved. Another \$21,000,000 worth probably will be.

Books on the Ceiling

Microfilm, which carries V-mail overseas and reduces bulky records to easy portability, has a new job in Army hospitals—bringing books to badly wounded and immobilized veterans. It is done with a new projector which throws microfilm



Cheerful eyeful for the disabled



**WE
GREW UP
TOGETHER.**

- The toaster . . . iron . . . radio . . . washing machine and all the rest . . . these were the infant industries when plastics, too, was young. We have grown up together. For plastics . . . through efficient, economical insulation, helped open the way for electrical equipment expansion.

The great INSUROK family of *precision* plastic products . . . made by Richardson . . . has shared proudly in this growth. For many years easy-to-handle Laminated INSUROK has been punched, drilled, sawed, turned and milled into millions of insulation parts for, and by, industries everywhere. INSUROK is equally as ready today to help you improve tomorrow's products. Why not consult Richardson Plastics now? Feel free to write . . . without obligation!

INSUROK *Precision Plastics*

The RICHARDSON COMPANY

reproductions of book pages onto the ceiling.

Eugene B. Power, president of University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., thought up the idea when he was in bed with a knee injury. Finding that an ordinary microfilm projector wouldn't do, he developed the ceiling projector in collaboration with Argus, Inc., also of Ann Arbor. Together they organized Projected Books, Inc., to make life more pleasant for disabled veterans.

A few experimental models are in use at Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., and Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Ceiling projectors weigh about 20 pounds each and will sell at about \$100. Book films will cost 50 cents to \$1.50 each, depending on length.

The patient can turn pages backward or forward with push buttons. One disabled veteran who couldn't move an arm, leg, finger, or toe found he could push buttons with his chin. The discovery that he could do something for himself, and doing it, a nurse said, gave him a tremendous psychological lift.

Rails: Delaying Tactics

Two carefully calculated moves against the Interstate Commerce Commission class-rate order to raise Eastern and reduce Southern and Western freight charges on lighter shipments (NEWSWEEK, May 28) were made last week:

1 The railroads asked for a delay until next April 1. Effective date of the order had been set for Aug. 30.

2 The Wisconsin Public Service Commission, apparently in accord with plans developed at a closed conference of Eastern shippers in Columbus, Ohio, three weeks ago, petitioned the ICC to reconsider.

Southern governors will meet in Mobile, Ala., July 20, to plan a counterattack.

Because it pondered the issue six years before acting on equalization, the ICC probably won't reconsider. But a delay now seems likely.

Ships: On Dry Land

Soon after Pearl Harbor, the Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., never before a shipbuilder, began to convert a large tract of farmland into a shipyard. The site was Seneca, Ill., on the Illinois River 1,000 miles from tidewater.

The yard's first Landing Ship Tank was trundled to the launching Dec. 13, 1942, on a train of eighteen hydraulic-lift transfer buggies. This LST and 156 others eventually splashed into the river to begin a long journey down the Illinois and Mississippi to the Gulf, and from there to invasion duty.

Seneca's 157th and last LST was launched June 8, 1945. Soon afterward workmen began to dismantle the yard. Last week, a government ban on publicity about Seneca's war story was

lifted. The Chicago Sun published a dramatic aerial photograph of the yard at peak activity.

The Week in Business

SHOES—Military leather requirements have been reduced; by October civilian shoe production, government planners claim, will about equal the 1940 rate. But canvas and gabardine shoes may be with us for years, in view of the world shortage.

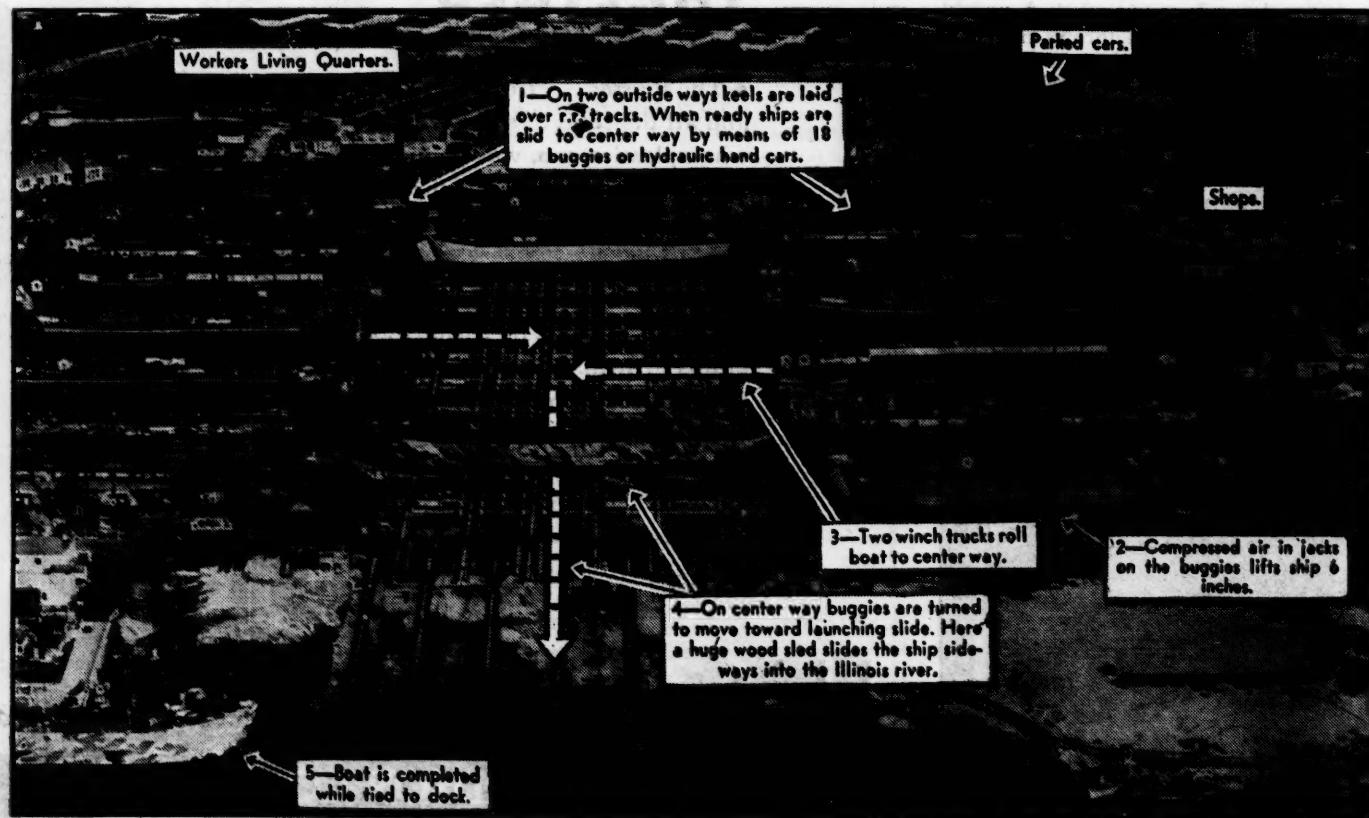
SOAP—Washington knows the soap supply is tight, but predicts no rationing.

DDT—Flies and mosquitoes were abolished wholesale at Jones Beach, N. Y., by a DDT fog blanket. About 98 per cent of current DDT output—now estimated around 40,000,000 pounds a year—goes to the military; about 2 per cent for experimental and public-health purposes.

PROBE—New York grand jury will investigate alleged price fixing in artificial limbs. The War Department and Congress are interested.

Houses—The government hopes 400,000 privately financed houses will be built in the next twelve months.

JEEP—Willys-Overland Motors demonstrated its postwar jeep with a speed range of 3 to 60 miles an hour and a power take-off pulley to help do the chores. Besides pulling and hauling, the jeep is said to be able to deliver mail, dig a well, herd cattle, and spread manure better than its wartime brother.



Where LST's were born: The shipyard at Seneca, Ill., 1,000 miles from the sea, is no longer a secret

WORKIN' ON THE RAILROAD

*All the Livelong Day with
International Power*

IT WILL BE a mighty peacetime song—"Workin' on the Railroad." Roadbeds, tracks, and equipment have taken a terrific pounding. A great reconstruction job must be done.

Look for International Industrial Power on that job. Look for International Tractors working all the livelong day along the right-of-way.

International works all the livelong day, powering off-track equipment—working with bulldozers, scrapers, compressors, generators, welding and cutting equipment, cranes, mowers and a variety of other types of machines.

Note that phrase—"off-track equipment."

And because they are "off-track" in contrast with "rail-bound," International Tractors don't have to be hauled to a siding to let trains through. Schedules are kept. The job is done quicker. In addition to railroad construction and maintenance-of-way, International Crawler Tractors, Wheel Tractors and Power Units, with full-Diesel or carburetor-type engines, are assigned to scores of jobs in terminal, shop and yard.

International Power, toughened and improved by war, will be working on great peacetime jobs in many other industries, too, when the all-clear signal is given. International Power—rugged, dependable—is ready to help America and the world achieve new conquests on the frontiers of peace.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois



RE-SET YOUR SIGHTS FOR V-J DAY . . . Give to the blood bank . . . defend the food front . . . buy extra war bonds . . . fight inflation.



SAVING FUEL IS OUR BUSINESS



\$12,714 Saved for RICHELIEU



► It's always good business to save fuel. Now it is a good way to serve our country, too. Fuel saving is a wartime "must." So there is a patriotic thrill today for plant owners and engineers who

can make a genuine reduction in fuel consumption. This is especially so when lower costs are accompanied by labor savings and improvements in boiler room efficiency.

This happened at the plant of Sprague Warner-Kenny Corporation, home of the famous Richelieu brand of quality foods. Steam formerly cost 62 cents per thousand pounds. After installing Iron Fireman it cost only 26¢ cents—58 per cent saving. Fuel and labor savings amount to \$12,714 a year!

America is a stronger nation because of the job Iron Fireman is doing in the Sprague Warner-Kenny Corp. America would be still stronger if a way could be found to make your plant more efficient. Perhaps it can be done. Will you give us a chance to study your plant at our risk? Iron Fireman Mfg. Co., 3747 West 106th Street, Cleveland 11, Ohio. Pioneer and Leader in its field. Plants at Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio; Toronto, Canada. Dealers everywhere.

IRON FIREMAN

Automatic Coal Stokers
INDUSTRIAL • COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL



 Sprague Warner-Kenny Corporation supplies 60,000 grocers. Its head, Mr. Nathan Cummings, has achieved phenomenal success through his ability not only to build a progressing organization, but also through his skill in eliminating waste. His selection of Iron Fireman is a typical example of his ingenuity.

BUSINESS TIDES

A Clever Trick Designed Just to Fool You

by RALPH ROBEY

There is one final point of major importance in connection with the so-called Murray full employment bill, now pending in the Senate with the Administration's blessing, which it is imperative to get clearly in mind if your appraisal of this measure is to be on other than a sentimental basis.

This is the bill, it will be recalled, which makes it mandatory for the President, in January of each year, to estimate how much government spending will be necessary to provide employment for all who will want jobs in the twelve months starting the following July. Four weeks ago in this space (June 25) we pointed out the almost insuperable statistical difficulties confronting anyone trying to make such estimates, and two weeks ago (July 9) we explained that each 1 per cent error in the underlying estimates would involve \$2,000,000,000 of government spending. (We said this would be equal to \$600 for each family in the United States. Of course, as several readers have pointed out, this should have been \$60 for each family.)

Such basic practical considerations, one would think, would be sufficient in themselves to defeat this proposal, and under ordinary circumstances this perhaps would be true. But in the present case it cannot be counted on. It cannot be counted on because of an especially clever argument—tricky argument is perhaps a better phrase—which proponents of the measure are using to win supporters.

This argument, in brief, is that of course we all hope that there will be plenty of jobs in private enterprise for all who want to work, and the bill specifically provides that the President "shall set forth . . . a general program for encouraging" such jobs. But suppose that in spite of all this—in spite of every reasonable encouragement being given private enterprise by the government—there still are not enough jobs to go around.

In that event, so the argument continues, there is no practical alternative to having the government step in and relieve the unemployment. That was proved by the experience of the '30s. The only question, then, so the proponents of this measure contend, is whether such government spending is

to be haphazard and wasteful, as in the '30s, or carefully planned out beforehand. Well, clearly it would be better to have the spending planned. And that, so the argument concludes—which is where the trick comes in—is just what this bill does.

In other words, the sponsors of the bill would have us believe, this measure doesn't introduce any new concept into government spending to relieve unemployment; it merely puts such spending upon a scientific basis in order that we may obtain maximum benefits with the minimum of waste.

Now if that argument was really true there would be much to say in favor of this bill. In a period of prolonged mass unemployment, for which there is no conceivable excuse in this country, there is no effective alternative to government relief, and obviously it is the part of wisdom to have such spending carefully planned. But that is not what this bill proposes.

Under this bill the spending is not undertaken for the purpose of eliminating unemployment, or of providing jobs for the unemployed. Under this measure the spending is undertaken solely on the basis of some bureaucrat's guess that unemployment will develop a year hence unless such spending is undertaken by the government. To use an analogy, the difference between this bill and the type of government spending we had in the '30s, is the difference between your having an operation when you have an acute attack of appendicitis, and having some government bureaucrat order you to have an operation because in his opinion you are likely to have an attack sometime next year. And just as in that case you never would know whether, if you had not undergone the operation, you actually would have had the attack of appendicitis, so with the spending proposed in this bill we would never know whether the anticipated unemployment would have occurred had the spending not taken place.

Surely we in this country are too level-headed, and have too much common sense, to let ourselves in for any such program as this. It is one of the most outlandish proposals ever offered to the American public.





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TRANSITION

Die-hard: At an internment camp outside Rome, **FRAU MARGARETE HIMMLER** shrugged when she learned her husband, Heinrich Himmler, had committed suicide. Captured in the Austrian Tyrol, Frau Himmler last heard from the Gestapo chief when he telephoned her from Berlin at Easter. Both were Nazis when they married in 1928. Still a Nazi, Frau Himmler predicted: "The war will go on. America and England will never be able to work with Russia."

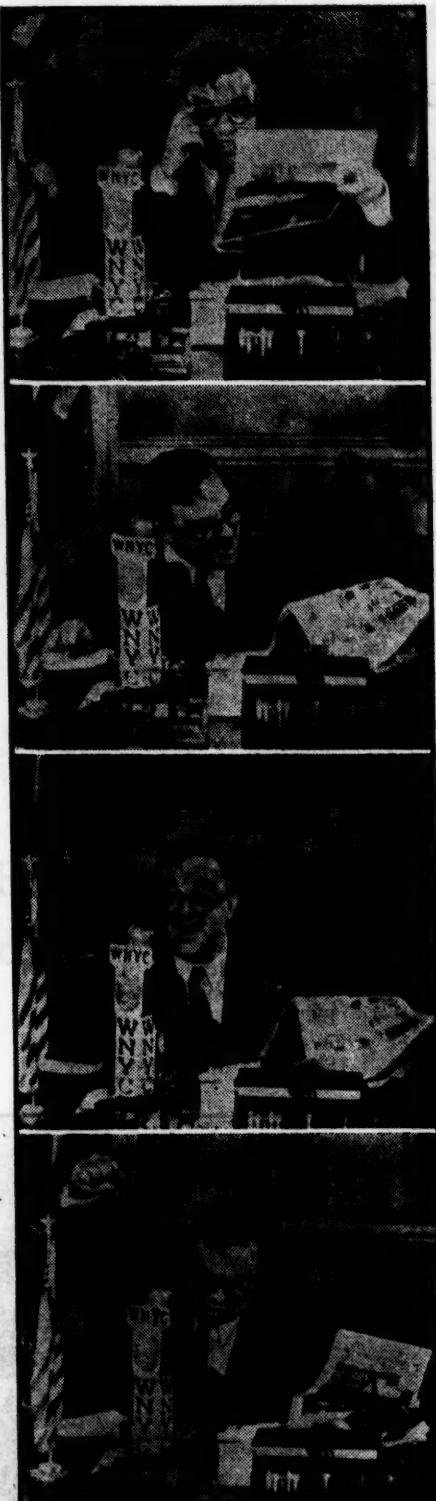
Homage: At Hyde Park, N. Y., **GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER** paid an unannounced visit to the grave of his late Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, before leaving for Europe. While Mrs. Roosevelt stood by, General Eisenhower put a wreath on the grave, said a silent prayer, and saluted.

