

PERIODICAL C2

MAY 10, 1948

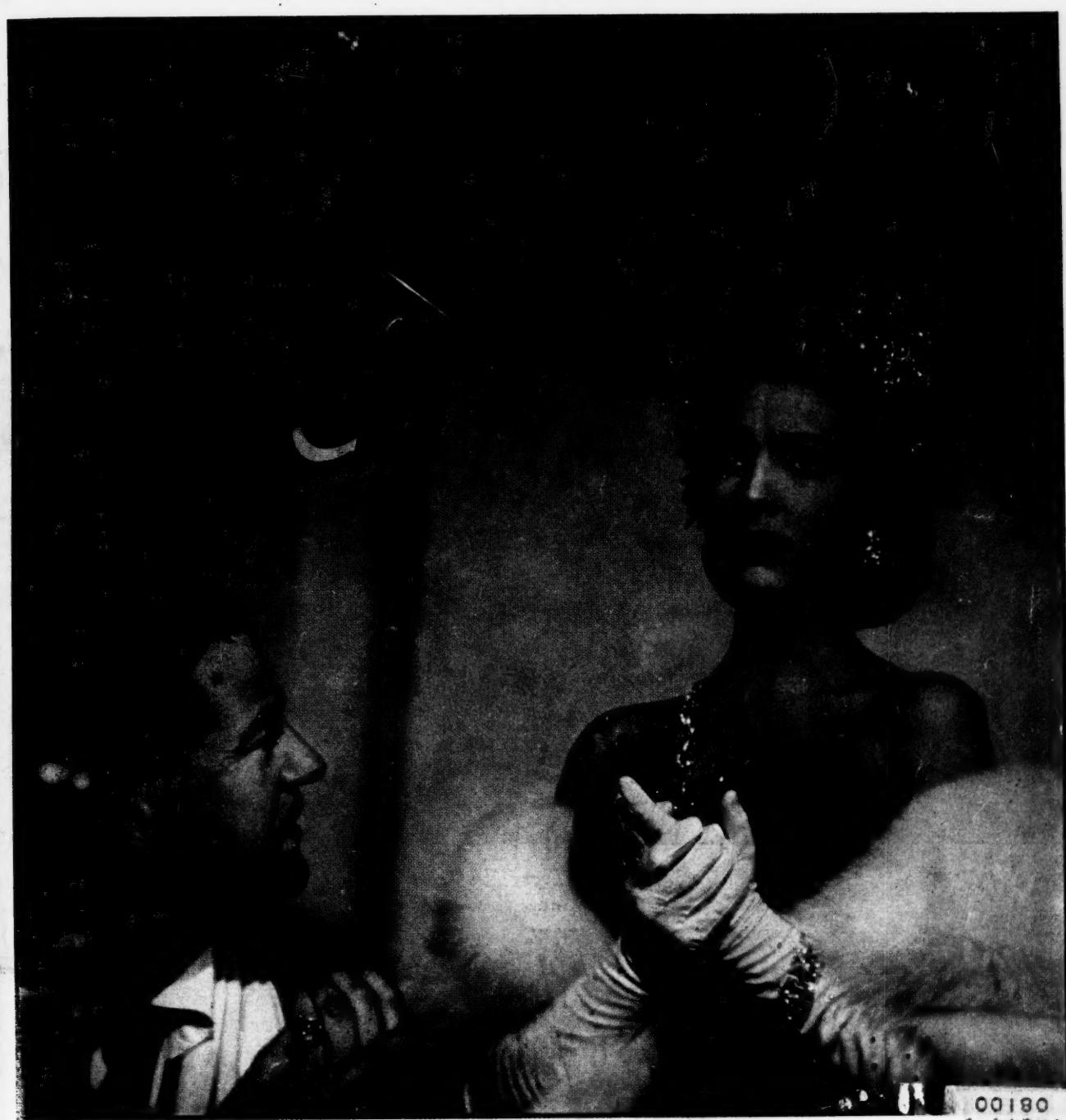
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WHERE PRICES ARE HEADING?
PUBLISHERS' TRICENTENNIAL
MAY - 6 1948
DETROIT 20c

Newsweek

20c

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



Hollywood: The Panic Is Over
(See 'Business')

DETROIT, MI
PERIODICAL
5201 WOOD
DETROIT 20c
08100

You don't really need a car like this

You don't really need the swift-charging lift of 112 horsepower . . . in the famous valve-in-head Nash engine that makes this America's grandest performing 6-cylinder car.

You don't really need a power plant so finely engineered that you get more miles on a gallon of gas than with other cars of comparable size and weight.

You don't really need a Fourth Speed Forward that floats you over the miles while your engine practically idles . . . nor an Automatic Overtake that lifts you around traffic ahead with a burst of sprinting speed.

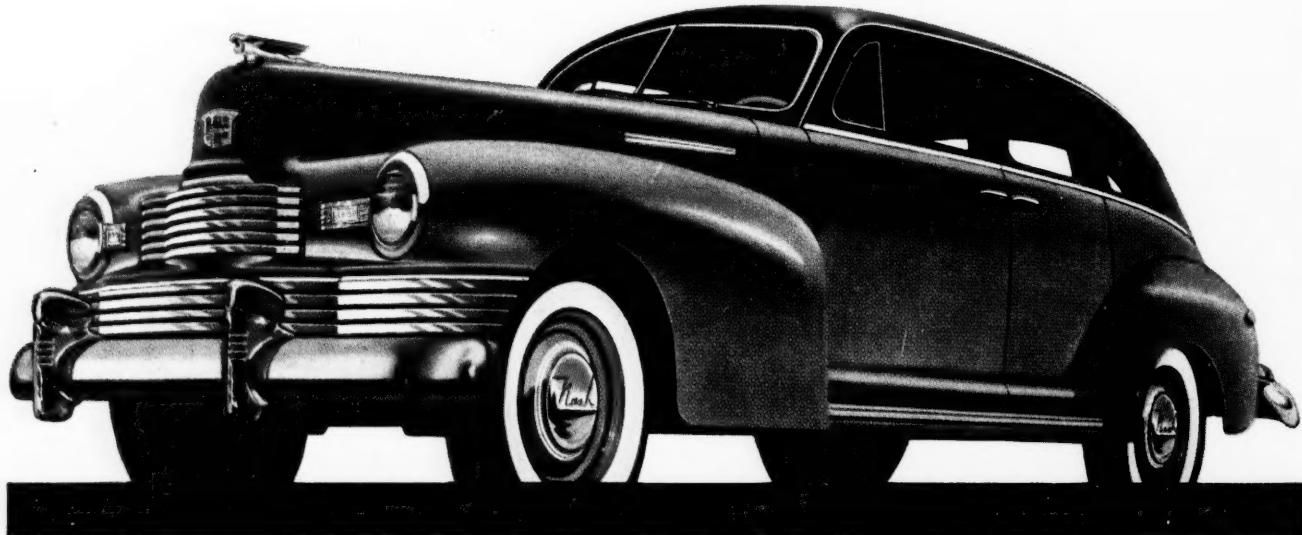
You don't really need a car that hugs the road like a surefooted panther, with a level-riding pace that swallows the ruggedest jolts.

You don't really need a conditioned air system that filters dust, rain, sleet or snow into clean draftless thermostat-controlled comfort.

And you don't really need a car so richly appointed, so finely upholstered—with an interior that's even designed to accommodate a double Convertible Bed.

But . . . if you ever drive a 1948 Nash Ambassador . . . you'll never again be satisfied with anything else on wheels!

There's a new kind of dealer in America today. That's where you'll see the new Nash Ambassador and its running mate, the new Nash "600."



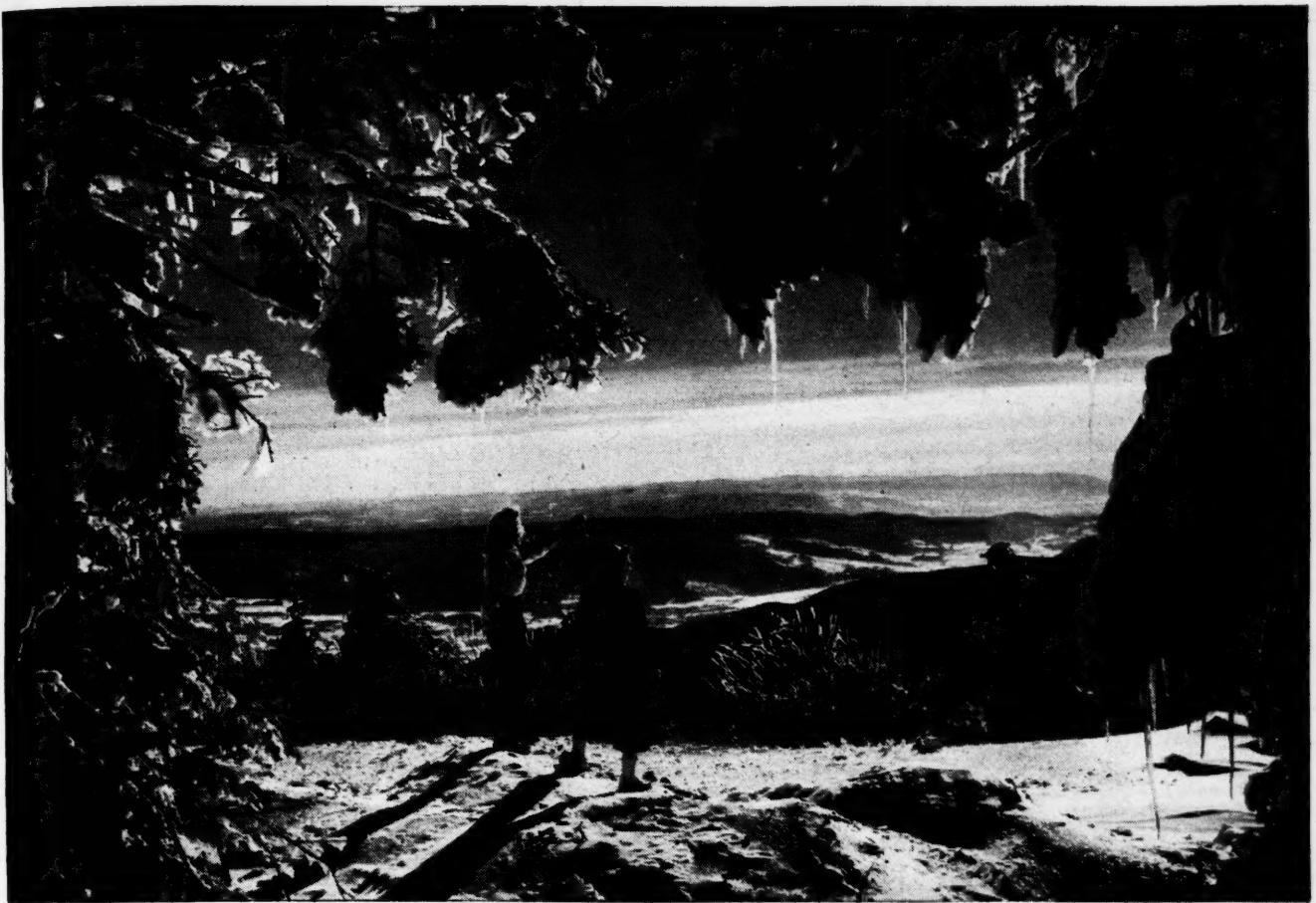
*Every Nash comes equipped with the
new Goodyear Super-Cushion Tires.*

Nash



GREAT CARS SINCE 1902

Nash Motors Division, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit



Enjoy made-to-order weather with American Blower Cooling Coils

You can produce *indoor* weather as inviting as this even on the hottest summer days with American Blower Cooling Coils. And the same system can provide cozy warmth next winter with a companion set of American Blower Heating Coils.

Important to your business? Sure it is!

And just as important is the fact that American Blower heating and cooling coils, unit heaters, ventilating fans, utility sets and air conditioning units are standard items available for prompt delivery.

These dependable products can be easily and quickly installed in all types of industrial and commercial buildings.

This means higher standards of performance, savings in time and money and a reliable source of equipment for all air handling needs.

Call our nearest Branch Office, located in 57 principal cities of the United States and Canada, for data.

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Division of AMERICAN RADIATOR & Standard Sanitary CORPORATION



**American Blower Type W
Cooling Coil.** For use with cold water. Also available, Type X coils for systems utilizing direct expanded refrigerants.

AMERICAN BLOWER



LETTERS

Miss Subways

The selection of Miss Thelma (not Selma) Porter as New York's Miss Subways for April (NEWSWEEK, April 19) was a fine gesture for better racial understanding. We see her picture in our subways and buses every day, but I think your readers in other cities would also like to see how attractive she is.

M. H. BUESCHEL

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thelma Porter



our subways and buses every day, but I think your readers in other cities would also like to see how attractive she is.

Sartorial Quests

I would like to know which of the Boston major-league managers (NEWSWEEK cover, April 26) would be ostracized by Boston society for the way he has his belt buckled —Joe McCarthy or Billy Southworth?

WILLIAM M. STEPHENS

Chicago, Ill.

► One of these men has his belt one way, the other the other way. Which one is right?

B. PRUSAK

Cleveland, Ohio

There is no rule about belts. However, most right-handed men thread their belts through from the left, and vice versa. The choice also may depend on whether one is referring to rightist or leftist Boston society.

► I notice that in both pictures, taken 30 years apart, Mr. Nathan (NEWSWEEK, April 26) wears his breast pocket handkerchief on his right side, which is unusual to

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

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

Footsaver Shoes

BOSTONIANS

AT THEIR FINEST

COMFORT in action is assured—when you slip into the EFFORTLESS FIT of Footsavers. The SELECTED

LEATHERS mould to the intricate dips and curves of your feet. Conservative

DESIGNING with attention to DETAILING gives you that satisfying,

IMPORTANT LOOK! Shown here

—THE FORMAL, a

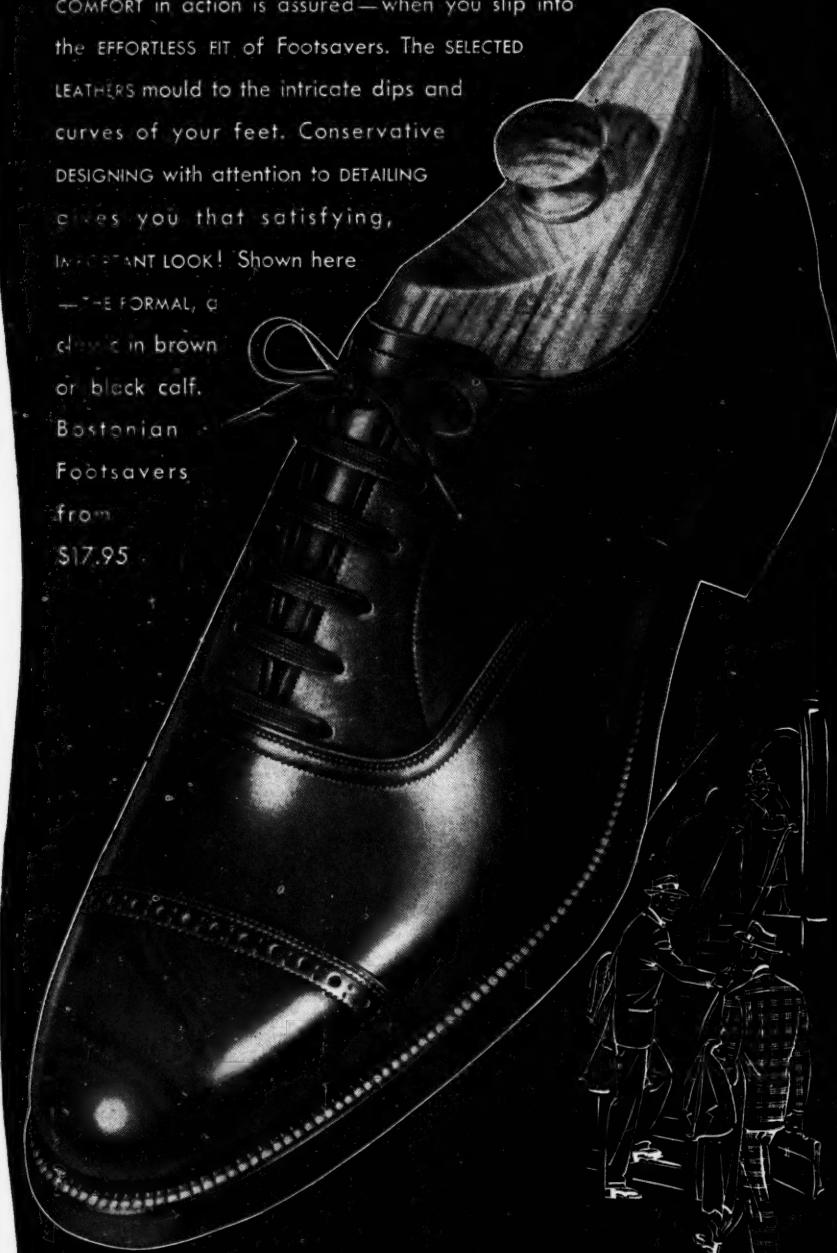
classic in brown or black calf.

Bostonian

Footsavers

from

\$17.95



Bostonians

FIT RIGHT • FEEL RIGHT • THEY'RE WALK-FITTED

WHITMAN, MASSACHUSETTS

BY THE TIME YOU
FINISH THE DISHES,
OUR EVENING IS SHOT!

IT WOULDN'T BE IF
WE HAD A GENERAL ELECTRIC
DISHWASHER!

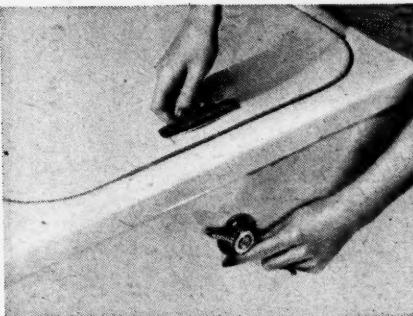


• Automatic General Electric Dishwasher saves hours of kitchen drudgery!

Washes dishes sparkling clean. They dry in their own heat!



1. A day's dishes done like magic! The G-E Dishwasher will wash a whole day's dishes for a family of four at one time. Separate racks hold china, glassware, silver safely. Washes pots and pans, too!



2. No more rough, red hands! You never touch dishwater. Just turn the switch and the Dishwasher takes over—automatically washing and rinsing dishes in water hotter than hands can stand.



3. Gives you new hours of freedom! You're no longer a slave to a dishpan. The Dishwasher hygienically cleans and rinses each piece cleaner than by hand. Safely, too—only the water moves.



4. No dishes to wipe—ever again! After dishes are washed and rinsed, the cover opens automatically, and both dishes and Dishwasher dry in their own heat. Gleaming, sparkling clean dishes are ready to be put away.

NOTE: The Dishwasher is available either in a complete sink, or as a separate individual appliance for installation in your new or present kitchen. General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Conn.



AUTOMATIC
DISHWASHER

DOES THE DISHES BY ITSELF

GENERAL ELECTRIC

—designed for

Safe delivery

Gaylord Boxes

Always made of the finest materials available, Gaylord Boxes do a better job of delivering your product in perfect condition.

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- Folding Cartons
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 Weslaco • New Haven • Appleton • Hickory • Greensboro • Sumter • Jackson

LETTERS

say the least. Could it mean that Mr. Nathan wears his suits inside out?

GIOVANNI M. PAGAN
New York City

► The pictures show that Mr. Nathan has all his life been carrying his handkerchief on the wrong side . . .

ALEXANDER KOIRANSKY
Eugene, Ore.

Mr. Nathan reports that he has his suits made with the pocket on the right, as well as on the left, because "when you need a handkerchief you can use your right hand without reaching all the way across to the left. It's saved me a good deal of energy that way over the years."

Cutter's Folly?

Dispatch James Cutter immediately to claim for United States two islands Central Bering Sea shown on map NEWSWEEK,



Cartographer's slip showing?

April 12. These islands . . . are of potentially highest strategic value.

ARNOLD COURT
Washington, D. C.

It is true that the islands (see arrow) are unnamed and unshown on standard maps and that the Coast and Geodetic and Hydrographic Offices have no record of them. Mr. Cutter, however, used as reference a map drawn in 1942 for the Alaskan International Highway Commission.

Radio Casualties

Your "Death at the Mike" item (NEWSWEEK, April 19) referred to Albertino as "the first person ever to die at a microphone." Though it's not a pleasant subject, Capt. William G. McCaw of the Indiana University Military Department had a heart attack and died during the I. U. Round Table at 10 a.m., April 19, 1942.

H. J. SKORNIA
Radio Director

Indiana University
Bloomington, Ind.

A contemporary report on Captain McCaw's death in *The New York Times* said: "He had just completed his part in the regular Sunday-morning round table when he collapsed." Mr. Skornia disagrees, how-



The high cost of living has us walking a tightrope too

The high cost of living is another name for inflation. It hurts us just where it hurts you—in the pocket-book. For when prices are too high, fewer people buy.

We are doing everything we can to keep our prices *down* and quality *up*. To this end, key men from all our companies meet at a round table once every month. They study the best results of National Dairy operations . . . pool brains and experience . . . to find new, better ways of bringing you *top quality at lowest possible price*.

Here are some figures which show how milk prices compare with food prices, from 1939 to 1947:

Increase in cost of food . . . 106%
Increase in cost of fluid milk 63%

Notice that milk has not increased nearly so much as the average of other foods. Our profit from all of our milk divisions averaged less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per quart of milk sold in 1947—far less than the public thinks business makes—and much less than the average profit in the food industry.

We all take food costs seriously these days. And milk—nature's most nearly perfect food—gives you more for your money than anything else you can eat. We guard the quality of milk—and cheese, butter, ice cream and other products made from milk—to keep quality high. Then we make these foods *available at the lowest possible prices to the greatest number of people*.

An impartial national survey shows that most Americans consider 10%-15% on sales a fair profit for business. Compared to this, the average profit in the food industry is less than 5%. And National Dairy's profit in its milk divisions in 1947 was less than 2%.

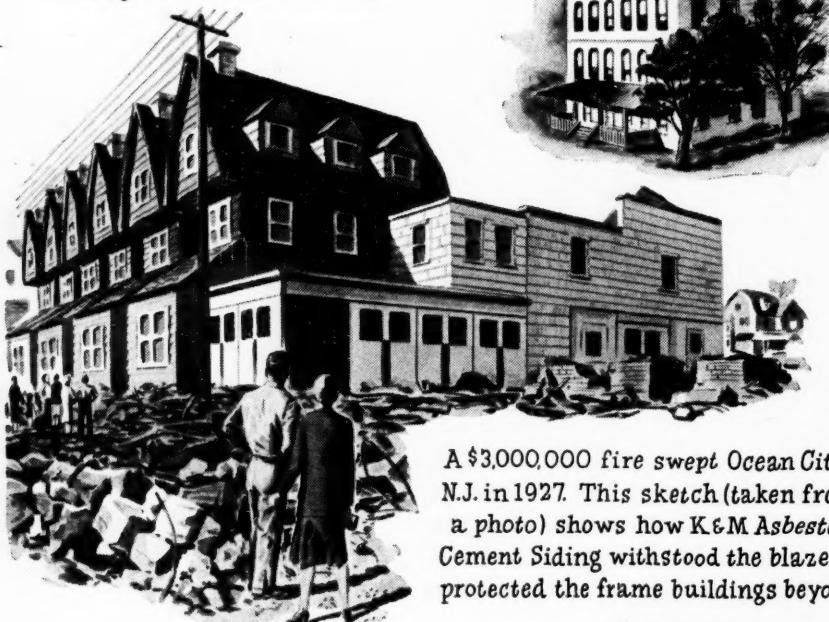
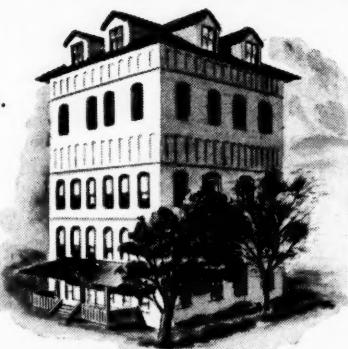


**NATIONAL DAIRY
PRODUCTS CORPORATION**

How much do you know about Asbestos?

In 1905, this building (Ambler, Pa.) was roofed with K & M Asbestos-Cement Shingles, the first in America.

After 43 years the original shingles are still in use.



A \$3,000,000 fire swept Ocean City, N.J. in 1927. This sketch (taken from a photo) shows how K & M Asbestos-Cement Siding withstood the blaze, protected the frame buildings beyond.

New England's 100-mile hurricane of 1938 picked up this house, tossed it, bounced it, rolled it for a quarter of a mile.

Its K & M Asbestos Siding was unharmed by the treatment!



You hardly expect your house to be bounced like a tennis ball . . . but you do want it to endure. You hope your home will never catch fire . . . but it's comforting to know you're protected by fire-resistant siding and roofing!

Those are just two of the many advantages of K & M "Century" Asbestos-Cement Roofing and Siding. This tough material won't crack or curl, can't burn, can't rot, never needs painting for protection. It has a deep-grained, weathered finish, full shadow lines and will easily outlast the life of the house.

If you're planning a new home or improvements to your present one, "Century" Asbestos-Cement Siding is your best bet for beauty, utility and economy. Write us for complete descriptive material.

Nature made Asbestos . . .

Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind since 1873



KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY • AMBLER • PENNSYLVANIA

LETTERS

ever, and when *The Times* report was called to his attention, he said: "Captain McCaw had by no means completed his part in the program. [It] was completed without him by ROTC staff colleagues."

Morgan's Midget

It's circus time again and circuses usually include midgets. What happened to the most famous midget of all time—the one who sat on J. P. Morgan's lap?

SEAN O'TOOLE
Washington, D.C.

The midget posed on Mr. Morgan's lap during a Senate investigation in 1933 was Lya Graf, a 32-inch performer with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus. She returned to her native Germany shortly after the incident, and her associates here have not heard from her since. Contemporary reports credited "Thomas Leef," a circus press agent, with arranging the stunt. But circus officials now admit that the name "Leef" was phony and the stunt actually was arranged by Frank Braden, who is still with the circus.



Acme
Missing midget

Sand and Suitor

If Mr. Cukor expects to make a picture on the lives of George Sand and Claude Debussy (*Periscope*, April 19), I presume his next production will be based on those of Cleopatra and Eddie Cantor . . . It would be Alfred de Musset, wouldn't it?

A. KAMINKER

Lake Success, N.Y.

It would.

**make sure
of your copy**

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street _____
city _____ zone _____
state _____

one year \$6.50
 two years \$10.00

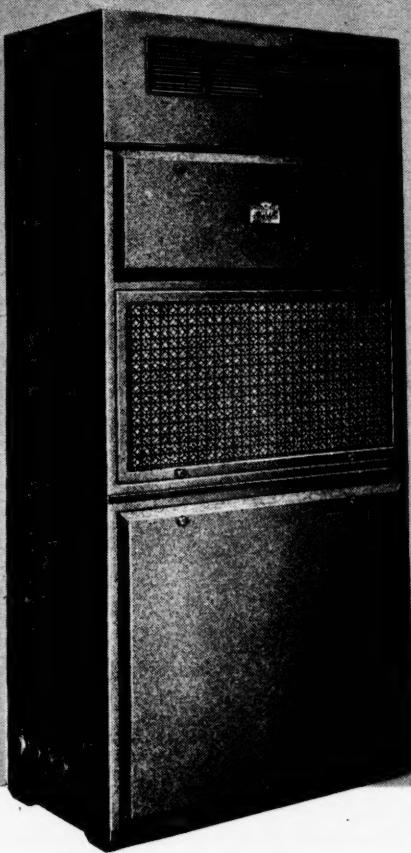
NEWSWEEK

152 West 42 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

FRIGIDAIRE

AIR CONDITIONING

your first choice in



Frigidaire Store Air Conditioner

Cools, dehumidifies, filters, circulates, ventilates in summer; heating coil can be added for winter.

Compact, quiet, attractive—may be installed right in the space to be air conditioned. Completely self-contained. May be installed in multiple for large areas, or used with simple duct system if desired.

Ideal for leased premises: requires no extensive building alterations, easily moved.

Air conditioning "as you like it" — concealed, easy-to-adjust temperature control; directional air distribution grilles.

Compressor made by world's leading manufacturer of mechanical cooling equipment—Frigidaire!

You're twice as sure with two great names

FRIGIDAIRE made only by
GENERAL MOTORS



First choice because . . .

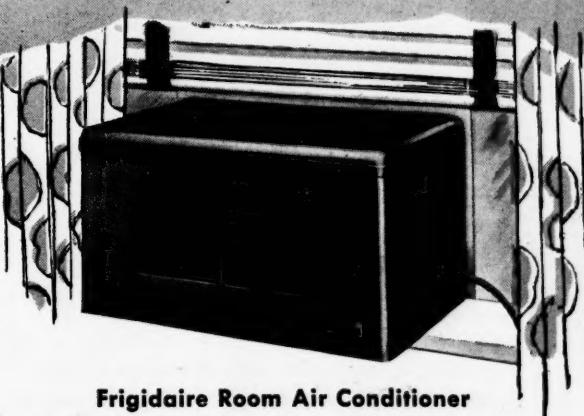
Frigidaire offers a full line of air conditioning: self-contained store conditioners, large-capacity central systems, window-type room conditioners.

First choice because . . .

Frigidaire is a pioneer name in refrigeration and air conditioning . . . stands for the finest in engineering, precision manufacture. You're sure of getting the latest and best equipment when you specify Frigidaire.

First choice because . . .

Frigidaire's corps of factory-trained engineering dealers is located to serve you promptly and efficiently, wherever you are.



Frigidaire Room Air Conditioner

- Cools, dehumidifies, circulates, filters, ventilates.
- Easily installed in almost any double-hung window.
- Powered by the Frigidaire "Meter-Miser," simplest cooling mechanism ever built. Special 5-year warranty.

For PRODUCTS you can depend on, a NAME you can depend on, a DEALER you can depend on — Call in Frigidaire! Find Frigidaire Dealer's name in Classified Phone Directory, under "Air Conditioning" or "Refrigeration Equipment." Or write Frigidaire, Dayton 1, O. Leaside 12, Ont.

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1948

GRASSES & GRAINS TIMBER & TRAINS

That's what
LA GRANDE
is made of!

TOP-MARKET GRAIN insures a golden harvest... 40,857 tons from 60,000 acres in 1947 is typical of Grande Ronde Valley's bumper wheat yields. Orchards, truck gardens and grazing lands contribute proportionately to the prosperity of this progressive area.

FINEST PONDEROSA PINE, through maximum utilization, bolsters payrolls. Grooved-and-glued panels make use of smallest scraps, as shown. La Grande's second largest income source keeps saw-mills humming to the tune of 50,000,000 board feet annually.

PRECIOUS SEED for lawns, pastures, fairways... 2½ million pounds last year... rivals wheat in cash returns per acre. Ideal soil and moisture conditions produce premium bent grass and fescue seeds of highest germination and lowest weed content. 5,000 acres of seed peas are grown for nation-wide shipment.



A GROWING CITY IN THE GROWING OREGON MARKET*

La Grande... proud to be known as the "Hub of Eastern Oregon"... is spoked by \$6 million a year from agriculture, multi-million-dollar lumber income, and strong payrolls from railroad and college activities. Cupped by the timbered slopes of the beckoning Blue Mountains... on fertile silt of a former lake bed... La Grande envisions a flourishing future through greater uses of its products of forest and farm in wood re-manufacturing and food processing... with limitless recreational opportunities as added dividend.

The Chamber of Commerce of La Grande, Oregon, welcomes inquiries regarding industrial sites on the main line of Union Pacific Railroad or agricultural opportunities in Grande Ronde Valley.

La Grande exemplifies the ever-prospering community in the vast Oregon market encompassed by *The Oregonian*. Dominating the Pacific Northwest with peak daily circulation, this great newspaper rates first consideration by informed advertisers.

* The Growing
Oregon Market
... All Oregon
and seven
Southwestern
counties of
Washington



The Oregonian

PORLAND, OREGON

The Great Newspaper of the West

Newsweek

Registered U. S. Patent Office

The Magazine of News Significance

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Is America's Greatest Security

For Your Information

INTERNATIONAL UPSET: As the domestic edition of NEWSWEEK goes to press in Dayton, a special staff prepares facsimile pages and then films for the Continental counterpart. Planes rush the films to New York in time to connect with a fast flight to Paris, all with clocklike regularity week after week. And in Paris, within eight hours of the films' arrival they have been checked, retouched, pasted on glass plate forms, and etched on zinc for printing, and NEWSWEEK-Continental is rolling on the presses.

There's plenty of margin for error despite careful checking, but rarely does a beauty occur such as in the issue of April 19. European readers were then baffled by the picture of The Great Unus, noted for balancing on one finger. To the special amazement of our Paris bureau, the photo came out upside down (as shown here), making the sensational Vienna equilibrist appear to have caught his finger in a bowling ball which somehow or other had become attached to a chandelier. With but a slight stammer, the International

Editions Division goes on to report more encouraging events. For instance, NEWSWEEK-Continental has reentered Czechoslovakia. A new, four-color printing process has been inaugurated in Tokyo. Overseas advertising is constantly increasing. And The Great Unus hasn't said a word.