Resigned: In Washington, **COL. OVETA CULP HOBBY**, 40, the first woman to wear a Wac uniform in this war, resigned as director of the Women's Army Corps to return to her family and her husband's newspaper, *The Houston (Texas) Post*. "I feel that my mission has been completed," Mrs. Hobby said. "The corps is well established." Her successor: **COL. WESTRAY BATTLE BOYCE**, 43, former deputy director of the Wac.

Retired: **SABURO KURUSU**, Japanese envoy to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor, is "getting along now as an active farmer up in the cool mountain town of Karuizawa" on Honshu, the Tokyo radio reported. The broadcast added that Kurusu's "peace" mission to the United States had been "a Herculean effort to avert the current war situation."

Suits: In New York, **GLORIA SWANSON**, 45, former movie actress, filed suit for separation from her fifth husband, **WILLIAM M. DAVEY**, 55, a retired businessman. Miss Swanson, who married Davey Jan. 29, said he abandoned her in April. She asked \$1,000 weekly alimony and \$25,000 counsel fees, explaining: "My husband is worth over \$10,000,000."

In Los Angeles, **BARBARA HUTTON**, twice-divorced dime-store heiress, filed suit to divorce **CARY GRANT**, British-born movie actor, after three years of marriage. The charge: extreme mental cruelty. Following a separation of several months, the Grants were reconciled until last February when the heiress said: "We have decided that we can be happier living apart." Grant, who was divorced by the actress, Virginia Cherrill, renounced all claim to Miss Hutton's \$40,000,000 when he married her. Miss Hutton's previous husbands were the late Alexis Mdivani, Georgian prince, and Kurt Haugwitz-Reventlow, former Danish count. She has partial custody of her son, Lance Reventlow, 9.



Comic Spirit: In New York **MAYOR FREDERICK H. LA GUARDIA** has had a wonderful time reading the funnies on his regular Sunday broadcasts (above) during the strike of the newspaper deliverers. His Honor supplies gestures, his own sound effects, and a moral (for Breathless Mahoney in *Dick Tracy*): "Dirty money never brings good luck."

Birthday: **FORREST (NUBBINS) HOFFMAN**, the Cheyenne, Wyo., boy who was expected to die of a bladder ailment last winter was 4 on July 11. Nubbins, who celebrated Christmas on Nov. 19, has continued to improve since he underwent a delicate operation.

Married: **LUISE RAINER**, movie actress, and **ROBERT KNITTEL**, publisher; in New York, July 12. The marriage was Knittel's first. Miss Rainer divorced the playwright Clifford Odets in 1940.

Way Out: In Berlin, **ERNST UDET**'s mistress denied that he had been killed in a Luftwaffe accident, as the Nazis reported in 1941, and neighbors confirmed the fact that the world famous flier had committed suicide. Her story: Udet never joined the Nazi party, but he became top production man in the Luftwaffe. When Hitler demanded more bombers to destroy the British Isles, Udet held out for fighters. Göring told him that the Führer was annoyed, and Udet shot himself rather than risk being sent to a concentration camp.

Hoax: In Chicago, Mrs. **MARY STRYSZYK** learned that **SONIA PELEK**, typist, had obtained a divorce in her name last April and married her estranged husband, Pvt. **HUBERT STRYSZYK**. The soldier had appeared as a witness under an assumed name. He then married Sonia, who had already borne him a child. Miss Pelek was held in contempt of court. When Stryszyk, now overseas, returns he will be arrested for fraud, perjury, and bigamy. Mrs. Stryszyk discovered the divorce when her allotment checks stopped.

Died: **ALLA NAZIMOVA**, 66, veteran actress; of coronary thrombosis, in Hollywood, July 13 (see page 83).

RABBI SAMUEL ROSE, 90, father of Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, who was shot last March after he surrendered to a Nazi soldier in Germany; of old age and grief, in Denver, July 10.

ADOLF CARDINAL BERTRAM, 86, anti-Nazi Archbishop of Breslau. As dean of the German Catholic Hierarchy, Cardinal Bertram wrote a pastoral letter in 1936 appealing to the German people to resist the Nazi campaign to undermine the church. Last March, the aging Cardinal refused to evacuate Breslau, but threw open the gates of his palace to the Russians. His death reduces the College of Cardinals to 40 members, the lowest number in 144 years.

GEN. SIR HUGH ELLES, 65, commander of the British Tank Corps in the last war and one of the developers of the then "secret weapon"; in London, July 11. Elles established the value of the tank and the prestige of his corps by leading the victorious attack of 350 tanks in the Battle of Cambrai.

EDUCATION

Colleges in Uniform Aim to Lure GI in Europe to His Books Again

The soldier is starting to college. Away from the battle fronts the Army has put in operation a setup which will give some schooling to millions still in uniform. A few qualified soldiers are allowed to enter such foreign universities as Oxford and the Sorbonne. About 1,000,000 have enrolled for correspondence courses in the Armed Forces Institute, with headquarters in Madison, Wis. Another 1,000,000 are expected to enter Army "unit" schools of 1,000 students each, organized on the battalion level. The Army is also setting up its own University Study Centers abroad—American colleges with Army and civilian professors. Jerry Gask, NEWSWEEK war correspondent, reports the opening of the first of these centers at Florence last week and Toni Howard of NEWSWEEK's Paris bureau tells of preparations for another at Biarritz.

Fascists Strutted Here: Bugles played flourishes, drums tapped out salutes. In the golden Florence sunshine, some 1,300 GI's, officers, Wacs, and nurses standing on the concrete quadrangle snapped to attention. Behind them, cut into a concrete strip spanning the great red-brick, white-trimmed building, was a ghostly Fascist inscription lauding Benito Mussolini as "Fondatore dell' Impero" (Founder of the Empire). In front of them, on a reviewing stand jammed with brass, Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., commander of the Fifth Army, rose to address the students.

That was the scene at the former Fascist School of Aeronautics, a few miles outside Florence and close to the hotly contested Arno River, on the afternoon of July 9 when the Army officially inaugurated its University Study Center—the first of its kind anywhere—for the Mediterranean theater of operations. It sounded the starting gun for other and still bigger university study centers to come, including three in the Euro-

pean theater of operations—at Biarritz, France, at Shrivernham near Oxford, England, and near Blackpool, on the English west coast.

Already the Florence University Study Center site, which the Germans turned into an Army hospital and which later became the American 24th General Hospital, had taken on the informal aspect of a college campus back home. Through its tree-shaded walks and gardens in the shadow of the Apennines, GI's strolled with books under their arms. Around the open-air swimming pool and on the steps of half a dozen huge buildings completed in 1938 and now labeled Harvard Hall, Yale Hall, Duke Hall, Stanford Hall, etc., GI's chatted with their girl friends or rested in the sunshine.

Professor Pfc: Every member of the Florence faculty is a highly qualified GI or officer. The University Study Center's president, Brig. Gen. F. J. Tate, is a former professor of military science and tactics at Virginia Military Institute and

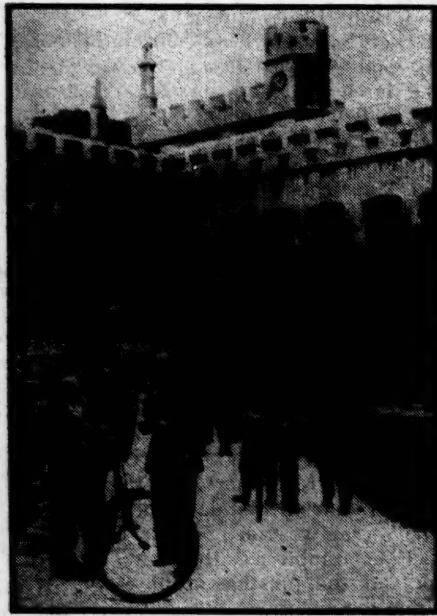
a fighting man, too—he commanded the 34th Division Artillery at Anzio.

Of the 99 instructors, about 40 have a doctor's degree, many more have a master's degree. One is a Wac T/5, another is a Navy storekeeper third-class who formerly was a mathematics professor at Brooklyn College. Two are Negroes. All are former college teachers or men with advanced degrees and many years of teaching experience.

Students are selected by chiefs of the major theater commands on a quota system. They must be high-school graduates or college students, or possess AGCT (Adjutant Generals' Classification Test) or an IQ rating of 105 or over. They may select three courses which they take in two twenty-hour blocks over a one-month term. That works out into a schedule of three lessons of one hour each, daily, five days a week. Including private study, the Army calculates that this concentrated form of teaching lets the student acquire in one month an education equivalent to half the average college semester, with a wider selection of subjects.

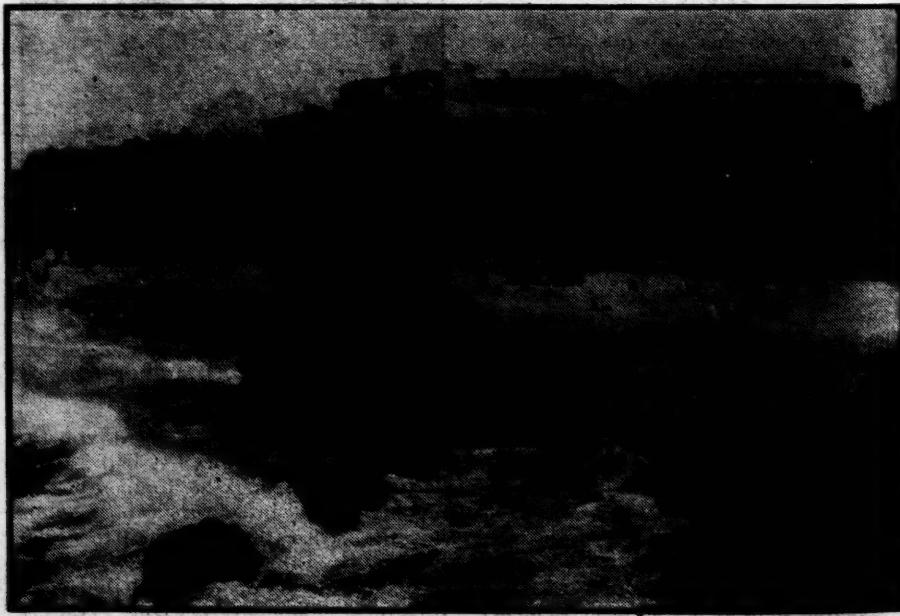
The result of this system has been that the American Council on Education, national spokesman for all the major colleges, has recommended to its affiliates that they give credit values to soldiers for work-done certificates gained in Army university study centers. Many colleges have already responded favorably. They expect to send to Europe about 300 teachers who will help out the study center faculties in five- to twelve-month shifts.

On inaugural day the Florence center had 1,324 students—1,247 enlisted personnel, 77 officers including eighteen nurses, and five Wacs. By September an

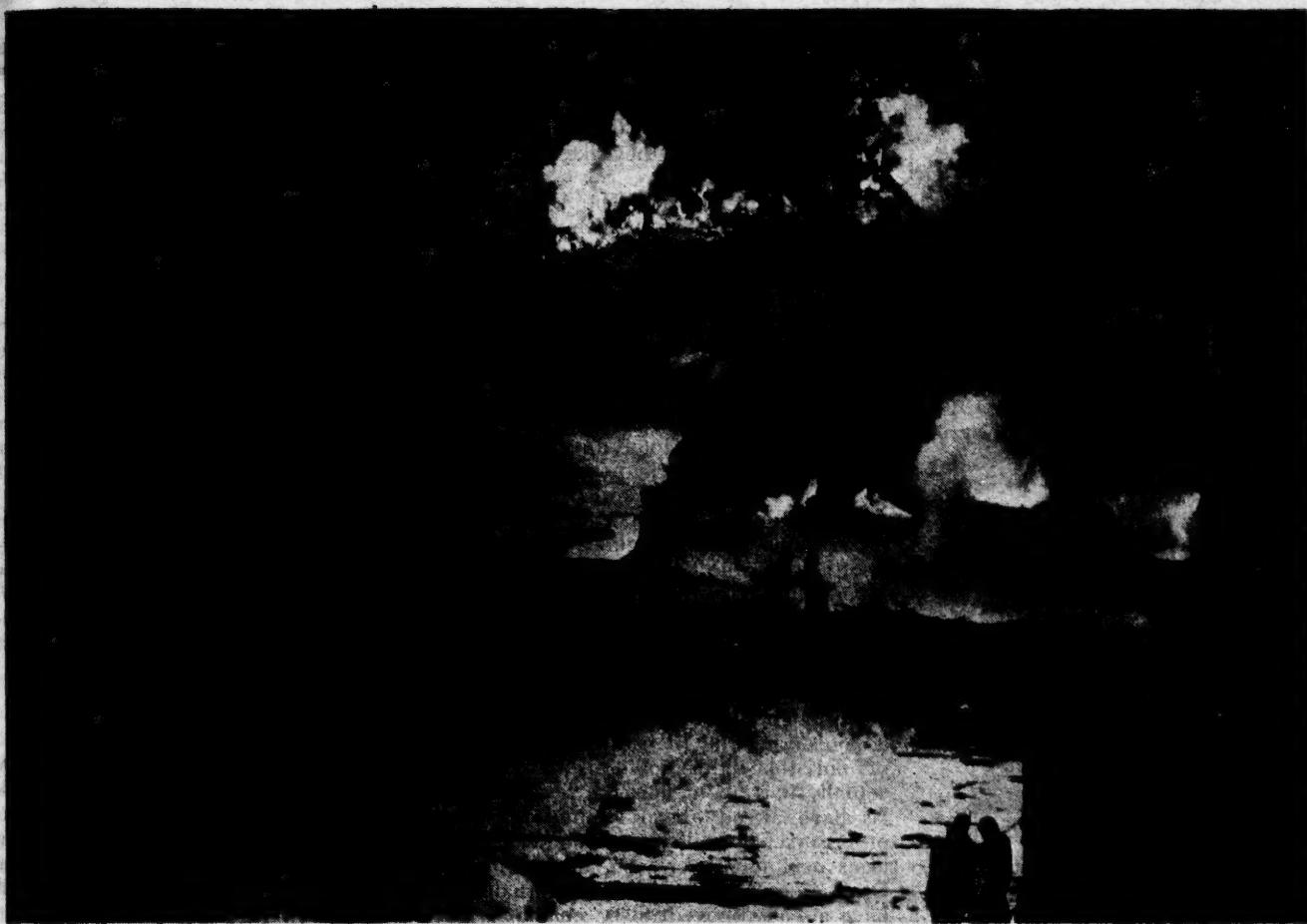


Acme

Joe College in khaki: Yanks at Oxford get Lend-Lease tuition . . . A Biarritz casino is becoming an Army University



Ewing Galloway



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTO

This ship had no right to live... but she did!