OF PARTICULAR NOTE: Sam Halper, who did the cover story on page 58 this week, came back from Hollywood with a grim tale about the "hardest-working town I ever walked into." With no more than five minutes in two weeks to sun his weary bones, his only relaxation was "a long look at Ingrid Bergman at a cocktail party" . . . Other editors were spread out all over the place last week. For her story on page 70 on the Methodist Quadrennial, Religion Editor Terry Ferrer spent several days in Boston. Medicine Editor Marguerite Clark and Science Editor Harry Davis were in Washington for the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences (see page 42) . . . Today, ERP and stepped-up military appropriations are exerting new forces in the nation's economy. And so Periscope has repeated its polling of leading economists for their views on the business outlook. The results are on page 14.

THE COVER: One pretty figure in Twentieth Century-Fox's plans to increase box-office attendance is Linda Darnell, shown here on the set of "Unfaithfully Yours." Reflecting Hollywood's new efforts to eliminate waste, Preston Sturges directed and "brought in" the picture for a million dollars less than shooting formerly would have cost. Hollywood is after those 55,000,000 adults who don't go to the movies and is seeking to attract them through better productions and better acting talent. Sturges and Darnell are a good example of the sort of combination which must go into future pictures if the "box office" is going to pick up. A full report on Hollywood's recovery begins on page 58.

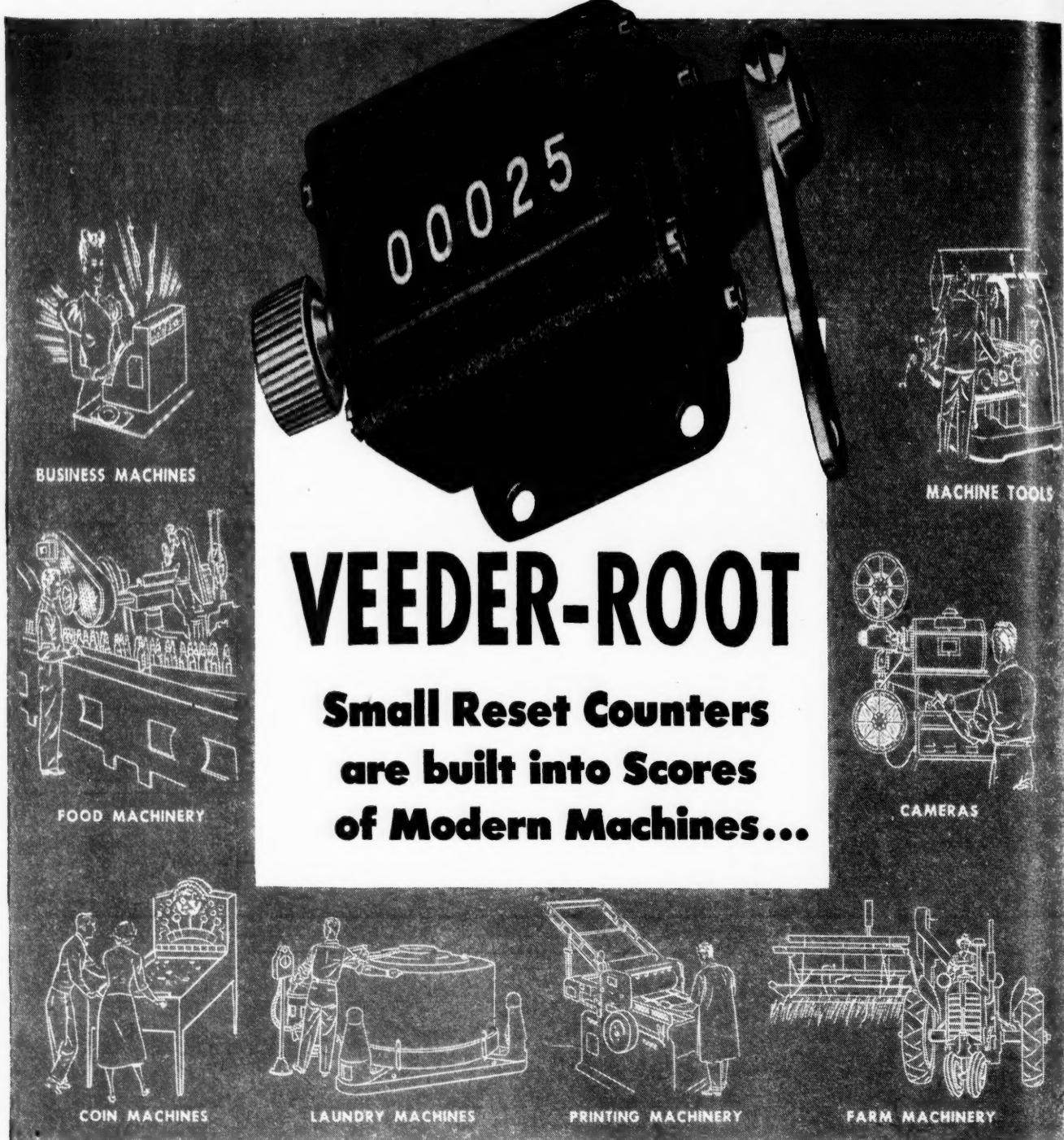
Right



Wrong



The Editors



VEEDER-ROOT

**Small Reset Counters
are built into Scores
of Modern Machines...**

to add EXTRA UTILITY and Marketability

Small size, compact, these Small Reset Counters (Series 1120) can be readily built into an almost endless catalog of machines and products.

Available in 5 Types: Revolution, Ratchet, Ratchet with Lever Reset, Ratchet with Lock-and-Key Reset, and as a Combined Counter (either Revolution or Ratchet) made with 2 counters in 1 case, adding in unison — one reset counter, and one non-reset totalizer.

Other Specifications: 5 figures standard. Speed,

1000 counts per minute. Drive shaft on left or right side, rotating top coming or top going.

A counter of almost infinite uses... gives any product, into which it is built, the added usefulness of keeping its own production or performance records, in terms of turns, strokes, etc.

Write for complete specifications and prices, and for 8-page Catalog of all Veeder-Root Counters for mechanical, electrical and manual operation.

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20 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey.



*Counting
Devices*

The Periscope

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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

Capital Straws

White House aides expect Truman to make three major speeches and several informal talks on his June trip to the West Coast. Definite plans probably won't be announced until the last moment, however . . . Despite sniping by conservative Democrats at White House adviser Clark Clifford, insiders say he ranks as high as ever with Truman . . . Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, plagued by illness and Republican budget cuts, is fading as an Administration figure. David A. Morse, the youthful Under Secretary, virtually runs the department now . . . Senate approval of the nomination of Thomas C. Buchanan of Pennsylvania to the Federal Power Commission probably will be held up as a result of the Republican decision to sit on long-term Democratic appointments from now on . . . Attorney General Clark has completed a new list of subversive organizations for the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board.

GOP Rivalry

Republican harmony in Congress is cracking a bit as convention time nears. Advocates of rival candidates are showing precampaign nerves, particularly in the Senate. A cross fire has developed between Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, ardent young Stassen booster, and the Taft camp. Senator Ives of New York, a Dewey man, is critical of Taft for pressing pet "social-welfare" measures in support of his own candidacy. Baldwin, Connecticut favorite son, also is disgruntled. And Vandenberg and Taft at best maintain an uneasy truce. In the House, some Republicans say the Presidential bug also has infected Speaker Martin. Disillusioned members are saying frankly the best thing the GOP majority can do is wind up the session as speedily as possible.

Political Notes

The Democratic National Committee is practically broke, and Chairman McGrath is seriously worried about campaign funds. Truman's poor prospects are discouraging band-wagon contributors who ordinarily supply a big share of the Democratic Presidential campaign chest . . . Republican hopes of capturing the border state of Oklahoma are still booming. Party factionalism has been buried, and cautious Representative Rizley feels so optimistic of GOP chances that he's announced his candidacy for the Senate . . . It will be

denied, but some members of Congress who face hot reelection fights actually are asking the House Un-American Activities Committee to provide them with dossiers on their opponents.

National Notes

Leading Republicans now are backing away from widely discussed threats to block confirmation of Chairman Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission. In an election year, responsible heads of the GOP feel that any attempt to make political capital out of atomic energy will boomerang . . . The Reed-Johnson bill to clamp down on national liquor advertising is backed by one of the most skillful lobbies now operating in the capital. It has persuaded a majority of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that they can't afford to go on record against the bill. The measure probably won't get anywhere at this session, but it'll be back next year . . . C. Girard Davidson soon may quit as Assistant Secretary of Interior. His successor will be a Westerner . . . Lloyd Lehrbas will be the new chief of the State Department's revamped office of foreign information and propaganda. He's a former AP foreign correspondent and during the war was public-relations officer for General MacArthur.

Hoover's Holdout

Republican campaign bosses would like to get hold of some of the figures on government costs, duplications, and employment dug up by Herbert Hoover's Reorganization Commission. They say they would make powerful campaign ammunition this fall. However, Hoover insists on keeping his study out of politics and won't turn loose any data until after November.

Trivia

Rep. Karl Mundt, ranking member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, is literally allergic to red. He says any contact with red-dyed leather or red furniture polish causes him to break out with hives . . . It isn't generally known but Senator Taft is as avid a reader of detective stories as the late F. D. R. . . A California congressman, preparing to go home to do some campaigning, had to cancel his plans when his campaign manager announced that the congressman never missed a roll call . . . Whether Margaret Truman pursues her musical career after election day is undecided, but she will give no concerts until then. She thinks partisans would accuse her of singing for Democratic votes . . . Some civilian scientists who work with dan-

gerous radio-active fissionable materials didn't want to fly out to the atomic testing ground at Eniwetok. They complained that airplanes are "unsafe."

Trends Abroad

Some top U.S. diplomats think the Soviets soon may decide to make a striking show of force in Europe or the Middle East to convince the world they weren't routed by defeat in the Italian elections . . . Washington has reaffirmed its instructions to Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. commander in Austria, to stand fast in the face of Soviet pressure and harassment in Vienna . . . W. Averell Harriman hopes to have a strong representation from U.S. organized labor on the Economic Cooperation Administration staff in Europe. He thinks this will demonstrate to Europeans the ability of American labor and help counteract Communist claims that the U.S. is in the grip of extreme reaction . . . The lira is so much stronger since the Italian election that Rome's currency black market is about to be wiped out.

Breaking Red Grip

U.S. Ambassador Dunn is quietly working to help Premier De Gasperi solve Italy's most important postelection problem—that of breaking the Communist stranglehold on the Labor Federation, which through strikes could cripple the Italian economy and wreck the Marshall plan. Dunn hopes to send carefully selected Italian labor representatives—not only union leaders but foremen and other key men—to the U.S. on a good-will tour to study American technical methods and union organizations. To consolidate democratic strength, the U.S. also will press the Italian Government to go ahead with a vigorous program of social reform as quickly as possible. It's feared there may be a tendency for the government to delay as a result of its election victory.

Italian Treaty Revision

Diplomatic experts are trying to work out a way to bring Italy into the Western European Union without violating the Italian peace treaty. Members of the union—Britain, France, and the three Benelux countries—admit they want Italy in. But they also want to strengthen their union with U.S. matériel. Italy could not receive substantial military equipment under the treaty, which provides for armed strength adequate only to police the frontiers. This problem of Italian cooperation with the anti-Communist nations will give Premier De Gasperi an opportunity to ask

THE PERISCOPE

a broad treaty revision eliminating other objectionable provisions. It remains to be seen how such a revision can be accomplished without Soviet approval, which certainly will not be forthcoming.

Cold War in Iran

Watch for a new Soviet blast against American activities in Iran. The Moscow radio is busily broadcasting violent anti-U.S. propaganda in programs beamed to Iran and the Middle East. When U.S. Ambassador John Wiley complained to Ivan Sadchikoff, the Russian envoy to Teheran, that the Soviets were deliberately charging the U.S. with building a military base in Iran, knowing full well that the charges are baseless, Sadchikoff blandly replied that the Soviet Government hadn't even begun to expose American intrigues. Wiley's retort, a quotation from a Russian poet that "truth is no restraint to genius," brought no reply from the Soviet envoy.

Foreign Notes

Efforts to see that U.S. goods sent to Italy are properly labeled and publicized as gifts from America have paid off. In contrast with UNRRA days and even with the present situation in France, practically every Italian is aware of the extent of American aid . . . The U.S. has asked Panama to cancel its registration of the former Presidential yacht Mayflower on the ground that it is being readied for immigrant running into Palestine . . . Soviet propaganda in Norway stresses the line that the U.S. is trying to take over the Norwegian economy through control of credits and foreign trade. The Reds claim a third of Norwegian imports now come from the U.S., compared with a fifth in 1946 . . . None of the eleven winners of Stalin prizes for music announced recently in Moscow was younger than 60.

Vet Housing Funds

It hasn't been announced, but Housing Expediter Tighe Woods is mobilizing a new staff of 200 field agents to track down frauds in construction of homes for war veterans. The drive is expected to result in wholesale charges against many contractors. The staff of investigators is being built up under a new \$2,000,000 appropriation. Up to now Woods had only nineteen men to investigate nearly 30,000 complaints from GI householders.

GI Home Loans

Look for a thorough overhaul of the GI home-loan system in the new housing program being drafted by the House Banking Committee. It would require supervision, inspection, and sound construction standards in new houses for veterans. Chairman Wolcott of Michigan contends many GI homes are not worth the 50% government guarantee made by the VA. While the market for GI loans has not entirely collapsed,

many banks regard them as unsound mortgages and refuse to take them. Wolcott also would create a new secondary market and provide a more flexible interest rate up to 5% to support the VA mortgage market.

Aviation Notes

The Harvard Business School soon will publish such a gloomy report on the personal-plane industry that the author, Lynn Bollinger, for several months considered holding it up. Its conclusion: Private flying is still just as much a luxury as private yachting . . . No government agency is able to find authority to stop the building of 235-foot smokestacks near the Washington National Airport approach zone. The Civil Aeronautics Administration says this will keep the model airport from ever being used as an all-weather field . . . Northwest Airlines, which gives passengers a 5% refund if their plane arrives more than 30 minutes late, paid back \$6,600 the first month the plan was tried. However the line boosted on-time schedules 50% . . . Maj. Gen. Laurence Kuter and Rear Admiral John Whitney, appointed to merge the jealous Air Transport Command and Naval Air Transport Service into the Military Air Transport Service, quip that so far they are able to command only a blond secretary.

Air Industry Shakeup

La Motte T. Cohn is pulling out as President of TWA as a result of a sharp policy deadlock with millionaire Howard Hughes, the dominant stockholder. His decision foreshadows an important shakeup in the aircraft-manufacturing industry. Floyd Odlum already has made a deal for Cohn to take over management of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft, one of the biggest military contractors, which Odlum's Atlas Corp. acquired last fall.

Business Footnotes

The 1949 Ford models will include V-8s as well as sixes, despite rumors which have shot up prices of V-8s on the used-car markets. Ford has no intention of dropping the V-8 but will push the sixes, which have been slower sellers . . . The White House is being urged to appoint Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor to the place on the Federal Communications Commission soon to be vacated by Clifford Durr. Taylor was once FCC general counsel . . . A price cut is due for paints. Sales are running well below last year because of high costs and the poor spring weather . . . The Commerce Department soon will launch a worldwide steel-scrap campaign to collect war scrap from France, Germany, and Italy.

Movie Notes

The current tune "Nature Boy," which zoomed to the top of the hit parade in just a few weeks (NEWSWEEK, April 26),

has been sold to RKO for picture use at a fee of \$10,000. It will be used as theme music for "The Boy With the Green Hair," starring Pat O'Brien . . . As lure for women who shun baseball pictures, Roy Del Ruth will include a dozen musical numbers in "The Babe Ruth Story." Incidentally, Babe Ruth will appear in person in the advance trailer for the picture . . . Shirley Temple and her husband John Agar soon will be co-starred in two pictures, RKO's "Baltimore Escapade" and David Selznick's "What Every Bride Should Know," giving Hollywood its newest husband-and-wife team . . . Anna Neagle will achieve a new high in multiple characterizations when she plays four different roles in "The Girl Who Stayed at Home," which Herbert Wilcox will produce in England.

Radio Lines

Although it may be denied, there's more than a chance that The Aldrich Family will be sponsorless this fall, losing its long-time and only client, General Foods

. . . The Mollé Mystery Theater soon will announce a \$25,000 letter contest titled My Closest Shave over NBC. It replaces the proposed burlesque Shaving Man, which angered Ralph Edwards, who claimed it would be too similar to his recent Walking Man contest on Truth or Consequences (Periscope, April 19) . . . Former Hit Parade Singer Doris Day is on her way to a movie-radio-record buildup. She's in an upcoming Warner film, "Romance on the High Seas"; Columbia soon will release a number of her recordings, and she's in the running for a CBS nightly radio show . . . Despite the fact that Fibber McGee and Molly failed to click on the screen, four radio shows are slated for film adaptation—Life of Riley, Ozzie and Harriet, Duffy's Tavern, and My Friend Irma.

Book Notes

Elliott Roosevelt will have the second volume of the Roosevelt letters ready for publication this fall. They cover the period up to the election of F.D.R. as governor of New York. The final volume may not be finished until late 1949 . . . Later Elliott intends to write a biographical novel about John Paul Jones, using the outline and research material left by his father. A first chapter penned by F.D.R. probably will be incorporated in an introduction. F.D.R. began research for a biography about 1923 during his convalescence from infantile paralysis and collected much original material . . . CBS sports broadcaster Red Barber is doing a book about his radio career. He'll call it "The Catbird Seat," his term for the announcers' box at sports events . . . Joseph Barnes, new editor of PM in New York, helped General Eisenhower prepare his forthcoming book for publication.

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PROBLEM: Find the Boss



One of these "boys" owns a good-sized factory. The rest work for him. Looking at them, it's hard to pick the boss. Probably because he looks and lives a lot like the rest of them.

Not so long ago, he wasn't a boss. He was working for someone else and had been for some years. Then, slowly, "the idea" came to him. Nothing earth-shaking. Simply a combination of the technical "know-how" he had acquired, plus a shrewd appraisal of a certain market.

So he did what countless free Americans before him had done. He went into business for himself, backing his judgment with cash. Which is the way Freedom of Enterprise works in this country where a man can pick

his own goal and work towards it.

Burlington Mills began with an idea, too; the idea that rayons had a great future and that they should be made better and more beautiful and priced so that millions could enjoy them.

Today Burlington is one of the world's greatest producers of rayon fabrics, its 75 plants in five nations the outgrowth of that idea.

We never planned it that way. But we want to keep it that way. And the only way to keep those miles of fabric flowing into the homes and wardrobes of America, is to make better fabrics at the lowest prices possible.

If Burlington doesn't, someone else will. Freedom of Enterprise inevitably provides the greatest good for the greatest number.

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A PERISCOPE PREVIEW

How High Are Prices Going? Is There Any Relief In Sight?

WHILL prices go up any more this year? Has the cost of living reached its peak? What's the general business trend?

To get the most authoritative answers to these questions, NEWSWEEK queried 50 leading economists in business, government, labor, and related fields.

The average of their replies justifies these general conclusions:

- Don't look for any important drop in prices this year.
- The general retail price level will continue slightly upward for the next few months.
- Business activity will hold near present high levels throughout the year.
- The European Recovery Program and military preparedness have knocked out any immediate prospect of a downturn.
- Prices probably will level off in September and remain stable through the end of the year.
- Price controls and allocations won't become necessary unless military spending goes beyond present plans.

DETAILS OF THE PREVIEW

The economists taking part in the survey included 27 from business, nine from government, ten from academic or journalistic fields, and four associated with labor.

NEWSWEEK asked: "Assuming there's no basic government price control, what do you believe will be the trend of the over-all price level for the balance of the year?"

Here's a tabulation of the answers:

Continue upward	26
Remain about the same	14
End the year lower	10

Then, to get an idea of the extent of the price changes expected by the experts, NEWSWEEK asked them to "guess" where two widely recognized price indexes would stand in September and December of this year.

The first index reflects the retail prices of major items in the budgets of moderate-income city families: food, rent, clothing, fuel-electricity-ice, house furnishings, and miscellaneous. This is the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers Price Index, which uses the 1935-39 average as a base of 100. The other reflects the primary market prices of some 900 commodities ranging from grains, hides, and steel to flour, shoes, and autos. It is the BLS Wholesale Price Index (1926=100).

The table below gives the latest figure on the present level and an average of the economists' predictions for September and December:

	March level	September	December
BLS Consumers Price Index	166.9	168	168
BLS Wholesale Commodity Index	161.4	162	162

NEWSWEEK then asked: "In view of the general business sit-

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SURVEY

A. G. Abramson, SKF Industries, Inc.
Ralph S. Alexander, Columbia University
H. B. Arthur, Swift & Co.
Jules Backman, New York University
Sherwin Badger, New England Mutual Life
V. L. Bassie, Department of Commerce
Louis H. Bean, Department of Agriculture
Edward G. Bennion, Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)
William A. Berridge, Metropolitan Life
Jules I. Bogen, Journal of Commerce of N. Y.
Robert F. Bryan, Lionel D. Edie & Co.
Neil Carothers, Lehigh University
C. R. Chambers, Lehman Corp.
Ewan Clague, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Wendell-M. Dennis, American Cyanamid Co.
Ben D. Dorfman, Tariff Commission
Martin R. Gainsburgh, National Industrial Conference Board
Edwin B. George, Dun & Bradstreet

Charles A. Glover, American Tel. & Tel.
Charles O. Hardy, Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report
Henry Hazlitt, NEWSWEEK
W. E. Hoardley Jr., Chicago Federal Reserve Bank
Francis C. Jones, Minnesota Valley Canning Co.
Leon H. Keyserling, Council of Economic Advisers
Fred O. Kiel, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
Joseph Livingston, The Washington Post and other papers
Walter C. Louchheim Jr., Securities and Exchange Commission
Isador Lubin, Confidential Reports, Inc.
Dwight Michener, Chase National Bank
Donald Montgomery, CIO
Marcus Nadler, New York University
Robert R. Nathan, Robert R. Nathan Associates
Frank D. Newbury, Westinghouse Electric
F. E. Richter, General Foods Corp.

J. H. Riddle, Bankers Trust Co.
Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO
John H. Sadler, The Kroger Co.
Murray Shields, Bank of the Manhattan Co.
Boris Shishkin, AFL
Oscar C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Ernest W. Swanson, Butler University
George Terborgh, Machinery & Allied Products Inst.
Woodlie Thomas, Federal Reserve Board
Rufus Tucker, General Motors Corp.
Arthur R. Upgren, Minneapolis Star and Tribune
University of Minnesota
Q. Forrest Walker, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.
Nathaniel R. Whitney, Procter & Gamble
Hans A. Widenmann, Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Leo Wolman, Columbia University
A. W. Zelomek, International Statistical Bureau

uation and the defense and ERP programs, what best expresses your opinion on selective price and allocation controls?"

The number of economists checking each:

"Controls are necessary to check inflationary trend".....	11
"Controls are not necessary".....	11
"Not necessary unless defense preparations increase greatly"....	26

Next, as a clue to what might be expected in the way of general business activity, NEWSWEEK asked the economists where they estimate the Federal Reserve Board Adjusted Index of Industrial Production (1935-39=100) will stand in September and December.

The average of the answers:

	March level	September	December
FRB Adjusted Production Index	192	193	193

There was close agreement among the economists on these predictions. For example, all but four placed the Consumers Index at 160 or above for December and all but twelve put the December Wholesale Commodity Index at 160 or above. Only two predicted a sharp slump. On the whole, labor and government experts predicted slightly higher levels for both prices and production than did private economists.

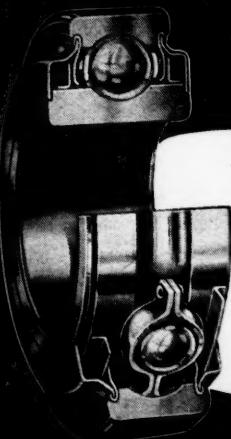
As a final question, NEWSWEEK asked: "What major factors will you look for as the first tip-off to any downward turn in the domestic business cycle?"

While the answers varied considerably, more than one-fourth cited the international situation as the clue to what will happen in business. They felt that any sharp contraction in European aid or military expenditures would be a future signal of a possible slump.

Here are some comments volunteered by the participants:

- A mild recession this year has been averted, probably for more than a year, by foreign aid and defense. If these programs continue two or more years and considerable civilian shortages do not accumulate, the ending of the program will reveal overcapacity and be a signal for a downward turn.
- Home construction and auto production are two powerful lifting forces for our economy. There cannot be a serious recession until supply gets in closer balance with demand. This will not occur before the summer of 1949—or later . . . I expect good business and employment (with some moderate ups and downs) for several years.
- It is not likely that the luxury and semi-luxury goods and poor-quality untested merchandise lines will benefit greatly from these new legislative inflationary forces [ERP, tax cut, and preparedness]. In short, we can expect continued spotty readjustments amidst an underlying tone of strength for the remainder of the year.
- Forecast of no decline in business does not preclude possibility of temporary weakening in some areas such as textiles.
- I expect some decline in grain prices if corn-crop prospects develop better than last year, but no general break in prices.

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Bureau

10, 1948

Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **Stassen's bandwagon is rolling** and many uncertain delegates, some of them formerly for Eisenhower, are climbing aboard.

Professional politicians controlling big blocks of votes are keeping their feet on the ground. They are not yet convinced that Stassen can make it.

Vandenberg is being pushed into the position of a "stop Stassen" compromise by leaders who are guessing that Stassen can almost but not quite stampede the Philadelphia convention.

Truman's renomination is now taken for granted by Democrats of all factions. *He won't quit barring some wholly unforeseen change in the world situation.*

Eisenhower is fading out. Even personal friends who until recently have refused to abandon hope that the Democrats would draft him if the Republicans didn't are now giving up.

Drop in Eisenhower talk is traceable to his statements to friends that he wouldn't accept the Democratic nomination in any conceivable circumstances and thinks the Republican nomination will go to a GOP regular. *Eisenhower recently has said privately that Vandenberg is his preference and that he is thinking of endorsing him directly or indirectly before the Philadelphia convention.*

Some improvement in Truman's prospects during the next few weeks is expected by Democratic party managers. *But they still don't think he can win.*

Democratic leaders are thinking in terms of Congressional strength this year and a comeback in the Congressional elections of 1950 and the Presidential election of 1952.

► **What Congress will do about rearmament** for the U.S. is now fairly clear. It will (1) insist upon a 70-group Air Force with procurement of new planes to start at once; (2) build up ground and sea forces to the extent recommended by Forrestal to balance off a 55-group air force; (3) draft 19- to 25-year-olds for two years' service. The Senate will approve the compromise "blend" providing for training of 18-year-olds also, but the House appears dead set against this expedient.

► **U. S. military support for Western Europe** in case of emergency probably will be pledged by Congress before it adjourns.

Immediate large-scale rearmament of the Benelux Alliance is not contemplated. *Nothing comparable with second-world-war Lend-Lease is planned for now.*

This is the plan: Push through Congress a resolution modeled on discarded Title 6 of the House ERP bill giving President Truman authority to sell arms to Western European nations out of ERP funds if they are threatened with Communist seizure from within.

This will be regarded as stopgap legislation, intended only to give Western Europe some measure of security while the U.S. is electing a Congress and a President. It probably will be buttressed next year by a formal military alliance.

► **General third-round wage increases** in the mass-production industries are out. *CIO tacticians are abandoning hope for them.*

Steel's price reduction, coupled with its refusal to raise wages, has stymied the whole movement. Bound by a no-strike contract with another year to run, CIO leaders have no alternative but to take it.

Strike procedure is starting in the automobile, electrical, and other industries. There may be strike tie-ups in these industries in the next two months. But they probably won't last long. *Nothing like the postwar strike wave is likely.*

Results will be spotty as far as wages are concerned. There will be some increases. However, they will be relatively small and not universal.

► **A sharp attack on the U. S. Supreme Court** can be expected in the Senate when it debates a House bill, which in effect sets aside the court's decision vesting title to oil-rich tidelands in the Federal government.

Southern Democrats will take the lead in the fight to turn the tidelands back to the states. They probably will be joined by enough Republicans to pass the bill over Truman's threatened veto.

Pent-up dissatisfaction with the court is overdue for a blow-off in Congress. Some members who have been keeping book on court decisions complain that they are contradictory to the point of irresponsibility.

► **Subsidies for marginal mines** producing nonferrous metals will be demanded by Western senators before adjournment. They will argue that the rearmament program justifies such action.

Revival of a subsidy bill passed last year but vetoed by Truman is recommended by the National Mineral Advisory Commission of the Interior Department. This gives the senators a peg for their campaign.

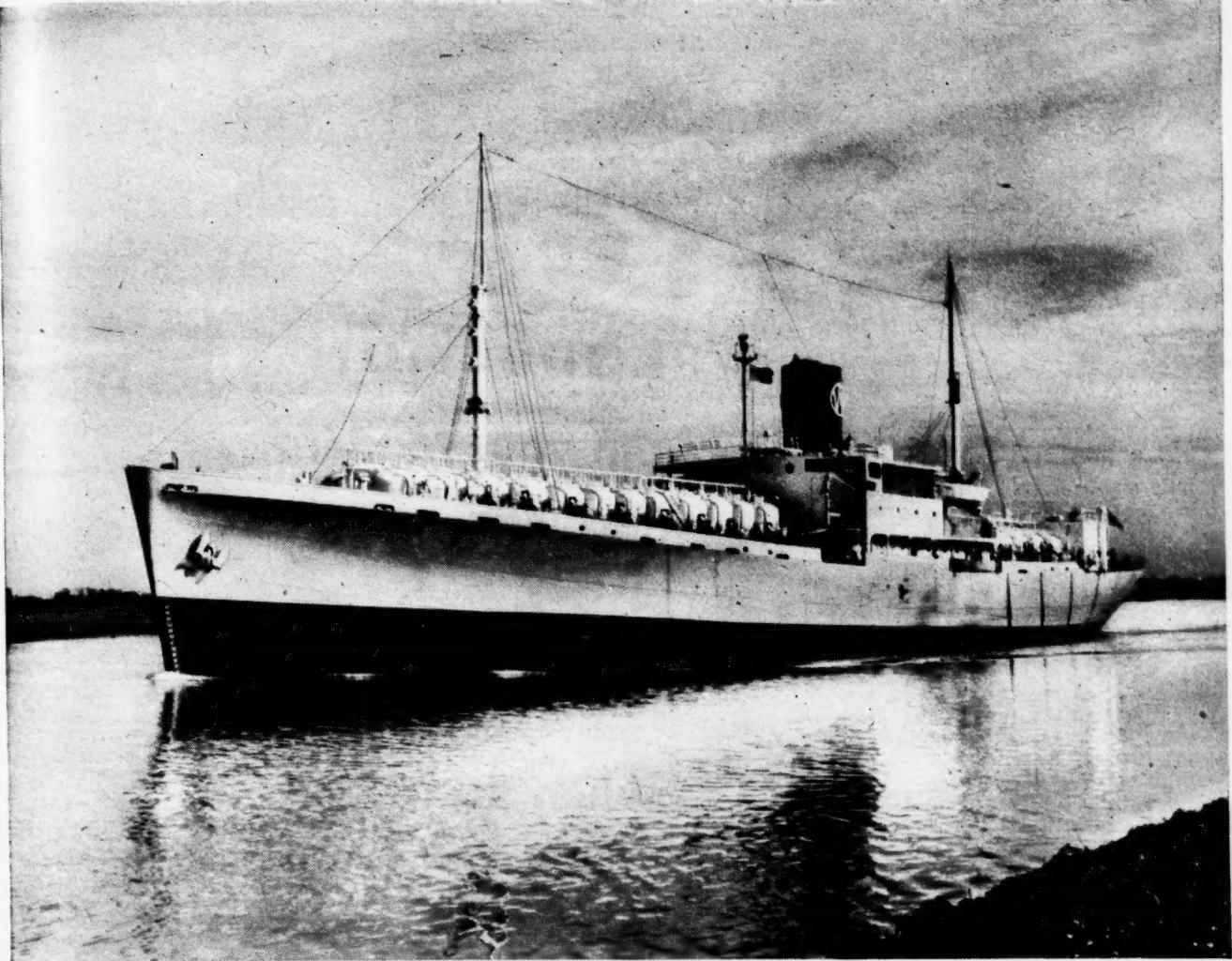
► **Crop Prospects are continuing to improve.** Experts now say a surplus of wheat is possible.

Exports under ERP will be less this year than last, so danger of food stringencies at home, except for a temporary shortage of meat, seems to be over.