This is your aircraft carrier Saratoga—the oldest in the fleet.

She was one more entry on a swelling list of American ships . . . ships so badly damaged that they have no right to live! According to all rules and experience, her hurts were grievous enough to put her on the bottom.

But her crew of American seamen collectively refused to recognize the rules.

They brought her back!

The survivors of what should have been her death, brought her back more than 5000 painful miles so that her shattered flight decks could be mended, her ripped plates replaced, her seared superstructure and hangar deck renewed. They brought her back because they had implicit confidence in American ability to repair and refit her.

They brought the "Sara" back so she could fight again!

The "Sara" is back in action, today!

But here's the sore spot: A lot of critical ships aren't back in action! American shipyards are jammed with battle-damaged shipping. The pressure of repair work on fighting and supply ships mounts every day. The need for skilled workers to keep up repair schedules is terribly urgent.

How soon these ships return to action, depends on us at home. On how well we understand the stupendous naval problems of the Pacific:

- ✓ It takes 3 ships in the endless Pacific to do the supply job that 1 ship did in the Atlantic.
- ✓ 6 to 11 tons of supplies are required to place a man in the Pacific theater—an additional ton per month to maintain him.
- ✓ Yet under ideal conditions, a supply vessel can average but 2 round trips per year.

✓ In taking the shortest route to the nearest base capable of repairing them, some of our ships have had to sail $\frac{1}{2}$ the circumference of the world.

But after 170 years of dealing with the American temper, the Navy is confident that the schedules will be maintained . . . that the damaged ships will be put into action again before Japan is whipped. And the Navy knows its Americans.

Didn't they bring the "Sara" back?

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1943

enrollment of 4,000 is expected. The GI's are waited upon by 300-odd German prisoners of war and they like the setup.

Paradise at Biarritz: The Army's new university at Biarritz, which will open late in August at the seaside playground in Southern France, sounds like a GI's combat hallucination: tennis, golf, horseback riding over plateaus overlooking the blue Bay of Biscay, swimming and sunning on wide beaches, the lush comfort of millionaire ocean-front hotels.

Here students will live in three luxurious hotels—the Hôtel du Palais, the Miramar, and the Carleton—with the Bay of Biscay rolling below and the towering Pyrenees for a backdrop. They will eat in glass dining rooms hanging over the sea and dance in the Bellevue Casino where, before the war, millions of francs fell at the drop of a card and the international set gambled until dawn. In the Municipal Casino they will watch American movies and stage shows.

Although Army officials, charged with administering the Biarritz Study Center, say only that requisitioning is under way, actually it is about finished. Seaside villas have already been secured for the professors who will leave American colleges next month or who, like Kenneth Olson from Medill School of Journalism, have already arrived. Sixty smaller Biarritz hotels are also being made ready. As a matter of fact, only one first-class beach hotel remains in French hands for the use of vacationing French civilians.

Ivy League, ETO: Setting up the American universities seems an ambitious job, but Army officials point out that this is only part of the plan to make available

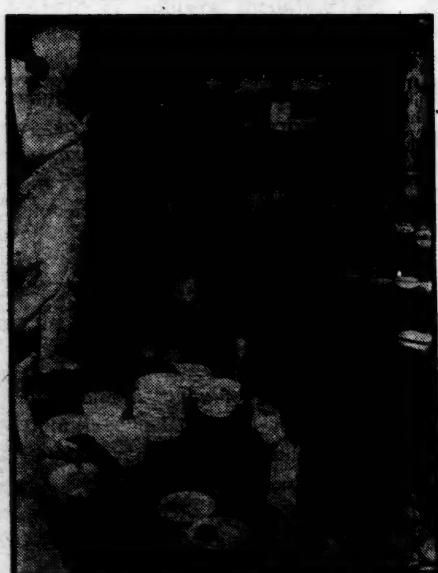
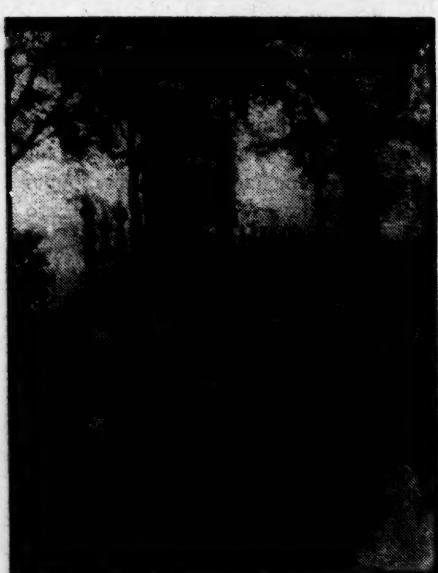
to American soldiers in Europe whatever educational study and training is needed or wanted—from literacy training for individuals below the fifth-grade level to the opportunity to study with free tuition, room, and board at some of Europe's oldest and finest universities, such as those of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, and Paris, the British Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and the Paris Conservatoire. These facilities are made available by the British and French governments, in agreement with the institutions themselves. The United States Government foots the bills by means of reverse Lend-Lease or cash payment.

Officials emphasize that the entire study program is voluntary. If a soldier doesn't want to expose himself to education, he doesn't have to. But they also say that if any soldier gains nothing during his time in school, it isn't the Army's fault.

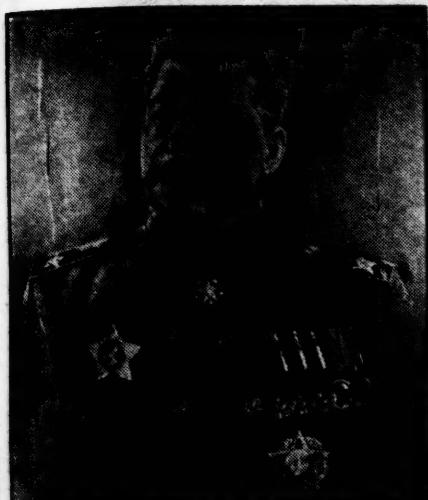
Now Class, Tolerance

Berlin children, who hadn't gone to school in two years, were back in the classrooms last week. Only a fourth of the city's 707 schools were usable. Some 2,500 teachers had been approved as non-Nazi, but the children were still tarred with Nazism.

Russell Hill of The New York Herald Tribune visited the Schadow public school and found that a class of 31 former Hitler Jugend didn't know how to define the word "tolerance." He also reported that the Russians have allowed the Germans to weed out pro-Nazi teachers and expurgate their own texts. Germans themselves advocated teaching Russian.



Lunch With Diana: Londoners can learn while they eat at some of the restaurants opened under government auspices to give the people cheap, hot meals. At this one in Bethnal Green Museum in the East End the customers queue up at the gates to pay their shilling, carry their trays of food through the hall of statuary, and then take their lunch under the stare of Diana, Goddess of the Hunt.



The Generalissimo with full honors

ART

The Complete Stalin

Generalissimo Stalin, supreme ruler of all the sixteen Russias, is a modest man. He never permits his photograph to be taken or poses for an artist while wearing all his medals. As a rule his pictures show only the Gold Star, the Soviet's highest award.

When the Russian artist Ivan Saveljeff painted the portrait of Stalin on NEWSWEEK's cover, he added other decorations: right breast—Order of Suvoroff; collar—Marshal's Star; left breast, top—Gold Star; left breast, left to right—Order of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner, Jubilee medal of the twentieth anniversary of the Red Army, Medal for the Defense of Moscow; left breast, bottom (not shown in cover portrait)—Order of Victory.

Starred epaulets denote the rank of Marshal of the Soviet. With the recently bestowed title of Generalissimo, given by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Stalin was awarded another Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star.

Return Bout

As a heavyweight wrestler known as "The Irish Rasputin," Patrick O'Connor, a 245-pounder with a fierce and bristling black beard, won 100 straight matches from July to November 1944. As a soft-spoken artist and dealer, O'Connor hasn't been quite so lucky: He was thrown once, but he's back in there battling.

A year ago O'Connor, son and pupil of the late Irish-American sculptor Andrew O'Connor, who designed the bronze doors for St. Bartholomew's Church in New York, opened a gallery of contemporary art in Greenwich Village. One of the artists whose paintings were featured

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In "The Naked City": Weegee misspelling a caption . . . One of his shots—death and the last sacrament at a fire

was the Vienna-born Maxim Kopf, husband of the columnist, Dorothy Thompson. The gallery, O'Connor said, would put the work of present-day artists into the home of the average American by taking the hokum and the high prices out of the art business. Canvases in the O'Connor gallery were price-tagged at \$50 to \$250. The gallery closed down in six months.

But last week O'Connor brightened New York's waning art season with bubbling champagne and a new gallery—up-town. Prices are in the thousands. The paintings date from all eras except the contemporary, with emphasis on nineteenth-century examples—a period which O'Connor favors, even in his own style of painting. "When I want an exhibit of some good modern individuals," he says, "I'll think of myself and of my brother Roderick."

The champagne at the opening flowed from a silver fountain. There was a keg of beer in the back room for the beaming director who doesn't like champagne. But from the art angle, O'Connor didn't get off to quite so good a start. The paintings on the walls were definitely minor efforts, some by well-known artists—a lion by Delacroix, some sheep by Rosa Bonheur, and a bull by William Henry Howe. One rather well-known nineteenth-century storytelling canvas, "The Wolf Charmer," by the American John La Farge, which O'Connor bought at auction for a mere \$450 last May, topped the entire show at \$10,000.

THE PRESS

Modest and Assuming

Of all the thousands of photographers—news, studio, and free-lance—in New York City, one is a genius. Weegee says so himself. His rubber stamp, which has appeared on innumerable lively photos of the city for Acme News Pictures, the newspaper PM, and The New York Post, reads: "CREDIT PHOTO BY WEEGEE THE FAMOUS." Weegee, a short, dumpy man in his 40s with a penchant for cigars, rumpled clothes, and unusual photographs, denies that he's immodest. "I'm modest," he says in accents that are lower East Side by way of Austria-Hungary, "and assuming."

At any rate, Weegee today is Art, as his new book, "Naked City,"* attests. It is a candid portrait of New York, definitely not on its best behavior.

Weegee assumed his nom Daguerre from a misspelling of Ouija, referring to his psychic ability to be near the scene of action. Murders and fires are his bread and butter, and often he captures on his film little ironies of life. At one fire, he caught hoses pouring water into a burning building which carried an advertisement: "Simply Add Boiling Water." An auto-accident casualty in another photograph, lies covered with newspaper in front of a double-feature movie house

which is playing "Joy of Living" and "Don't Turn Them Loose."

Other news photographers, stung by the success of a former Bowery bum who still looks like one, point out that Weegee's pictures are frequently out of focus and that he gets his scoops by working nights and sleeping days. In his upside-down existence, he many times is the only photographer on the scene. Then again, he has been known to have a wreck moved four or five blocks so that he could have an exclusive.

East Side, East Side: Weegee's photographs of New York are famous. Perhaps no one but an immigrant (at 10) who has lived most of his life in the seamier sections of the city could know that side of the big town so well. In his file are negatives of not only murders and fires, but churches, funeral parlors, the circus, the Bowery, Coney Island, the El, tenements, opera standees, Harlem, Frank Sinatra at the Paramount, attempted suicides, and kids bathing in the streets. Weegee started his photographic career on New York streets, "kidnapping" youngsters to pose them on ponies and in toy automobiles. He never really left the streets.

Long before he became famous (the point at which other photographers were assigned to take pictures of him), Weegee was known as Asher Fellig, one of the seven children of Rabbi Fellig. As a youngster, his life was one tenement after another until an itinerant photog-

Naked City. 243 pages. Essential Books. \$4.



THE ELEPHANT THAT SLEPT TILL NOON



Alas! for *Elephas primigenius*. He was caught napping by a Magdalenian glacier. Crudely refrigerated, he cooled his heels for ten thousand years in Siberia's frozen tundra. Till somebody dug him out last spring.

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In times of War Emergency, Fire Hazards increase at a terrific rate. Fire is a destructive agent that aids the enemy. Play safe with FYR-FYTER EQUIPMENT. Opportunity for Salesmen. Write today for our Post War Sales Plans.

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WARDMAN
PARK HOTEL

CONNECTICUT AVE. & WOODLEY RD., WASHINGTON

rapher made a tintype of him. "Right den I decided to solve dat mystery," says Weegee, who changed his name to Arthur Fellig and later Weegee when, unaccountably, he told the Acme News Pictures staff of the wreck of the dirigible Shenandoah before he presumably could have known of it.

Back in Dem Days: He worked for commercial photographers, lugging heavy 11 x 14 cameras ("Dey didn't have enlargements in dem days"); on the streets, taking pictures of unprotesting children for unsuspecting parents; as "assistant photographer, which covers a multitude of sins"; and as dark-room man for Acme. He once applied to the old New York morning World as a photo printer, and was told to make some prints on PMC (a photographic printing paper no longer available). "I still ain't sure what dat is," he says. He also worked as busboy at the Automat restaurants, where he acquired his cafeteria philosophy: "I tink if ya dirty up da dishes, ya oughta clean 'em up yourself."

After Acme, came PM. His pictures attracted publicity, perhaps primarily because he was a "character." He lives in a \$17-a-month room across from Police Headquarters and conservatively keeps his money under his mattress. His radio is tuned to police calls, and by special permission, his car, which he lives in from midnight to 7 in the morning, is equipped with a police short-wave receiver. His blue suit, tailor-made at \$40 with secret zippered pockets, looks like a sack. He refuses to be pinned to the rumor that he has but one suit: "Well, I hadda lotta ole close in da closet which I gave away recently." But even one suit is an improvement. In 1932, Weegee was a nudist.

What I Had Seen: He is a bachelor. He repeats a phrase furnished by his publishers: "My true love is my camera." His bookcase contains the volumes "Live Alone and Like It" and "Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult," appropriate reading for one who left school at 14. He writes too—captions, notes, and comments—and his prose reads well after an editor has corrected his spelling. Ralph Ingersoll of PM heard Weegee wisecracking about a story he had photographed, and asked him to write it up. "At first I was scared," writes Weegee, "but I sat down to a typewriter and finally found words for what I had seen and felt. That's all there was to it."

Some of Weegee's photographs have the oddest reasons for being. One of them is a candid shot of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the circus, with a cigar stuck smack-dab in the middle of the mouth of the former King of England. Weegee explains that he took this picture because the Cigar Institute of America, Inc., donates prizes to photographers who snap celebrities smoking cigars. He got \$50. "I don't photograph

society," he says, "unless they have a fight and get arrested or they stand on their heads."

'Diffrent From Anyting': Weegee the Famous is currently working on another book about New York City, but "Diffrent from anyting anybody's done before. My own interpretation of da city, no cops, no murders, no fires."

"I'm very sens'tiff and artistic," he once said, "and hate the sight of blood, but I am spellbound by the mystery of murder." A business acquaintance observes: "If he were as sensitive about his personal appearance, as he is about other things he'd be quite a guy."

Annie Makes the Bar Mad

Two years ago, Orphan Annie, Harold Gray's comic-strip moppet, met a horrid group of war-price and rationing-board members who illegally acquired unlimited amounts of rationed commodities (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 30, 1943). The Office of Price Administration protested that this incident might cause the estimated 50,000,000 readers of The Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc., strip to form a false concept of the OPA.

Last week, many of the 2,036,634 readers of The New York Daily News missed Annie's latest experiences because of the New York newspaper deliverers' strike (see page 60), but the National Lawyers Guild did not. Annie was obviously being framed in court on the charge of murdering Mrs. Bleating-Hart, a "good woman" of her community. The complete conspiracy of judge, prosecuting attorney, and jury was too much for legal minds.