► **Bringing small business into ERP** is proving a tough problem for Administrator Hoffman. Most small concerns are not equipped to deal directly with European buyers.

Some arrangement to help these firms get orders and fill them may have to be made by the government in spite of Hoffman's determination to hold down his bureaucracy and place most of the ERP burden on normal trade channels.

► **House leaders are trying to bury** a number of controversial bills in committee to clear the way for mid-June adjournment. They are (1) *Federal aid to education*; (2) *public housing features of the Senate Housing Bill*; (3) *Federal-aid public-health program*.



MAKING HISTORY!

**World's first propane tank ship uses Hewitt-Robins
super hose for loading and unloading her cargo**

It's the SS. Natalie O. Warren—first tank ship in history to carry liquid propane gas on the high seas!

Designed, owned and operated by the Warren Maritime Corporation of Tulsa, Okla., she carries almost a million and a half gallons of liquid gas in her 68 huge steel tanks. Gas for ranges, water heaters, and refrigerators . . . on farms and in towns away from the city gas mains! And gas for industrial use!

This special gas takes special handling. The Natalie O. Warren has so many safety details she is known as "the safest tank ship afloat."

Yet she couldn't make a single trip without the super hose that Hewitt-Robins made for her.

You see, safe loading and unloading facilities are the "pay-off" for this

ship's success. Steel pipe that handles liquid propane gas cannot be used because it doesn't "give" to the ship's motion. Ordinary hose won't do, because it isn't strong enough.

Hewitt-Robins engineers licked the problem by developing a very special kind of super hose in 6-inch and 8-inch diameters.

At the loading dock this new Hewitt propane hose withstands the scorching heat of the Texas sun.

It even withstands *more than five times* the maximum pressure called for! In short, it loads and unloads propane safely . . . every trip..

So now the Natalie O. Warren is really *making history*...thanks to the contribution of Hewitt engineers.

This remarkable hose is but one of many unusual Hewitt-Robins developments. Other products include conveyor and transmission belting, hose for practically every purpose, car shakeouts and conveyors.

Each is backed by 140 years of combined materials-handling experience.

No matter what *your* materials-handling problem may be, let Hewitt-Robins help you solve it. Find out how by writing today. No obligation, of course!

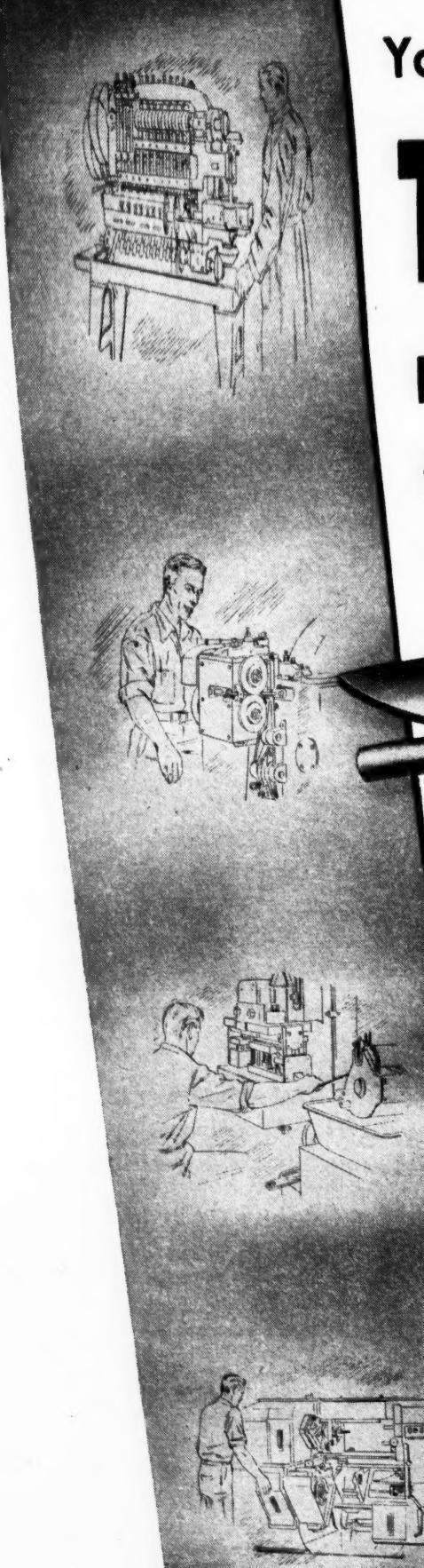


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Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

May 10, 1948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE REPUBLIC:

Drowning Out the Internationale

In years past, the rest of New York stood by idly when the Communists took over on May Day. Curiosity brought out crowds to line Eighth Avenue as the Reds paraded through Manhattan to Union Square; but if New Yorkers had any other reaction than apathy, it was merely amused tolerance.

Theirs was the characteristic American attitude toward Communism. Americans were aware of the Communist threat, at least dimly; yet they did nothing about it. Like the crowds in New York, they stood by idly while the Communists marched from victory to victory in the world.

In the past year, however, two things had happened: (1) The Soviet Union, employing fifth-column tactics and the might of the Red Army, had extended its subjugation of helpless nations far into Europe. (2) The United States Government, stiffening its policy to combat Russian expansion, first with the Truman Doctrine, then with the Marshall plan, had served notice that America had no intention of being shouldered off the face of the globe.

Loyalty Is Louder: If any evidence was needed that the American people were behind American policy, it was provided last week. When the Communists staged their annual May Day parade last Saturday, they did not have New York all to themselves. Anti-Communist groups held two Loyalty parades that dwarfed the Red show.

As always, the Communists were noisy. They shouted denunciations of American foreign policy and praise of Henry Wallace: "One, two, three, four—we don't want another war; five, six, seven, eight—Henry Wallace in '48." But there were only 20,000 in the Communist line of march, and labor unions were conspicuous by their absence, in contrast with former years. In spite of widespread labor unrest, as exemplified by the packinghouse workers' strike and the possibility of railroad and coal-mine tie-ups, the Communists managed to marshal only a handful of union locals.

Only 50,000 spectators lined Eighth Avenue to watch the Communist parade, and most of them were openly hostile. In contrast, on Fifth Avenue—only three blocks away geographically but a world away ideologically—750,000 turned out to cheer as 40,000 members of veterans' and civic groups marched in one of the Loyalty

parades. In Brooklyn the second Loyalty parade, in which 60,000 marched, drew another 750,000 spectators.*

Mayor William O'Dwyer glowed: "We ought to have one of these every day in the week."

Into the Open

In 1920 Lenin and his henchmen had drawn an "obligatory" blueprint for their world movement: "For all countries, even the most free 'legal' and 'peaceful' ones . . . it has become absolutely necessary for every Communist party to combine systematically all legal and illegal work [and] organization . . . carried on under the practical control of the illegal party." Twenty-eight years later, operating with impunity behind a camouflage of "legitimate" Communist parties and multitudinous "front" groups, the worldwide

*The New York Daily Mirror carried eleven pictures of the Loyalty parades, but only one of the left-wing march. Deadpan, the picture of the Communists showed them far in the background, while the photo's foreground was filled by the south ends of two police-mounted horses pointed north.

conspiratorial network was a testament to Leninist vision. As democratic states struggled to contain Soviet expansion and infiltration, the machine Lenin had built was paying off in valuable dividends, the strongest weapon in the Russian cold-war arsenal.

In those 28 years, the United States had blundered and stumbled, seeking to apply Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence to a situation not covered by the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, or the statute books. Its frustration had manifested itself in explosive acts like the Palmer raids of the '20s. But where irritation or indignation had been the motivating force in the between-wars era, a desire for self-preservation had been the prompter in the years since V-E Day and the emergence of the Soviet Union as European kingpin.

Last week, after hearings, discussions, and some soul searching, two members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities felt that they had found a means of putting a serious crimp in Communist activity. They were Rep. Richard M. Nixon of California, who headed a subcommittee entrusted with this task, and Rep. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, who drafted a Subversive Activities Control Act of 1948. Resisting ill-advised pressure to ban the party outright or to make the simple belief in a communistic



May Day: New York's Communist-led paraders found tongues stuck out

Newsweek—Ed Wergoles

philosophy a criminal offense, Nixon and Mundt grappled with the dual structure of the Communist apparatus, attempting to separate illegal functions from legitimate political activity, and to hamstring both by exposure.* Defining the international and totalitarian nature of the "Communist political organization," the Mundt bill's most important sections provided:

- That the Communist party must file names of all officials and members annually with the Justice Department.
- That organizations designated by the Attorney General as Communist fronts must file names of all officers. Such fronts would be forced to state plainly their Communist origin in all literature, broadcasts, etc. Organizations designated by the Attorney General would have right of appeal through the courts.
- That the party and all front groups must keep accurate records of all moneys received and expended, including the sources of such funds and exactly how they were spent.
- That party officers and members be denied passport privileges.
- That party officers and members be barred from seeking or accepting any Federal office or employment without revealing their Communist affiliation. Thirty days after enactment, they would also be barred from any nonelective Federal office.

Penalties for violations would range from heavy fines and jail sentences to loss of citizenship and expatriation.

Or Underground: On Wednesday, April 28, the Un-American Activities Committee voted its approval of the Mundt bill. Hopes that it would reach the House floor for a speedy send-off were shattered when Speaker Joe Martin Jr. gave higher priority to several important appropriations bills. But there was little doubt that by mid-May it would be on its way to the Senate. If it became law, the bill would face its stiffest test when it reached the Supreme Court.

The Daily Worker cried "police state . . . a step to Fascism" as the Communist brigades began their attack-by-obfuscation. Hinting that the Communists might go "underground," William Z. Foster spoke up for the party he leads: "Every progressive organization . . . will defend democracy by refusing to register." Then he added: "It would strike a serious blow at the new people's party headed by Wallace and Taylor."

Unperturbed, Mundt declared calmly: "It will stand up constitutionally."

*For an opinion see Raymond Moley's Perspective, page 88.

CONGRESS: Jet-Propelled

The proponents of air power were at the controls last week and plans for upping the Air Force from 55 groups to 70 were roaring through Congress at full throttle.

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal sent up interceptors and filled the air with flack. But, despite his suggested 66-group compromise (NEWSWEEK, May 3) and his warning on Monday, April 26, that expanding the Air Force beyond it might strain the nation's economy, the Senate Appropriations Committee on Thursday, April 29, voted 16 to 1 in favor of 70 groups. It approved the \$822,000,000 plane-procurement program already passed in the House to make it possible.

In rushing the 70-group program onto the Senate floor, where it appeared certain of being enacted, the Appropriations Committee had the support of Air Force Secretary W. Stuart Symington, who disregarded the stand of his superior, Forrestal, to urge it. Unification had been intended to prevent just such public conflicts within the nation's defense setup, but in the first major test it had broken down.

While the Senate Appropriations Committee was overriding Forrestal on the Air Force, the Senate Armed Services Committee prepared to accept with modifications the compromise on Universal Military Training and Selective Service suggested by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall. The committee's plan was to call up annually 161,000 18-year-olds

for one year of UMT and to draft 190,000 men between 19 and 25 for two years.

The plan faced stiff going in the House. Rep. Walter G. Andrews, New York Republican and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, was determined to knock out the UMT provision.

Also in Congress last week:

- The House Appropriations Committee wrote into the \$969,050,000 appropriation for the Federal Security Agency a proviso barring from Federal employment the members of any union whose officers fail to sign non-Communist affidavits.
- The Senate Rules Committee, by a vote of 7 to 2, approved a bill, already passed by the House, to outlaw poll taxes as a requirement for voting in Federal elections, thus clearing the way for a showdown with Southern members opposed to the bill.
- The House voted 257 to 29 to give the states title to submerged lands off their shores, some of which are oil-producing areas.

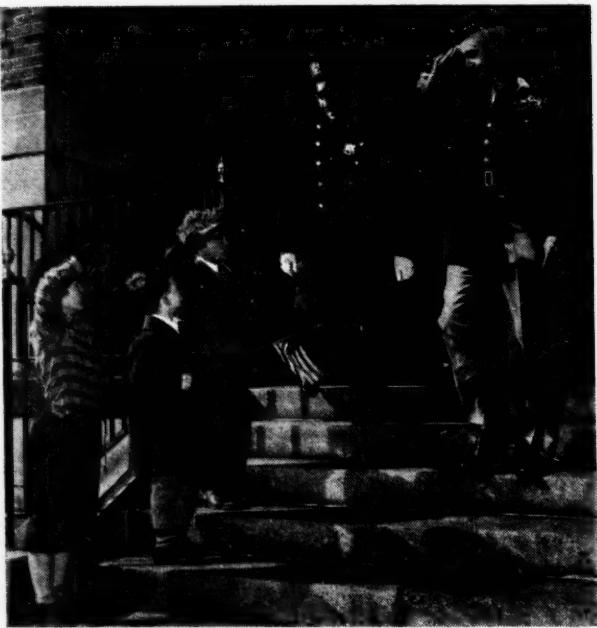
Poor Old (Sob) Bossy

There was no one who didn't stand foursquare in favor of American womanhood (for the hand that rocks the cradle also votes), and no one whose primary concern wasn't the health, prosperity, and happiness of the American home. Everyone, without exception and without equivocation, opposed the high cost of living, and everyone was equally adamant in his opposition to germs. Democrats and Republicans alike—representatives from the cotton states of the South, the dairy states of the Midwest, and the cities of the industrial East—effervesced with admiration for the small farmer.

("I have the greatest respect for the farmer," declared Ellsworth B. Foote, Connecticut Republican, and he spoke for all.) Nor was there any disagreement over the place of the cow in American life. The legislators had only praise for the cow.

Yet the debate was bitter and crackling with personalities. Congressmen hurled threats and thundered insults at each other. Chester H. Gross, Pennsylvania Republican, declared that what the South needed obviously was Federal aid to education; Southerners were so ignorant. John E. Rankin of Mississippi snapped back that, if Pennsylvania was thinking of sending any missionaries into the South, Gross was the last person it should pick; and Rankin indicated that he wasn't too enamored of Gross's looks, either.

Pity the Farmer: The farm bloc split wide open, with Rep. Harold Knutson, Minnesota Republican and chairman of the



Salute! When the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Gen. Omar Bradley, visited a New York hospital last week to autograph a mural, three Brooklyn boys waited to salute his exit.

House Ways and Means Committee, storming that he planned to knock the drops from under cotton prices by removing the import limit on cotton. This brought another Mississippi Democrat, Thomas G. Abernethy, irately to his feet. If Knutson's plan succeeded, Abernethy announced, he not only would resign from the House of Representatives, he would leave the country as well.

What had the congressmen so excited was oleomargarine. Margarine is made from soybean and cottonseed oil and is normally light-yellow. It looks and tastes very much like butter and, when spiked with Vitamin A, has approximately the same nutritive value. Since it costs less than half as much, Congress decided 62 years ago that it was an unfair competitor of butter and levied taxes against it—10 cents a pound if left its natural color, 1/4 cents a pound if bleached.

Thus, the taxes forced manufacturers to bleach the margarine white and make it look as unappetizing as lard. Margarine manufacturers included coloring matter in their packaged product, but the housewife had to take the trouble to mix it.

Last Monday, April 26, with the price of butter hovering near \$1 a pound,* in many cities, the House voted 235 to 121 to force a pigeonholed margarine-tax-repeal bill out on the floor. The vote crossed party lines.

The issue was the cotton and soybean farmers against the dairy farmers, with the cities backing the former in the hope that competition from margarine would knock down the price of butter. The debate in the House was phrased in more idealistic terms.

Pity the Housewife: Gross was opposed to margarine because, he declared, cottonseed was full of worms. Holding aloft a bottle of the worms, he cried "If I took them in my hand and squeezed them, juice would run out. That goes into cottonseed oil."

E. A. Mitchell, Indiana Republican, was in favor of margarine because, he declared, butter was often impure. He cited recent seizures by the Food and Drug Administration of milk and butter "consisting in whole or part of a filthy substance, by reason of the presence of insects, insect parts, insect fragments, rodent hair, cat hair, moth scales, and nondescript dirt."

On the verge of nausea, Thurston B. Morton, Kentucky Republican, complained: "If the housewives of America give any credence to the arguments advanced during this debate, most of us will eat apple butter the rest of our lives."

Charles K. Fletcher, California Republican, was in favor of repealing the margarine taxes because they made "the housewife spend many needless hours in the kitchen to satisfy the greed of the butter interests." Henry M. Jackson,



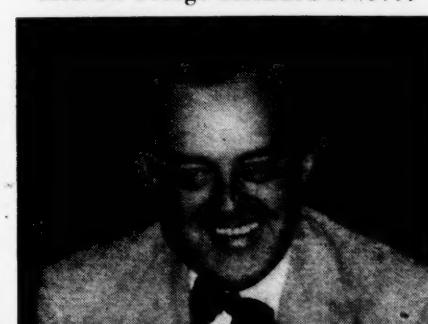
Oleo: Gross's looks were hit . . .



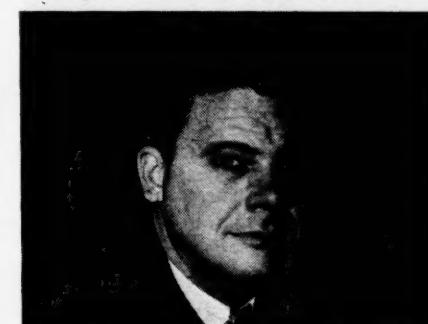
Mitchell held his nose at butter . . .



Mrs. St. George defended cows . . .



Cooley wanted circles and flowers . . .



Morton settled for apple butter

Washington Democrat, was a friend of the housewife, too, but he was in favor of keeping the margarine taxes. "Protect the housewife," he cried, "against those few unscrupulous dealers who would pawn off on her a poor substitute at butter prices."

Pity the Cow: Mrs. Katherine St. George, New York Republican, worried about the future of the cow. "Cows," she pointed out, "are feminine and, like all things feminine, take a lot of hard work if you want to keep them. You cannot do without them, and they don't like competition."

The pro-margarine representatives declared they were interested only in bringing down the cost of living. Speaking for butter, Reid F. Murray, Wisconsin Republican, declared that if this were so, they certainly would favor repealing the Federal taxes on imported coconut oil, from which margarine can be made.

They certainly did not. They voted down Murray's amendment, 127 to 124.

In desperation, the defenders of butter attempted to add other amendments to the bill. William S. Hill, Colorado Republican, wanted to force oleomargarine manufacturers to deliver their product in triangular packages. He was voted down. Francis Case, South Dakota Republican, wanted all margarine packages circular. "How did I happen to think of the circle?" he asked. "I was trying to think of something that would suggest the word 'oleo' and 'o' is the predominating characteristic of the word 'oleomargarine.'"

When Clifford R. Hope, Kansas Republican, protested that restaurant keepers might cut square patties out of round packages of oleo, Case replied: "No, the circular roundness would apply wherever it is sold . . . It would have to be round clear down to the last cut or drop."

At this, Harold D. Cooley, North Carolina Democrat, threatened: "What we ought to do is force butter to be sold in the shape of circles and flowers."

Pity Everybody: The Case amendment was defeated. The House voted to abolish the margarine taxes, 260 to 106.

It was all much ado about not much. Even if the tax repeal bill passed the Senate, the vast majority of American housewives who used margarine would still have to color it themselves. More than twenty states, with two-thirds of the population of the country, have laws banning the sale of yellow margarine.

POLITICS:

Pennsylvania Stew

In Pennsylvania, if a voter wants to express a preference for a Presidential candidate, he must take the trouble to write the candidate's name on the ballot which he casts for delegates to the national conventions. Last week, in the state's April 27 primary, 74,063 persons

*Margarine, even with taxes, sells uncolored at approximately 48 cents a pound.

asking for a Republican ballot thought highly enough of Harold E. Stassen's soaring campaign to pencil in his name.

Overnight the headlines featuring Stassen's triumph seemed to give his candidacy another shot in the arm. Clearly, he had led the parade; Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was second with 68,161 write-ins; Sen. Edward Martin, Pennsylvania's favorite-son choice, was next with 41,764, followed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 15,253; Sen. Robert A. Taft, 12,515; Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, 8,641, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 3,600.

Behind the Scenes: Next day, however, Jim Duff, Pennsylvania's red-haired, plain-spoken 65-year-old governor, decided to do a bit of deflating. To a press conference, Duff pointed out that the Stassen showing was the result of a well-organized campaign (presumably instigated by Col. Jay Cooke, Philadelphia banker, and prominent Stassen backer), and was not as impressive as it appeared. A similar campaign for Martin, Duff said, had been launched at the last minute by his secretary, George I. Bloom, and both results should be discounted as scarcely free expressions of the electorate. On the other hand, Duff continued, the fact that Dewey had trailed Stassen by only 6,000 votes, without any organized effort for him, was very significant.

Then Duff, who for some time had been rumored to favor Vandenberg, removed his brown tortoise-shell glasses and tossed his candidate into the ring. Vandenberg, he declared, could have done much better than the 8,000 votes he got had the people

been certain he was a candidate. It marked the first time that Duff had indicated publicly what his feelings were.

Actually, neither the primary vote nor Duff's statement was likely to determine for whom the state's 73 delegates would eventually be cast. With small groups of the faction-ridden delegation controlled by Joseph R. Grundy, Philadelphia industrialist, Joseph N. Pew Jr., millionaire oilman, Colonel Cooke, and Duff, their early votes would go to Martin. If Vandenberg began to show any strength he might get Pennsylvania's support, but with the convention still weeks away none of the factional leaders had yet really decided to which candidate he would finally turn.

The States Choose Up

Last week, Republicans also completed their state delegations in:

- Massachusetts, with the prospect that all 35 delegates would support favorite sons Sen. Leverett Saltonstall on the first ballot, perhaps Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge on the second, and Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. on the third. Real choice: Martin.
- Rhode Island—eight delegates, three to five of whom favor Taft, with strong sentiment for Martin as deadlock choice.
- Delaware—nine delegates with a first-ballot, favorite-son candidate in ex-Sen. John G. Townsend Jr.; otherwise unpledged.
- Tennessee—22 delegates; first-ballot, favorite-son choice GOP National Committee Chairman Carroll Reece, with Sen.

Robert A. Taft and possibly Gov. Thomas E. Dewey having prospects of Tennessee's support in later balloting.

► Mississippi—if the delegation of National Committeeman Perry Howard, a Negro lawyer, is seated by the convention its four votes will be for Taft. A rival delegation favors Harold E. Stassen.

► Missouri—33 uninstructed delegates, with Taft and Dewey likely to get early ballot support and with the expectation that they may later turn to Vandenberg.

► Oklahoma—twenty uninstructed delegates, nineteen of whom are considered last-ditch Dewey supporters; the twentieth, Sen. E. H. Moore, is undecided.

► New Mexico—eight delegates, four of whom are believed to be for Dewey, two for Taft, and two for Stassen.

► Colorado—fifteen delegates headed by Sen. Eugene Millikin, Taft supporter, who maneuvered to avoid an instructed delegation sought by Stassen supporters. An estimated seven of the fifteen delegates are Stassen followers.

GEORGIA:

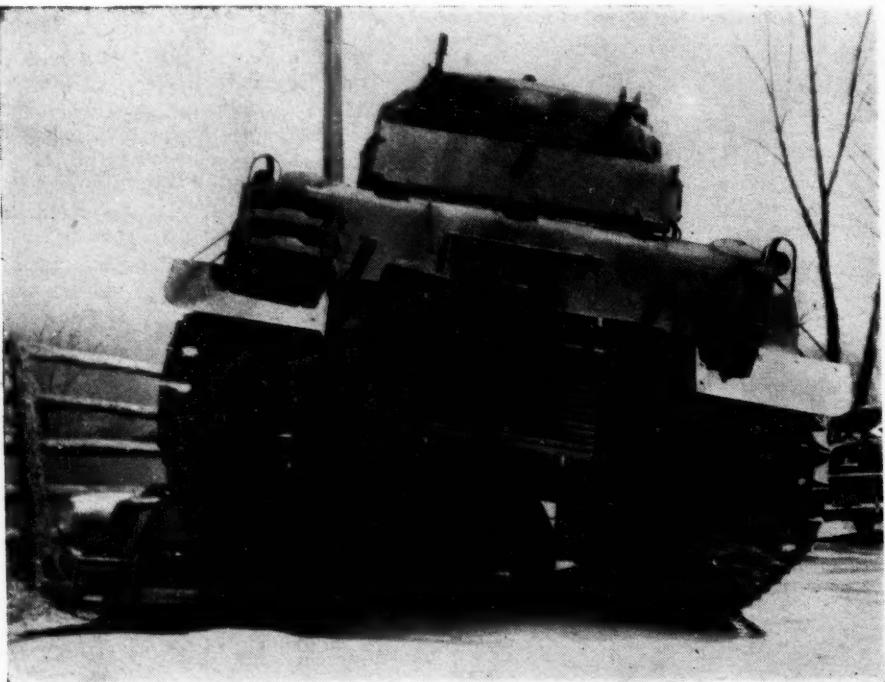
Miracle at Spring Hill

Walton is a typical Georgia county, more sophisticated and sensitive to urban ways than most because it is close to Atlanta. But the people of Walton have one dark memory on their conscience: In July 1946, two Negro couples were dragged from a car and brutally lynched. The two women and one of the men were murdered merely because they happened to be with the intended victim when the lynch mob ambushed him.

Last year the 105 families of Campton, a tree-shaded town in Walton, only 6 miles from the scene of the lynching, decided to compete for the \$1,000 prize offered by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to the community which improved its way of life most during the year. Sparked by E. C. Stepp, president of the Community Improvement Club, R. V. Treadwell, chairman of its planning and religion committees, and "Uncle" George Williams, elderly farm owner and officer of the State Farm Bureau, Campton pitched in to beautify itself.

For the Neighbors, Too: The first steps were external. Grass was planted, houses were painted and repaired, new flower beds put in, the cemetery improved, trash carted away, and DDT sprayed liberally. But in its enthusiasm Campton went beyond that: A 500-book library was started and a whole series of activities planned around the town's solid Methodist church. With nearly 200 added to the church roster and Sunday school, every child was enrolled in a 4-H Club or a Future Farmers of America chapter. As a result, Campton walked off with the \$1,000 prize.

But once on the move Campton didn't



Running Wild: Returning to Fort Collins from an ROTC show at Colorado A. & M., National Guard officers lost control of their 36-ton Sherman tank. It completely crushed an unoccupied sedan.

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stop. Stepp and Mell S. Harris, vice president of the improvement club, took a look at the neighboring Negro community of Spring Hill and decided to include it in the civic face-lifting project. "The Negroes are part of our community," said Stepp. "We couldn't improve our community and let them stay where they were." At first, Spring Hill's sixteen families were uninterested and a little doubtful. But Stepp's arguments were persuasive. Slowly the Negroes were drawn into the Atlanta contest and the general effort.

With white people furnishing trucks and labor, a new church building was hauled from Camp Stewart to Spring Hill. A new school, cheerful and well-equipped with a spick-and-span kitchen and dining room, was built with white help. Electricity was installed. The people of Campton contributed seed and paint so that Negro families could landscape their lawns and brighten up their homes. "The white people have done a great deal to help us," said Marie Hudson who teaches in the Spring Hill school. "We're not going to stop now. Our aim is to have one of the finest Negro communities in the state."

This week, with Campton's civic leaders anxious to see Spring Hill come out winner in this year's contest, the last obstacle to be cleared was the tumble-down lodge hall which the Negroes want to keep for sentimental reasons. Until funds were available to replace this eyesore, the Campton strategists were merely attempting to sell Spring Hill on the need for a new structure. But nothing would be done until the community itself volunteered to raze the old lodge, and Campton was leaning backward not to give the idea that it was seeking to dominate. Meanwhile, Campton was doing its best to erase the 1946 lynching from its memory.

IMMIGRATION:

Talk and the Closed Door

While the DP's waited, Congress talked. The DP's, 850,000 of them, had been waiting since V-J Day, sitting hopefully if not always patiently in camps scattered throughout Western Europe. They wouldn't evaporate, and they wouldn't or couldn't go home. Several nations were ready to admit some of them, if the United States would, too. But Congress shied. How many should be admitted? Who should be admitted? Should they be handled as unique emergency cases or under the regular quota system? Within sixteen months, the House alone came up with 21 different answers, all framed as bills.

This confusion wasn't the only reason for the failure of Congress to act instead of talk. If humanity called for the United States to open its doors to some of the DP's, prejudice dictated caution. Weren't the DP's Jews? Didn't they come from Eastern Europe? And didn't that mean



Transatlantic
DP's: If Congress acted, 200,000 displaced persons would see America

that most of them were probably Communists?

The Stratton bill, providing for the admission of 400,000 DP's, languished in the House Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, in spite of extensive hearings which piled up 700 pages of mostly favorable testimony. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, the Ferguson bill and six others met the same fate. But the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, the powerful lobby organized in December 1946 under the chairmanship of Dean Earl G. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, wouldn't let Congress forget the DP's. And it set out to educate the country on the facts about the DP's to build up pressure on Congress for letting them in.

With such luminaries on its letterhead as Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Edward R. Stettinius, Herbert Bayard Swope, Charles P. Taft, and John J. Raskob, it spent \$383,041 in 1947 alone. During the first quarter of 1948 it spent \$149,508—more than any other pressure group registered with Congress.

Meanwhile, Congress sent committees to Western Europe to investigate the situation on the spot. The Fulton subcommittee of the House visited some 250 DP camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and wrote an exhaustive report favoring the admission of DP's. A Senate subcommittee also took a look at the camps.

Still Yearning: What Congress discovered completely exploded its previous misconceptions about the DP's:

- Only 20 per cent were Jews. Seventy per cent were Catholics, and the remainder Protestants.
- Far from being Communists, they were,

for the most part, people who had refused to return home because their homes were now under Communist rule. Approximately half, for example, were Poles. Russia, Poland, and Yugoslavia had fought to have the United Nations order them back, but, realizing they would probably land in prison camps, the UN, with the support of the United States had refused.

On top of the committee findings came the sudden realization by many congressmen of the DP's economic value. With more than 60,000,000 people already employed in the United States and the demand for workers steadily increasing, the labor supply had become woefully short. Construction companies needed carpenters, masons, and plasterers. The American Hotel Association complained that it was short 6,000 cooks because second-generation Americans could not be lured into kitchens. The men's clothing and ladies' garment industries had the same complaint.

In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Montana, which lost population during the war to more industrialized sections of the country, movements developed to make up the loss with DP's. Several of the states organized resettlement commissions. Iowa reported that it could absorb 9,000 DP's; Minnesota wanted 9,000 DP families.

Where the issue had once been moral, it was now economic. Where the problem had once been whether or not Congress should pass DP legislation, it now became how far the legislation should go. Some congressmen still were anti-DP, like Rep. Ed Gossett of Texas, and they still had the support of such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution. But the pressure on the other side was

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

overwhelming. The American Legion, once bitterly anti-immigration, had reversed its stand, and the Catholic Church was actively engaged in agitating for the admission of the DP's.

To Breathe Free: So on Thursday, April 29, the House Judiciary Committee formally approved the Fellows bill, drafted by Rep. Frank Fellows, Maine Republican, to admit 200,000 DP's during the next two years. Under the bill, about 140,000 of those granted visas would be Catholics, about 40,000 Jews, and the remainder Protestants. The quota system would not be lifted, but 50 per cent of the immigrants would be charged against future quotas.

With the Republican leadership of the House docketing DP legislation as the first business in hand, the Fellows bill was certain of early consideration. But al-

to 22 contributors of \$1,000 or over, with four of them giving the \$5,000 maximum permitted by law.

Who were some of the self-proclaimed Gideon's "angels"? This week Rep. Karl E. Mundt read names and the dossiers of twelve of the 22 into the Congressional Record. Two of the \$5,000 contributors were Frederick Vanderbilt Field, millionaire Communist and former New Masses editor, and Bernard Ades, Communist candidate for governor of Maryland in 1934 and attorney for the International Labor Defense, "legal arm of the Communist party," who was suspended from a \$3,200-a-year Federal job in 1941 because of his Communist affiliations. Others on Mundt's list included party members and perennial joiners of Communist fronts: Mrs. Louise R. Bransten (American League Against War and Fascism, American Peace

Glen Taylor and Jim Crow

Twenty whites and 150 Negroes of the Southern Negro Youth Congress* sat last week in the Alliance Gospel Tabernacle in Birmingham, Ala., singing and waiting for Sen. Glen H. Taylor, third-party Vice Presidential candidate. When Taylor arrived at the church, Patrolman W. W. Casey, enforcing the state's segregation law, warned him: "This is the colored entrance. The white entrance is on the side." By Casey's account, Taylor tried to push his way through, saying: "I'll go in here anyway." Casey had other ideas.