"This sequence strikes at the roots of American faith in the judicial system," Robert W. Kenny, president of the guild, wrote the syndicate. ". . . It is not our role to stand passively by while such a blanket condemnation is being spread through the nation's press through the aptly artless vehicle of a comic strip."

Since Orphan Annie was "seriously attacking the integrity and traditions of the American bench and bar," the guild asked the syndicate to "change the policy" of the cartoon sequence at once. But Gray is now working on the November sequences, so a change is unlikely.

Ghost's Rights

The ghost of Count Galeazzo Ciano walked the streets of Rome last week.

The weekly Giornale di Roma published a thinly disguised pirate edition of Ciano's diary, the world rights of which are held by The Chicago Daily News. Il Tempo, which had bought exclusive Italian rights from The News, filed suit. The editors, however, had little hope of success. Literary piracy is commonplace in the former headquarters of Mussolini's Foreign Minister and son-in-law.

This advertisement is one of a series on new or improved Thompson products which will speed postwar progress—automotive, aeronautical and industrial.



**THE NEW THOMPSON
STEEL-BELTED PISTON**

Photograph view of the new Thompson STEEL-BELTED Piston, showing the steel-belt cast into aluminum — a unique engineering achievement. The steel-belt controls piston expansion, prevents piston failure and scoring, scoring of cylinders, and will bring increased efficiency to postwar cars, trucks, buses, and tractors.

Controlled Expansion

FASHION NOTE: A Steel Girdle for Pistons will be worn by the better cars of tomorrow

FRZEN (stuck) pistons and scored or out-of-round cylinders have cost motorists millions of dollars annually for many, many years. This ailment, familiar to every repair shop, has brought waste of power, loss in engine smoothness and acceleration—excessive consumption of oil and gasoline. It has meant costly repairs, reconditioning and replacement.

A new Thompson piston employs a unique, patented cast-in steel belt.



**BUY WAR BONDS
AND HOLD THEM**

**Thompson
Products**



Automobile, Aircraft and Industrial Parts
Manufacturers and Distributors

This controls expansion under engine heat. Now used in many wartime engines, it has been tested successfully by leading automobile manufacturers.

You will be fortunate if you have Thompson steel-belted pistons in your postwar car. Because they can be fitted more closely, you will enjoy quieter, smoother operation, and benefit by longer-lived engines and marked savings in oil and gasoline.

*Beating Production Schedules on Vital Parts for
Planes, Tanks, Submarines, PT Boats, Torpedoes,
Jeeps, Half-Tracks, Tractors and Trucks.*

MEDICINE

Better Than Whisky

In cases of acute neurosis following the Dunkerque evacuation and during the battle of Britain, British medical men kept soldiers and civilians on the job with first-aid doses of sodium amytal. They found immediate calming of the overwrought nervous system just as important as immediate splinting of a badly fractured leg. Nevertheless, staid Britishers protested "doping" troops and civilian-defense workers in the combat area. Against "socially accepted sedatives," like small amounts of alcohol, the prejudice was not so strong.

Last week in the British medical journal *The Lancet*, a group of neuropsychiatrists at Maudsley Hospital, London, reported the results of a study of the comparative effects of a double whisky (20 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol) and 3 grams of sodium amytal, on a group of 399 men. Their conclusion: "If prophylactic sedation is necessary in times of acute stress, small doses of sodium amytal are preferable to alcohol."

Both the alcohol and the drug caused a slight drop in the conventional IQ scale—normal average, 90.89: Alcohol, 85.26; sodium amytal, 86.22, a reduction insignificant, the doctors claimed, within "any occupational group from tinker to apothecary or ploughboy."

But in behavior tests, the results were more startling. Although it was difficult to detect from a patient's behavior when a drug had been given, the effects of even a small dose of alcohol were "obvious and deleterious." Drink-tested patients were "often euphoric, sleepy, noisy, sometimes inattentive, and full of back chat," whereas the drug-controlled men, even after states of great excitement, could "hold on for the few hours longer that may change defeat into victory."

Nerves and Polio

There were 155 new cases of infantile paralysis in the United States last week. Doctors, recalling last year's second worst epidemic in the nation's history—19,272 cases—scanned medical literature for new developments in treatment.

In the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, two professional groups, one in San Francisco and the other in Milwaukee, reported on the use on polio victims of neostigmine (also called prostigmin), a synthetic chemical which decreases muscular fatigue in myasthenia gravis, a serious disease of muscle weakness. The San Francisco doctors found that this chemical, plus hot packs, helped to relax muscular spasms a little, or temporarily, in acute cases. The Milwaukee men expressed disappointment at finding no pronounced or even consistent relaxa-



Acme
Surgeon's Guide: Capt. Gunnar Quisling demonstrates his "localizer," which guides a needle to a bullet or other foreign body in the flesh. The needle, in turn, guides the incision.

tion after the use of the drug. Both agreed, however, that results were promising enough to warrant further trial and study of neostigmine.

Dr. Mary S. Sherman of Chicago, who conducted an eighteen-month study of 70 patients who contracted polio in 1943, now asserts that ultimate recovery from this baffling ailment depends chiefly on the extent to which the central nervous system is damaged, and not on the type of treatment. Of the 64 survivors, thirteen had no detectable muscle weakness at any time, 44 had some weakness "but are not now handicapped," six have "functionally significant weakness but require no further treatment," and seven need braces or operations. None grew worse during the eighteen months and, as Dr. Sherman expected, major improvement occurred in those patients whose nervous systems were not completely paralyzed.

The Preventive Ounce: In Washington, Dr. Charles Armstrong, Director of the Division of Infectious Diseases of the United States Public Health Service, called on parents to use common sense in handling their children to prevent another infantile-paralysis epidemic.

Armstrong suggested these preventive measures: (1) Keep children out of crowds; (2) keep down flies, which are known to carry the virus; (3) prevent overexhaustion; see that the youngsters rest each afternoon; and (4) avoid tonsil operations in hot weather.

The time:

Whenever a glass of delicious wine is welcome, whenever comradeship needs the flavor and bouquet of a master vintner.

The place:

Dinner at home, banquet at the club, party at the hotel—wherever wine lends and gives enchantment to the occasion.

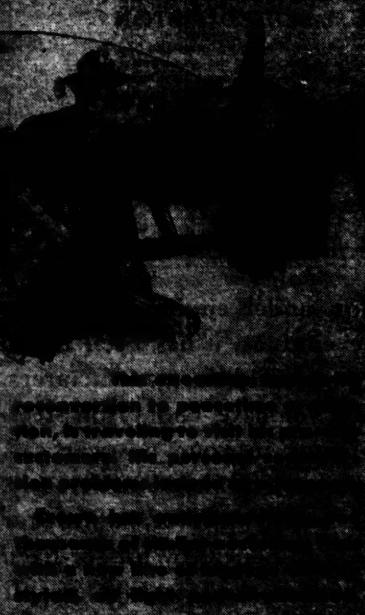
The wine:

Chateau Lejon
BRAND

WHITE WINE
PRODUCT OF USA

Distributed by National Distillers Products Corp., New York, N. Y.

This Trip IS Necessary!



The Traveler's Mark of Distinction

CROWN LUGGAGE CO.

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Bench

A ball
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SPORTS

Bench Jockey

A ball game's cacophony is an off-pitch, high-decibel discord of cheers, cries of popcorn, pop, and hot-dog vendors, screams, rhythmic stomping and clapping for a rally by impatient fans, jeers, and the chatter of players. On the whole, players ignore the sounds. They play their game—that is, unless a bench jockey is riding them.

A bench jockey is a voice in uniform. He sits in the opposition dugout and is equipped with verbal spurs. The art of getting an opponent's goat still depends on two things: what is said, and how it is said. Since even sizzling epithets soon become clichés, the inflection method is more effective.

And since the baseball season thus far has been highlighted by the outstanding performances of ex-servicemen, it is not surprising to find a war veteran—Karl Scheel of the Chicago White Sox—leading the major leagues in the difficult art of bench jockeying.

Gyrene Washout: Scheel, who was discharged from the Marines because of a back injury, was a semi-pro ballplayer before his enlistment in 1943. He tried out with Los Angeles this spring, but was found wanting. He couldn't buy himself a job as pitcher in organized baseball. So the 23-year-old frustrated ballplayer returned to his native Chicago. He worked out with the White Sox, and was a bad enough pitcher to be signed for batting practice.

A well built, handsome, clean-cut lad, he was almost taciturn for awhile. As he continued special exercises to strengthen his back for the big leagues, he picked up bench-jockey tactics from such howling veterans as Mule Haas and Manager Jimmy Dykes. The kid was a natural. He had a voice.

One auditor describes it as "one of those high piping voices you can't help hearing." Another calls it "loud and bugle-pitched." All within hearing agree

Acme

Rough rider: Karl Scheel in action



A flat tire
may lead to
unexpected
pleasures . . .



... But a flat drink
is always dismal!



Where there's Life you'll hear

CANADA  WORLD FAMOUS DRY WATER

CANADA DRY WATER is
the preferred club soda in
fine bars, hotels and clubs.

"PIN-POINT CARBONATION" . . . millions of tinier bubbles . . . keeps drinks full of sparkle and zip, to the last sip. And Canada Dry's special formula points up the flavor of any tall drink. For drinks that taste better, sound better . . . ask for sparkling Canada Dry Water when you're out, serve it in your home.

If you prefer a mixer with a fuller flavor, there's nothing as good as "the Champagne of Ginger Ales" . . . Canada Dry.

that the sounds from Scheel's larynx have the general effect of finger nails scratching a slate blackboard.

Jibes and Jujutsu: His heckling has already caused a riot. On June 20, he roasted the St. Louis club to a brown. He greeted Vern Stephens, Brownie slugger: "Meathead . . . Yeh, meathead No. 1." When relief pitcher George Caster was knocked out of the box in the eighth inning, Scheel regretted: "Too bad, George. You came in just in time to lose one. Good-by."

Caster cast the ball at the White Sox dugout. The Brownies made for Scheel. "I threw one player with a bit of jujutsu," the ex-Marine says, "and had another on the floor when everybody landed on me." He suffered a groin injury and cuts on his arms and legs, for which the Browns paid a league fine of \$550.

This display of violence hasn't stopped Scheel. His torn uniform hangs at Comiskey Park as a souvenir of "The Battle of the Dugout." He continues to irritate every sensitive soul in the American League. Scheel's strongest defense comes from the stands, not from others on his team. His wife, an ardent White Sox fan, argues: "After all, they razz him." They do. Like all artists, opposing major leaguers go crazy when a non-talented observer criticizes their work. "Who," they ask, "gave you a ticket to get into the game, busher?"

The Nelson Streak

On the links, it's Nelson, Nelson, Nelson. Last Sunday, on the Moraine Country Club grass at Dayton, Ohio, it was Byron Nelson again, for the 1945 edition of the national Professional Golfers Association championship. His victory, the eighth in the last eight PGA-sponsored tournaments, set a new record for victory streaks.

As usual, the Toledo pro did it the hard way. Lord Byron plays best when he must struggle. Nursing a misery in his back, he made his way through the match play via Gene Sarazen, Mike Turnesa, Denny Shute, Claude Harmon, and Sammy Byrd. A close squeak came with Turnesa (Nelson sank a putt to win on the 36th hole), and another in Sunday's final. The champ was 2 behind Byrd at the end of 18 holes, but he pulled even at the 27th, and won his second PGA title 4 and 3.

Barnum of the Links

As president of the George S. May Co., which flatly advertises that it offers "The world's finest business engineering,"

George S. May nurses firms back to health and sets them on their feet. He cuts corners and red tape with equal ease but boasts that he is dispensable to the firm. In golf—as president of the Tam o'Shanter Club in Chicago and panjandrums of the All-American golf tournaments—May handles all affairs himself and generally behaves as if he were Santa Claus on a spree. Despite the difference of approach, May spells success in both fields.

May is the biggest name in golf today—even though his game is admittedly "lousy," and he's happy to break 100. The reason: He is the Barnum of golf, the most grandiose promoter of the sport since Mary, Queen of Scots, gave golf a whirl. May bought Tam o'Shanter nine

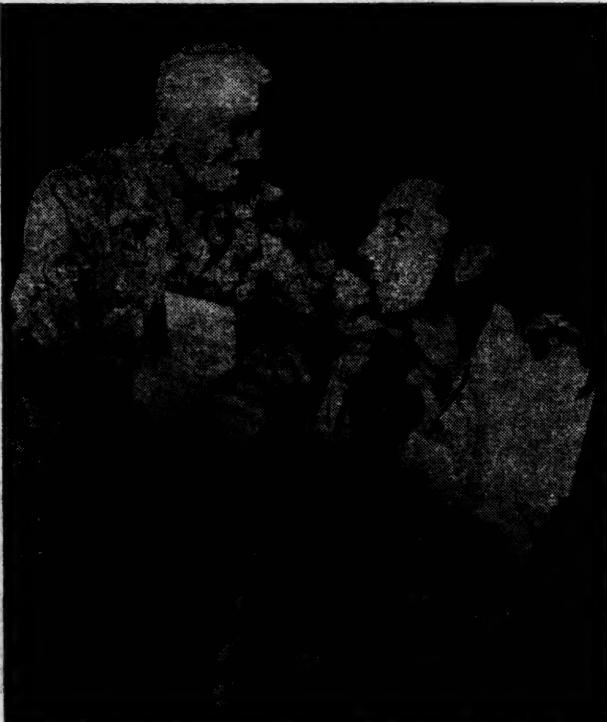
Golfing purists cluck-clucked; but a good time was had by all. In 1942, when the United States Golf Association canceled all national tournaments, May staged a doubleheader—an Open and an Amateur—and 62,000 spectators swarmed over the fairways. Two years ago, the Women's Open championship was added, and the attendance went up to 67,000. Last year, the prize soared to a new high—\$42,500—and so did the attendance—85,000.

Next week (July 23-29), the fifth edition of the All-American tournaments will engulf Tam o'Shanter and Chicago. Eighty thousand tickets have already been sold, and the prize money is another new high—\$60,233.63 in War Bonds and stamps, 2½ times richer than any other tournament. On hand will be the top golfers of the country: Byron Nelson, three-time winner of the All-American Open; Jug McSpaden, who won in 1943; Ed Furgol, Amateur winner last year who has turned professional; Betty Hicks, winner of the 1944 Women's Open, and a host of others eager to collect May's jumbo-sized prizes. Special new features: holding of the Central Amateur Athletic Union senior swimming and diving championships in the club's pool at the same time, and a Ladies Day, July 27, during which women may attend on payment of Federal tax only.

The Profits of Hoopla: All of this hoopla is not only good showmanship, but good business. The middle-aged magnate uses the same psychology in what he wears. He's addicted to shirts and suits of colors that make pastels of the rainbow. No one has to point out George S. May; his clothes shriek at you.

May might have learned practical psychology from Billy Sunday, the baseball player who hit the sawdust trail. Born on a farm near Windsor, Ill., May left cows and chickens at 16 for four years of Eastern Illinois State Normal. He burst into business by selling Bibles to audiences who had been left receptive by the brimstone exhortations of Sunday. After that, May held industrial jobs until he founded his firm in 1925.

May's circus, in which golf is almost the sideshow, has been reviewed by Variety, a representative of which said: "We regarded it as show business." After the war, The Shirt has rosy visions of even bigger productions: 50-cent admissions, an International Open tournament, and purses of \$100,000. "No one is going to top me," says May. "Not even General Motors if they stage the tournament I hear they are considering." It could be. May insists: "We can't go backwards."