With four detectives coming to the policeman's assistance, Taylor was bundled off the church porch toward a police car. In the scuffle the loudly protesting senator cut his right forefinger slightly and barked his shin on a wire. At the jail



Mrs. Bransten, Field, Sherover, Ades, and Mrs. Gimbel: Did Wallace's "little people" have big bank balances?

though the outlook for its passage by the House was good, it faced stormy going in the Senate. The Senate had its own bill, introduced by the Wisconsin Republican Alexander Wiley, which limited the number of DP immigrants to 100,000. Whatever happened, it would be only after lengthy debate, and with one eye on election year. Meanwhile, as Congress talked some more, the DP's would have to keep on waiting.

THIRD PARTY:

Wallace's Angels

When Henry A. Wallace passed his Presidential hat around, he expected to collect the "nickels and dimes" of America's "little people." But in filing the take with the Clerk of the House, he found that in the first two months of 1948 there were more big contributions to his campaign fund than to the Democratic and Republican parties combined:

- The GOP mustered ten contributors of \$1,000 or over, with the largest \$3,000.
- The Democrats could find only seven big spenders, with the largest \$3,000.
- Wallace's "people's party" could point

Mobilization, Civil Rights Congress), Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship), Dorothy Chertak (delegate to the Woman's International Congress Against War and Fascism, American League Against War and Fascism), and E. Y. Harburg (Writers Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Civil Rights Congress). Other contributors included: Miles M. Sherover (American industrialist, bond underwriter — among them Soviet bonds—purchasing agent for the Spanish Loyalists, and member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship) \$2,500; and Ralph E. Shikes (educational director for the Progressive Citizens of America and press agent for the Wallace party) \$1,000.

The third-party campaign was also managing very well on the \$100,000 collected at its \$100-a-plate dinner held in New York April 19, on \$70,000 collected at mass rallies in Chicago April 10, and on the \$20,000 taken in at a score of smaller meetings in the East and Midwest during the past six weeks. If the faithful were not using Moscow gold, the "common man" of Henry Wallace's dreams had an uncommonly large bank balance.

Taylor was booked on a charge of "disorderly conduct," fingerprinted, and released immediately under \$100 bond. But his speech went undelivered; the meeting disbanded in the interim. "They treated me very rough—anything but gentlemanly," he said afterward. "God help the ordinary man."

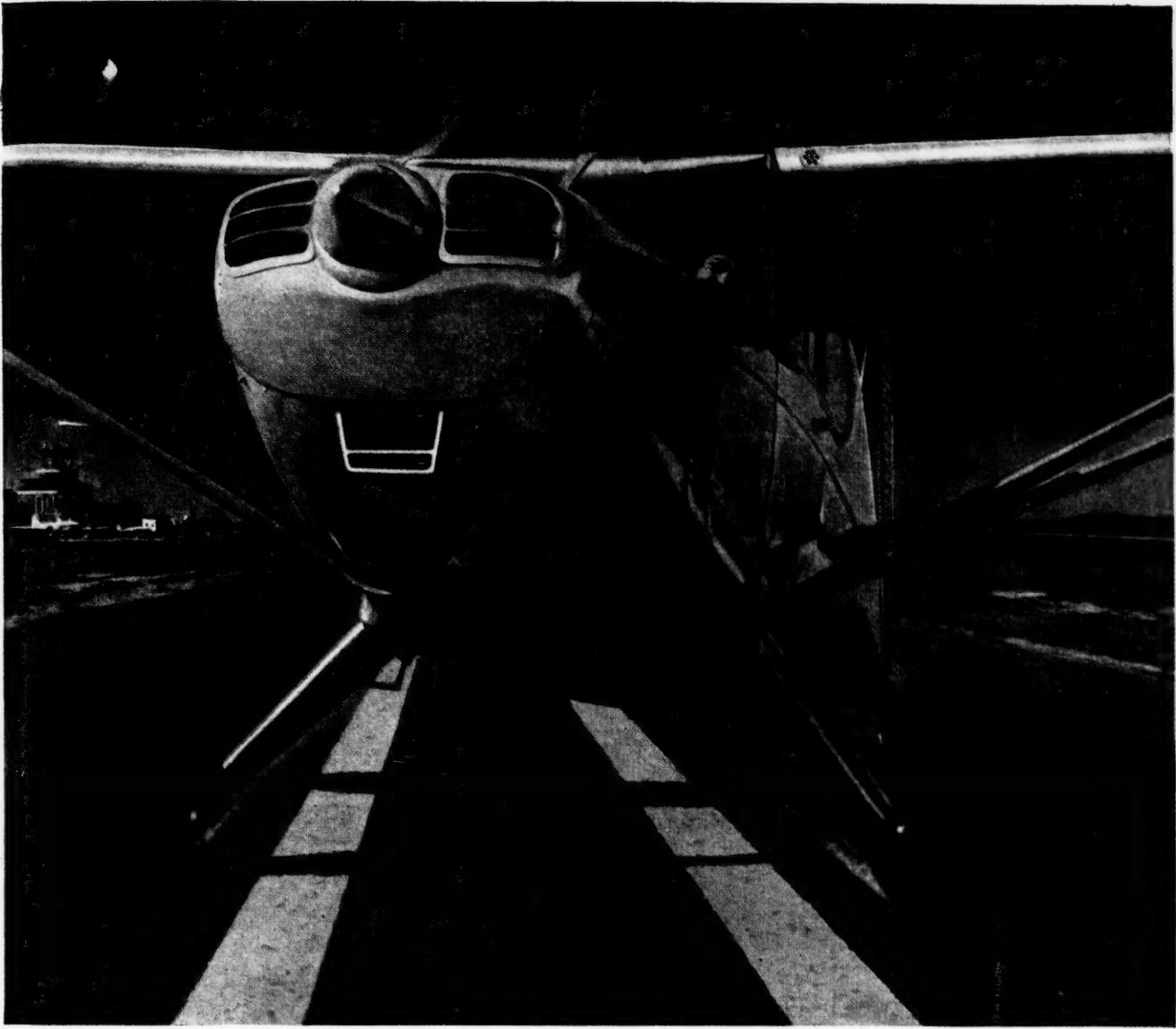
COURT:

Who Can Live Where

In the 30 years since the Supreme Court ruled that no state or city government could legally prevent anyone from living anywhere, regardless of his race or creed, more and more white home owners had sought to protect the value of their property through private contracts. They have agreed not to sell or rent to anyone whose presence would make the neighborhood undesirable.

Usually those restrictive covenants were directed against Negroes. Occasionally they were used to keep out Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, American Indians, Mexicans, Armenians, and Jews. From the first, the

*On the Attorney General's list of Communist-inspired organizations.



It solves aviation's cross-wind puzzle

ANOTHER REASON FOR GOOD^YEAR LEADERSHIP

CROSS-WINDS have always been a nasty problem in the takeoff and landing of planes. When the plane hits the landing strip—and the direction of the wind is *across* the runway—the plane can be blown into a disastrous ground loop.

Above you see Goodyear's answer to the cross-wind puzzle—an amazing new landing wheel that works like the caster on a piece of furniture. As the plane touches the landing strip—heading into the cross-wind—the wheels automatically turn straight down the runway. Despite the wind direction, the plane rolls to a safe, sure stop!

Goodyear's new cross-wind wheel means that airports of the future, regardless of wind direction, will need only one landing strip. These smaller, closer-by airports—free from cross-wind landing troubles—will give far greater service to private, military and transport planes.

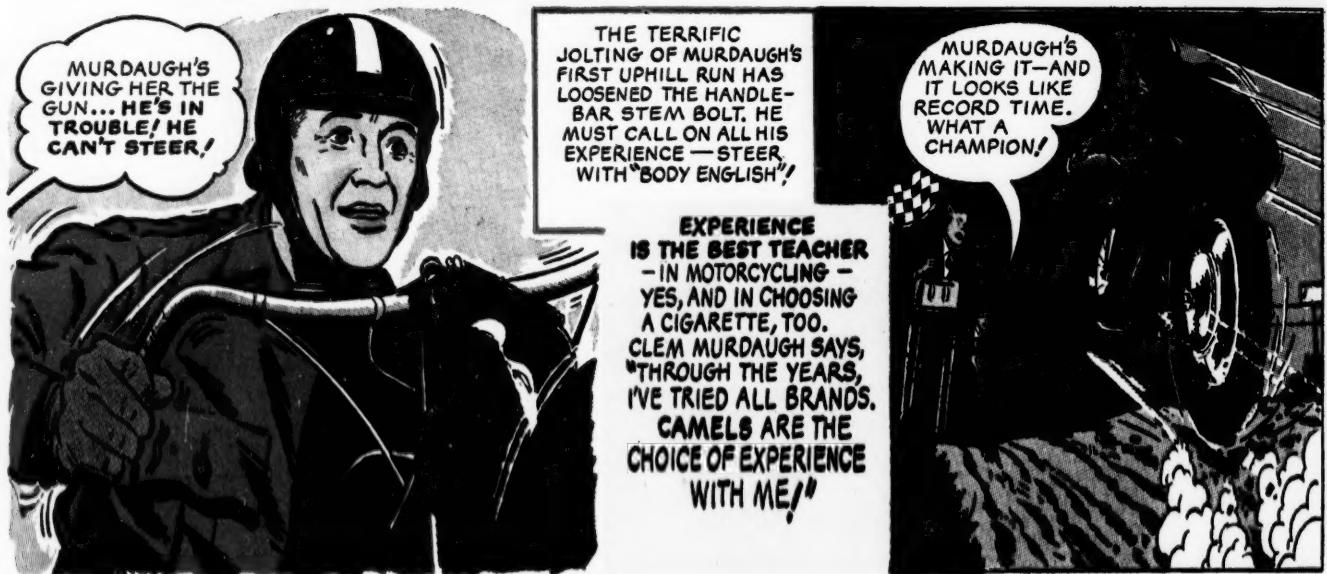
Here is another significant Goodyear contribution to the thrilling progress of aviation. From the first practical airplane tire—from the early experiments with the free balloon—Goodyear people have worked through the busy years to help make America—and keep America—*first in the air!*

For 50 years a leader in rubber, Goodyear also has broad experience with metals, fabrics, plastics, chemicals . . . making sure that all Goodyear products are better today than they were yesterday, better tomorrow than they are today.



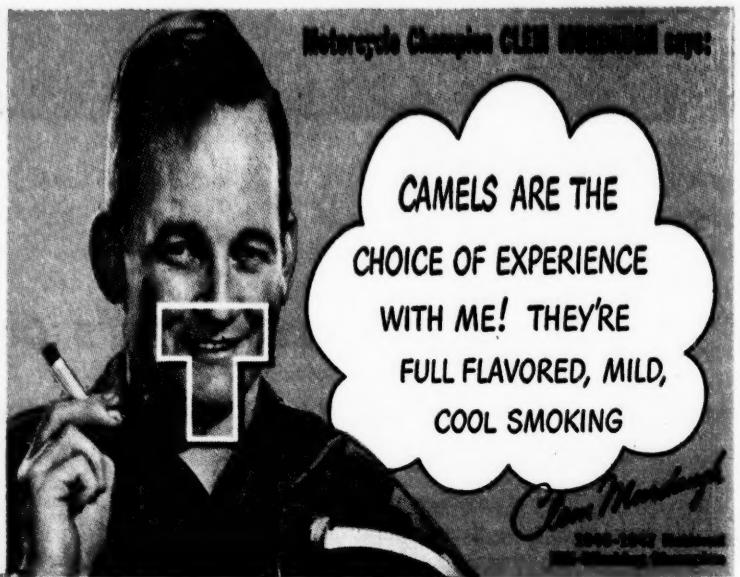
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More people are smoking **CAMELS** than ever before!

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state courts enforced the covenants, as they do all private contracts. Last year, when an Indian couple and three Negro couples bought homes covered by restrictive covenants in Washington, the neighbors protested. The District Court, in keeping with this precedent, declared the sales void. The case was carried to the Supreme Court (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 26).

This Monday, May 3, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson handed down the court's 6-0 decision. Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson, Stanley F. Reed, and Wiley Rutledge had disqualified themselves from the case, reportedly because they themselves owned covenanted property. The ruling: It is perfectly legal for property owners to make restrictive covenants, but it is unconstitutional for the courts to enforce them.

By doing so, Justice Vinson declared, the courts violate the Fourteenth Amendment which holds that: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ."

Probable effect of the decision: Fewer restrictive covenants will be signed in the future because they are unenforceable, but complete elimination of the practice is unlikely. However, property owners who heretofore have considered themselves legally inhibited from selling to whom they please now will undoubtedly do so.

PEOPLE:

Miss Anti-Withholder

Last February Vivien Kellems announced that she would collect no more withholding taxes from the 100 employees of her Westport, Conn., cable-grip factory unless "High Tax Harry Truman" paid her an Internal Revenue agent's salary (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23). Last week she carried out her threat. Instead of filing a quarterly withholding statement, Miss Kellems sent Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder a letter informing him that she was "deliberately violating" a law that was "tyrannical" and "in direct violation of the Constitution," and requesting that he "please indict me . . . without the usual delays."

Unperturbed, Collector Thomas F. Griffin of the Hartford Internal Revenue Office said: "If no return is received, we will act, of course." Such action would consist of three steps: (1) An agent would visit Miss Kellems's plant to determine what she owed, then make a written demand for payment. (2) If she still refused, the government would file a lien under state laws for the amount of the tax. (3) Then it could collect by seizing enough of her bank account or her property to satisfy the lien. Criminal prosecution would also be possible.

For someone as publicity-wise as Vivien Kellems, each phase of the case was sure to earn headlines as it moved toward a constitutional test in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON TIDES

A North Atlantic Pact

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

THE Western European defensive alliance must be encouraged and given tangible support. Eventually it should be explicitly underwritten by the United States. And it may be that the underwriting will have to come in the near future if the alliance is to be of real value in the defense of the West.

The alliance now has as its nucleus five of the Marshall-plan countries: Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Italy should be included, although its armed strength is now restricted by the peace treaty. The remilitarization of Germany must be ruled out. France and the Benelux countries would not permit this, even if Britain and the United States were to favor it. The rearming of Germany might precipitate the war with the Soviet Union which it is our objective to avert.

The Scandinavian countries should be brought in. But will they come? Would their adherence to a Western European defensive pact be taken as an excuse for war by the Kremlin?

Spain, excluded from both the United Nations and the Marshall plan, should be, from a military viewpoint, an active partner in a Western European defensive alliance. For if war should come within the next year or two, the Pyrenees might be the first line in Western Europe at which the Red Army could be stopped. Spain would then become invaluable as a base.

Should Greece and Turkey, included in the Marshall plan but separated physically from Western Europe, be included in a Western European defense pact? Or should they become part of a separate military arrangement embracing the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East?

THE views of the United States as to the form and scope of a Western European defensive pact, and as to the specific military arrangements to be made under it, probably will be decisive. But these views have not yet clarified, even in high official circles, much less in Congress.

One proposal now being discussed is a regional agreement, as authorized by Article 52 of the UN Charter. This

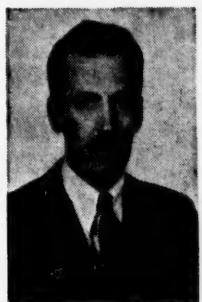
would be modeled on the Pan American pact signed at Rio de Janeiro last summer. Senator Vandenberg, who had a big hand in the Rio pact, is partial to regional agreements. A regional defense agreement might be reached among the North Atlantic and Western Mediterranean nations, including the United States and Canada.

The Rio agreement, however, does not pledge its signatories to go to war in the case of attack on any one of them. It promises only consultation. This is less than the Western Europeans want and should have.

The stopgap plan for using a little ERP money for arms is much less than is needed. Our assistance, in the form of Lend-Lease, should be more direct and on a larger scale. But we must be satisfied that this aid will develop a joint or combined military force, not a series of separate and uncoordinated national military establishments. And we must be sure that the military planning and preparation of the Western European states is correlated with our own.

IN an over-all plan, France and the Low Countries might be expected to concentrate on ground forces while Britain, for example, builds up a tactical air force and the United States provides the long-range strategic bombing force. This is an oversimplification. But the fact remains that our own military preparations are centered on strategic air power. We are not preparing a large army to assist in the defense of Western Europe on the ground. How much of Britain's effort goes into ground forces, rather than into air and sea power, how many British divisions are to be pledged to the defense of Western Europe on the ground and how many are to be available to protect, let us say, advanced air bases in the Middle East—these and hundreds of similar questions are of vital interest to us.

A series of decisions must be made here and in Western Europe. We should indicate more definitely in the near future what kind of alliance or military association we want and Congress will be likely to approve. This piece of business is too important to be sidetracked by a national election.



PALESTINE:

As the Eleventh Hour Strikes

Seldom had it been so late for so many as it was in Palestine last week. The full-scale civil war that was threatened when the British mandate ended on May 15 had actually begun three weeks before the dreaded deadline. The Jews and the Arabs, the central figures in the tragedy, traded life for life as the conflict increased in bitterness. The British, finding neutrality impossible on a battlefield, prepared for a military and possibly a fighting withdrawal. The Americans, more and more appalled by the responsibilities thrust upon them, strove to arrange a truce behind the scenes.

1—Jewish Attack

"Owing to unwarranted aggression on the part of Irgun Zvai Leumi in Jaffa, the situation in Palestine has seriously deteriorated during the past week and this theater has now assumed operational priority over some other commitments in the Middle East. As a consequence, considerable reinforcements of infantry, tanks, guns, and marine commandos have had to be dispatched to Palestine."

That announcement came from British Army headquarters in Palestine early on May 2. Soon the first 1,000 reinforcements arrived in Haifa from Cyprus. Although it came just thirteen days before the end of the Holy Land mandate, the

new order did not alter Britain's determination to complete military evacuation by Aug. 1. The British had suddenly realized that only active intervention could fulfill their promise to give the Arabs at least an even break during the withdrawal. Violent and bloody action in two ancient cities—coming soon after brilliant Jewish victories at Haifa and lesser towns—had shown that the Zionist fighters could probably take over areas assigned to the Arabs in the partition plan.

Jaffa: The scene in this Arab city reminded veteran correspondents of battered towns in France and Germany. Blasted stone buildings collapsed in rubble in the streets of the ancient town (the Biblical Joppa). Jewish reinforcements threaded their way forward, passing lines of prisoners moving to the rear. Infantrymen barked into field telephones and kept up a deafening din with rifles, machine guns, mortars, and locally made Sten sub-machine guns. The command post in a former Jewish school buzzed with the comings and goings of battle. British Spitfires snarled overhead.

After four days of fighting, Irgun Zvai Leumi (the "illegal" underground terrorist organization) had completed its invasion of the Manshieh quarter of Jaffa. This protrudes northward in a narrow salient into Tel Aviv, and Irgun claimed it had been a base for Arab attacks on the all-Jewish city. The operation had been undertaken without the blessing of Haganah, the official Jewish militia. But on April 28, as Irgun reached the Mediterranean and sliced off Manshieh, Haganah launched its own attacks on villages outside of Jaffa.

Morale collapsed in the besieged city. Its population dropped from 65,000 to 15,000 as the British helped to evacuate terrified civilians by sea and by truck over the one road kept open to Ramallah. Water and electricity ran out. Then the British struck at the Zionist lines. Tanks and artillery pounded the Irgun positions in Manshieh and fighters strafed the nearby villages. A battalion of Irish Fusiliers rolled in to face the Jews who, the British conceded, were "bloody good street fighters."

Under the threat of the "full weight" of British forces in Palestine, Irgun agreed to a truce on April 30. The next day, after a few last defiant demolitions, Irgun withdrew and handed its positions over to Haganah. Beyond the 100-yard No Man's Land that now separated the British-Arab from the Jewish lines, Hassan Bey Mosque flew both a white surrender flag and the blue-and-white banner of Zionism.

Jerusalem: On April 30, the last day of Passover, Haganah opened a new battle for the Holy City. Shortly after midnight 500 fighters of the Haganah commando

force Palmach, including girl sharpshooters, swept out of the Jewish residential suburb of Rehaviah. They overran the deserted Christian-Arab suburb of Katamon on the southwestern edge of Jerusalem and assaulted Arab positions on a wooded hill topped by the Greek Orthodox St. Simon's Monastery. They were covered by mortar fire, including, it was rumored, that from a 6-inch Czech piece called "David, King of Israel."

In an all-day battle the Jewish force took the monastery and held it against an Arab counterattack. Other Jewish units infiltrated the Moslem Mamilla Cemetery, located almost in the heart of the New City. Armed Jewish postal employees took over the large modern post office on Jaffa road.

Once again British forces had to intervene. The RAF demonstrated over the city, ground forces dropped a few mortar shells into the Jewish Montefiore section, and High Commissioner Sir Alan Cunningham threatened an all-out attack on Jewish quarters unless the offensive were halted. It was. The Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee agreed to hold their forces at their May 1 positions, pending negotiation of a truce to cover all of Jerusalem.

Amman: The battles of Jaffa and Jerusalem made it more apparent than ever that the true strength of the Arabs in Palestine lay in the forces of the Arab League states which were pledged to "rescue" them. All last week those forces were gathering.

High on the barren plateau across the



War in Zion means casualty lists . . .



... and frightened, fleeing people

"M-m-m!"

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Jordan the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan brought Arab leaders around him for a council of war. The emir's nephew, Regent Abdul Illah of Iraq, headed his country's delegation. Others came from Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt, and emissaries were sent to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The Arabs reportedly agreed on a war plan: (1) Abdullah, whose British-trained Arab Legion is by far the best force available, would be titular commander in chief of the invasion, with supreme headquarters at his capital, Amman. (2) The Arab League would contribute \$8,000,000 for the campaign (matching the British subsidy to the Arab Legion). And (3) Syrian and Lebanese forces would mop up Northern Palestine; Trans-Jordanians and Iraqis would drive from the east toward Jerusalem; the Egyptians would advance from the south, while Egypt would also provide naval forces for coastal patrol and, with Iraq, would furnish the aircraft, for reconnaissance but not to bomb civilians.

All that remained, it seemed, was to set D Day. Throughout a week of alarms it seemed to be imminent if not actually at hand. Rumor followed rumor: Abdullah had "declared war"; he had said he would move on May 1; the Arab Legion had already taken Jericho; an Egyptian armored division had crossed the southern border. Finally, on Saturday, headlines screamed "Invasion On." But this, too, turned out to be a rumor, apparently stimulated by attacks of Syrian or Lebanese irregulars on a few villages in the extreme north.

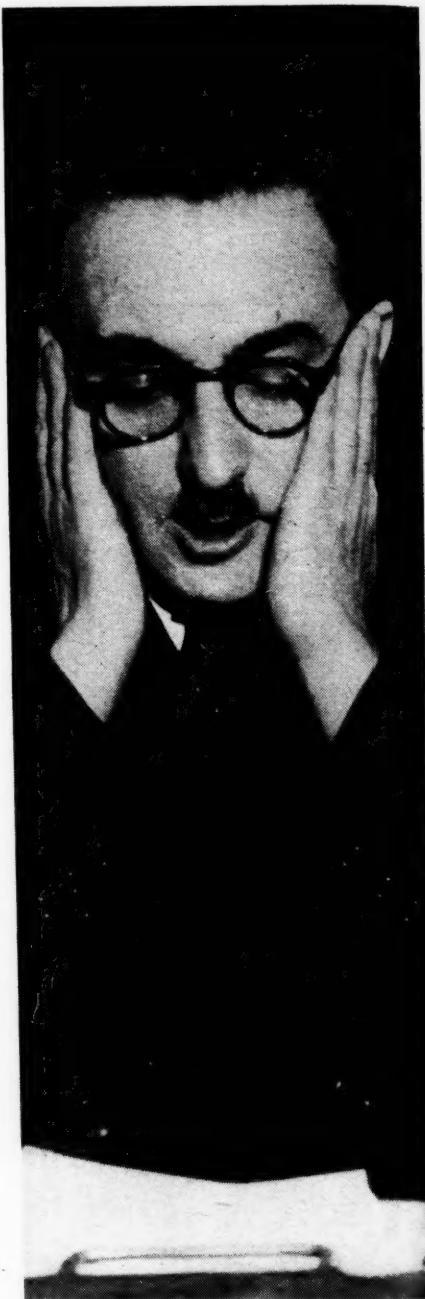
From Amman, where the Arab leaders were still conferring but not invading, came a statement from Abdullah: "We are grimly awaiting the departure of Britain and then we will go into Palestine to help our Arab brothers there." That evidently meant a delay at least until May 15, and perhaps longer.

2—British Withdrawal

From London, Fred Vanderschmidt, chief of NEWSWEEK's bureau, sends this account of Britain's involved efforts to escape further involvement in Palestine.

A fortnight before it officially gives up in Palestine, Britain finds itself confronted with a *de facto* partition forced by the unexpected strength of Jewish arms. The pressure of events has thus brought British military and diplomatic policy out into the open on the side of the Arabs.

For Ernest Bevin, who once staked his political future on the solution of the Palestine problem, the situation was galling. Baited by Zionists in the House of Commons on April 28, the Foreign Secretary barked: "British sergeants were not hanged from a tree by Arabs." Then he literally shouted: "I say to the Jews and the Arabs—the Arabs are not in this House—I say to the Jews and Arabs: The way for both of you to settle this is to



International
Shertok tries to help a truce

stop fighting!" He ducked his massive head and shuffled his notes furiously.

Well-qualified sources close to the government indicated that British policy would probably follow these lines:

1—British evacuation will continue. After May 15, it will officially become a military operation as all troops withdraw north of Haifa. This means that the British Army will have freedom of action to protect its withdrawal. All reports indicate that the troops will exercise their freedom fully. A foretaste of this was the British intervention against the Jews at Jaffa.

2—Arab Legion units which are now under British command in Palestine will be officially "withdrawn" by May 15, but there will be no attempt to prevent them from "returning at the invitation of Palestine Arabs" along with the rest of the Le-

gion—so long as they remain in the areas allotted to the Arabs under the partition plan and do not shoot Jews in Jewish areas.

It may be wishful thinking, but the British seem fairly certain that Abdullah will not willingly expend his Arab Legion by using it to attack in Jewish areas. To do so would jeopardize his subsidy and probably deprive him of the British officers. It would also destroy his only bargaining weapon against the other Arab states. It is considered likely that Abdullah will accept the over-all leadership of the Arab Army of Liberation, but will use some 10,000 Syrian and Iraqi guerrillas as spearheads. That would presuppose a desultory campaign and negotiations between the Jewish Agency and Abdullah leading to a truce.

The major factors of uncertainty in this kind of projection are Irgun fanaticism, pressure of the other Arab states on Abdullah, and the pent-up hatred of the Jews among the withdrawing British soldiers. It is impossible for foreign observers to overlook the widespread British feeling of vindictiveness toward the Jews. Early Jewish military successes have done nothing to decrease this feeling.

3-American Truce

From Washington, Edward Weintal, NEWSWEEK's diplomatic correspondent, sends this account of the efforts of American truce makers:

There was brief rejoicing over Palestine developments in the White House and State Department last week. Dean Rusk, the State Department's youthful United Nations expert, reported from Lake Success that acceptance by both Arabs and Jews of an American proposal for a general Palestine truce was virtually assured. His report prompted Secretary of State George C. Marshall to announce hopefully at his Wednesday press conference that a Jewish-Arab truce was in the making.

A few days later the rejoicing turned to gloom. Rusk reported again that the cooperative attitude of Arab and Jewish spokesmen at Lake Success was apparently not shared by their co-religionists in Jerusalem and Cairo. The Arab Higher Committee and the Jewish Agency have demanded changes in the American proposal which would make it unacceptable to either side. The negotiations are continuing, as neither side wants to accept the responsibility for rejecting an American proposal. Although some State Department officials still hope for a last-minute break, the prospects are admittedly dim.

The American truce proposal calls for the suspension of hostilities and all political activities, including the Jewish Agency's intended establishment of a Jewish state after May 15. It provides, pending a political decision on the future of Palestine, for Jewish immigration at the rate of 4,000

she's guaranteed kissproof now



WHEN THE Statue of Liberty was to have her face lifted last year, the National Park Service discovered a thick coating of lipstick smeared on the interior walls by sightseers. Too hard to be scraped off, various solvents were tried. Finally butyl stearate was used. This specialized chemical softened the lipstick so that it could be removed. And when Miss Liberty's fresh make-up was applied, a slippery-surface paint was used to make her lipstick-proof.

The same qualities that helped to restore the famous lady's loveliness also give butyl stearate, a product of

Commercial Solvents, a wide usefulness in industry—in lubricants to impart special properties, in rust-preventive oils, and as a waterproofing agent for cloth and cement.

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a month for a maximum period of two years. It prohibits the importation of "fighting forces" as well as arms and munitions. One clause of the original proposal provides for the arrest, punishment, and possible deportation of extremists continuing their activities in violation of the truce. Another guarantees the freedom of movement for persons and supplies.

Great Expectations: Fawzi Bey, the Egyptian representative to the UN General Assembly, and Moshe Shertok, the Jewish Agency's political director, at first assured Rusk that the proposals had a reasonable chance of acceptance. Shertok, moreover, had received a warning from American Jewish leaders headed by Justice Joseph M. Proskauer that Jewish attacks

on Arab noncombatants and their drive into Arab-designated territory were fast alienating American public opinion from the Zionist cause. But when the answers from Cairo and Jerusalem arrived both spokesmen were forced to discard their original optimism. The Arabs, though willing to admit most of the Cyprus detainees, would have nothing to do with large-scale Jewish immigration. The Jews refused to accept the clauses prohibiting political activity and providing punishment for violators of the truce.

Behind the reluctance of both sides to commit themselves to a truce at this time is the fact that both are confident of ultimate victory. Neutral observers with long experience in Palestine predict that, unless

a truce is signed, the Jews will continue to win initial victories in their fight with the Arabs. But, they warn, the tide will turn in six months to a year and the Jews, like the Crusaders, will ultimately find themselves in possession of isolated strongholds surrounded by a hostile Arab world.

ITALY:

Psittacosis

This advertisement recently appeared in a Milan newspaper after the Italian elections: "Escaped green parrot, which shouts *Evviva Stalin*. Good reward. The undersigned no longer shares the parrot's philosophy. Mario Faustino, Via Cavour 27."

M Day Plans for the West: A Way to Stop Russia in Europe . . .

In the great Washington debate on American defense requirements, the chief emphasis is put on knocking out Russia in any future war. The temporary overrunning of Europe by the Red Army is taken for granted.

In Europe, however, this cycle of war, conquest, and liberation is viewed with literal horror. As a result, the Western Powers during recent weeks have begun to plan a unified defense that some fine day may become strong enough to resist a Russian attack.

Last week in London after a meeting of defense and military chiefs of the Brussels Pact powers—Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—a permanent joint military committee was set up, to be composed of about fifteen officers representing all five powers. Along with this and other moves, the Western European powers have been sounding out the United States about supporting this defensive arrangement and supplying Western Europe with Lend-Lease arms.

On the subject of Western European defense unofficial thinking has run ahead of official action. In London last week two authoritative but unofficial opinions were offered. One dealt with the best way to expedite an effective Western European defense system. It appeared in an eight-column article in The London Observer, one of the most authoritative British newspapers, and was supposed to have been written by two high-ranking retired officers.

The other concerned the best and quickest means of reconquering a Europe overrun by the Russians. It was written for The London Sunday Pictorial by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, a military analyst of worldwide reputation.

Breathing Space: The Observer article started with this premise: "The essential thing is that we should be able to negotiate with Russia on the basis of

actual, not potential, armed strength before Russia is equipped to wage atomic war.

"A decisive advantage in military strength is therefore what we need. Once that is obtained there will be a period

server's authorities, "the danger is now, and for the next few years no effective defense of Western Europe is possible without the full participation of America, both in the actual fighting force and in the supply of that force . . . The American



A schoolboy sits in the deserted former SHAEF "War Room" in Reims . . .

during which a tolerable settlement with Russia might be reached without war."

The article pointed out that the population of Western Europe amounts to 270,000,000—compared with 280,000,000 east of the Iron Curtain, including the Soviet Union itself. Furthermore, the Westerners "are superior to the Russians in industrial resources and skill." However, at present the defense of Western Europe rests on the 106,000,000 people of the Brussels Pact powers. Economic considerations have held back the rearmament of even these powers.

Therefore, in the opinion of The Ob-

contribution might well taper off in time, just as Marshall aid in the economic field will taper off as European recovery begins to bear fruit.

"On the other hand, the geographical vulnerability of Western Europe is permanent, and it imposes on Western Europe until a real settlement is reached the need to maintain forces which are at all times superior in fighting capacity to any comparable forces in the East. The Western world, therefore, has to learn a new basic defense doctrine, which will be as fundamental to its security as the naval two-power standard was to the security of the

RUSSIA:

Germs of Enterprise

Capitalist notes from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

► The April 24 issue of *Pravda* devoted the usual front-page, two-column editorial to a diatribe against the capitalist mentality of Ukrainian peasants. More in anger than in sorrow, it cited the fact that in one area collectively owned livestock decreased by 9 per cent while individually owned livestock increased by 16 per cent.