Associated Press
Golf out loud: May (left) congratulates Furgol

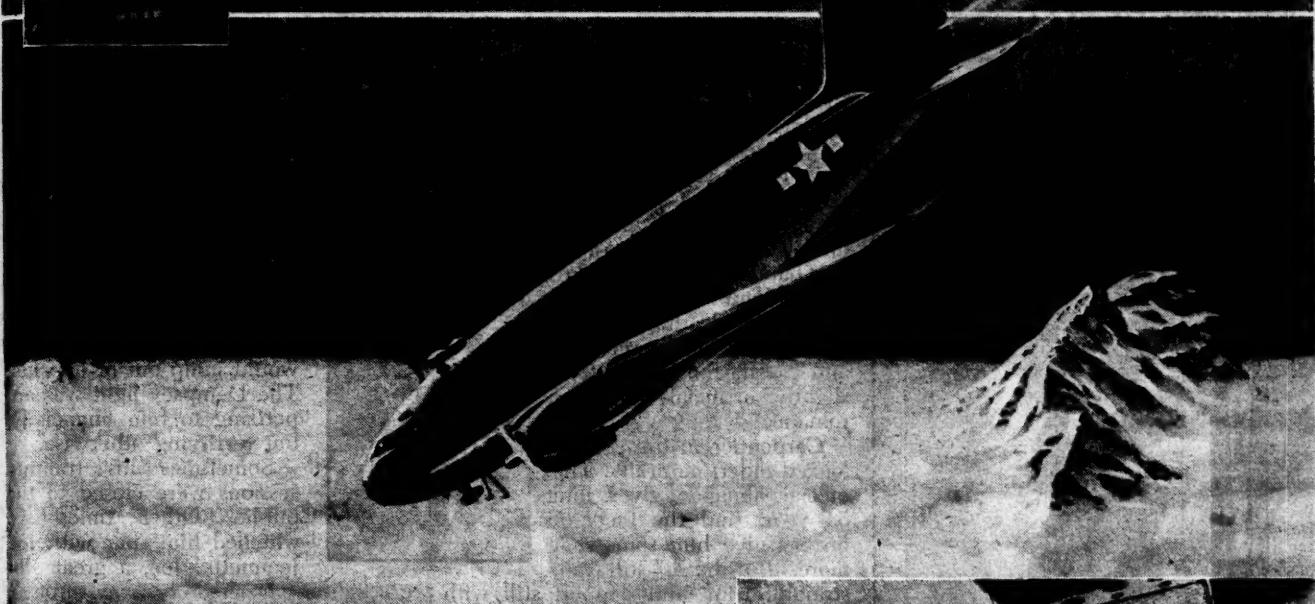
years ago after a fire had gutted the club, and two years ago set flame to its mortgages.

It was in 1940, however, that his fertile mind gave birth to the creed, "golf for the masses." He spent \$5.30 to see the National Open, and didn't have a good time. Next year he decided to put on a tournament of his own. "What's the highest purse in pro golf?" he asked. He was told \$10,000. So he offered \$11,000, cut admission to \$1 plus tax, and started the All-American tournament to its reputation as the "Tam o'Shanter Circus."

The customers rolled in, 41,000 of them. They cluttered the course, yelled, screamed, and chattered while the pros were putting. They played indoor slot machines, listened to the golf by short-wave radio, watched a swimming show, and went to dances each evening.



"When a **GIANT CARGO PLANE**
outdives a Jap Zero... **THAT'S NEWS!**"



"Armed only with my trusty typewriter, I was headed over the Hump to get on-the-spot-news. Every time I looked at that 19,000-foot rockpile, I wondered, 'Is this trip necessary?' But when they loaded us into a Curtiss Commando, I felt better. I've seen Commandos carry 6 x 6 trucks, bomber engines, and hordes of Chinese troops, through weather that even grounded the birds. But here's the pay-off. One unarmed Commando actually *outdove* a Zero! With the Nip on its tail, that big ship dove at 405 miles an hour and beat that fast fighter to a cloud bank below. Believe me, when a giant transport can take a high-speed dive like that... that's news!"

THAT'S WHY
I WANT TO RIDE
THE AIRLINES THAT

Fly Commando!

MOSCRIP MILLER
War Correspondent in the
China-Burma-India theater



Corsages From the Sky. Corsages and bouquets stay lovely longer when they are Shipped Commando! There are 526 cubic feet of cargo space in a Commando, with temperatures in both holds controlled to prevent freezing. For the florist, there's more profit. And for you, a fresher, better buy!



There's Lots of M-m-m in meals aboard a Curtiss Commando . . . world's largest, fastest, twin-engine transport. More varied and delicious menus are served from the streamlined sky kitchen up front by two hostesses, or a steward and a hostess. And the tray-top Dutch door makes a perfect, between-meal snack bar, when you Fly Commando!

Check and Double-check. It's so much easier to check the Commando's twin engines at flight stops that over-all trip speed is greater. The cowl opens in eight panels . . . each hinged with quick-type fasteners . . . and one man can handle any section without the use of tools. Such unusual accessibility is a Commando "exclusive."

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Know Scripto! It's the pencil you've been looking for. It's the pencil that's always sharp. It's the pencil that's been used by more people than any other mechanical pencil.

Used by
More People
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PENCILS • LEADS • ERASERS

SPORT WEEK

Memories of an Orchid Man

by JOHN LARDNER

Just before the last war the fine town of Paris, France, was the world's boxing capital for a brief, gay spell. I saw a picture in the papers the other day of four American soldiers chatting with Georges Carpentier in Carpentier's Lido Bar in present-day Paris, and it took me back to the time when this handsome though unreliable blond Frenchman was one of the leading characters of prizefight pageantry and a dashing—and only slightly artificial—figure of romance.

Carpentier in the picture looked older, naturally. The official almanac gives him 51 years and the facts of history give him somewhat more. But he is still tall, straight, trim, and dapper, still, with that easy, expansive, man-of-the-world presence which led people to think of him, with M. Carpentier's gentle encouragement, as half gallant warrior and half maître d'hôtel.

My own personal memories of Carpentier do not go all the way back to the era 1913-14 when he was one of a graceful, light-fingered circle of fighters, managers, and entrepreneurs who cooperated with and double-crossed each other with equal suavity in Paris; Paris being their base and the world's fight capital because the heavyweight champion, John Arthur Johnson, was a fugitive from American justice and liked Parisian life. In those days practically all the important fighters in Paris-American, English, and French-were managed or influenced by a high-spirited little man named Dan McKetrick, and when Carpentier was not fighting one of McKetrick's fighters for a quick touch he was out there in evening costume refereeing a McKetrick fight.

I first saw Carpentier myself at the climax of his career, on a back road on Long Island. Wearing a white shirt and a pair of gray flannel pants, he was jogging through the dust with a plump neighbor of ours, name of Jack Curley. Mr. Curley was winded, and glad of an excuse to pause.

"Meet George Carpentier, the next champ," he said. M. Carpentier shook hands gravely and courteously. He looked to me like a very tired and wistful young man.

He was training at the moment for his great fight with Dempsey; and Mr.

Curley, who had transferred the center of pugilistic gravity back to America during the war by buying Johnson's title for Jess Willard in Havana, was having some trouble selling Carpentier to himself, though Tex Rickard was having no trouble selling tickets. Carpentier was overmatched, and knew it.

It used to be said around the training camp in Manhasset, L. I., that if the fight were postponed one day, Carp would jump out of his skin. The Dempsey fight was appetizing to him financially, but terrifying otherwise.

Sometimes his training sessions were closed to the public. Other times we watched him spar with Joe Jeannette. Joe, a great Negro fighter who made his way through life by accommodating people, was one of the McKetrick circle in Paris in 1914-had, in fact, beaten Carpentier there in fifteen rounds, seven years before the Dempsey fight. He could have beaten him here again in the training ring, but instead he tried to make his old colleague look good. Joe was almost always helpful.

"It's just once in a while he's mean," Jack Johnson said of him in 1914, in the act of declining to fight Jeannette for the title, "and in case he gets one of those moods, I'd rather be fighting someone else."

Women at the ringside whooped hysterically and then sobbed and went white as Carpentier made his one brave, futile pass at Dempsey on July 2, 1921, and subsided, badly beaten. The result in no way surprised us kids who had watched the Frenchman trotting mournfully down country roads or sparring listlessly before the fight. It startled us to learn that Carp always knocked out English heavyweight champions in one round. We got an unfavorable, and unjust, impression of English heavyweight champions and of Carpentier himself.

He could always hit with his right hand, always handle himself well. He had been fighting for fourteen years in 1921, but there were no marks on his face to show it. They would not have looked right, so he did not have them. Today he emerges from another war and four years of enemy occupation of his country, as graceful as ever, and with a reputation to match his face—no visible marks.



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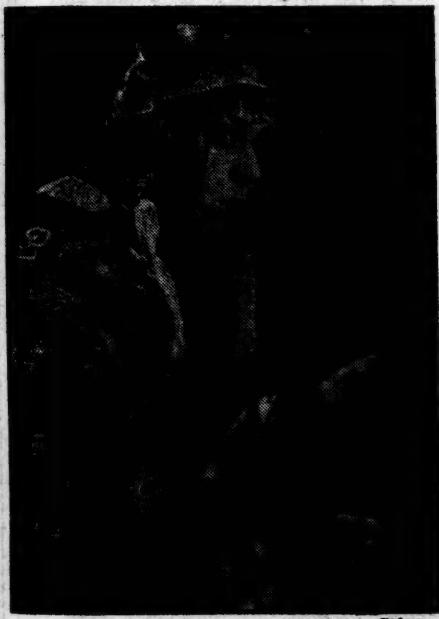
MOVIES

Exit Alla-With Flowers

A big bag of hot buttered popcorn cost a nickel. So did a chocolate ice cream soda. So did the Saturday afternoon movies. At the movies the nickel bought Theda Bara, Nita Naldi—or Nazimova.

Alla Nazimova was 37 and her subtle intensity had made her a natural in the roles of Ibsen's neurotic heroines when she burst on the movie consciousness of American kids who thought "Hedda Gabler" was a parrot. Those days—30 years ago—were worried days for conscientious parents, for mysterious and vampirish enticement was the theme of the silent screen. Against the competition Nazimova enticed with amazing success in long, reclining scenes soupy with the suggestion that she was suffering deep and unfathomable sorrow, in "War Brides," in "Salome," and in "The Madonna of the Streets."

Nazimova, born in Yalta, the Crimea, before it was a world byword, was the daughter of a prosperous chemist. She studied music in Switzerland and Odessa,



Olivier
Nazimova, on an Oriental slink

and played first violin under such conservatory directors as Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Up With Ibsen: At 17 she revolted against the study of music and turned to the stage. Stanislavsky, acknowledged father of the modern Russian theater, agreed to teach the young girl. He coached her for the Moscow Art Theater, and in time she toured Europe with various companies. Speaking only Russian, she first appeared on Broadway in 1905 in a little remembered and less attended play, "The Chosen People."

The Shuberts offered her a contract



When the tornado of clean, hot air in this cone-bottom chamber meets a spray of whole milk, the moisture changes instantly to vapor—leaving milk solids which are removed as a dry, snowy powder. In airtight containers, properly dried and packaged, whole milk powder stays fresh for months. It is destined to be a standard grocery store item immediately following the war.

Milk handled by the Swenson-engineered spray process is properly dried and, therefore, retains its natural flavor and vitamin values. It is as sweet and fresh as the original fluid . . . and in the entire process it is untouched by human hands. Swenson Evaporator Co. Division, Whiting Corporation, 15659 Lathrop Ave., Harvey, Illinois.

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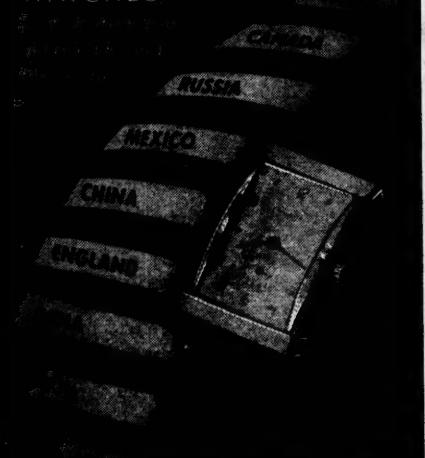
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Wilde and Keyes: One of the "Thousand and One Nights"

with the sole provision that she learn English within six months. She learned it well enough in five to open in "Hedda Gabler." From then on, though she played an incredibly varied repertory, she was considered, and thought of herself, as the official Ibsenian star.

When she returned from movies to the stage in 1928, she appeared in Eva Le Gallienne's productions of "The Cherry Orchard," and "Katerina," and starred in Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra."

From 1932 on she played in summer theater, acted small parts in the films, and did a few radio plays. Married only once and divorced after fourteen years, Nazimova shone brightest in an era when the stars of her world were acclaimed with feverish adulation, and she responded: "I was intoxicated with fame. I buried my face in the flowers that came every night . . . I was half mad with the joy of success." Last week, in Hollywood, Alla Nazimova died, at 66, of coronary thrombosis.

Aladdin on the Bounce

Cornel Wilde, who used two ghost pianists to play Chopin in "A Song to Remember," has two ghost singers in "A Thousand and One Nights." Otherwise, the young actor does well enough on his own as Aladdin, the vagabond Sinatra of ancient Tigris.

Any resemblance, however, between this wandering minstrel and the character from the Arabian Nights is strictly an afterthought. Cornel's Aladdin falls in love with the Sultan's daughter (Adele Jergens) and can't do much about it until he comes into possession of the magic lamp. His pal, Abdullah (Phil Silvers), talks jive like a hepcat and knows more about gin rummy than a Hollywood

agent. And when Aladdin rubs the lamp, the genie turns out to be a slim and pert redhead (Evelyn Keyes) who calls him "Boss, dear" and acts accordingly.

At this point, with this particular genie at hand—ready, able, and obviously willing—it isn't easy to see why Aladdin gives the inaccessible princess another thought. But that's the way the story goes. The treatment, fortunately, is tongue-in-cheek throughout, and although it results in more bounce than wit, the over-all effect is disarming. Columbia has furnished handsome sets, Technicolor, and a haremful of assorted hours.

Lend-Lease Love

Judging from United Artists' "Guest Wife," Keetoosen, Ohio, is a comfortable town, and there's no happier couple than the Prices. Chris (Richard Foran) used to run interference on his college football team in the old days. Now he's a successful bank executive with an adoring wife, Mary (Claudette Colbert).

The only fly in this Ohio ointment is Chris's sophomore loyalty to Joe Parker (Don Ameche). Back in college Joe was the hero who carried the ball; currently he makes the headlines as a celebrated foreign correspondent. And whenever Joe gets into trouble, which is frequently and on a global scale, he depends on Chris to keep on running interference. Although Mary has never met Joe, she is justifiably fed up with her husband's hero worship and sees no reason to change her mind when Joe shows up at Keetoosen on the eve of the Prices' departure for New York and a belated honeymoon.

On the surface, Joe's present problem looks easy. Out in the Orient he had reasons for cabling his publisher (Charles Dingle) that he had steadied down and

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married. By way of adding verisimilitude to an improbable reform, he had forwarded his paternalistic boss a picture of Chris's wife. Now all Joe needs is the temporary loan of Mary to keep up appearances.