► *Pravda* also carried a letter from one Balanden, editor of a newspaper in the Siberian town of Chilyabinsk. He complained that a recent concert given by

Dmitri Pokras and his jazz band had not only featured a poor program but that tickets had cost 30 rubles each—equivalent to a day and a half's wages for a worker. Pokras announced that he was now out to make money since the subsidy for art and music had been abolished. According to Balanden, this made Pokras not only a capitalist but a speculator as well.

BRITAIN:

The Lords on Hanging

An Englishman named Norman Wilkinson thought his dog had been unfairly sentenced to death for killing chickens. "The death penalty has been abolished for

murderers," he wrote to Princess Elizabeth last week. "Surely this should apply also to a dog." The princess said she was sorry, but she could not ask for a royal pardon for the dog. He must die.

The House of Lords, debating the abolition of the death penalty passed by the House of Commons (NEWSWEEK, April 26), thought men should still die for murder, too. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Jowitt, had to introduce the Criminal Justice Bill, but he recommended the experiment only "with misgivings and anxiety."

Lord Goddard, the Lord Chief Justice, standing with legs astride and hands clasped behind his back, told the Lords of "cases so horrible that I feel actual physi-

... and a Way to Reconquer a Europe Overrun by the Red Horde

British Empire in the nineteenth century."

In applying this new doctrine The Observer article recommended the formation of a large interallied army in Europe on the lines of those employed in the last war, when numerous nationalities served

ington, which could become the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S.A. and the Brussels Powers. Finally, and most important of all, there must, in the interests of economy and efficiency, be a high degree of standardization of arms and equip-

crowded island chock-a-block with great cities.

"Where can such a strategical base be found? In Africa, which, except by air, is secure from Russian attack: a continent flanking the whole of Southern Europe, and from which bomber craft can operate over the whole of European Russia.

"Once established there, the next problem is one of communications leading into Europe. Otherwise put, a problem of bridgeheads, of which there are two of outstanding importance—Spain at the west end of the Mediterranean and Palestine at the east end . . .

"Could we, at any moment, occupy the Pyrenees with 100,000 superbly equipped troops, and were they supported by the Spanish Army to provide the lacking manpower, we might well be able to halt a Russian invasion of Spain, and thereby maintain a foothold in Europe . . .

"For this operation we want an army which is mobile in the extreme: an air army, a professional army, a long-service army . . . and not a conscript army.

"For the ultimate problem we shall need many such armies, in order to meet and beat Russian quantity by Anglo-American quality. Also we shall need a highly trained force of guerrilla war specialists and vast stock piles of guerrilla weapons. The one to be dropped all over Europe to foment guerrilla war behind the Russian armies and along their communications, and the other to arm the guerrillas with. These will be our fifth columns.

"The quantity army, which we have not the manpower to raise, will thus be recruited on a guerrilla footing *within* the enemy-occupied territories, its aim being, by distracting the enemy, to cover the rapid thrusts of our quality forces. In their turn, their aim will be to prepare the way for a series of invasions launched from our 2,000-mile-long African base, while American atomic bomber craft fly over the North Pole and attack targets in Russia."



... as war talk replaces the unity that brought German surrender (above)

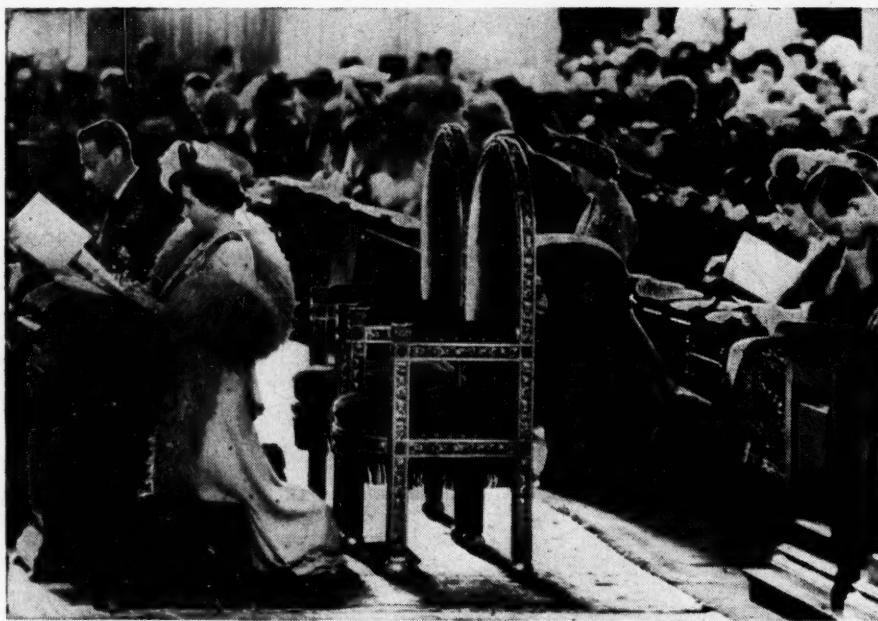
under combined commands. It suggested it be called the Rhine Command and "need not perhaps be larger in actual numbers than the present occupation forces. The decisive changes needed would be in command, composition, armaments, deployment, and military spirit.

"Apart from the joint command of the standing field force, the various national armies and air forces would maintain their separate establishments and organizations. There must, however, exist a supreme planning authority; this might well be built round the existing Anglo-American Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee in Wash-

ment and a statesmanlike division of function in their manufacture between the Brussels Powers and the U.S.A."

Quality Army: For the reconquest of Communist Europe, Fuller recommended this strategy:

"Should the Russians drive us out of Western Europe, where will our strategical base of operations be? At present it is in these islands, but in the block-buster-atomic-bomb age in which we live they offer serious disadvantages. What is required is a vast area, sparsely inhabited and possessing the fewest possible aerial targets to strike at, and not a small over-



Silver Wedding: King George and Queen Elizabeth kneel at the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral—part of the two-day ceremonies last week marking the 25th anniversary of their marriage.

cal nausea in having to listen to them . . . At Bristol there was a . . . Pole [who], as he finished his supper, after a small drink . . . had an overwhelming desire for sexual intercourse . . . He could not find a young girl. He went to a little village ale house, which was kept by an old woman of 76, and there at the dead of night he raped her, committed other offenses, and killed her . . .

"In a mining village of South Wales, a man of 22 who had a drink—not much, no one would suggest he was drunk—pushed his way down an alley, knocked against an old woman, who spoke roughly to him . . . I dare say she used strong language . . . He kicked her to death, and raped her when she was dying on the pavement . . . Those who have to try cases like that come to the conclusion that some of them are so awful that the prisoner should be destroyed."

As the bill went to committee for amendments, the Lords planned to ask Commons to reconsider. Their concern apparently reflected widespread worry by the public that the Commons had acted too hastily and that the result might be a crime wave.

[laughter]

In the House of Lords last week Lord Cherwell—who as Sir Frederick Lindemann was Winston Churchill's scientific adviser—directed a little scientific sarcasm at the Labor party's current threats to expel left-wingers within its own ranks. Lord Cherwell was speaking on the Radioactive Substances Bill and he began: "I can well understand the Labor party being inter-

ested in radioactivity. As your lordships know, the primary phenomenon in radioactivity is that, from time to time, a small particle is ejected from the nucleus . . ." Laughter made him pause before continuing: "Leaving the nucleus in an excited state which may or may not result in further ejections until it settles down again into a stable condition."

Bedtime Story

Ernest Griffin, 39-year-old, \$4,800-a-year American vice consul in London, is a slim, 6-foot bachelor from Ellsworth, Kans. He has been in London long enough to achieve a synthetic British appearance, including a well-clipped mustache. In July 1946, he was living comfortably in a flat in King's Road, Chelsea, and peacefully stamping visas. It was then that he met Mrs. Imelda Price, the reedy blond widow of an RAF pilot who had been killed in Tripoli in 1943. Griffin thought she was "a nice lady."

Last week Mrs. Price, 40, appeared in King's Bench Division in London for trial for her suit against Griffin for breach of promise. Diplomatic immunity had first been claimed for Griffin, then waived at his request. The testimony provided Londoners with their spiciest reading in months.

He: It developed that Griffin asked Mrs. Price to marry him soon after they met and, in September 1946, gave her a \$500 engagement ring. She promptly spent between \$3,000 and \$4,000 on a trousseau. There were "six happy days" in London (Mrs. Price lived in Warwickshire). How they ended, along with the engagement, was told in court by both Mrs. Price and

Griffin. Griffin's story of a scene in the King's Road flat:

"Mrs. Price mentioned that it was not quite time for tea, and said: 'You know, I have often thought I would not mind having an affair with you, but I never dreamed of marrying you!'

"She commented that life was odd, and then said: 'I am getting into bed—you are coming with me.'

"I said to her: 'Imelda, don't be so absurd. You can't be serious.'

"She got me mad, as she often did, and she said: 'But after all, we are supposed to be engaged.' She continued to undress and got into my bed.

"It was such a shock to me, I could not think what it was all about or what to do. I closed the door of the bedroom and sat in the sitting room and wrote some letters as best I could. I intended to write home telling my people about the engagement, but I did not succeed."

She: Mrs. Price's version:

"I was very tired. He sat down at his desk and wrote letters and I went to sleep for a couple of hours. I took my dress off and lay on the bed."

Griffin was cross-examined by Melford Stevenson, K.C., for Mrs. Price:

Q. According to you, you were fighting for your virtue? **A.** Not necessarily.

Q. You are saying to members of the jury that within three minutes of entering the room this lady had taken her clothes off? **A.** I don't say so completely.

Q. She started within a minute or two of her arrival? **A.** Yes.

Q. And ordered you into bed with her? **A.** Yes.

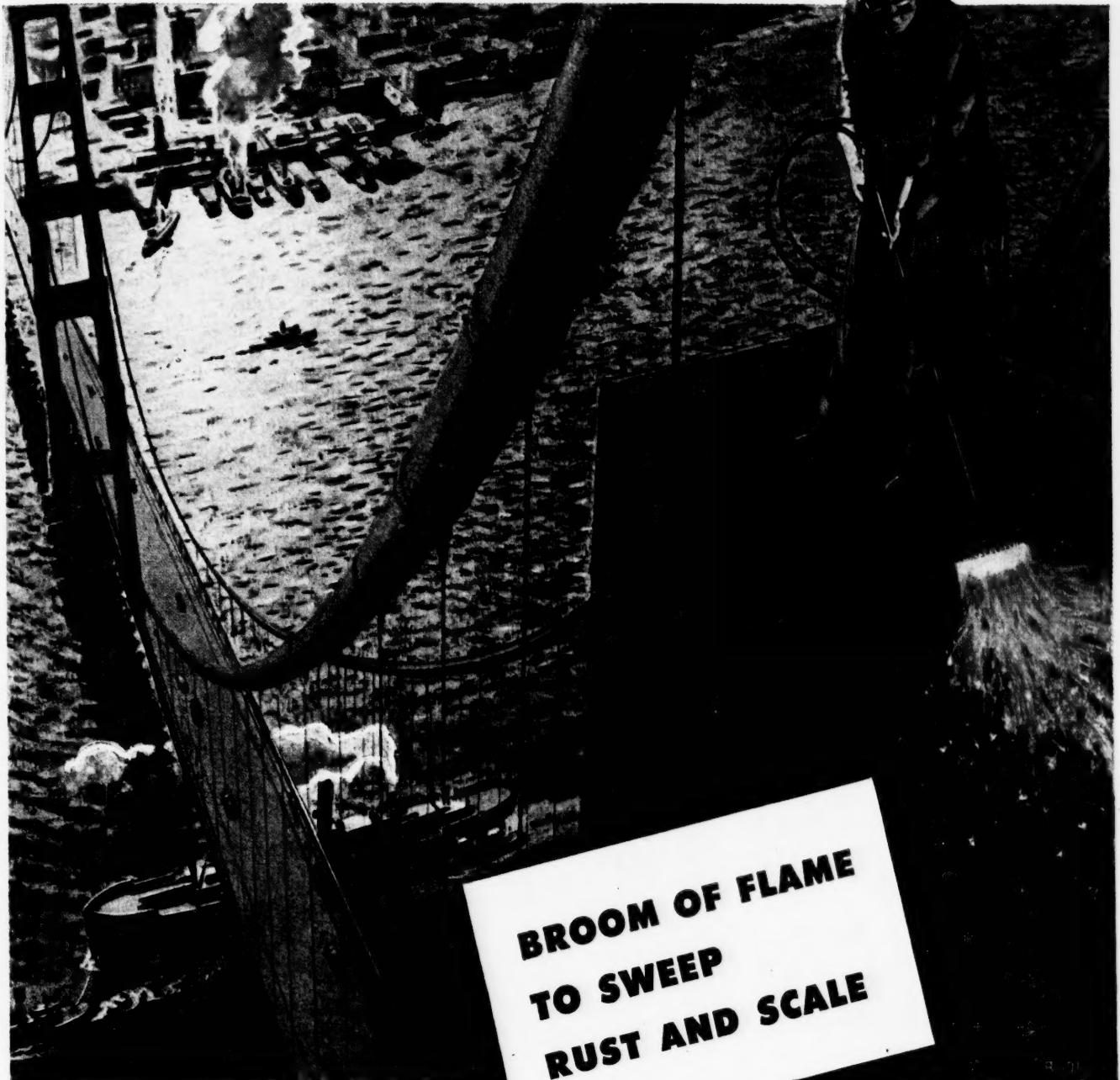
Q. You agree, if that is untrue, it is about the most beastly suggestion anybody could make about any woman? **A.** Indeed I do.

Q. This must have been a dreadful experience to have this woman brazenly offer herself to you? **A.** Yes.

Justice Birkett, summing up, told the jury of two women and ten men that they should not be swayed by the fact that Griffin was an American. "In this court we know no distinction of race, color, creed, or politics," he said. The jury returned a verdict for Griffin. He sighed: "I want to get out of this courtroom and get a big breath of God's fresh air. This will be great news for my mother."

Labor Purge

The British Labor party hoped this week to be able to separate "the sheep from the Nennigoats." It ordered 21 M.P.'s who signed a telegram wishing success in the April 18 elections to fellow-traveling Italian Socialists led by Pietro Nenni to repent individually in writing by May 6 or be automatically expelled. Prime Minister Attlee was reported "hopping mad" and ready to crack down on any recalcitrants. Many of the signers by



The universal use of the oxy-acetylene flame in industry is matched only by the universal savings it has effected in both time and costs. Among "the flame's" widely various applications is "flame cleaning"—a newer, swifter method of removing rust, old paint and surface moisture from bridges, or any exposed steel structures, before painting. It has proved *3 or 4 times faster* than blow torch and scraper. Flame cleaning also speeds work in structural shops when used to remove mill scale prior to painting before erection; and in foundries to remove scale from castings that have been heat-treated or normalized.

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Have you given adequate thought to the ways "the flame" might help *you* in your production and maintenance problems? NCG's experience in this field is as old as the field itself. And NCG manufactures all kinds of industrial gases—oxygen, acetylene, hydrogen, helium, argon—so NCG can supply the proper gas for the application. Further, NCG's

know-how and products embrace every phase of electric arc as well as gas welding—so the counsel of NCG's technical experts is unbiased.

Your signal will make available to your company NCG's rich resources of knowledge. You will learn, too, of the immediate applicability to your operation of such famous NCG products as NCG Flame Cutting Machines, Torchweld and Rego Oxy-Acetylene Cutting and Welding Apparatus, Sureweld Arc Welders, Sureweld Electrodes, Shield-O-Matic Continuous Arc Welding. NCG's 73 manufacturing plants and hundreds of independent distributors and warehouses provide a vast coast-to-coast network of service and supply for you.

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Talk About Entertainment!...

IT MAY NEVER AGAIN BE POSSIBLE TO COMBINE THE RARE ACADEMY AWARD INGREDIENTS THAT WENT INTO THE MAKING OF THIS MOTION PICTURE EVENT.

BING CROSBY, as a very American traveling salesman who (selling the first phonograph) hies himself to Vienna, to the very court of the Emperor Franz Josef, where the gayest, most class-conscious aristocracy of yesterday's Europe is having THE Clambake of the Year . . .

JOAN FONTAINE as the Countess Stoltzenberg von Stoltzenberg. Her beauty is merely breath-taking. From the tip of her parasol to the tail of her French poodle, she's The Thorough Aristocrat. Only a Countess sure of her blood lines could have dared be so gossip-defying.

**CHARLES BRACKETT and
BILLY WILDER** —Theirs is the producer-director gift of wit, satire, irony—and the unusual ("The Lost Weekend" bears witness). Casting their foxy attentions upon "That Society" which was so sure it had solved all its problems it could just devote itself to wine, women and song, they create inspired havoc.

MELODY —Songs come and go but the songs the Traveling Salesman sings to the Viennese Countess combine the lilt of America with the schmaltz of Vienna; they will return to you, endearingly, through the years, even as the mountain echo faithfully returns to the yodel.

TECHNICOLOR —The Court of the Emperor Franz Josef; the natural, mountainous splendor of the Tyrol; spectacle and scenery filmed with a truly lavish magnificence.

ROMANCE —The Countess' French poodle, possessor of imposing lineage, falls violently in love with the Traveling Salesman's gum-chewing mongrel. It would only be funny—except for the confusing fact that the Countess plays fast and loose with the mongrel's master.

THEME —As old as human nature, as new as the values we still seek—the ironical but timeless and never finished tale of how love demolishes class distinction, told in a flurry of lifted eye-brows and a rustle of tongues-in-cheeks.

PARAMOUNT gives you all this in...

"The Emperor Waltz"

starring BING CROSBY • JOAN FONTAINE

Color by Technicolor • with Roland Culver • Lucile Watson • Richard Haydn
Harold Vermilyea • Produced by Charles Brackett • Directed by Billy Wilder
Written by Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder



their own confession were sheep who had been tricked into signing (*NEWSWEEK*, May 3). The telegram had originated with an extreme left-wing M.P. named John Platts-Mills, a 6-foot-2-inch New Zealander. Platts-Mills himself was summarily thrown out of the Labor party last week.

FRANCE:

Hobson's Choice

Last week Hanns Eisler, Hollywood composer and brother of the Communist leader Gerhardt Eisler, wrote an account for a Paris Red weekly, *Les Lettres Françaises*, explaining why he left "the American hell." One example of the hell: "Placed under oath, I was asked idiotic and provoking questions." Although he left the United States only after a warrant had been issued for his deportation, Eisler entitled his article "I Chose Freedom."

GERMANY:

The West Agrees

For two weeks, six Allied delegations in London gingerly probed the need for an early reconstruction of Western Germany for the sake of economic and military security. From the secret talks in the old India Office last week there leaked the outline of a tentative compromise between the American timetable for effective German self-government (*NEWSWEEK*, April 26) and French-British reluctance to take the onus for the final division of Germany. The Germans themselves will be allowed to write their own constitution, at a constituent assembly to be convened Sept. 1. The Western Powers, while avoiding the appearance of dictating the constitution, will make their views clearly known to the 55 German delegates (one for each 750,000 Germans in the Western zones).

The compromise, reached at a committee level by the three major powers, has yet to be approved by a plenary session including the Benelux states and by the governments concerned. If it is, and if a West German constitution emerges this fall, it will then have to be approved both by the three military governors and by the German people before elections can be held. Formation of an effective Western German Government thus becomes unlikely until sometime in 1949.

JAPAN:

Tempest in the FEC

For the first time the United States last week used its veto power in the Far Eastern Commission, the eleven-nation body that is supposed to direct policy in Japan. The occasion was a New Zealand resolution—backed by China, Britain, Australia,

and the Soviet Union—forbidding the establishment of a Japanese coast guard without prior FEC approval. The resolution fitted in with Russian attempts to keep Japanese security forces too weak to preserve order in such situations as were brought about last week by Communist-inspired rioting by Koreans in Japan. Therefore Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, the American representative, vetoed it. However, a debate on the issue behind closed doors (all FEC meetings are secret) was not without embarrassment for the United States.

Rear Admiral Semeon S. Rameshvily, the Soviet representative, had complained that the so-called Maritime Safety Authorities bill by which the Japanese were setting up a coast guard had not been submitted to the FEC for discussion and approval. The admiral insisted that the bill had already been enacted by the Japanese Diet and must have been known to the United States Government since early March. Yet, he claimed, not a word of this had been conveyed to the FEC.

General McCoy retorted that no government department in Washington had any information on the bill until a New York Times dispatch from Tokyo on April 6 disclosed the main provisions of the measure. He claimed that the bill was still

in the discussion stage and had not been enacted by the Diet. He resented the admiral's insinuations that the United States Government was deliberately withholding information. Admiral Rameshvily insisted his information as to the enactment of the bill was correct, and in turn resented the general's "personal and inappropriate" questions.

As it turned out an Army Department inquiry to General MacArthur elicited the information that the bill had in fact been enacted by the Japanese Diet on April 15, but that none of its provisions contravened the FEC's policy directives.

Breakdown Backdown

The Japanese last week were informed of the first results of the recent visit to Japan of the Draper Mission of top American business executives. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission, which had been charged with breaking down 325 Japanese companies into smaller units, announced that 50 of them would not have to change their structures while 144 need make only minor changes (*NEWSWEEK*, Feb. 9).

The plan to break down the Japanese companies had first been proposed in a now defunct State Department document called FEC-230. Before it was withdrawn by shocked Washington officials, measures taken in Tokyo to implement it included a set of standards to limit companies to single plant units. This had been given to the Japanese Government by Dr. Edward C. Welsh, head of the Antitrust and Cartels Division of SCAP. Now, according to The New York Times, Welsh "complimented" the HCLC upon "its prompt action."

CHINA:

The No Man

Firecrackers popped all over Shanghai last week as newspapers blazoned the news from Nanking in extras: Gen. Li Tsung-jen had done the impossible; he had been elected Vice President on a "reform" platform over the opposition of President Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang.

The balloting in the National Assembly had resumed on April 28 when the candidates, who had all withdrawn the week end before amid General Li's charges that the election was being rigged (*NEWSWEEK*, May 3), reentered the race. Chiang called upon the Assembly to "elect whomever you consider the most suitable candidate." On the final ballot Li got 1,438 votes against 1,295 for Dr. Sun Fo, the Chiang faction's candidate for reelection. Li started with a portfolio of promises: to implement land reforms, strengthen the army, clean up the Nanking bureaucracy, and not to be the President's "yes man."



Sociable Socialists: Léon Blum (seated) warmly greets his old acquaintance, Hugh Dalton of Britain, at a conference of European Socialist parties in Paris.

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

HEMISPHERE:

New Red Scare

The mystery of the Bogotá riots was still a mystery last week. President Mariano Ospina Pérez of Colombia again blamed "international influences" and warned: "The danger is not yet over." In Washington, Secretary of State Marshall said he had not changed his opinion about the origin of the disorders: that they followed a world pattern and were not strictly Colombian. But on April 29 a Bogotá judge released twelve Communist leaders who had been held for sixteen days. The court, he said, had no proof that they had anything to do with the disturbances.

Other Latin American Communists were less lucky. A full-blown Red scare flowered over the whole continent.

Storm Spots: It started, and was most intense, in Brazil. When a munitions dump blew up with heavy loss of life, police began a Red roundup. Nearly a thousand Communists were arrested, including Clotilde Felizardo Prestes, sister of

Across the Andes, in Chile, Congress began work on a bill to outlaw the Communist party and to remove all Reds from public office. President Gabriel González Videla issued an order authorizing soldiers and police to use firearms against saboteurs and agitators.

To support its stand, the government gave details of alleged Red plots. A Communist "general staff" in the Santiago telephone company, was said to be tapping official conversations and preparing to take over national communications on signal. The Reds were also charged with a plot to kidnap the President, his family, and friends as hostages. A Communist organization had reportedly been formed in Northern Chile, center of copper and nitrate mining, by Russian and Yugoslav agents.

In Mexico it was the leftists who took the offensive. Nine of the strongest labor unions in the country used full-page newspaper ads on April 30 to charge the United States with responsibility "for the misery of our people." "Imperialist forces, traditional enemies of the progress and welfare of the people, conspire against our

would not "persecute those professing Communist ideology because the law . . . does not allow us to do so" and because "we are convinced that crusades for the extermination of ideologies only produce martyrs that further exalt them." A better way, Gallegos thought, would be to satisfy the "longing for justice and well-being that torments the popular soul, with practical, positive, and concrete achievements, thus removing it from the seduction of Marxist promises."

COSTA RICA:

Farewell to Arms

Some 1,200 disheveled government conscripts shuffled in broken ranks through downtown San José, firing their rifles into the air and cheering their leftist leaders. They turned in their guns at a demobilization center. Except for scattered skirmishes and sniping, this ended the five-week-old Costa Rican civil war. President Teodoro Picado went into exile in Nicaragua. Santos León Herrera, 74-year-old civil engineer, became acting President.

On April 28 the neatly uniformed, disciplined right-wing soldiers who won the war held a victory parade in the capital. Thousands of enthusiastic spectators along the narrow downtown streets showered them with flowers. Their leader, José Figueres, the pint-size gentleman-farmer who dislikes being called "general" or "colonel," rode in the rear seat of a maroon convertible. He was waist-deep in flowers before the parade was half over.

Figueres said he had started the revolution with seven men armed with shotguns; "after every encounter we were better off in men and arms." He tersely outlined his three-point success formula: "(1) You can't fight the people. (2) We had trained soldiers and no liquor. (3) We had a program."

Monkeys Keep Out: The revolution started when the leftist government's Congress canceled the election of the right-wing oppositionist Otilio Ulate as President. But its success did not automatically put Ulate in office. Figueres said he would have to stay in the background until the military situation was cleared up. Ulate said he would "fight any military government, headed by a militarist." Asked if he considered Figueres a "militarist," he only shrugged his shoulders.

Figueres planned to let León Herrera finish out the present term, which ends on May 8. Then he would install a junta and call a constituent assembly. After that, Figueres agreed on May 2, Ulate would become President.

One thing was sure: The Communists who supported the ousted government were through. Their leader, Manuel Mora, escaped in a bullet-riddled plane. Figueres gave his views on Communism. "We don't want those Russian monkeys in here."



Arrest: The tipster (left) is tickled; not so Clotilde and Justino (center)

Communist chief Luiz Carlos Prestes, and her cousin, Justino Prestes de Menezes. Clotilde was accused of kicking and biting policemen when they picked her up on a tip from a manicurist. Prestes himself escaped from the country. Documents found on a former Communist alderman were said to contain instructions from abroad for a vast campaign of espionage and paralysis of transportation. President Eurico Gaspar Dutra asked Congress for laws "to protect the nation against espionage, attempts against the discipline and power of the armed forces, and all sorts of sabotage."

liberty," the ads read. "They fight against the industrialization and progress of Mexico because they want us to continue in the condition of a semi-colonial dependency." The advertisements saluted "the people of Colombia, victim of the misery imposed by Yankee imperialism and its conservative partners in that country, who broke out in revolution after a long period of terror and suffering."

Calm Spot: Only one calm voice was heard in the storm. In his first message to Congress, President Rómulo Gallegos of Venezuela declared that his government

In Candy Stores...

"We've reduced candy spoilage, cut 'mark down' of damaged candies, and increased unit sale," writes the owner of a Pittsburgh confectionery.



In Fur Shops...

"In our modern fur shop," writes a Philadelphia furrier, "Chrysler Airtemp Air Conditioning is part of our selling program . . . It's sound investment, indeed."



CHRYSLER AIRTEMP PACKAGED AIR CONDITIONING

INCREASES PROFITS . . .

REDUCES SPOILAGE, SOILAGE AND STOCK LOSSES

In Furniture Stores...

"Formerly had to decorate and paint every 2 years—now haven't had to in over 4 years . . . Annually save \$600 in merchandise soilage . . ." reports an Indianapolis store manager.



• Put pencil to paper and figure it out—

Business goes UP . . . expenses go DOWN . . . when you install Chrysler Airtemp Packaged Air Conditioning. More customers—more sales—more per-unit sale—less humidity—less dust and dirt—less soilage and spoilage. Does it pay?

A drug store cut clean-up work (dusting stock and fixtures) 60%-75%. A medium-sized department store saved \$600 in a single year in merchandise soilage. A jewelry store increased sales 37% within 3 months by installing Chrysler Airtemp Air Conditioning!

Look into Airtemp Air Conditioning for *your* business, whether store, shop, or office. Units are easy to install, require little or no duct work, and can be moved if you change location. Figures *prove* they often pay for themselves in a short time. And you, personally, will enjoy working in cool, fresh surroundings. So call your dealer, or write us *today* . . . and beat summer to the punch.

Handsome cabinet takes only 4.7 sq. ft. floor space. Simple to install—no complex duct work. Easy to move. Cools—dehumidifies—circulates—cleans—ventilates. Famous "Radial-Sealed" Compressor sealed against dust; pressure lubricated, oil-cooled, rubber-mounted for steady, silent performance and long life.

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IN PASSING

Some Fun: Radio Comedian HENRY MORGAN's wit was challenged in a New York divorce court when his wife, Isobel Gibbs, "a nervous wreck," gave a few examples of his ribbing: On one occasion Morgan slipped into the house while she was taking a shower and shouted in a foreign accent: "Poor lady! Your husband has just been killed." Isobel said this spoiled her entire evening. Denying the charges, Morgan "reluctantly concluded" his wife was "entirely devoid of a sense of humor."

Chain Reaction: A sneeze caused MRS. ELSIE A. HALPRIN of Los Angeles to lose control of her car. It hit a parked auto which bounced 25 feet into another car. When an ambulance picked up Mrs. Halprin to take her to a hospital, it was wrecked in a collision and the attendant was injured. Finally another ambulance transported Mrs. Halprin safely. "Gesundheit!" said the police.

Self-Reliance: THOMAS SAVAGE, 33-year-old instructor at Suffolk University, Boston, who sold his novel, "Lona Hanson," to Hollywood for \$50,000, showed little interest in the check. "I'm putting the whole works into a trust fund for my wife and two children," he said. "I don't want it. Only inadequate men need money."

Wrong Peak: ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE, great-great-grandnephew of the 1812 hero, opposing plans to move the general's grave from Sackets Harbor, N. Y., to Pike's Peak, Colo., said: "His remains belong at Sackets Harbor where he fell in battle. You know, General Pike never did climb Pike's Peak. He went up the wrong one. It was in a blinding snowstorm and he went up Long's Peak." If this was true, the general missed by 100 miles.

New Trade: SOPHIE TUCKER, "Red Hot Mama" of the Prohibition era, gave up torch singing for hotel keeping. She leased a Miami Beach hotel for 99 years at a total rental of \$2,000,000.

Gang Stuff: Sure that he would fail a math exam, ANTHONY DURSO, 14, of Brooklyn got a 14-year-old pal who could imitate a girl's voice to call up the teacher, Margaret Jokiel, and demand that she pass the entire class or she would soon be "pushing up daisies." Then using .22-caliber rifles stolen from a neighborhood shooting gallery and a car they picked up, Anthony and his gang rode by their teacher's home and sprayed it with bullets as a warning. But Durso tripped when he got James Razza, 16, to take the math test for him. Spotted by a proctor, Razza was questioned by police and led them to Durso's gang. In children's court, Durso and six of his pals were adjudged delinquent. Six of them were sent to Youth House, to be sentenced late in May. When Miss Jokiel corrected the math papers, she found that Durso might just as well have taken the exam himself: Razza, an honor student, flunked miserably with 43 per cent.

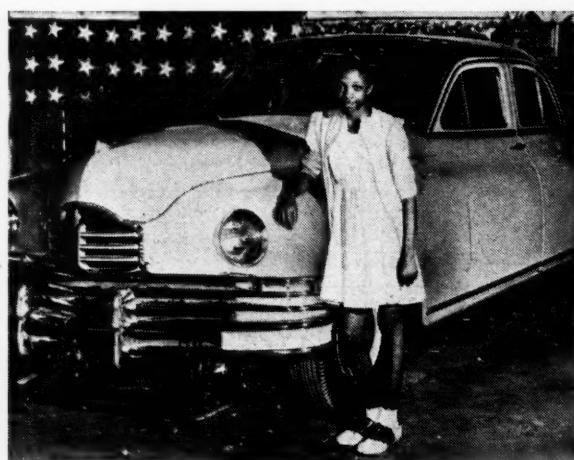
Ineoholic Affluence: Suspicious Chicago police hauled in ARTHUR GEIST, 76, after reports that he was giving taxi drivers \$1,000 tips. Appearing in court on a technical charge of disorderly conduct, Geist roared: "Who says I got rolled? Maybe I gave the money away. It's my money and I can do what I dang please with it." As he tore out of the courtroom, Geist brandished his red and white cane at police officers. "*En garde*," he warned, lunging at them. Then he joined a group of convivial friends at a nearby saloon to celebrate his victory over the law.

Comeback: LITA GREY CHAPLIN, 40, of Los Angeles headed for New York for her "re-debut" on the night-club circuit after six years of retirement. Her aim: to "show theatrical agents in San Francisco and Las Vegas who have been saying: 'Lita's through. She's too fat.' Just because I have two grown sons, everybody who hasn't seen me thinks I'm old. But I married Charlie Chaplin when I was only 15."

Failure: As graduate students at the University of Chicago, ALBERT HIBBS of Chillicothe, Ohio, and ROY WALFORD of San Diego, Calif., worked out a method for beating the roulette wheel. Betting on their "sure-thing" in Las Vegas, Nev., last week, they lost \$600—twice as much as they had won the week before. A little discouraged, Hibbs said: "We're just about convinced that neither man nor system can beat a gambling house in Nevada."

Smitty: GEN. HOLLAND M. SMITH of the Marine Corps was named Top Smith of the Year by the Organized Smiths of America, for his patriotism and leadership. Other annual awards went to H. Allen Smith for literature, Alexis Smith for acting, and DeWitt Clinton Smith for humanitarianism. "The Smiths represent a cross-section of America," said Col. Larry Smith, president of the organization. "There are enough of them to form the whole population of Los Angeles County."

Naïve: ELSIE CARLSON of Brooklyn, N. Y., the "Miss Sweden of 1947," complained that in her six months in the United States she had not had a single date. Asked if the Bay Ridge boys ever whistled at her, Elsie answered: "Yes, they whistle sometimes, but I don't know why."



Kids: Max Roder, 3, of Detroit phoned his Ma he was safe after a 6 a.m. stroll on the railroad tracks; Ernestine Kinzer, 12, of Winston-Salem, N. C., proudly displayed the car she won in a raffle; "Armpie" Williams, 2, of New York traded Babe Ruth a rapt look for an autograph.

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Air Reduction Sales Co.
Alaska Packers Association
Alberts Milling Company
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
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American Brake Shoe Company
American Optical Company
American Rolling Mill Co. of Calif.
Arco Drainage & Metal Products,
Inc.
Armour and Company
Associated Seed Growers, Inc.
Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.
Auto-Lite Battery Corporation of
California

Baxter, J. H., & Company
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Bethlehem Steel Co.
Booth, F. E., Company
Borden Co., The
Boyertown Burial Casket Co.
Brodie, Ralph N., Co.

Caine Steel Company
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California Ink Co., Inc.
California Packing Corp.
California Shade Cloth Company
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rado Fuel & Iron Corp.)
Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.
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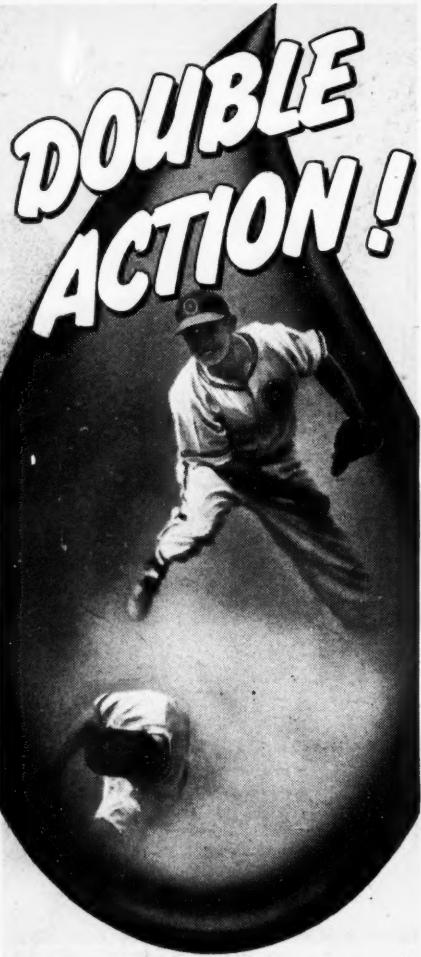
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Biochemistry and Man

Each man inherits his own distinct metabolic personality.

This peculiar chemical make-up, controlled by the genes, dictates the degree of his strength and weakness. It charts his susceptibility to drugs, alcohol, mental disorders, and infectious disease.

The stamp of individuality, which makes him what he is, may affect his nutrition, his education, his career, his marriage, and, in a broader sense, his personal participation in a world at peace or at war.

In the past, even the most inquisitive scientist has shown a tendency to oversimplify man and to reduce him to a meaningless average. Last week, in Washington, at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Roger J. Williams, the earnest, soft-spoken chief of the University of Texas's biochemical institute, scored this habit of overlooking man's "enormous variations" and urged, instead, intensive research into his biochemical individuality.

"By scientific means," Dr. Williams said, "we can reasonably hope to duplicate the feat of the hound-dog; that is, identify individuals by their metabolic products. Acquaintance with these distinct chemical patterns will eventually lead to their effective classification."

'Inborn Errors': It has long been recognized that in certain human beings unusual metabolic products are formed and excreted in large amounts through the saliva and urine. Scientists have a name for these rare cases—"inborn errors of metabolism." But Dr. Williams's studies, now under way at the University of Texas, show that the "inborn errors," once thought rare, are exceedingly commonplace.

Preliminary studies of a group of healthy students and employees of the institute reveal that each subject has a completely different metabolic setup. By scientific plotting of these patterns with microscope, spectrograph, and other analytical instruments, Dr. Williams expects to establish each man's potentialities. Where the men differed in metabolic patterns, it was found that they also differed in character traits.

Tests have been limited to urinary excretions of amino acids, to the presence of amino acids in saliva, to the difference in sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium content of saliva, and to body temperatures.

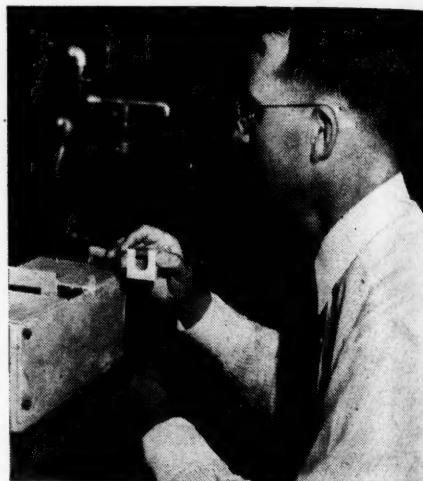
"Experiments of this kind will show whether or not a man can drink alcohol, whether he can use tobacco throughout his life without harm, or whether smoking will cut his life span. It will also indicate his susceptibility to circulatory diseases, allergies, infantile paralysis, diabetes, and dental decay."

Dr. Williams's aim is to see all members

of society classified into the "several separate categories" in which they belong. "Social problems of great magnitude arise out of individuality," he said, "and society must be built for real people, not hypothetical average people."

Up to now, psychiatrists and psychologists have had exclusive charge of this field. Williams believes scientific help should be broadened. "Only by supplementing the psychological approach with a biochemical and physiological one, and by paying attention to individuality, can we make a satisfactory, coordinated scientific attack on this problem of unparalleled importance—human nature."

From Frog to Salamander: As the basis for another report at the meeting, Dr. S. Meryl Rose and Hope M. Wallingford, in their big Smith College laboratory,



Dr. Roger J. Williams

transplanted small pieces of a rapidly growing malignant tumor from a frog into the limb of a salamander.

After the frog-tumor graft had taken and the cancer had begun to invade the salamander's tissues, the two researchers amputated the limb through the cancer. The process of regeneration began. The salamander grew a new, normal limb which contained patches of normal frog muscle, cartilage, and fibrous connective tissue. These had grown, or regenerated, from the transplanted frog cancer. Next to them were the unchanged cancer cells which remained in the old part of the salamander limb above the line of amputation.

This dramatic experiment, described to members of the academy by Dr. Rose, revealed for the first time that living organisms may, under certain circumstances, change cancer cells into normal tissue.

Dr. Rose emphasized that the work with frogs and salamanders was still in its early stages and "no possible human application could be foreseen for the immediate future." But, other scientists reasoned, the ability to transform diseased cells into normal tissue might also exist in the higher animals, including man. Thus, in an indi-

rect way, a new approach to cancer control was suggested.

Dr. Rose used salamanders for his tests because their limb cells are larger than the frog cancer cells. This made it possible to detect which cells in the newly regenerated limb were salamander cells and which were the frog cancer cells transformed to normal.

What Makes You Mad? Deep in the brain are nerve centers which control all emotional behavior from blind rage to amiable placidity. Some of the centers act as triggers to set off physical signs of undisciplined anger. Others lay a quiet hand on these explosions.

Just which distinct brain mechanisms produce rage and which check it was discussed by two Johns Hopkins doctors, Philip Bard and Vernon B. Mountcastle. Their subjects were laboratory cats.

In their first experiments, some years ago, the doctors removed the entire forebrain (cerebral cortex and other areas) without killing the animals. Deprived of these brain centers, the cats flew into frenzied rage and remained that way.

In more recent studies, Drs. Bard and Mountcastle removed only the neocortex and left the rest of the forebrain intact. The result was a group of placid cats which could not be stirred from their pleasant lethargy by rough handling or strongly unpleasant stimulation.

From the two experiments, the doctors have concluded that the threshold of rage reaction is determined by several separate brain sectors which interact as a series of checks and balances.

Apparently one or more parts of the forebrain, aside from the neocortex, exercise control over the mechanisms which are "executively involved" in producing extreme anger. And it is these mechanisms in the lower part of the brain which cause a savage cat to spit, or make an executive shout at an employee.

The Illness Problem

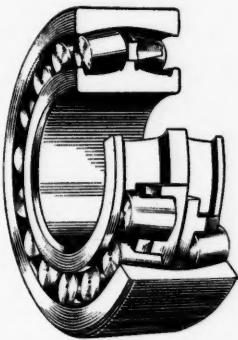
Every day at least 7,000,000 people in the United States are laid up by illness. Every year industry loses 600,000,000 man-days of work because of sickness and accidents. Among each 1,000 persons, one out of three will be sick once a year; one out of seven, twice; and one out of twenty, three times. Yet last year, Americans spent more than \$5,000,000,000 for the prevention and cure of illness and injury.

Shocked by this crisis in national health, President Truman on Jan. 30 asked Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, to investigate lagging medical facilities and to devise a ten-year plan for raising America's health level.

On May 1 some 800 delegates from 48 states, representing medicine, education, business, agriculture, social agencies, and foundations, met at the Hotel Statler in Washington for a four-day National Health Assembly. President Truman welcomed the



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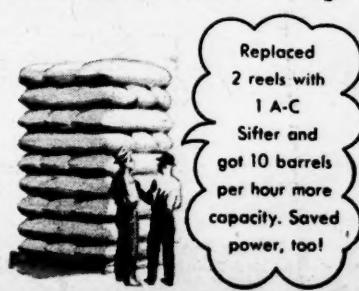
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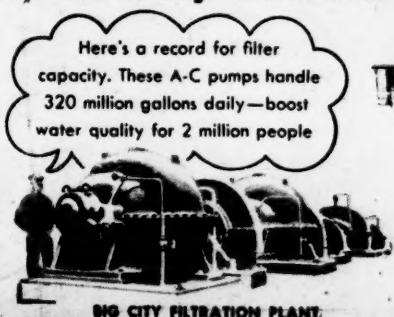
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MEDICINE

guests with a vigorous address at a dinner on the opening night.

Of the health experts, who listened intently to session speakers or gathered in small groups for hot discussions, lay authorities seemed to outnumber the doctors three to one.

Everyone's Business: Ewing, the precise, scholarly-looking administrator, admitted frankly to "a firm conviction that health is everybody's business—the average man in the street as well as the physician and technician."

He described the job as threefold: (1) to see what we have—to know accurately the health facilities and personnel of the country and of each community; (2) to determine what we need—the difference between the two will be the health deficit; and (3) to devise feasible methods of meeting these deficits.

The assembly was divided into fourteen sections, including everything from the health-insurance issue—which promised to be the most controversial problem—to maternal and child-health needs, on which everyone agreed.

Among the more important panels were those on medical education and training, chronic disease and the aging process, men-

tal health, dental health, nutrition, accidents, rural health, industrial health, and safety and environmental sanitation.

Spotty: American medicine is probably the best in the world, but its benefits are not equally available to all. The people of New York State receive an average of 1.46 days of care in general hospitals per person per year, but those in Mississippi receive less than one-third as much.

In Massachusetts, 95.3 per cent of all births are attended by a doctor in a hospital, and almost all the rest by a doctor at home. In South Carolina, only 41.2 per cent of births take place in a hospital, 24.4 are attended by a doctor at home, and 34.4 are assisted by a midwife.

The infant-mortality rate in Connecticut in 1946 was 30.7, but in New Mexico it was 89.1. New York State in 1940 had one doctor for every 597 persons; Mississippi, one for every 1,734.

To combat these dangerous discrepancies, Ewing charged the Assembly to develop techniques whereby each local area can be given a yardstick to measure its needs in terms of hospital beds, doctors, public-health facilities, and health centers. Then the local health authority can take an inventory of what he has on hand.

SCIENCE

Researchers en Conclave

Between the rains, scientists gossiped on the sunlit marble steps of their own building in Washington, the handsome National Academy of Sciences, facing the Lincoln Memorial. The elite of American science were gathered last week for the annual meeting of the academy that President Lincoln founded in 1863.

Prominent among them, a center for handshaking, was Dr. Edward U. Condon, the smiling atomic scientist and director of the National Bureau of Standards whose loyalty file has become the football in a scrimmage between the House of Representatives and the Administration. Fellow scientists made it clear that he had their support.

In the high-domed auditorium, members and specially invited scientists took turns at the microphone to discuss their research progress. There was talk of transplanted tumors and biochemical personality (see page 42), of seeds and cells, of restless atoms and spinning molecules, of gas turbines and electronic tubes.

A. W. Hull of the General Electric Co. announced a new tube that could change alternating current into direct at such high voltage that transcontinental transmission of electric power becomes possible. J. W. Beams of the University of Virginia told of his new super centrifuge that spins 633,000 revolutions a second, producing a centrifugal force 430,000,000 times that of gravity. E. Bright Wilson Jr. of Harvard reported how radar had become a tool of chemistry, tuning in on movements of molecules in a gas so that their size, shape, and spin can be measured.

Taste Test: At one time, two-thirds of the scientists had a bad taste in their mouths. That resulted from an audience-participation stunt by George W. Beadle, biologist of the California Institute of Technology. Starting his lecture on "Master Molecules in Living Systems" (by which he meant the genes of heredity), Beadle passed out slips of paper which all were invited to chew. Pained grimaces appeared. On a show of hands, most of the audience* had found the stuff bitter. But the others had no reaction at all. They were "taste-blind" to the synthetic chemical, phenyl-thio-urea, in which the paper had been dipped. Beadle explained that the ability to taste this chemical runs in families, and that this is one of the few instances where a specific human trait has been identified with a single gene of heredity.

Every cell of the human body carries within it some 10,000 different genes. A virus of disease has only a few genes. The newer theory of evolution holds that life began with the gene. It is the most elementary molecule that can force chemical raw materials to combine into another



Little Pincushion: Beverly Smith, aged 1, of Akron, Ohio, will lead a painless life. One of the few children born with "indifference to injury," Beverly can't feel a pinprick—or a spanking.

International

*Including NEWSWEEK'S reporter.

molecule after its own image. Thus it stands at the beginning of growth and reproduction.

Awards: Besides learning from each other, the academicians elected 30 new members and made some awards. The Charles Doolittle Walcott bronze medal, given once in five years for outstanding research in any nation on the earliest forms of life, went to a Russian, Alexander G. Vologdin, who found so many new varieties of early algae in Siberia that a special laboratory was built for him in Moscow. The Henry Draper medal went to Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University, who solved the problem of how the sun gets its energy from atomic transformations. The Agassiz medal was awarded to Felix Andries Vening Meinesz, of Utrecht, the Netherlands, for his surveys of the world's ocean waters.

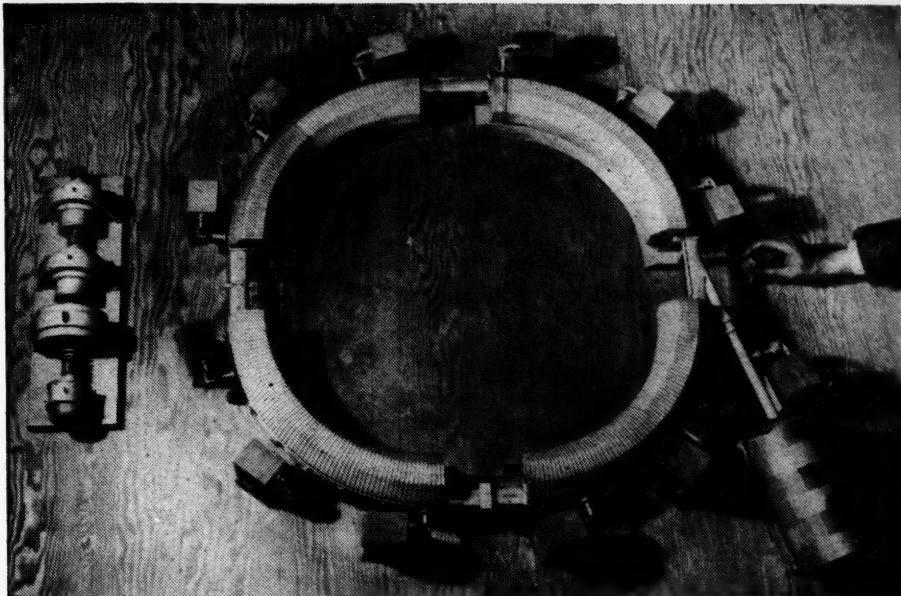
Atomic Accelerator

Mere "atom smashing" is getting to be old hat. The new trend in high-energy physics is to take a fragment of an atom, speed it up enormously, and let it collide with other atoms so that new particles are actually created. This has already occurred in the University of California's 184-inch cyclotron, where this year the little-known elementary particle called the meson was brought into existence from just such collisions (NEWSWEEK, March 22). But that is only an encouraging beginning.

The machines that bring about these collisions have the same name as the pedal by which the auto driver steps on the gas. They are known as accelerators. They are rated not in horsepower but in electron volts. The biggest ones now in existence or under construction have a power of several hundred million electron volts. So, quite naturally, the scientists have been planning for the billion-volt class.

Since the machines require vast amounts of magnet steel, copper, and electronic control apparatus, their construction takes time and money. In rough terms, a billion volts costs about a million dollars. With blueprints in hand, scientists from opposite ends of the nation—from the Berkeley (Calif.) Radiation Laboratory and the Brookhaven (L.I.) National Laboratory—have been competing during the last year for the financial attentions of the Atomic Energy Commission. Last week the AEC pronounced its verdict: ► Brookhaven will get \$3,000,000 for a machine rated at 3,000,000,000 electron volts. It will take three years to build. ► Berkeley will receive \$9,000,000 for a machine that will generate at least 6,000,000,000 electron volts. It will take five years to build.

Meson Makers: The present cyclotron at Berkeley, rated at 380,000,000 volts and still the world's largest, has just barely enough power to create mesons. Knowledge of these particles, therefore, still depends to



Racetrack for protons: This model will take shape in three years as a 3,000,000,000-volt accelerator, 60 feet across, at Brookhaven Laboratory

a large extent on the natural resources provided by cosmic rays from outer space. Both of the new accelerators should be able to make mesons in great profusion. As compared with cosmic-ray research, it will be like training a monkey in the zoo rather than studying his behavior through field glasses in the jungle.

Prof. Philip Morse, Brookhaven's director, compares this branch of physics now with the chemistry of 50 years ago. Describing the problems which lie ahead, he says:

"In nuclear physics today we know that atomic nuclei are held together by some new force—we call it nuclear force—and we know it is not an electrical, chemical, or gravitational force, and that it is specifically a nuclear phenomenon. To study and understand this new force we must have instruments which will make or break this force at will under controlled laboratory conditions."

"The best theories concerning this force find it necessary to talk of interchange of charge between particles in the nucleus. This interchange of charge is supposed to be accomplished by means of a meson which is shared alternately by different particles within the nucleus. With new and higher energy accelerators we hope to be able to gain experimental evidence which will clarify or substantiate these theories, and lead to broad extensions of our present knowledge of the nucleus."

Exchange: An officially unspoken hope is that the new machines, when they come into existence three and five years from now, will do much more than create mesons. As Einstein long ago predicted and as both the atom bomb and the practical performance of the accelerators have proved, energy and matter are different forms of the same thing. One can be changed into another, and the rate of ex-

change is known. At these exchange rates, an electron can be bought for 500,000 volts. A meson, weighing 200 or 300 times as much, requires an energy of 300,000,000 electron volts.

In the higher brackets, somewhat as in the income tax, the rate gets stiffer, but the physicists believe that somewhere in the billion-volt class they will be able to create protons and neutrons, the heaviest of the elementary particles of matter which make up the bulk of all atoms. If the Brookhaven machine, when it gets going in 1951, fails to accomplish this, the more powerful Berkeley accelerator will probably accomplish it a year or two later.

What such a creation of matter will mean in practical terms no one can predict, any more than the military meaning of the neutron could have been predicted when this component of all atoms and most effective splitter of uranium atoms was discovered in 1932. AEC Chairman David Lilienthal, as he announced the dispensing of funds, put the purpose in this fashion:

"This decision provides tangible evidence of the commission's determination, as trustee for the American people in the field of atomic energy, to keep basic science moving ahead in this country at a constantly increasing pace . . . Great machines and great expenditures to build them are important. It is more important, however, that there shall be in this country men of genius and men devoted to the search for truth and knowledge, able to make use of these giant tools of research."

The main feature of the billion-volt machines is a ring-shaped vacuum tunnel. A particle such as a proton will make a million laps in a couple of seconds, gaining speed, energy, and weight on every circuit.

I Tank I Don't Listen

Looking around for a worthy who-is-it candidate to succeed the successes of the Hush family and the Walking Man, Ralph Edwards, M.C. of the Truth or Consequences show, lit on Greta Garbo. Last week, after requesting the cooperation of the I Want To Be Alone lady for the charity-benefiting guessing game, Edwards was right back where he started.

"Miss Garbo," he was told, "never heard of you or the Walking Man and the one and only time she ever listened to the radio was to hear President Roosevelt declare war against the Axis."

Amos 'n' Andy at 22

For much of the decade set off by the 1929 crash the team of radio dialect players known as Amos 'n' Andy made a nation forget its troubles. Everywhere normal activities ground to a stop when the show came on for fifteen minutes an evening, five days a week. So great was the popularity of these synthetic Harlemites—white men, really, named Freeman Fisher Gosden and Charles James Correll—that one automobile thief did a thumping business when "all the yaps are listening," as he later put it.

Even President Hoover, in the most trying days of the early '30s, called in the pair, as Andy said, to "unlax" him. And the late Huey Long took his nickname of "Kingfish" from Andy's big-mouthed friend and lodge brother who at the radio age of 20 still runs the works.

But a new generation of listeners came along, and the daily program that had once been first, started slipping; eventually it fell to 60th place. On Feb. 19, 1943, Amos 'n' Andy folded more than 7,000,000 words of script and left the air.

Eight months later they were back—with a new once-a-week half-hour show (NBC, Tuesday, 9:30 p.m. EDT) firmly geared to 1943 listening habits. And by last week even the cold statistics of the Hooperatings showed that Amos 'n' Andy had made a thorough comeback and would finish out the 1947-48 season as one of the top ten programs, against competition such as they had never known in their earlier heyday.

Furthermore, theirs is the only top Hooperated show about which there is almost unanimous agreement between listeners and critics. Even the acidulous John Crosby, The New York Herald Tribune columnist, who is prone to tangle with listener favorites, recently wrote: "[Gosden and Correll] are producing the best situation and character comedy (with the possible exception of Ozzie and Harriet) anywhere on the air."

Pattern: Basically the saga of Amos 'n' Andy has changed little since it first started in 1926 as the story of Sam 'n' Henry on station WGN in Chicago. One night Gosden as Sam said: "Henry, did you evah see a mule as slow as dis one?" Correll answered: "Oh, dis mule is fast enough."

In that moment the characters later known as Amos Jones and Andrew H. Brown were born. Correll as Andy is gullible, opinionated, blustering—a likable no-

good. Gosden playing Amos is humble, plodding, but sensible and clear-thinking. It is always Amos who gets Andy out of trouble, Amos who married and settled down while Andy continues to chase and/or dodge the ladies.

Today, in the half-hour version, Amos seldom appears in the story—he is mostly busy portraying the conniving Kingfish—though he is always available when Andy needs him. And where the fifteen-minute shows were always cliff-hangers, with the action threading in and out during the week, the current story is complete in one episode. But it follows the same basic pattern.

The story, which is set in Harlem, must be a good, plausible idea with a twist at the end. Andy and the Kingfish are the central characters. The latter invariably foists upon Andy some scheme that is completely phony. In-between times the Kingfish is always squabbling with his ever-loving wife, Sapphire, and somehow or other Gabby the politician always finds a spot to chirp his famous "lovely, lovely."

As always, the Amos 'n' Andy show is free of any mention of vice or suggestion of discrimination. "What we've tried to do over the years," Gosden says, "is to mirror the trials and tribulations of Negroes, of whom we are very fond." So carefully have the pair carried out this policy that if there must be a villain in the script he is always white.

Off the air as on, Gosden and Correll are never farther away from Amos 'n' Andy than a switch of dialect. For ten years they wrote all the scripts and played all the parts, a number which one earnest statistician ran up to 193. Not until they had turned out nearly 4,000 shows did Gosden and Correll give in to the luxury of writers, and even with seven of them at work the script still is largely a Gosden-Correll product.

As they eventually hired writers, so did the team hire other actors. Today Gosden is not only Amos and the Kingfish but also Lightnin' and the rarely heard Frederick Montgomery Gwindell and Flukey Harris. Correll, with Andy to take care of, is heard otherwise only as the dignified Henry Van Porter. Many of the other regulars are played by outstanding Negro actors, such as James Baskett, the Uncle Remus of Walt Disney's movie, who is Gabby, and Eddie Green, the waiter on Duffy's Tavern, who is heard as Stonewall, the lackadaisical shyster lawyer.

Up and Up: It is their striving for perfection that not only has kept Amos 'n' Andy alive but has also made wealthy men of Gosden and Correll, who in 1920 were just a couple of guys looking around for a good way of making a living.

Correll was a bored bricklayer from Springfield, Ill., who went to Chicago to find excitement. He ended up with an outfit that toured the country, digging out local talent, putting on a show at the spot.



After 22 years, still favorites: Amos (Gosden) 'n' Andy (Correll)



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SAVES YOU OVER \$100, TOO!

Because the new Zenith "75" comes to you by mail, it saves you embarrassing visits to sales-rooms and annoying sales pressure. Also saves you over \$100 cash money. If its price had to include "fitting," middlemen's profits and high sales commissions, it would have to sell for \$195 instead of \$75. So do as tens of thousands have already done. Order your Zenith "75" by mailing the coupon below—right now!

BY THE MAKERS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS ZENITH RADIOS

Look only to your doctor for advice on your ears and hearing.



ORDER NOW. MAIL THIS COUPON

Zenith Radio Corporation
Hearing Aid Division, Dept. N-538
5801 Dickens Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

I enclose check or money order for \$75* for one Zenith "75" Hearing Aid. Unless I am completely satisfied and find the Zenith "75" superior to any other hearing aid, I may return it within ten days of receipt and get my money back in full.

*Plus tax of \$1.50 in Illinois or New York City; \$1.88 in California, except Los Angeles, \$2.25.

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RADIO

then moving on. Gosden, as ex-radio operator from Richmond, Va., was with the same company for much the same reason.

By 1924 the two had decided to get into an act themselves—as singers. Station WEBH in Chicago put them on the air from the Edgewater Beach Hotel and paid off in supper. To get some cash, the pair made 24 recordings for Victor. All were terrible. The world of 1925 looked dark. Then they went on the air over station WGN as Sam 'n' Henry. Chicago liked them. For 550 performances, at \$125 a week, Gosden and Correll stuck to the job, each day working out some plausible and humorous incident in the lives of their mythical characters. Then WGN let the boys go—retaining only the title of the show. It was WMAQ, the Chicago CBS station, that put them to work again, this time as Amos 'n' Andy, and this time as a resounding hit.

They were so good that a bright young fellow at the local NBC station figured their stuff was just what the Pepsodent Co. needed to sell toothpaste—on a coast-to-coast basis. In one of the slickest deals that ever slipped through CBS's antennas, the young man—the Niles Trammell who is now NBC's president—signed up Amos 'n' Andy at \$100,000 a year for his network. They went on NBC Aug. 19, 1929. CBS insisted only that WMAQ continue to broadcast the show in Chicago. So for five years, Amos 'n' Andy, NBC's top show, was fed from a CBS station.

And Now Video: Today, after 22 years at the microphone, Correll is a short and chubby 58. Gosden is an energetic and balding 49. They have a renewal from their present sponsor, Rinso, tucked comfortably in their pockets. But they have no intention of retiring to their big Hollywood homes. Instead they are starting all over again—in television.

Much of the winter was spent in lining up the all-Negro cast, including actors for

Current Listening

V.D. ABC, April 29, 9:30-10:30 p.m., EDT. *Sustaining.* For sheer daring this documentary, which opened this year's series on ABC, was the best yet heard on the networks—the first coast-to-coast discussion of venereal diseases, and one for which ABC deserves congratulations. Right up to broadcast time, ABC was plagued with protests that the subjects of syphilis and gonorrhea were not for a national audience. And before the show was five minutes old angry calls began lighting up studio switchboards, protests which later were outnumbered three to one by approvals. Written by Erik Barnouw who, besides authoring many of radio's notable shows, is also radio consultant to the United States Public Health Service, the script was an expert weaving of solid facts and dramatized fiction. Its chief points were that venereal diseases can be cured; that ignorance and fear are themselves almost greater public enemies than the ailments.

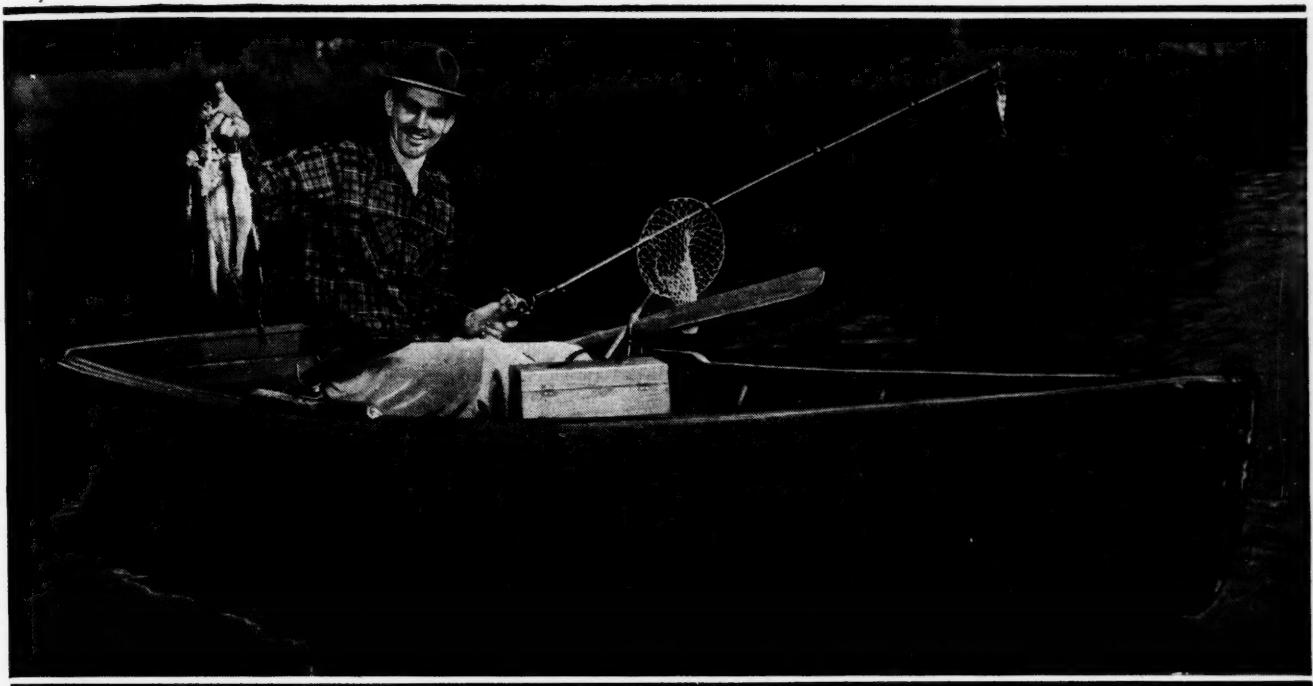
the roles of Amos 'n' Andy. Instead of donning blackface, Gosden and Correll have borrowed an idea from Al Jolson and Larry Parks. They will be heard on video, but not seen.

To make this trick combination as perfect as possible they are putting the show on film. With a summer to work in, Gosden and Correll expect to have a sample ready for trade preview next fall—and the finished product on home screens by the first of the year. Their ambition is to become the first great television show as they were the first great radio program.