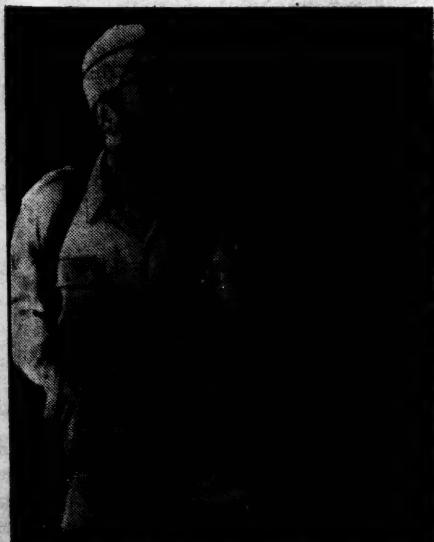
Chris, all for Lend-Lease within reason, misses the train that takes his wife and Joe to New York. After that, the complications are strictly according to Hollywood, but considerably funnier than you might expect. Sam Wood's direction makes the most of a lively script, and the players (with a special mention for Ameche's willingness to play the butt of the jest) catch the spirit of an engaging summer-weight farce.

Before He Returned

RKO-Radio credits the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Philippine Government with assists on "Back to Bataan." The studio hasn't let its official collaborators down. Although the film is a regulation war picture in many ways, it is notable as an intelligent and sympathetic tribute to the Filipino guerrillas who fought the Japs from the jungles and hills until General MacArthur returned.

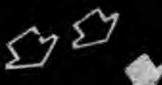
"Back to Bataan" opens and closes with newsreel shots of American prisoners of war released from the Cabanatuan camp during the Luzon landings. The rest of the film is the story of how an American colonel (John Wayne) and a Philippine Scout captain (Anthony Quinn) organized the untrained and practically unarmed patriots who accumulated weapons by killing Japs and helped clear the way for the Americans' capture of Leyte.

A personal narrative, which is no help but not particularly offensive, involves Quinn with a Filipino radio star (Fely Franquelli) who broadcasts for the Japs while serving as our Army's under-cover agent in Manila.



Wayne and lady guerrilla

Born to be forgotten



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ing devices made to order for every known problem of lubricant retention and the exclusion of destructive elements. Most important of all, Fafnir offers the endless ingenuity of experienced bearing engineers in the field and in the plant to give ball bearing users the wisest, widest use of Fafnir advantages. If you want freedom from maintenance use the bearings that are "born to be forgotten". The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



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Adolphe Menjou

SCREEN, STAGE
and
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SHE: Adolphe Menjou has been famous for years as a man of good taste.

HE: I can match him on one thing.

SHE: What is that?

HE: My choice of cigars. I smoke Blackstone . . . there just isn't any better.

SHE: I imagine good taste really is important in cigars.

HE: I'll say! So is aroma . . . and mellowness . . . and mildness. Blackstone has them all, because it's filled 100% with the finest and costliest Havana tobacco grown in Cuba.

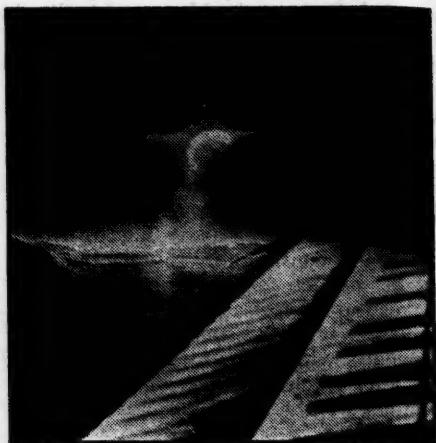
Thousands of Blackstone Cigars are going to the armed forces. So your dealer may not always have your favorite size. Please be patient . . . take another of the five popular Blackstone sizes. Waitt & Bond, Inc., Newark 5, N. J.



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FIVE FAVORITE SIZES: PERPECTO EXTRA, CABINET EXTRA, KINGS, PANETELA DE LUXE, BANTAM



Acme
Blackout: The eclipse from a plane

SCIENCE

The Sun in Technicolor

It was the sun's best show in thirteen years. Early on the morning of July 9, millions of people scanned the heavens through dark glasses and telescopes for a glimpse of the first total eclipse visible in the United States since 1932.

The moon's crossing in front of the sun could be seen in a 25-mile path, extending from Idaho through Montana and into Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Siberia. All the new facilities of science were trained on the phenomenon. Astronomers took specially equipped airplanes into the stratosphere. For the first time, color photography was used to record an eclipse. In Britain, physicists and astronomers planned radar studies for new data on the electrical waves and resultant echoes. Canadian scientists hoped to determine the flatness of the North and South Poles. A Soviet group sought new proof to complete Einstein's theories of the nature and directions of space.

For 24 hours, radio announcers and reporters described the sun's corona as it flashed out around the lunar disk. Then the scientists retired to their laboratories. It would take three or four months, they said, to interpret fully the facts gathered by their scientific gadgets in a few quick seconds.

Home-Grown Turkish

Successful culture of high-quality Turkish tobacco in the United States, once considered impossible, was announced last week simultaneously at Duke University and at agricultural experiment stations in North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Scientific methods demonstrated this summer at some 55 small farms in the three states may eventually cut down the annual import of 50 to 75 million pounds of the so-called "Turkish" leaf from Asia

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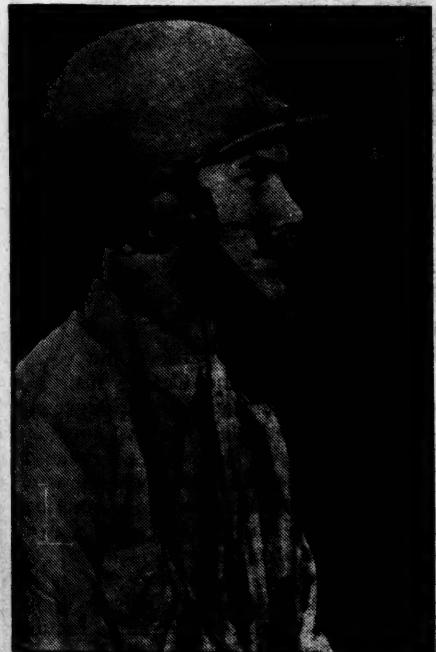
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Minor which is used for blending with domestic tobacco in making American cigarettes.

Planted close together (from 5 to 6 inches apart and with 20 inches between rows), stalks of Turkish tobacco produce large quantities of small leaves about one-tenth the size of domestic tobacco. One acre will grow 55,000 to 60,000 Turkish plants, compared with 5,000 to 6,000 domestic plants.

Harvesting the tiny Turkish leaves is a slow and laborious process. From six to nine hand "primings"—stripping the leaves as they mature, starting with the lower and working toward the top of the stalks—at intervals of five to nine days are necessary to collect all of them. Strung on twine with a long, thin needle and suspended between sticks, the leaves are then left to wilt in a cool, humid place for 36 to 72 hours, allowing certain chemical changes to take place. Later they are placed on racks, cured in the sun for five to fifteen days, compressed into bales, and stored for two or more years to permit development of the aroma. In this process, the handling of some million and a half leaves is required for each acre.

Yet the Duke research, after five years, shows that from 700 to 900 pounds of excellent Turkish leaves can be grown in one acre of comparatively poor soil. Turkish tobacco brings a substantially higher price per pound than does domestic leaf, and once the operation is under way, authorities consider an income of \$600 an acre probable.



Science Service

Swimmie-Talkie: Through the lipometer, a microphone fitted with a special gland that passes air but excludes water, a soldier who ducks in a beach-head landing still can talk to shore from under 10 inches of sea water.

YES, it's a fact! In war industries throughout the United States and Canada, Filmosound-projected motion pictures have repeatedly increased man-hour and machine-hour output.

How?

Well, Filmosound Movies give easily understood training on *how* to do specific jobs better and faster.

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They point out how inseparable the home-front and war-front really are.

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BOOKS

Casey at Two Bats

Robert J. Casey, the rotund Celt from Chicago whose belly laughs have shaken press rooms from the Tenderloin to Tarawa, adds to the legend he has so sedulously cultivated over the years by becoming, this week, one of the few authors ever to have two new books published on the same day.

Casey is a reporter who was never stopped short by the approach of a fact and whose pudgy fingers have pinged out countless millions of words, so it will surprise no one who knows him that he should, accomplish this feat. Bob Casey probably could, if he wanted to, write two books at once, one with each hand, but unfortunately for the Casey legend this is not what happened.

One of his books, "Battle Below," a breathless tribute to the men of the submarines, was held up by Navy censorship. It was written in 1943. The ending of the submarine danger in the Atlantic led the Navy to release all long-pent-up pub-

teresting People," and his almost-great war book, "Torpedo Junction."

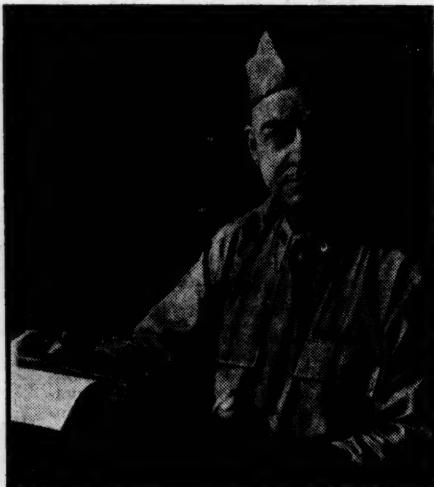
Casey writes a slam-bang newspaper prose that will never get him listed in the college textbooks as a stylist. He learned it in city rooms in Des Moines and Houston and perfected it on the rewrite desk of *The Chicago Evening American*. Since 1920 he has served it hot and cold from every corner of the world to the readers of *The Chicago Daily News*, who are almost as fond of Bob Casey as he is of himself. As a reporter and rewrite man, he always has practiced what he preaches: "The value of laziness is a reporter's asset if he knows how to get away with it." He never takes notes, rarely barges into crowds to ferret out an elusive detail. "When you've got two details for a story, why look for a third?" Casey asks.

The Casey style is a mixture of sentimentalism, authentically tough humor, recognizable slang, plenty of adjectives and adverbs, and always a touch of whimsy. Casey uses it to report a world

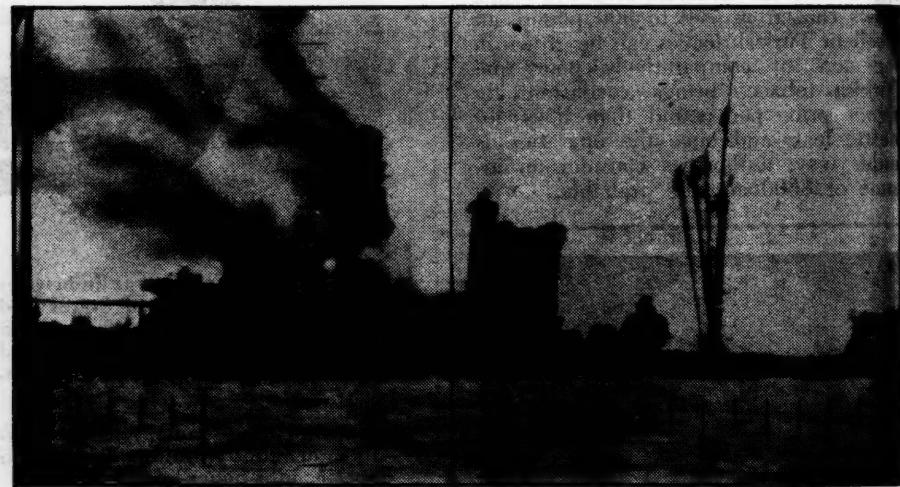
Mediterranean he was familiar with the German U-boat menace. He started out to learn the American Navy's part in the ruthless warfare in Washington. Then he spent six weeks living with the submariners at New London, two weeks at Mare Island, and one at Portsmouth, N. H. He went down in old O-boats and in the latest models which, at his expert hands, make the inventions of the comic-strip artists pretty pale imaginings.

Casey went out on patrol, and the legend is that his notorious belly laugh which inevitably follows his telling of his own tall tales scared away all enemy shipping. He spent four months—and couldn't print a line. That's why his book is now so welcome, for if it is old it tells some grand tales for the first time. Casey says he found the story of the submariners—as he learned it from the men who had been under the Java Sea, the Straits of Macassar, at Midway, Tokyo Bay, Buna, Guadalacanal, Dutch Harbor, and in the cold Atlantic—"fantastic . . . incredible . . . and a little wacky."

As Casey tells the story it is all he says it was. And since the fantastic and wacky



Through Irish Eyes: Casey of Chicago tells the story of the men who center Japanese ships in their periscope cross hairs



U. S. Navy Photo

licity on this daring branch of the service. In the meantime Casey's other book, "This Is Where I Came In," had been put together out of his dispatches from various fighting fronts. The sudden decision of the Navy made release of the books simultaneous. The book-store battle of Admiral Casey versus General Casey will be amusing to watch.

All This and Whimsy, Too: Both books are bound to have wide sales, for Casey has a large following built up during a hectic career that began before the last war. He has written some twenty books in the last twenty years—including a diary of the first world war called "The Cannoneers Have Hairy Ears," a book of poetry, several mysteries, travel books, a novel or two, his justly popular potpourri of newspaper yarns, "Such In-

which he knows better than anyone else. He should. He invented it. When he writes of Chicago it is Casey's Chicago, a city seen through his own Irish combination of stained glass and iron bars. When he writes of the war, it's Casey's war—not Ernie Pyle's, or Bill Mauldin's, just as his Chicago was never quite that of Ben Hecht.

Both of Casey's new books are good examples of Caseycism, which means they range with lightning ease from the flamboyant to the sentimental, from the mawkish to pretty nearly great reporting.

Says Admiral Casey: "Battle Below" is by far the better of the two books, perhaps because its subject is the fresher. Casey went after the story of the war of the submarines in the spring of 1943. Having been with the British Fleet in the

is what Casey always seeks on his breathless quest for copy, "Battle Below" is fascinating reading. And Casey's insistence that there is no more agile a dodger of a fact in all reportorial history than he, is just a Casey boast. NEWSWEEK's reviewer, having had considerable peacetime experience with the men of the submarines, can testify in this instance to Casey's soundness as a reporter.

Says General Casey: "This Is Where I Came In" is in a much more familiar pattern. Most of this book is made up of cabled dispatches to his newspaper. It has the Casey quality and takes the reader easily along with the reporter as he covered the European theater. It starts out with his account of the Mediterranean Fleet, goes through the tense pre-D Day hours in England, D Day itself, and then

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Folks who'll fly tomorrow...



1. "Flying's been my business...for the last 8 years. So I should know how flying can give pleasure—and help in business, too. After the war I'm going to sell Cessnas again because that's the plane that will be *Cessna-Engineered for Safety*."



2. "Farmers tied to the ground? Not by a jugful. We live a long way from markets, supplies, entertainment. And time means money to us. The pasture is perfect for a landing strip, the barn for a hangar, and a Cessna to fly."

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Postwar, this modern equipment and the priceless experience gained in high precision wartime work will be devoted to producing your new Cessna—an airplane of all-metal structure. And Cessna's

electric-controlled heat-treatment will, for example, double the original strength of the aluminum going into your Family Car of the Air.

That's an important reason why you'll choose Cessna, isn't it? It gives added meaning to "*Cessna-Engineered for Safety*," which will apply to the complete line of Cessnas.

We'll continue helping to turn out Superfortresses and Invaders until the war is won...then comes a period for reconverting our plant...then the Cessna for which you'll be waiting.