In the cast: Lou Lubin (Shorty the Barber), Dorothy Dandridge (one of Andy's girls), Correll, Ruby Dandridge (another of Andy's girls), Wonderful Smith, Roy Glenn, Gosden, Eddie Green (Stonewall), and the Jubalaires

There's More Joy in Living in the MIDDLE SOUTH

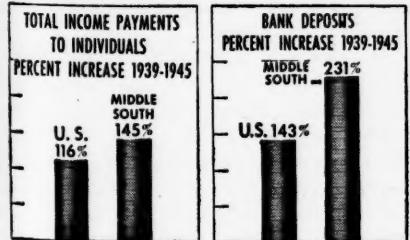


You can enjoy your best-loved outdoor sports all year round. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi have endless waterways for aquatic sports. This is a "happy hunting ground" and a fisherman's paradise. To make living more pleasant, folks are friendly, as you know. Population is 97% native-born—intelligent, adaptable, loyal workers.

Incomes UP— for Better Living

Income has grown faster in the Middle South than in the U. S. A. as a whole.

Here are charts that show this progress. Actually, they have deeper meaning. Wartime gains in the South are here to stay. Workers are profiting from new skills. Farmers are raising new crops, with modern methods and low-cost electricity to give greater yields.



Low-Cost Electricity— for Better Living

The four electric service companies (listed below) show how the American system provides the greatest benefits for the greatest number. These companies have brought electricity to more and more people—particularly in rural areas—and have steadily brought down the cost. They are closely integrated and interconnected to insure a constant supply of low-cost, dependable electricity—for profitable industry and commerce, progressive farming, and better living in the areas they serve.

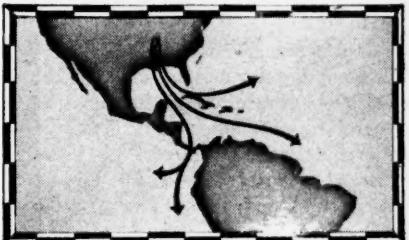
Prosperity Has a Broad Base

This table gives you an idea of the resource wealth in the *Middle South*.

54% of U. S. Rice	36% of U. S. Barite
10% of U. S. Salt	93% of U. S. Bauxite
25% of U. S. Sweet Potatoes	10% of U. S. Crude Petroleum
74% of U. S. Sugar Cane	12% of U. S. Natural Gas
34% of U. S. Cotton Seed	31% of U. S. Sulphur
70% of U. S. Tung Nuts	11% of U. S. Lumber

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Jackson, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INC.
New Orleans 9, La.



THE MIDDLE SOUTH, A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY

Editors With Hair Down

What is an editor?

"An editor," said Walter Davenport, himself the boss man at Collier's, "is a man or woman who knows precisely what he wants but is not sure what it is. He is challenged by his circulation—the readers who don't care what he publishes so long as it is about what they want to read . . . by his advertisers who are very much concerned by what he publishes but are somewhat less anxious to read it . . . by his publishers who insist that both circulation and advertisers get precisely what they want, [and] by his contributors who, for the most part, want him to buy what he doesn't want even if he is not sure what it is."

Davenport was one of a half-dozen leading editors who took a look at the world they work in last week at the second annual forum of the National Association of Magazine Publishers. Their sessions on "The Challenge to Editors" featured a two-day forum devoted to the theme "A Greater America Through Wider Understanding," and were attended by some 400 publishers, editors, and other representatives of the magazine industry.

The Pulitzer Awards

The Pulitzer awards for 1947, as announced May 3:

- **For public service by a newspaper**—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, awarded a \$500 gold medal for its coverage of the Centralia, Ill., mine disaster and subsequent stories which resulted "in impressive reforms in mine safety laws and regulations."
- **Local reporting**—\$500 to George E. Goodwin of The Atlanta Journal for his story of the Telfair County vote fraud.
- **Reporting on national affairs**—Two awards, of \$500 each, to Bert Andrews of The New York Herald Tribune and to Nat S. Finney of The Minneapolis Tribune.
- **Reporting on international affairs**—\$500 to Paul W. Ward of The Baltimore Sun for a series of articles on "Life in the Soviet Union."
- **Editorial writing**—\$500 award to Virginius Dabney of The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch.
- **Cartoon**—\$500 to Reuben L. Goldberg of The New York Sun.
- **News photography**—\$500 to Frank Cushing of The Boston Traveler.
- **Fiction**—\$500 to James A. Michener for "Tales of the South Pacific."
- **Playwriting**—\$500 to Tennessee Williams for the Broadway hit, "A Streetcar Named Desire."

- **American history**—\$500 to Bernard De Voto for "Across the Wide Missouri."
- **American biography**—\$500 to Margaret Clapp for "Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow."
- **Verse**—\$500 to W. H. Auden for "The Age of Anxiety."
- **Music**—\$500 to Walter Piston for his Symphony No. 3.
- **Art**—A scholarship worth \$1,500, on the nomination of the National Academy of Design, to Philip Moose of New York City.

Under New Management

For the second time in its rocky life of almost eight years, PM was taken off the spot last week.

Marshall Field, the man whose millions rescued the tabloid in its mewling, adless infancy and nourished it since 1940 at a cost of something like \$6,000,000, stepped out as perennial angel and owner. The new owners: Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco lawyer named as the likeliest buyer



John Albert—PM
Crum and Barnes: PM got a new lease on life

three weeks ago (NEWSWEEK, April 19), and Joseph Barnes, foreign editor of The New York Herald Tribune.

How much Crum and Barnes paid for Field's controlling interest was not disclosed. But Field had put a book value of \$800,000 on the building, land, equipment, and other physical assets. The chances were good, however, that Barnes and Crum got PM for less than that figure—about \$600,000.

Field didn't completely cut the tie with the paper on which he had lavished so

much. In the new syndicate headed by Crum and Barnes he took a minority interest. Exactly how much, no one would say, but Field made it plain that it was only a stockholding interest. Corporately, Field's PM died on April 30 and the new Crum-Barnes PM began the next day, presumably with the bank roll (around \$1,000,000), which Field had said any buyer should have to assure continued life of the paper. Crum and Barnes aside, the other new plunger in PM were deep secrets. The new masthead listed Louis Weiss, Field's New York attorney, as secretary.

The sale, completed on the eve of the third and final doomsday Field had set for PM if no buyer turned up, brought hosannas from staffers. They collected severance pay from Field and went to work for the new management under a 90-day probationary agreement approved by the Newspaper Guild. During that period Barnes and Crum agreed not to fire anyone without consulting the Guild, but their decisions would be final. On or before Aug. 1, negotiations for a new contract will begin. Meanwhile, the existing one holds except for severance pay, which is suspended for three months.

Past: In Barnes, Crum lured into PM one of New York's ablest newspapermen. A graduate of Harvard University, where he edited The Crimson, Barnes, now nearing 41, worked with the Equitable Trust Co. from 1928 to 1930, traveled to Russia, Manchuria, China, and Japan for the Institute of Pacific Relations from 1931 to 1934, spent a few months with Time's experimental department, then joined The Herald Tribune in 1935. At first he did police, science, rewrite, and obits. In 1936 he went to Moscow, and stayed through 1938. He worked in Berlin in 1939-40, and then returned to become foreign news editor.

After a three-year stint (1941-44) as deputy director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, Barnes went back to The Herald Trib in London. He helped cover the Normandy invasion, then returned to

New York as the paper's foreign editor in 1945, when Joe Alex Morris quit to join Collier's magazine.

Future: What would the new PM be like? Changes would come, but slowly, Crum and Barnes told their readers. "Don't expect to see a new name right away, or a new format, or an entirely different topography . . . There is no magic by which a newspaper can be built or changed overnight." Staff shifts, too, would come gradually. Barnes, as editor, will actually take over the tasks of Man-



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There are many reasons for it—

But the fact remains that Dodge has broken all barriers to all fields of automobile selection, with qualities of performance not known before.

"A Dodge has come into our life," is just one way of saying it, as new families by the thousands enter this entirely new world of automobile experience.

Dodge

*SMOOTHEST CAR "AFLOAT"
Lowest Priced Car with Fluid Drive*

"Do all husbands change after marriage?"

ASKED ELSIE, THE BORDEN COW



"WHAT DO YOU MEAN,
do all husbands
change after marriage?"
demanded Elmer, the
bull.

"I just mean," explained Elsie, the Borden Cow, "that once a husband becomes a husband, he sort of loses his spirit of adventure. Wants to sit in his own chair, before his own fire, night after night. He just isn't as resourceful as he once was."

"Resourceful she says!" answered Elmer. "What's so doggoned resourceful about wives?"

"We'll," considered Elsie, "suppose I give you an example of wifely resourcefulness:



COOKIES THAT TAKE NO EGGS OR BUTTER—
included in Borden's Eagle Brand Book of
Magic Recipes FREE! Send a post card to Elsie,
Dept. N-58, P. O. Box 175, New York 8, N. Y.

A wife has a simple family supper planned, when, at the last minute, hubby calls to say he's bringing the boss... If she's resourceful, the wife fancies-up her simple supper with one of those marvelous-tasting desserts that can be whipped up in jiffy-time with Borden's Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk."

"Borden's rides again!" jeered Elmer. "Hi-ho, Elsie!"

"Now, dear," blushed Elsie, "don't tease. I'm only telling you what a really grand cooking help a wife has in Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It's a creamy-smooth blend of pure, delicious milk and



wholesome sugar—all ready to use in making the most delicious ice cream, candies, cookies, pie fillings, icing and sauces you ever tasted."

"I'm not interested in tasting pie fillings and sauces," snapped Elmer. "I want you to give me just one for-instance how I've changed since marriage. Do I look older? Am I losing my hair? Am I —?"

"Now, now, Mr. Worry Wart!" soothed Elsie. "You look just as handsome to me as you ever did. But sometimes you act different from the Elmer I married."

"How, how?" urged Elmer.

"You used to be fascinated by every word I uttered," teased Elsie. "Now, you only half-listen even when I tell you about the



BRIGHT WAY TO START THE DAY—with a cup of rich, delicious Borden's Instant Coffee. All pure coffee. Nothing added. Ready in the time it takes you to pour hot water into your cup.

full, rich flavor, glorious flavor of Borden's Instant Coffee."

"There's no pleasing wives!" sighed Elmer. "I don't suppose a nice movie would convince you I'm the same guy you promised to obey?"

"I'll get my hat," beamed Elsie, "as soon as I say Borden's Instant Coffee is 100% pure coffee. And no pot to wash, no mess. Just measure into a cup, add hot water, and get the grandest coffee that ever set your heart to singing."

"I may have changed," groaned Elmer, "but marriage has taught me one way to stop you dead. I say: If it's Borden's, it's GOT to be good!"



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

© The Borden Company

aging Editor John P. Lewis, who wants to leave as soon as is convenient.

Politically, the new PM would be left of center but more intelligently so. Both Crum, a maverick Republican, and Barnes were ardent Wendell Willkie men. Crum bossed Willkie's West Coast campaigns; Barnes, who traveled around the world with Willkie in 1942, had a hand in his best seller, "One World." Currently, PM doesn't think much of Harry Truman or any Republican hopeful. But it isn't for Henry Wallace either.

There was talk that Crum and Barnes had backing which might change this policy. To this, they hotly replied: "Not a word of truth in it. Not a cent of Wallace money in PM. There are no strings attached to us."

Hearst at 85

For William Randolph Hearst it was the quietest birthday party in years. Time was when his children, grandchildren, executives, editors, and columnists, Hollywood stars, and other celebrities by the dozen trooped to Hearst's San Simeon barony to dine lavishly, roam the estate, swim, and ride—in celebration of his birthday—and "The Chief" stayed up late to enjoy it all.

Not so on April 29 last week. The years hadn't quite caught up with Hearst at 85, but they were dogging his steps as never before. At about 6 in the evening the publisher, dressed in a dinner suit, stepped into an elevator especially installed for him in Marion Davies's recently bought mansion in Beverly Hills, Calif. He rode down to eat lightly at a small buffet supper.

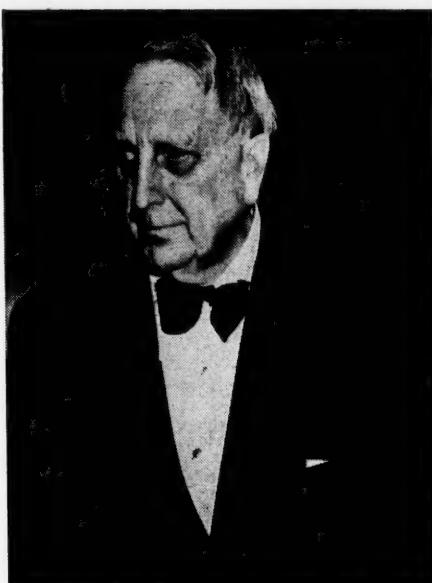
On hand to wish "The Chief" a happy birthday were his lifelong friend, Martin Hubert, chairman of the Hearst Corp., a half-dozen other Hearst executives, four of his five sons (John was convalescing from a recent operation in New York), and a few other friends. There were no interviews, nor any of the usual birthday stories in the Hearst press.

The party broke up at Hearst's early bedtime and the out-of-town visitors retired to newly decorated, large guest quarters which once were stables. The lights went out and all was quiet on the 4-acre grounds, dotted with palm and avocado trees and patrolled by Hearst's guards.

Easy Does It: As befits any man of 85 years, Hearst has to take it easy now. But only doctors' orders made him do so. Last summer, at San Simeon, he collapsed on a staircase and was bedridden for some time. But his recovery was swift and remarkable. His doctors, however, wished to keep a close eye on him and Hearst, a good patient, consented to their suggestion that he winter in Los Angeles. Miss Davies's Santa Monica beachside house was sold and the Beverly Hills mansion bought. The grounds were completely re-

modeled to Hearst's regal tastes, and he moved in with his ménage.

But though he has had to ease up, the publisher still is running his nineteen-newspaper and ten-magazine show. He launched and personally directs the MacArthur-for-President campaign. He still wages wordy war on vivisection. As unpredictable as ever, he is likely to add at any time such new crusades as his effort to keep women out of bars. Such brass hats of the empire as William Randolph Hearst Jr., William A. Curley, of The New York Journal-American, Walter Howey, troubleshooting editor, and J. D. Gortatowsky,



Acme
Hearst: At 85 still unpredictable

general manager of the papers and president of the massive King Features Syndicate, come and go at Beverly Hills, but not in the numbers that they used to at San Simeon.

The Eye Is Sharp: For about a year now, Hearst's high-pitched voice hasn't come over the phone to dress down his Los Angeles Examiner editors. But in his oak-paneled, spacious bedroom his desk is piled high with dailies and magazines. How sharply he reads them was demonstrated recently when Jimmy Starr, Hollywood columnist for The Los Angeles Herald-Express, wrote a paragraph about a spat between two other columnists. Next day he got this wire: "Feuding columnists make poor news. W. R. Hearst."

It is only fifteen years since Hearst played tennis, and he no longer can take the strolls he used to. But he likes to get out once or twice a week for long drives in one of his black Buicks or Cadillacs. Last week, to the herd of 50 Arabian horses he has at San Simeon, Hearst added fourteen more at a cost of \$85,000. He expects to go up there and see them soon, and chances are that neither his doctors nor his efficient, gray-haired nurse, Ella Williams (called Bill by householders), will be able to stop him.

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FOR TRANSPORTATION
AND INDUSTRY

TRANSITION

Birthday: EDWARD KENNEDY (DUKE) ELLINGTON, leading exponent of sophisticated jazz, now playing at the New York Paramount Theater; his 49th on April 29.

Engaged: PAUL MELLON, 40, Pittsburgh financier, son of the late Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, and MRS. RACHEL L. LLOYD, 37, of Palm Beach.

► DIANA BENNETT WANGER, 20, daughter of the film star Joan Bennett and adopted



Acme

Joan Bennett's daughter and fiancé

daughter of the movie producer Walter Wanger, and JOHN H. ANDERSON, 30, airplane-parts manufacturer.

Arrived: KING PETER II, 24, dethroned ruler of Yugoslavia, in New York on the Queen Elizabeth with his wife Alexandra and 32-month-old son Alexander, on April 28. The king told reporters he expected to return to Yugoslavia if and when the people became free. "The whole country is my friend," he said.

Nominated: JOHN L. LEWIS JR., 29, son of the United Mine Workers president, by President Truman on April 30 for appointment as a senior assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service.

Saved: JAMES STEWART 36, and EDDIE ALBERT, 40, screen actors, who narrowly escaped injury on location at Newark Airport April 30 when a 12-foot steel movie scaffold was blown over. Several bystanders were hurt in the crash. Title of the movie being filmed: "You Gotta Stay Happy."

Died: TOM BRENEMAN, 48, producer and master of ceremonies for the Breakfast in Hollywood radio program; of a heart attack in Encino, Calif., on April 28. Breneman had 10,000,000 daily listeners.



For the Carriage Trade

He gravely surveys the bright, mysterious world around him, and finds it good; a sometimes frightening but on the whole highly-agreeable place. Far pleasanter for him, certainly, than he would have found it had he arrived a few decades earlier.

Advanced medical and dietetic knowledge are on call to safeguard his physical well-being. Modern technology cushions his existence with comforts and conveniences almost unknown to youngsters of the previous generation. By waiting until now to be born he gets a better start toward a healthy

and productive life, with an excellent chance to attain a ripe old age.

In his carefully-ordered routine there figure a number of things large and small made of steel. The safety pins that play so important a part in his earliest days are of steel. So, wholly or in part, are his bath, his crib, and the carriage in which he gets his first taste of the outdoors. Strained and chopped foods and other items in his

balanced, vitamin-rich diet come in steel-and-tin cans. And of course steel works to keep his home safely warm through the coldest weather.

And when, a few years later, he has grown into a "big boy," his electric train and his sled, wagon, scooter, tricycle and roller skates—all made largely of steel—will help to fill his happy, strenuous days.

In the scaled-down world in which he plays and dreams, steel does much to promote his comfort and well-being, just as it serves in so many ways in the workaday world of his elders.



BETHLEHEM STEEL
SERVES THE NATION

HOLLYWOOD:

An Industry Gets Over the Jitters

In the outwardly chaste and beautiful community of Beverly Hills, Calif., there are an inordinate number of psychiatrists' couches. They are occupied daily by film players and executives pouring out their troubles.

For the film makers have a chronic premonition of disaster. They reassess their popularity daily by the size of the box-office take; they live by the axiom, "You're only as good as your last picture." If Hollywood's reward for success is generous, its oblivion is swift.

Twelve months after Mae West's earnings reached \$326,500 a year she had trouble getting a contract. One day, William Fox was the biggest of all Hollywood big shots; the next, he had lost his multimillion-dollar film empire. Luise Rainer won Academy Awards in 1937 and 1938, then dropped out of sight because her drawing

Last week, just as frantically and noisily, the tide had turned. Schedules were revised upward. Proposed stories were running through the mill at something like the old-time rate. There was even talk of advertising 1948 as "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year."

Calming Its Nerves: Like the gloom it replaced, the elation was exaggerated. The film industry had made no miraculous recovery; it had merely discovered it was not as sick as it thought.

Actually, fear more than pain had prompted the wails in filmland. Despite a box-office drop, the industry had earned \$96,000,000 in 1947, off 23 per cent from 1946, but still its second largest year by a wide margin. This was far ahead of 1945's \$62,000,000, which Hollywood, at the time, thought was terrific. The best guess now is that the 1948 profit will be no more than



Planning: Hitchcock managed to shoot "The Rope" in only thirteen days

power had unaccountably faded. The swift ups and downs of fortune have given film folk a manic-depressive psychosis.

Five months ago a depressive phase gripped Hollywood. An 8 per cent drop in domestic theater attendance and a 75 per cent tax on American film earnings in Britain had movie executives wearing sackcloth. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer slashed its staff 25 per cent. Columbia one-third. Louis B. Mayer's racehorses and "names" like Maria Montez, Carmen Miranda, Sonny Tufts, Virginia Mayo, and Eddie Bracken were turned out to pasture without contracts. The Screen Actors Guild reported an all-time low in the number of members at work.

35 per cent below last year's near peak—which should leave it still one of the best three years in history.

The largest single bite out of the 1948 net will be the 75 per cent of American film earnings which must stay in Britain. And though Eric Johnston's renegotiation effort last month ended Hollywood's boycott of Britain, in reality it had not appreciably softened the blow. United States film makers would still get only about 25 per cent of their British earnings plus an amount equal to the proceeds from showings of British films in the United States—\$4,000,000 in 1947. They could use frozen funds to produce films in Britain, but Variety warned: "Fear now is that

. . . net result of pact will be building up of British industry at home and abroad."

By Cutting Off Fat: The most striking result of Hollywood's panic is a new attitude toward production costs. Where it once gloried in extravagance, it now is busy slashing off the fat.

The primary target is shooting time, the biggest source of red ink. Today, the director no longer arrives on a set unprepared and improvises as he goes along. Scripts are tailored to fit, with a minimum of alterations during those \$2,000-an-hour sessions before the camera. By shooting "State of the Union" in seventeen days under schedule, Director Frank Capra brought the film in for \$400,000 less than budget. Alfred Hitchcock shot "The Rope" in thirteen days, after a month of rehearsal. "The Big Clock" was only 31 days before the camera.

To speed production Linda Darnell reported to Director Preston Sturges in "Unfaithfully Yours" (see cover) at 8 a.m. instead of the usual 9. To minimize retakes and fluffs, she rehearsed between scenes. The film took 57 days to shoot, about one-third under par; instead of the \$3,000,000 it would once have cost, the total came to less than \$2,000,000.

Another Hollywood extravagance had been the custom of padding payrolls with writers and actors. That's now over. In twelve months Hollywood has detached more than half its contract players, and a writer with a contract became the envy of his trade. Paramount's stable of authors shrank from 50 to 15.

Studios had been overloaded with scripts; to film 40 features, one company bought 400 stories. M-G-M alone had \$7,000,000 worth of stories gathering dust. "And at the same time," the Associated Theater Owners of Indiana noted, "Metro rolls merrily along spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on its prize-novel contest—much of which is for pictures that can't be produced or make money . . . 'Before the Sun Goes Down,' prizewinner of the year before, still hangs fire because it isn't fit to be a picture in spite of the quarter million dollars' prize money."

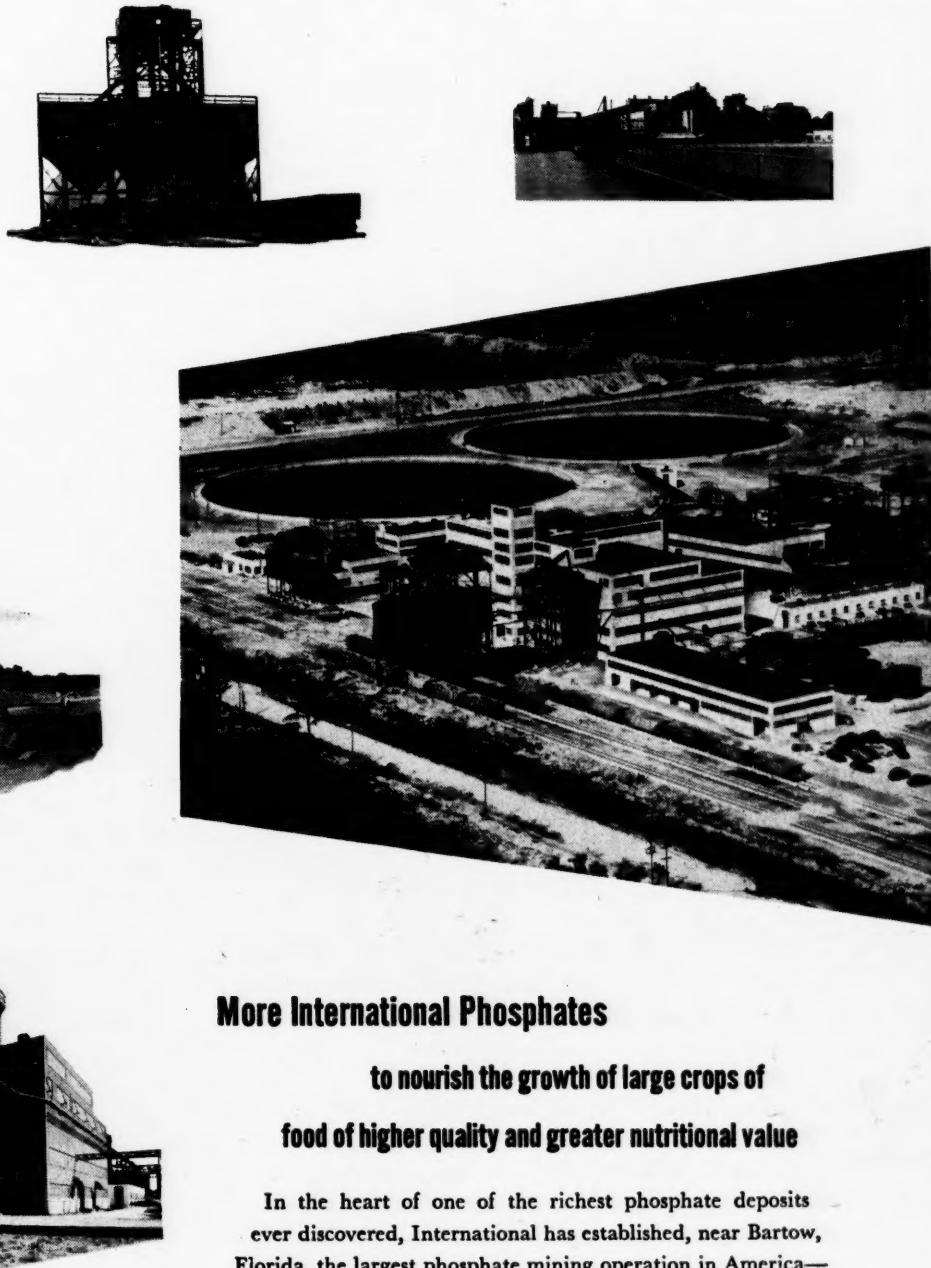
This, too, was changing. M-G-M is debating whether to drop its novel contest. RKO bought 23 stories and made 25 pictures last year, using two scripts unfrozen from its backlog. The studio also ordered that no scripts be bought unless it was certain they could be jelled onto film.

By Ingenuity: Producers were spending more ingenuity, less money, on sets. An independent producer saved \$25,000 on a scene in Henry Morgan's "So This Is New York;" instead of showing his hero walking up a New York street, he settled for a shot of Morgan's feet moving over a crowded sidewalk. Even Cecil B. DeMille, father of super spectacle, announced he would cut down on his forthcoming "Samson and Delilah."

As yet, stars' and executives' salaries

International opens new *Noralyn Mine*

Largest Phosphate Mining Operation in America



More International Phosphates

to nourish the growth of large crops of

food of higher quality and greater nutritional value

In the heart of one of the richest phosphate deposits ever discovered, International has established, near Bartow, Florida, the largest phosphate mining operation in America—the New Noralyn Mine. . . . Production at Noralyn Mine has started at a time when greatly expanded supplies of phosphate, the major plant food ingredient, are urgently needed for the growth of food crops in America and throughout the world. . . . With new facilities for producing 1,500,000 tons per year at Noralyn, International will have a total capacity at its Florida mines exceeding the entire prewar phosphate output of the state.

International
MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

are virtually untouched. In 1947, Hollywood's 1,466 upper-bracket officers and talent received more than \$85,000,000—15 per cent higher than the previous peak (1946) and an average of \$58,000 apiece. The rich returns of film making sustain many an executive who would be jettisoned in a more marginal industry. (From 1931 to 1945, Warner Brothers paid no common dividends at all but increased its executives' salaries until in 1939 they were 58.3 per cent of the company's net.)

Salaries stay high because Hollywood knows that real talent is priceless in movie making and assumes that those now drawing big pay have such talent. It remembers that in the bankrupt 1930s bankers controlling Universal and Paramount dropped the expensive star system. The stars promptly signed with Warner Brothers and M-G-M. The latter pair coined money with the new talent; the former slumped further without it. Big names turned out to be box-office insurance.

By Quality: To counteract the loss of its foreign income the industry must make better pictures. Fully 80 per cent of today's filmgoers are under 30 years of age. Discouraged by poor quality, 55,000,000 older Americans stay away in droves. To tap this discriminating market and to meet the new threat of television and the challenge of increasingly better foreign films, Hollywood's own production needs upgrading. This often comes high. For example, Samuel Goldwyn was dissatisfied with the early footage of "The Bishop's Wife," so he scrapped film costing \$800,000. Most businessmen would have been appalled. Yet had Goldwyn failed to take that step, the film, now a hit, might have been a dud.

To an independent producer like Goldwyn—who owns no theaters—this problem of quality is simpler than for the industry as a whole. He can hold his output to a few sure-fire films and do a masterful, well-paid job.

But the five biggest studios* are tied to even bigger theater chains. Where the industry's investment in studios amounts to \$125,000,000, its show places represent a \$1,900,000,000 stake. And the theaters are by far the largest earner in the setup. They are the tail that wags the dog; they must have films, good, bad, or indifferent. "So 80 per cent of the time," says one producer, "we go before the camera with nothing to say. We have to keep the sausage machine grinding." Darryl Zanuck, executive producer at Twentieth Century-Fox, acknowledges that "if we are guilty of anything, it is that we are compelled to produce more pictures than we, as an industry, can do full justice to."

By Talent: Some of Hollywood's highest paid brains are now plugging at this problem of quality. Zanuck seeks it until 2 or 3 every morning. By that time he has assimilated every script available, searched

the brains of each member of his "cabinet," looked at the day's rushes, and scanned box-office reports on his films from every city in the world.

He is not always successful. His spectacularly expensive "Forever Amber" was retrieved from box-office failure only by lavish exploitation. But in the subtle business of translating headlines and popular mood onto film Zanuck rarely fails.

From "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" to "Gentleman's Agreement," his greatest successes have been topics of the times. Zanuck knows he is good at making such films and demands from the public an equal recognition of quality. It was Zanuck who, on receiving an Oscar for "Gentleman's Agreement" a few weeks ago, took the stage and rebuked the assembled Motion Picture Academy for failing to give him an Oscar three years ago for "Wilson."

Another perfectionist is RKO's production chief, Dore Schary. Greener at the game than Zanuck, Schary has a knack for combining box office with "viewpoint." Some of his hits, such as "The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer" and "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House," are unadulterated escapism.

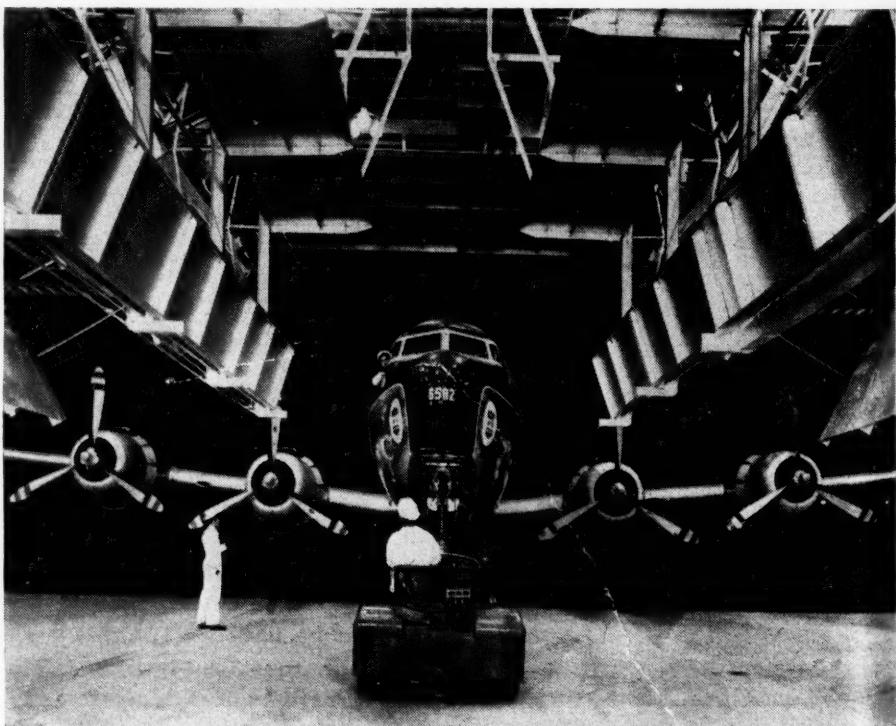
Schary's "specials," however, are films like "The Farmer's Daughter," a comedy that slipped over a plea for aggressive citizenship, and "Crossfire," a bare-knuckled crack at anti-Semites. Currently, he is fin-

ishing "The Boy With the Green Hair," a film about tolerance. Whatever the subject, Schary insists on integrity—an accurate story with a minimum of contrived plot. Unencumbered by any notions that a good film is necessarily expensive, Schary made "Crossfire" for less than \$600,000; it will probably return close to five times as much.