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THREE TIMES JUDGED "THE WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT AIRPLANE"





Sinatra points the finger at the USO's "shoemakers in uniform"

along the hard road through Normandy to the Siegfried Line. If it seems somewhat more synthetic than "Battle Below," it is nevertheless colorful, exciting, and whimsical—the old, familiar Bob Casey going back over a route he had once followed in retreat.

It begins on a hill outside Longwy and it ends there. From that spot he had watched the Germans roll into France in 1940. Four years later, watching the Allies going the other way, Casey said:

"I think I'll go home. This is where I came in."

And so Bob Casey is now back at Chicago, sitting at a desk, chuckling and rumbling over having two books published in one day and betting with himself who'll win—the Admiral or the General. The odds appear to be on the Admiral, but you never can tell about the luck of the Irish. Which they both are. (*BATTLE BELOW: THE WAR OF THE SUBMARINES*. By Robert J. Casey. 380 pages. \$3.50. *THIS IS WHERE I CAME IN*. By Robert J. Casey. 307 pages. *Bobbs-Merrill*. \$3.)

When Knighthood Wilted

Zofia Kossak, who wrote last year's best-seller, "Blessed Are the Meek," writes again of the Crusaders in her new historical novel, "The Leper King." But this time she sets her story in Jerusalem, during the last years of the Christian kingdom. It was a period of internal strife, lost faith, and growing materialism. The flower of knighthood was beginning to wilt.

King Baldwin IV, dying of leprosy at 17, tries to choose a worthy successor to the throne. But his widowed sister marries a not too bright, handsome young knight and crowns him king. Mrs. Kossak's characterizations are a bit thin, but her pageantry is colorful and convincing. (*THE LEPER KING*. By Zofia Kossak. 252 pages. *Roy Publishers*. \$2.50.)

MUSIC

La Voce and the USO

Now it's "La Voce." At least that's what his Italian female fans named Frank Sinatra during his first USO overseas tour. Even the GI's in Rome were sold on Frankie when he spoofed himself (wearing a flowing Fauntleroy tie and a Joe College turned-up hat) and had the girls of his troupe put on a mock swoon session while he sang in the packed Forum Mussolini.

But last week, just after his return, The Voice blasted USO and Army Special Services for their handling of troop entertainment abroad. Charging that "shoemakers in uniform" ran the Army's entertainment division, Frankie said that in his entire tour of the Mediterranean and North African theaters he hadn't met one Special Services officer who was in-show business before the war. One Army captain in Rome, a former NBC page boy, even tried to show the maestro how to use a mike. Many of the USO shows are insulting to the GI's intelligence, Sinatra added, and soldiers just walk out.

The GI daily, Stars and Stripes, leaped to the defense: "It's possible that Frankie was distraught and tired when he made the statement. He had just finished seven grueling weeks during which he sang several times a day, and in addition he had granted an audience to the Pope [NEWSWEEK, July 2] and wised up His Holiness on the crooning racket, and that taxes one."

Defenders of the USO pointed out that Sinatra had been overseas only seven weeks—one of the shortest tours ever made by a big-name performer. They wondered why he hadn't been abroad before. Officially, USO was noncommittal, merely saying that Sinatra had "done a fine job for us."

To all this, Frankie replied plaintively

in his defense: "I talked to thousands of guys over there . . . They asked me to beef about the shows."

Jack in the Juke Box

The mad rush to make money in the recording business is getting worse. Since Victor and Columbia settled with James C. Petrillo last November, record companies large and small have been straining hard—and cursing wartime limitations—to fill the demand for records and movie records. The three big companies (Victor, Columbia, and Decca) now have stiffer competition from hordes of the little fellows (NEWSWEEK, June 26, 1944). All of them want the same thing: a generous slice of the postwar market, when the demand is expected to soar to 600,000,000 records annually.

This postwar figure is double what the public wanted in 1944—which the industry couldn't begin to fill with the 100,000,000 or so platters it pressed. This year, production will jump (Victor alone expects its output to rise by some 15,000,000) but lack of new machinery and the manpower shortage continue to hamstring impatient manufacturers.

In a recent survey by the trade magazine Billboard, bobby-sox fans were able to identify 65 different company labels of current disks. How many of these companies will survive on dealers' shelves is anybody's guess, but by last week, developments pointed to several who will be sopping up plenty of the platter gravy after V-J Day.

The Movies Jump In: The Big Three, of course, still top the field* and probably will for some time. But the three-year-old Capitol company is slowly edging up into the big time, with hush-hush production figures for the year placed at 24,000,000—way above all the little manufacturers. The company is owned by the songsmith Johnny Mercer and B. G. de Sylva and has recently added Margaret O'Brien (to do children's stories) and the radio team of Fibber McGee and Molly to such regular singing artists as Jo Stafford and Mercer himself. Much of the company's financing comes from de Sylva, a producer for Paramount pictures.

Capitol is only one of the companies in which Hollywood money is tied up. Producer Boris Morros put his hoard into his new ARA (American Recording Artists) firm, which stars Hoagy Carmichael (NEWSWEEK, June 4). Big picture companies, who already control a number of music-publishing houses in Tin Pan Alley, are jumping on this new bandwagon. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for example, has formed a record company tentatively titled Lion. Trade experts point out that M-G-M picture artists will be invited to

*Estimated 1945 output: Victor, 60,000,000; Decca, 45,000,000—pulling ahead of Columbia's 40,000,000.

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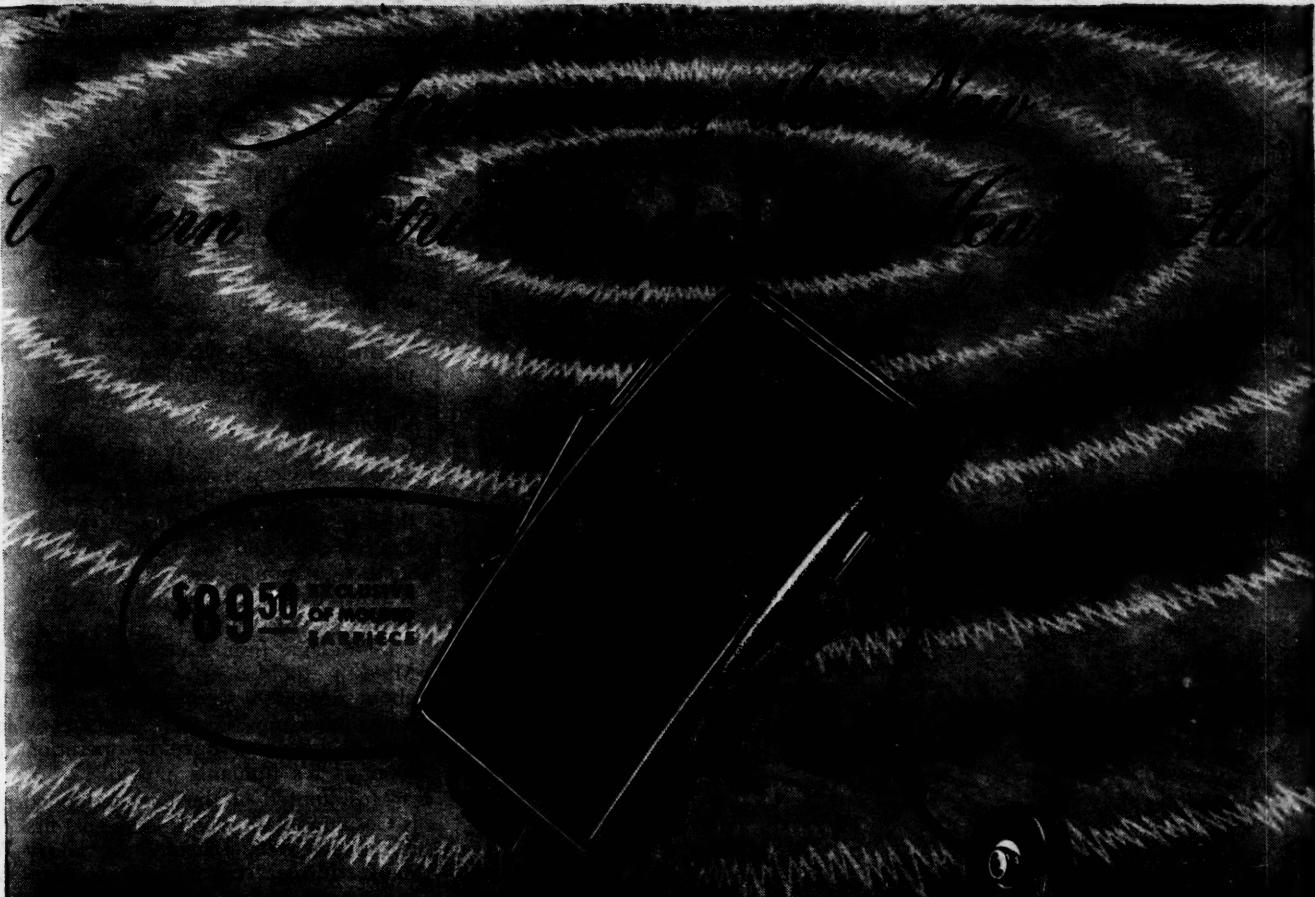
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Now "Full Color" Hearing . . . New Style . . . New Value A Bell Telephone Laboratories Achievement



• It's new . . . it's the climax of 63 years of work and research in sound transmission. Yes, the Western Electric Model 63 sets new hearing aid standards . . . in engineering and design.

Not content to think in terms of speech alone—Bell Telephone Laboratories has engineered Western Electric Hearing Aids to deliver a wider band of frequencies . . . bringing you more of the tones and overtones that add color to the world of sound.

You can hear the difference! With Model 63 there's sparkle and laughter in children's voices . . . you hear more than just the center keys of a piano . . . you can enjoy the radio . . . the symphony . . . movies . . . really hear at church.

Model 63 sets a new design standard, too. It is smaller, lighter, and its curved, body-fitting case affords new wearing comfort.

The half-ounce receiver is highly effi-

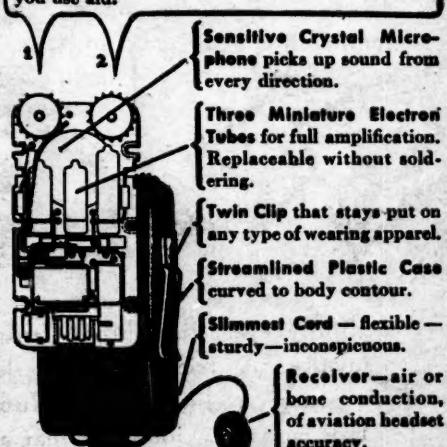
cient . . . the basis of the Army-Navy lightweight headsets.

And Model 63 sets a new value for electronic precision . . . performance . . . style. Consult your doctor about any hearing difficulty. If you need a hearing aid, try "Full Color" hearing with Model 63. See your Western Electric Hearing Aid dealer—you'll find his name under "Hearing Aids" in the Classified Telephone Directory. Or write Western Electric, Dept. 380-K3, 195 Broadway, New York 7, New York.



THE INSIDE STORY OF MODEL 63

Only two controls . . . operated with fingertip ease. (1) Tone Discriminator . . . combined with "on and off" switch . . . enables you to filter out annoying background noise and still hear sounds you want. (2) Volume Control . . . smooth and easy sound regulation . . . doesn't have to be reset every time you use aid.



Model 63 employs the famous Western Electric Stabilized Feedback Circuit—to minimize tonal distortion. All parts are standard and readily interchangeable without costly factory charges.

Western Electric Model 63 Hearing Aid CLIMAXING 63 YEARS OF WORK AND RESEARCH IN SOUND

skyways to hemisphere progress

Throughout the Americas, tremendous progress is promised for the postwar era. PANAGRA

now in its seventeenth year of steady growth, plans important expansions to help make that promise come true.

Our projected "Great Circle Route," utilizing the finest and fastest new planes, will make it possible for U.S. travelers to reach Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina in from 11 to 14 hours, and bring to our Hemisphere an increasing share in postwar world progress.



PANAGRA service
Proposed PANAGRA service
Connecting service

Panagra
AMERICAN AIRWAYS
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK

Serving PANAMA • COLOMBIA • ECUADOR • PERU • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL • CHILE • ARGENTINA

become exclusive M-G-M recording artists—to the loss of the disk companies with which they now are signed.

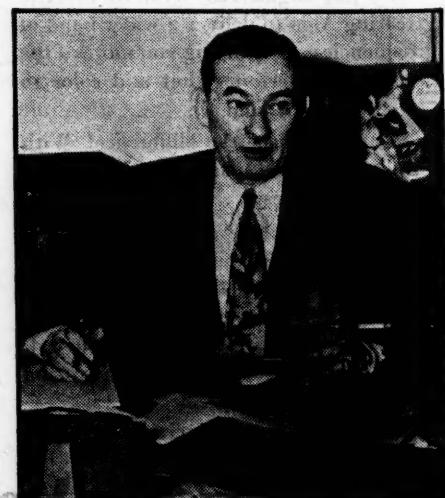
Until last week, Warner Bros. was set in records, with 25 per cent of Decca's stock. But Decca, ever the independent, didn't want to be hampered in choice of releases, and bought its freedom from Warners for more than \$4,000,000. Warner's will probably go shopping again.

Jimmy Swallows One: Nor will the phonograph, radio, and television groups be left out. Radio Corp. of America owns Victor. Philco is looking for a record firm to invest in. And Majestic Radio and Television Corp. has already bought one of the biggest small fry, Hit—along with the contracts of such current favorites as Louis Prima and his band. Reorganized some four months ago, Majestic Records is now headed by Jimmy Walker, New York's former mayor.

The genial Jimmy has big plans. When Majestic took over, Hit was pressing about 2,600,000 records yearly. The Majestic label now has three plants which Walker hopes to have in operation "as soon as it's humanly possible."

Most touted of the new independents is Cosmopolitan, which issued its first releases this week. Headed by Harry W. Bank, former tax consultant for the amusement industry, Cosmopolitan has snared Joan Edwards, Gertrude Niesen, and the bandleader Coleman Hawkins in the popular field, and Oscar Straus, Viennese composer, to bolster the forthcoming classical wing.

Cosmopolitan is currently issuing about 100,000 records a week, and is shooting for 40,000,000 a year. Their plant is at the former Frank Buck Jungle Camp in Massapequa, L. I., where records and machinery are made in what used to be the lion and elephant houses. Abandoned circus wagons still stand around advertising "Sammy the Great Ape"—probably the only two-handed creature who hasn't been urged to take a job.



Walker won't stay small

IS THIS AN ALL WEATHER FRIEND?

MYERS'S PLANTERS' PUNCH
The Old Jamaica Plantation Formula
TO BE SERVED VERY COLD
IN A TALL GLASS

ONE OF SOUR
(1 part fresh lime juice)

TWO OF SWEET
(2 parts sugar)

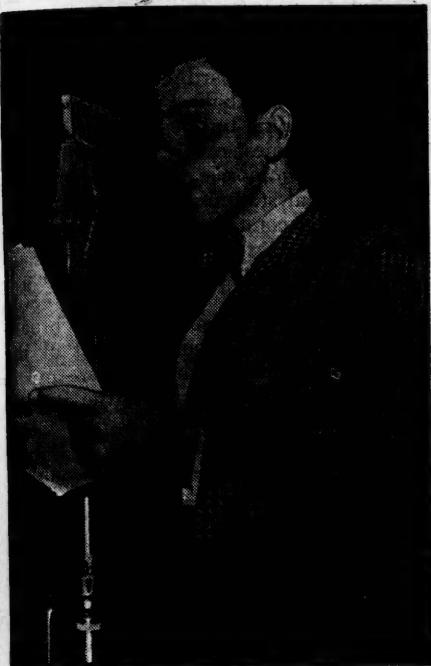
THREE OF STRONG
(3 parts of Myers's Jamaica Rum)

FOUR OF WEAK
(4 parts crushed ice)

Add a dash of Angostura Bitters and a Maraschino Cherry. 97 Proof.

MYERS'S JAMAICA RUM
is the broad brow—that's MY
brow. A friend in "all kinds of JAMAICA
weather"—like Myers's Rum. 100% RUM.
True Jamaica. Good the year around—
in tall drinks or short.

Write for free recipe book to:
R. U. Delapene & Co., Inc.
Sole Dist. in the U.S.A.
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New York 13, N.Y.



Ives, the newest young Aldrich

RADIO

Henry the Fourth

Seven years ago the scrabbly voice of Henry Aldrich first jarred against the ears of radio listeners. In a guest spot on the Rudy Vallee program, Ezra Stone, who created the character of Henry in a Broadway play, did the two-octave vocal acrobatics that have since become part and parcel of the Aldrich heir.

In nothing flat The Aldrich Family (CBS, Friday, 8-8:30 p.m., EWT) blossomed into a full-time program and has since weathered a number of imitators and a series of sponsors. However, the program has been haunted by one recent bugaboo: Uncle Sam.

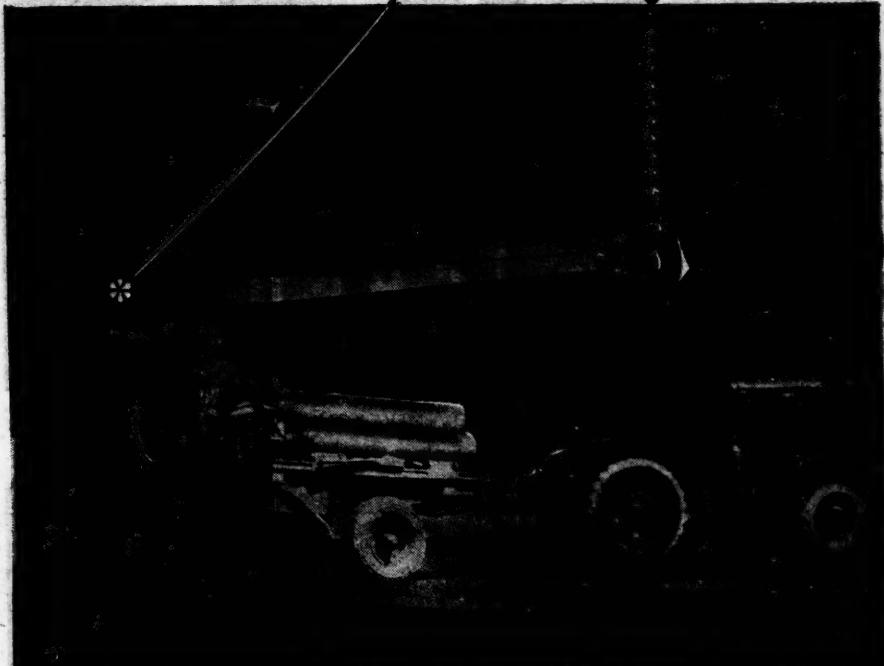
Ezra Stone was drafted in 1941, and the dragnet was put out for a young man with a Henry voice and a perfect gravel tone to his "Coming, mother." Norman Tokar was found, but soon lost—to the Army. Dick Jones, who anticked through Henry's part until last month, is now a paratrooper.

Last week, after three months of auditioning boys from coast to coast, a new Henry Aldrich—the fourth—was signed. He is Raymond Ives from Brooklyn. The son of an Ellis Island ferryboat pilot, young Ives was 17 on July 16 and program executives are breathing easier, for at least another year.

Baseball's Golden Voices

Back in the '20s, Ring Lardner sat next to Graham McNamee and heard him describe a World Series game for a handful of crystal-set listeners. Afterward, Lard-

THERE'S BEAD CHAIN ON A BOMBER'S OXYGEN FILLER VALVE*



Oxygen filler valve made by The Bastian-Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE oxygen our airmen breathe at stratospheric heights is piped through their planes under pressure, like the water in your home. Two lengths of BEAD CHAIN are used on the filler valve through which the reservoirs are charged. One holds an important adapter and the other the valve seal plug. If your postwar product has removable parts which should not be lost, consider BEAD CHAIN . . . it's practical and attractive and it can't kink.

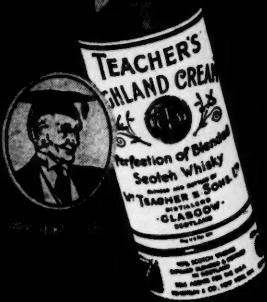
BEAD CHAIN IS A MULTI-SWAGE PRODUCT

MULTI-SWAGE is the most economical method of producing small metal parts to close tolerances without waste. Most electronic tube contacts today are made by MULTI-SWAGE. Our Research and Development Division will help in the engineering of post-war products.

BEAD CHAIN

THE BEAD CHAIN MANUFACTURING CO.
MOUNTAIN GROVE AND STATE STREETS, BRIDGEPORT 8, CONN.

"It's the
flavour"



TEACHER'S

Perfection of Blended Scotch Whisky

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*Delta is the
shortest line between
19 POINTS*



ALEXANDRIA, La.
ATLANTA, Ga.
AUGUSTA, Ga.
BATON ROUGE, La.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.
CHARLESTON, S.C.
CINCINNATI, Ohio
COLUMBIA, S.C.
DALLAS, Texas
FORT WORTH, Texas
JACKSON, Miss.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.
LEXINGTON, Ky.
MERIDIAN, Miss.
MONROE, La.
NEW ORLEANS, La.
SAVANNAH, Ga.
SHREVEPORT, La.
TYLER, Texas

Sixteen Years of Air Line Service

Delta
AIR LINES

ner was asked how he liked the game. He grinned: "I liked 'em both."

Although both Lardner and McNamee have died, baseball broadcasting has turned into a big-business profession. All big-league games, except Cleveland, and many in the minor leagues are now covered by local stations. The World Series is an annual commercial radio affair carried coast-to-coast.

But in its essence, baseball broadcasting hasn't changed. Ring Lardner could still enjoy both games. For the broadcasters invariably become a part of the team whose games they cover—and a good one is as important to the fans as a no-hit pitcher—and usually puts on as good a show. Two of the most typical are Red Barber and Arch McDonald.

Brooklyn Corn: Winner of uncounted broadcasting and sportsmanship awards, Walter Lanier (the 'ole Redhead) Barber is probably the nation's best baseball broadcaster. Unlike many of his colleagues, the Brooklyn Dodgers' official mouthpiece has never played professional baseball. He intended to be an English teacher. Today, Barber is a speech perfectionist, talking in soft, Mississippi accents spiked with Barber idioms. A Barber glossary—with translations:

Sitting in the catbird seat: Everything is going your way

I'll be a suck-egg mule: Red is pretty concerned

A can 'a corn: An easy-to-catch fly ball

F.O.B.: The bases are full of Brooklyns

The bottom of the pickle vat: The Bums are in bad trouble

The Brooklyns eat it up. So do millions of fans who have heard Barber broadcast nine World Series—most frequently partnered with Bob Elson, Chicago's ace sportscaster, now in the Navy. As is the almost universal rule, Barber never broadcasts alone, but spells off with



Barber, the suck-egg mule

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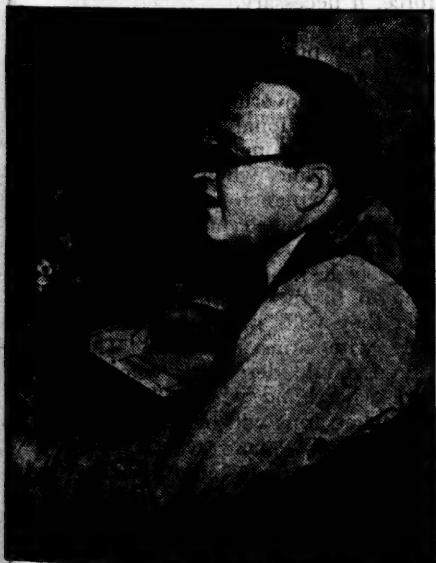
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an assistant—currently Connie Desmond. It is one of Barber's superstitions that the assistant always take the second and sixth innings. That way, Barber thinks there is no danger of a jinx.

When Brooklyn is playing out of town, Barber broadcasts the game from WHN studios in New York, picking up the plays as they come in on a Western Union wire. Barber sits down for home games, but to keep out-of-town, descriptions vivid, he stays on his feet in the studio. "You can't get sleepy that way," he explains.

Washington Ham: Arch McDonald is the heavy, outspoken, 44-year-old broadcaster for the Washington Senators and a leading ham in Washington's amateur theater. His most celebrated effort was the title role in "The Old Soak," which caused Clark Griffith, owner of the Senators, to remark: "It's the first time I've ever seen anyone train 40 years for a role. He ought to be good."

On the air, McDonald's deep, dry voice lacks all the qualities of good radio. But his homespun personality reflects the mood of the most rabid fan in the \$1.10 seat. It won him an accolade from ex-Vice President John Garner as the "World's Greatest Baseball Announcer," a statement with which neither Washington nor McDonald probably would disagree. McDonald (like Barber he is sponsored by Old Gold cigarettes) can almost repeat baseball statistics by rote. Long ago, he had to list his phone number privately to cut off the professionals, writers, and pool-room habitués who plagued him for obscure facts. One statistic, however, still makes Arch shudder: his own record for continual microphone performance. Broadcasting a doubleheader from Boston as it came in on the wire, Arch sat at his Washington microphone alone and talked baseball for seven hours—nonstop—including the between-game intermission.



McDonald, the expert Old Soak



How Would You Like

**TO HAVE 15,000
LABOR-SAVING DEVICES?**

Perhaps Los Angeles may never make quite that many, but Los Angeles manufacturers are going to try! Indeed, they have listed hundreds and hundreds of war-inspired inventions they plan to manufacture and sell when peace comes.

Already household and consumer items are being made and sold by some Southern California war-created plants. One of them now offers more than 1700 jobs in the manufacture of consumer items . . . jobs that were non-existent before the war!

We think you will be interested in the postwar plans of our new industries. For they are plans that assure more jobs, bigger peacetime pay rolls than Los Angeles ever had before, that will augment our already established and prosperous economy. We'd like to give you this story, told in our booklet, "An Eye to the Future." It takes but a penny for our thoughts—just drop a postcard to THE TIMES or to our representatives.

Los Angeles Times

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Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Poland and the Big Three

by RAYMOND MOLEY

If, as seems inevitable, the Potsdam conference reaffirms previous agreements, a new Polish nation will emerge from this war with a better chance of survival than any of the earlier Polands. Its resources and possibilities are likely to quiet much of the storm and controversy which have attended its deliverance.

It seems certain that the new Poland, bounded by the Curzon Line on the east, will cut through East Prussia to a point southwest of Königsberg on the Baltic and provide a seacoast stretching about 200 miles west to the mouth of the Oder. The western frontier will have to be determined by the Big Three, but it will probably include the agricultural territory east of the Oder in the north and the rich region of Upper Silesia, which includes coal and iron mines and large industrial properties, among which are vast electrical plants and a part of Germany's biggest cement works. The total area of Poland will be between 110,000 and 120,000 square miles. The area of prewar Poland was about 150,000 square miles. The new population will be between 25 and 30 millions, compared with a prewar 35 million. It will be more predominantly Polish than before. The new Poland will have not only Danzig and Gdynia, but two or three other good ports. The whole course of the Vistula will be Polish down from Czechoslovakia to the sea. The old network of canals developed by Frederick the Great and his successors will be Polish. As an economic unit, the new Poland will be richer and more manageable than the prewar nation.

If Poland is to enjoy the full benefit of these territorial acquisitions, it will be necessary to move, bag and baggage, three or four million Germans—mostly fanatical Nazis—into what remains of Germany.

This bold and unprecedented carving out of new frontiers, with a wholesale moving of population, will be difficult. But its doing is the essential price to be paid for security. It is better to face it and do it than to endure the threat of another war.

There will be lamentations over this operation in Germany for generations.

And there will be plenty of propaganda in England, the United States and Russia to the effect that in the dismemberment of Germany is the sure seed of another war. But the United Nations have no choice. Either these boundaries must be made and made now or the whole tragedy of the past will happen over again.

The new Poland will for some time have the discomfort of living between a beaten but resentful Germany and a colossal but distrusted Russia. That is the sentence, however, of a court of final jurisdiction—geography. The outcome will be determined by the degree to which the new United Nations charter can operate in a practical situation, by the forbearance of Russia and by the quality of government which Poland can develop over the years.

Certainly, the politics of prewar Poland will have to be improved upon. For centuries democracy has made little progress in Poland. The democracy which followed 1919 ended in the Piłsudski authoritarianism and the rule of the "clique of colonels." Minorities were subjected to severe restrictions, and, finally, in 1935, Beck and Smigly-Rydz headed a thoroughly illiberal nation. If the United Nations is to be anything but a name, any repetition of this might be prevented—by outside force, if necessary.

The present irreconcilability of the London Poles, the remains of the reactionary government of 1939, is due to the emotional shock of recent events. But the maintenance of such a shadow regime, which seeks to use its haven of refuge to suggest resistance to the new government, cannot be tolerated. There is a sinister tone in the recent proclamation of a Polish general to the Polish armies abroad that they will "return to Poland, but only with arms in hand." The Big Three should determine who will return where and who will bear arms and what arms will be used for.

The new Poland will have every available means to build a prosperous and peaceful nation, except, for the moment, unity. That will come with time, assisted by the firmness and patience of the three great powers.

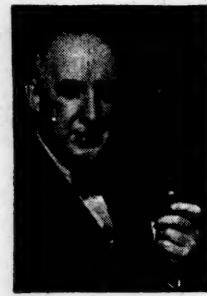
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Adds to the comfort and health of the 600 wounded veterans aboard the Hospital Ship "Wisteria". Two Frick 6-cylinder "Eclipse" compressors, driven by steam engines as shown below, supply a cooling effect equal to the melting of 30,000 lb. of ice daily. Temperatures range down to zero F.

The "Wisteria" carries a staff and crew numbering 344. Now in active service, the ship has already been made famous by radio broadcast and magazine articles.

Frick "Eclipse" compressors are built with 3, 4, or 6 cylinders. Ask for your copy of Bulletin 100, telling how these superior Freon-12 compressors handle air-conditioning, water cooling, food storage, and similar refrigerating work.

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Asado in the Argentine



2 "But that was a cinch compared to my first fling at *la sortija*, popular asado game. They suspend a small ring from a thread. You're supposed, at a full gallop, to spear the ring with a dagger.

3 "The feast came none too soon. And what a feast!—in a way, almost an historical occasion. For, I was told, the gaucho is a vanishing type. Today's Argentina moves on wheels—and wings.

5 "But don't expect all your thrills here to be Argentine-made. For, whether in Buenos Aires or out on the pampas, you'll find hosts offering you Canadian Club just as proudly as it's served at home!"

Once the war is over, you will find it even easier than now to visit Latin America. There you will find Canadian Club again. This whisky is *light* as Scotch, *rich* as rye, *satisfying* as bourbon—yet there is no other whisky in all the world that tastes like Canadian Club. You can stay with Canadian Club all evening long—in cocktails before dinner and tall ones after. That's why Canadian Club is the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States.

IN 87 LANDS NO OTHER WHISKY TASTES LIKE

"Canadian Club"



Imported from Walkerville, Canada, by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill. Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof



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