Hollywood needs transfusions of such talent as that of Schary and Zanuck. The box-office demands originality: off-the-beaten-path films like "Gentleman's Agreement" and "Naked City" are today's hits. And it is plain that Hollywood's creative genius is now spread too thin to assure a continual, assembly-line flow of films of that caliber.

Yet the free play that creative work requires is being inhibited by a dozen pressure groups: the extreme left, which tried to keep Zanuck from producing "The Iron Curtain" (NEWSWEEK, April 26); the Thomas committee, ever alert for films offensive to its views; private organizations with special axes to grind. Today, as it drives for quality and the adult market, Hollywood can't help an occasional uneasy glance over its shoulder.

Back to Health: Last week, however, the really bad, ulcer-gouging jitters of several months ago had vanished. It was plain that the industry was on the road back. Within one week Hollywood bought three



Pushbutton Overhaul: At San Francisco last week United Airlines put into operation a new production-line maintenance base designed to cut the time required to overhaul DC-6s from five days to less than three. Above, a DC-6 is towed into a "pushbutton dock." Permanent work platforms automatically lower into place. Thus engine overhauling can start in a matter of minutes.

*M-G-M, RKO, Warner Brothers, Twentieth Century-Fox, Paramount.

News from New Orleans...

Recent Industrial Developments in the "International City"

novels for filming, its biggest dip into the literary mart in more than a year. Both the number and quality of its product were on the upswing. Seventy-three top films were set for release in the April-June period, eleven more than in the anemic first quarter. For the next twelve months, the industry had scheduled the biggest array of star-studded pictures in its history.

The Motion Picture Export Association, a joint venture born of necessity, was showing a totally unexpected profit from exports to areas behind the Iron Curtain. Even the Screen Writers' Guild magazine was able to leaven its by-now customary gloom with "Business is looking up. Not enough to get excited about but enough to be encouraging." And exhibitors reported that their Easter box office was 10 per cent higher than in 1947.

If Hollywood's troubles were by no means over, at least it had weathered the panic.

FINANCING:

SEC on the Griddle

The Securities and Exchange Commission hearings into last February's ill-fated Kaiser-Frazer stock offering dragged on. The question of just why Cyrus Eaton and one other underwriter backed down on their agreement to sell the \$10,000,000 issue (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23) seemed as far from settlement as ever. But to the whole business of selling securities, the importance of the case was mounting steadily.

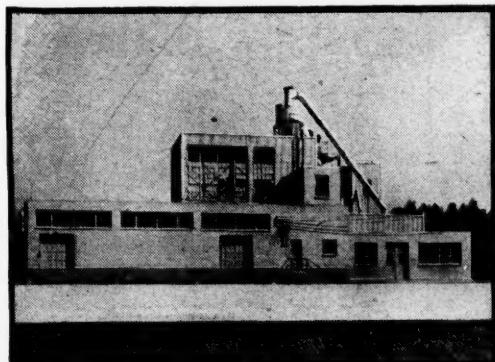
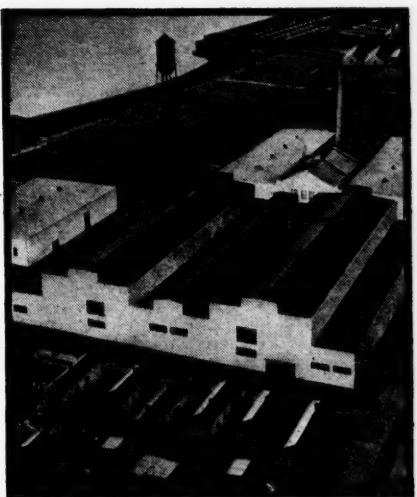
For one thing, the SEC itself was now on the griddle. Sen. Charles W. Tobey, Senate Banking Committee chairman, threatened last week to start a probe into:
► Why the SEC let Kaiser make such huge stabilization purchases (186,000 shares of stock for \$2,500,000) on the eve of the offering. To many, the size of the purchases smacked of price rigging.
► Why the SEC had taken less than 30 minutes to approve an important last-minute change in the registration statement.
► How thoroughly the SEC had investigated other facts in the Kaiser-Frazer statement.

Another question loomed larger every day. Eaton's Otis & Co., the head underwriter, charged that Kaiser-Frazer had furnished false information about its sales, earnings prospects, and other facets of its business. It was discovery of such errors, according to Eaton, that prompted Otis & Co., to withdraw from the underwriting, even after the stock had been offered to the public.

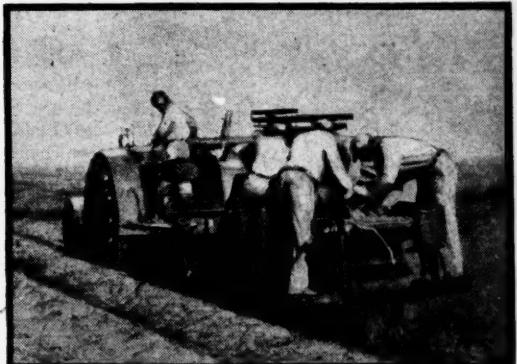
"If Otis & Co. had yielded to his [Henry Kaiser's] insistence on continuing the offering, the investing public would have been victimized," Eaton declared.

But for the underwriting fraternity this raised two vital points: (1) Why didn't Eaton and Otis & Co. know these things

NEW \$2,000,000 SHIPSIDE WAREHOUSE AND FACILITIES emphasizes excellent relations between Dock Board and private enterprise. It will add to the efficiency of this port, where manufacturers benefit from unique combination of steamship, barge, truck, rail, and airlines for money-saving transportation to rich markets at home and abroad.



NEW SULPHUR GRINDING PLANT of Niagara Chemical Company utilizes sulphur produced near New Orleans. Other limitless raw resources nearby include oil, natural gas, salt lignite, wool—in addition to rice, sugar cane, cotton, and other chemurgically valuable products.



NEW SWEET POTATO DIGGER will make Louisiana's 5th money-crop even more profitable, increasing prosperity in New Orleans. This city proper is now a half-billion-dollar market, largest in the South, with buying income increasing at the rate of 19% above national average. Actually, location in New Orleans gives you access to the entire Mississippi Valley and the able-to-buy markets of all the world.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSES SHOW IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THESE INDUSTRIES NOW:

- Women's and children's apparel
- Paint and varnish
- Plastics
- Paper, glass, and rubber products

Write for detailed surveys on these—or ask for specific facts relative to your business.
Address Greater New Orleans, Inc. (a non-profit civic organization), New Orleans, La.

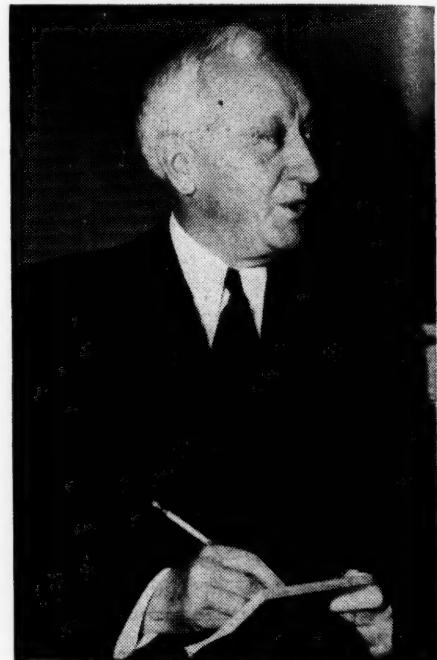
Greater New Orleans
GIVES YOUR PLANT THE THREE ESSENTIALS FOR PROFIT

MARKETS
TRANSPORT
RESOURCES

BUSINESS

before the firm tried to sell the stock and (2) more generally, how thoroughly should an underwriter check the affairs of a company before offering its stock to the public? If other underwriters know as little about their clients' affairs as Otis claimed to know about Kaiser-Frazer, the confidence of the investing public may be sorely shaken.

Meanwhile, Kaiser-Frazer Corp., which



Acme

Eaton: How much did he know?

Otis & Co. maintained was having difficulty selling its cars, announced a step-up in production schedules. The company put its Willow Run plant on a 53-hour, six-day week "to help meet the growing demand for Kaiser-Frazer automobiles."

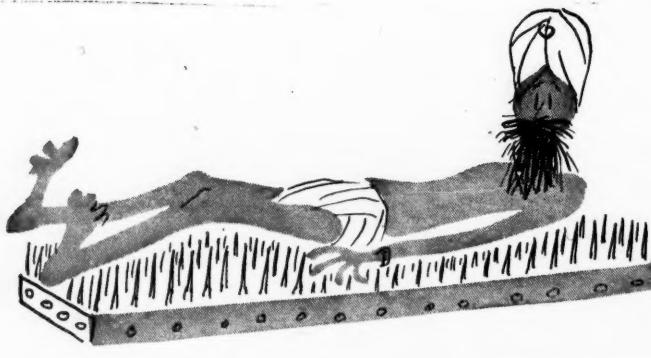
NOTES:

Trends and Changes

Wages: Bethlehem Steel and Jones & Laughlin followed the lead of U.S. Steel by rejecting union demands for higher wages and cutting prices to consumers instead. Other big steel producers indicated they would probably follow suit shortly.

Earnings: Profits of 430 leading corporations during the first three months of the year amounted to \$862,000,000, the National City Bank of New York reported. This was 2 per cent less than the last three months of 1947 but 23 per cent better than the first quarter last year. Oil, machinery, electrical, and automobile companies showed the biggest gains over last year.

Merchandising: Alfred C. Fuller, founder of the Fuller Brush Co., took Fuller-brush-man jokes with a smile during his initiation into the Circus Saints



WHAT! NO SPIKE-SLEEPERS?

No—because we'd rather help sell new mattresses instead. Better Homes & Gardens editorial content—100% service articles on better living—screens out the folks looking for stunts, screens in over 3,000,000 prosperous husbands and wives whose big interest is home and whose big income goes for things for home and the family. Are you getting your story to them?



AMERICA'S FIRST SERVICE MAGAZINE

INFORMED ACTION IS THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL INVESTING

TAX EXEMPT
vs
**TAXABLE
BONDS**

The Taxation Factor in Investing

Tax exemption in bonds is a feature of varying value to different investors. To some it is a luxury; to others, a necessity. The problem is to obtain the exact degree of tax exemption which fits the individual income. The large investor must pay so high a tax rate that tax exempt bonds may yield the same or a better net return than taxable bonds paying a much higher interest rate. On the other hand, the investor of moderate income might be paying for a value he could not use in buying any, or too large a proportion of, tax exempts.

Send for this Helpful Comparison Chart based upon the Revenue Act of 1948

Available without obligation is a clear, understandable folder with tabulations that assist in determining which type of bond is more profitable for investors with taxable incomes from under \$2,000 to over \$200,000. Send for "Tax Exempt vs. Taxable Bonds" as an aid to informed action.

Use this request form—at no cost.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
123 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 90, Illinois
Gentlemen: Please send me, without cost or obligation, "Tax Exempt vs. Taxable Bonds."

Name _____

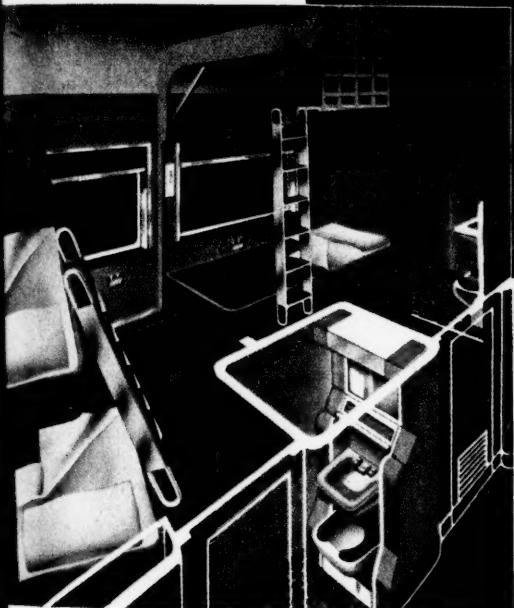
Address _____

City _____ State _____
NV-20

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

123 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO 90 • 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5 • AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

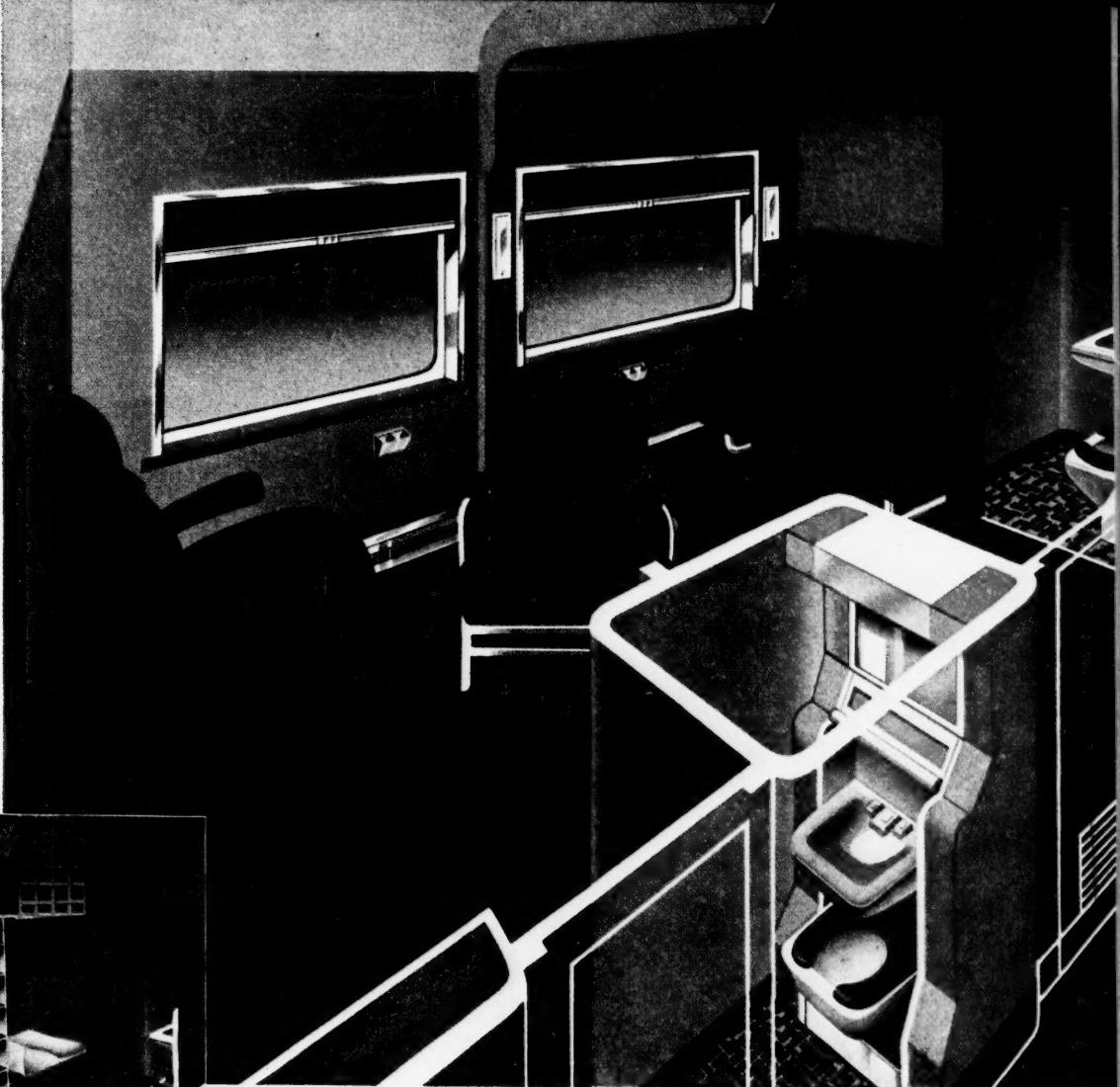
Budd is building all-stainless room-cars for the Burlington, Chesapeake & Ohio, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Seaboard, Union Pacific and Western Pacific.



Too often to be mere coincidence, basic improvements in railway passenger transportation originate with Budd. The most recent is this new sleeping car, now in service.

Just as the Pioneer Zephyr, built by Budd for the Burlington Lines in 1934, created the era of lightweight, streamlined trains, these new sleeper accommodations make previous design obsolete.

Illustrated are two double-bedrooms which have been combined into a Master Drawing Room, simply by folding back the panel which separates them. You can readily see how imaginative space-engineering has pro-



Original...by Budd

vided roominess, comfort and privacy. Seats for six by day; beds for four by night. Full-width, picture windows. Enclosed toilet facilities.

As was inevitable, an improvement of such obvious desirability is becoming the new standard for all sleepers. Many railroads are specifying it for their new room-car equipment, realizing that without it a car would be old before it ever carried a passenger. This post-war Budd sleeping car, of all-stainless steel construction, typifies the interest, effort and action Budd continuously devotes to more enjoyable and safer rail travel. The Budd Company, Philadelphia.

- Accessibility to markets is a "must" in the selection of the right site for a new or relocated industry. The strategic location of the Norfolk and Western Railway in the *Land of Plenty* it serves, gives the manufacturer quick and easy access to the markets of this nation and the world.
- The N. & W. operates North, South, East, and West, and makes direct connections with other major trunk lines that reach the consuming markets in every section of the country. In addition, the markets of any nation in the world are accessible through the great, year-round ice-free Port of Norfolk, Virginia. ● If you plan to establish a new plant or relocate, this railroad offers crossroads location . . . home-rooted manpower . . .

variety of raw materials . . .

dependable rail service . . .

the modern Port of Norfolk

. . . adequate electric power

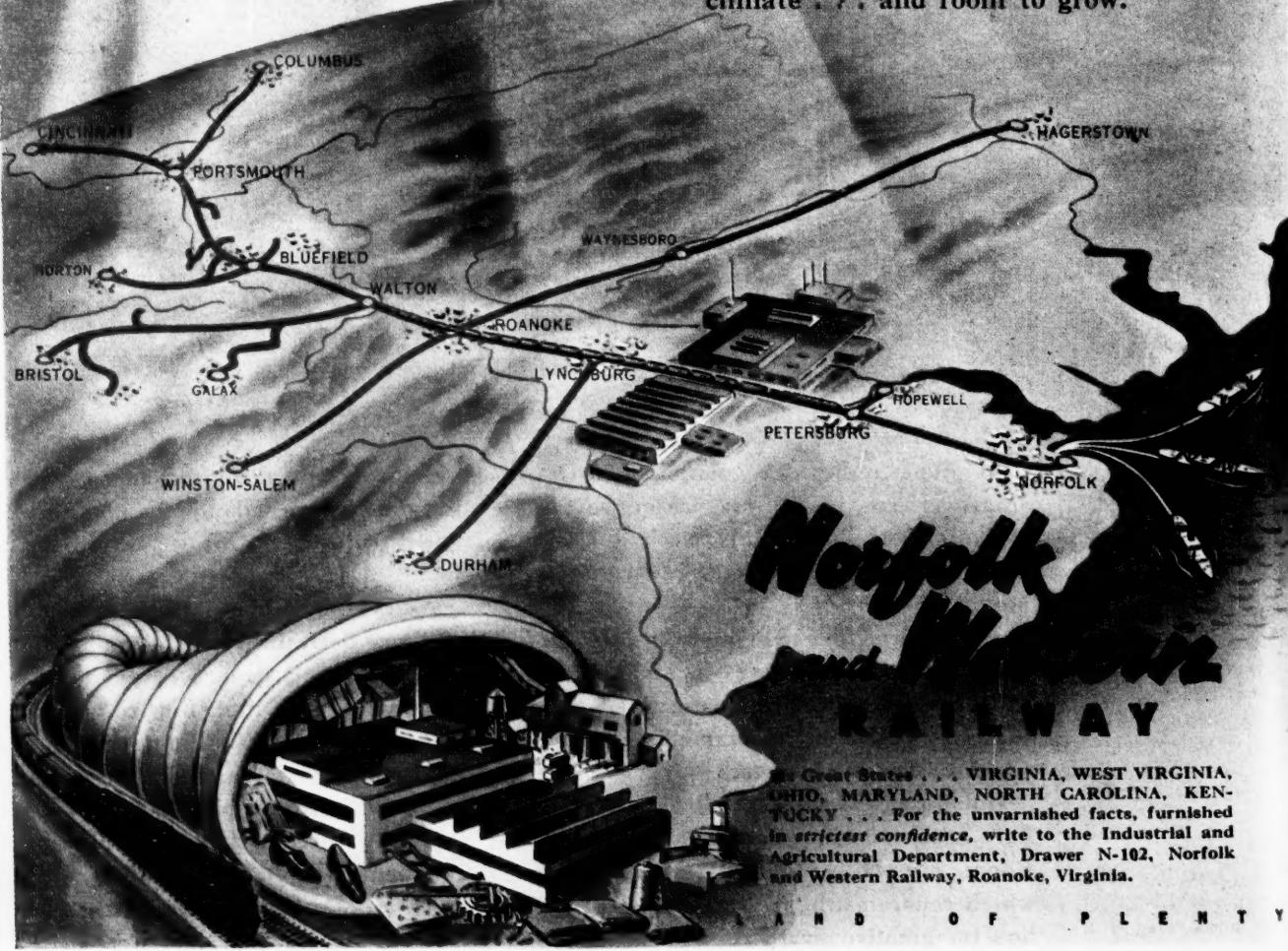
and industrial water . . . friendly

local and state governments . . .

world's finest Bituminous Coal . . .

progressive communities . . . equitable

climate . . . and room to grow.



Great States . . . VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA,
OHIO, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, KEN-
TUCKY . . . For the unvarnished facts, furnished
in strictest confidence, write to the Industrial and
Agricultural Department, Drawer N-102, Norfolk
and Western Railway, Roanoke, Virginia.

LAND OF PLENTY

and Sinners Club in New York. The advertising value of such jokes, he explained, helped him gross \$30,000,000 a year with a mere \$50,000 advertising budget.

Strike: The Agriculture Department reported that meat production during the sixth week of the nationwide strike against the "big four" meat packers was running at 90 per cent of the output a year ago. The first week of the strike had cut output to 56 per cent.

Advertising: Television Magazine reported that 237 advertisers used television during March, against 23 a year ago.

Press: The Wall Street Journal started publication in Dallas of a Southwestern edition to give day-of-publication delivery in ten Southwestern states. The business newspaper also has New York and San Francisco editions.

Airline: President Juan T. Trippe of Pan American Airways Corp. told stockholders that passenger and air-freight revenues in 1947 reached \$107,927,000, making Pan Am the first airline to exceed the \$100,000,000 mark.

Resignation: President Truman's chief trustbuster resigned to return to a more profitable job as a Wall Street lawyer. Assistant Attorney General John F. Sonnett said he would give up his \$10,000-a-year job on May 15.

C OF C:

Happy Days

The 3,000 businessmen and 500 wives who jammed 21 Washington hotels last week for the United States Chamber of Commerce's 36th annual meeting hadn't been so light-hearted in years. Fears of a postwar crash had vanished before high-riding production and profit levels; labor was getting its comeuppance; a GOP victory in '48 was almost certain; and promised tax cuts were a reality.

Though the theme of the meeting was "Building a Strong America," the delegates, The Journal of Commerce reported, seemed "more interested in Presidential politics . . . In the lobbies . . . conversations start and end with one name: Harold Stassen."

Here and there a few driblets of gloom leaked into the 50-odd speeches. Chairman Edwin G. Nourse of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers predicted that defense and foreign spending would bring "several years" of prosperity. But its price, he warned, might be inflationary pressures "in menacing form," a possible "disturbing" tax increase, a labor shortage, and continued high prices. From Leo Cherne of the Research Institute of America came a prophecy of an inflationary upturn within a few months that would be disastrous to small businessmen and small towns.

The delegates also heard:

► Chamber President Earl O. Shreve and



Strike's end: Stock-exchange employees file back after fruitless walkout

Republican Senate Whip Kenneth Wherry cautioned the government against imposing new business controls on the plea of emergency.

► Allan M. Pope of New York University appeal for encouraging venture capital through modification of Federal tax laws. ► Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman declared that: "There is an old saying, which began after the first world war, that the United States has never lost a war and never won a peace. This time, I believe, we can win the peace." ► Secretary of State George C. Marshall warned that failure to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which expires June 12 would destroy United States world leadership.

Before going home, the delegates voted: (1) for combatting "labor monopoly" with antitrust laws; (2) for admitting a "reasonable number" of displaced persons; (3) against the International Trade Organization charter adopted at Havana; (4) for a long-range agricultural program but against encouraging farmers to grow more than can be marketed at "equitable prices"; and (5) for curbing Federal power projects—after a floor fight during which the TVA was attacked as "totalitarian." It reelected Shreve, General Electric vice president, to his second one-year term as president of the chamber.

UNIONS:

Defeat on Wall Street

The 32-day strike against the New York Stock Exchange ended last week in ignominious defeat for the union. The remaining strikers (out of an original 800) went back to work on management's original terms: wage increases of \$3 and \$5 a week, and no union shop.

The strike against the stock and curb exchanges got off on the wrong foot in the first place. Seeking to win the dispute quickly, the AFL United Financial Em-

ployees chief, David Keefe, called in the burly sailors of the AFL Seafarers International, who knew little and cared less about "the Street's" unique employer-employee relationship.

The pickets borrowed their tactics straight from the book of bare-knuckled trade unionism. They threatened brokers with violence, called them "pot-bellied scabs" and worse. They tried "lie-down" strike tactics, resulting in broken heads.

The strikers' tactics cost them public sympathy and stiffened the resolution of the brokers, who took on clerical jobs to keep the exchanges going. On April 15, the 200 curb strikers gave up and returned to their jobs. They accepted a 10 per cent raise, just what the curb had initially offered, and got no union shop, the paramount issue in the dispute.

When stock-exchange employees also threw in the sponge last week, Emil Schram, exchange president, administered the coup de grâce. The strike, he said, had taught the exchange to streamline its operating methods. It would be able, henceforth, to dispense with the services of almost 100 of the strikers.

ADVERTISING:

The Mattress Mixup

Bernice Fitz-Gibbon, who originated Gimbel's homey brand of advertising ("Good old Gimbel's," "Plain old Gimbel's," "Nobody but nobody beats Gimbel's") loves to make cracks like: "Advertising is in bad odor today."

Last week copy from the Fitz-Gibbon mill gave off an odor of its own. On April 18 the New York department store advertised a mattress with 837 coils for only \$38. "You know this mattress," confided plain old Gimbel's; "it sells regularly for \$59.50 . . ."

The copy was coy: "You've heard of the famous manufacturer. We can't breathe his name, but it's on each and

Through a Looking Glass

Pieces cut from the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer* of November 16, 1853 were recently found as the backing of a mirror in a hat-rack that was being restored by an antique collector. By strange coincidence not only was 1853 the year The Home was founded but the paper padding brought to light two



advertisements of the young six-month-old company.

Scanning his daily paper for the news, the baseball scores or the comic strips, the average American today seldom stops to realize that he is reading contemporary history.

Yet a study of the newspaper of 1853 will give a clearer idea of what people liked and said and

wanted in those days than could be found in many a learned tome.

Conners' United States Type Foundry, a specialist in woodcuts, was doing a brisk business in 1853 on Ann Street in New York City when the founders of The Home Insurance Company put their heads and resources together. Newspaper illustrations were limited to woodcuts; photography was just



★ THE HOME ★ Insurance Company NEW YORK

FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • MARINE

The Home, through its agents and brokers, is the leading insurance protector of American Homes and the Homes of American Industry. There is a competent Home representative in your community to serve your insurance needs.

BUSINESS



Newsweek—Ed Wergles

Cosmic Rage: The "Atomic Whirler" headgear modeled above was by way of becoming a fad among New York small fry last week. On sale at Gimbel's, it features propellers that spin as the Man of Tomorrow runs.

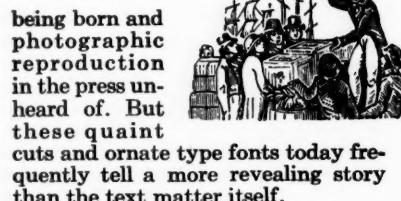
every piece. As far as we know there's no finer mattress made anywhere . . ."

To many readers, the ad sounded like a description of a Simmons Beautyrest. (Actually, the mattress advertised was a Stearns & Foster.) Simmons thought so, too. For 24 years it had played up its 837 springs till they identified the Simmons Beautyrest like "57 Varieties" identifies Heinz.

Plain Talk: After a night of tossing and turning, Simmons stopped selling to Gimbel's and drafted a scorching open-letter advertisement. But New York newspapers, claiming it was too controversial, would have none of it. A Simmons executive yielded: "The papers love us, but they had to love Gimbel's more."

Simmons's unprinted ad said, with no coyness whatever: "Mr. Gimbel . . . You tell the public that you 'can't breathe the name' of the manufacturer after doing everything but hollering the name Beautyrest all over the page . . . We're burned up . . . A little good old-fashioned horse sense was certainly lacking when good old-fashioned Gimbel's decided to pull this . . . stunt."

On Sunday, April 25, pressured by Simmons and the Better Business Bureau, Gimbel's lowered the flag and made the best of it. "Did you see Gimbel's mattress ad last Sunday?" it advertised. "A lot of people did see it. Indeed, such a lot of people . . . that Gimbel's did the biggest mattress business in its history . . . but we have been told that some people thought that the mattress . . . was a Simmons Beautyrest . . . We're sorry." Should any-



being born and photographic reproduction in the press unheard of. But these quaint cuts and ornate type fonts today frequently tell a more revealing story than the text matter itself.

The name of The Home Insurance Company was set in Conners' fancy type faces on many an occasion in the past for use in the newspapers and periodicals of the day. In turn, the Con-

ners' Foundry was protected by a Home policy which reimbursed the owners for a serious loss by fire during the first year that The Home was in business ninety-five years ago.



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On Sunday, April 25, pressured by Simmons and the Better Business Bureau, Gimbel's lowered the flag and made the best of it. "Did you see Gimbel's mattress ad last Sunday?" it advertised. "A lot of people did see it. Indeed, such a lot of people . . . that Gimbel's did the biggest mattress business in its history . . . but we have been told that some people thought that the mattress . . . was a Simmons Beautyrest . . . We're sorry." Should any-

one wish his mattress money returned, Gimbel's would be glad to oblige.

It all had a familiar ring. Earlier this year Gimbel's advertised coats made of 60 per cent Stroock cashmere. Then, dogged by an indignant Stroock, Gimbel's discovered that some of the coats were actually 59 per cent camel's hair (not the more expensive cashmere) with faked Stroock labels. Gimbel's week-after ad cried: "We hope it won't happen again."

PRODUCTS:

What's New

For Homes: Setchell Carlson, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., is making a table-model radio with an extension speaker that can be placed in an adjoining room. The radio and speaker can be used to carry on a two-way conversation.

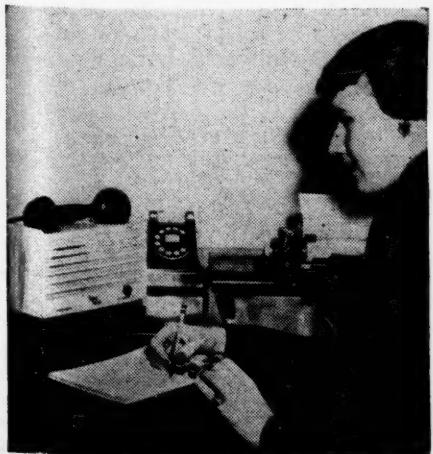
For Cooks: The Automatic Controls Corp. of Ann Arbor, Mich., has a device that will automatically defrost refrigerators at night. It is a small attachment that fits between the electric outlet and the refrigerator cord.

For Music Lovers: The Sonotone Corp. of Elmsford, N. Y., announced a new phonograph pickup, weighing two-thirds of an ounce. It is claimed to give low-priced record players the tonal range of expensive models, regardless of temperature and humidity changes.

For Children: The Hungerford Plastics Corp. of Murray Hill, N. J., has a safety bedside lamp that can be switched on or off by tilting the plastic shade.

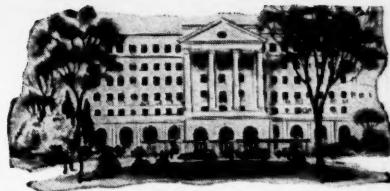
For Entertainers: The Radio Corp. of America displayed a new 12-ounce microphone, small enough to fit in the palm of the hand but as powerful as larger mikes.

For Executives: To permit telephone talks to a group, and to keep the hands free during telephone conversations, the Intercontinental Inventions Management Corp. of New York has introduced a low-cost telephone amplifier the size of a small radio. The telephone handset is not wired to the amplifier but merely placed on it.



Telephoning: No hands

May 10, 1948



Welcoming doors are open again at the brilliant new Greenbrier

This spring, your warm welcome at The Greenbrier is about all you'll recognize! For the wonderful *new* Greenbrier is completely restyled and refurbished—each room gaily and *individually*...Play golf on championship courses, tennis on superb courts. Ride horseback over mountain trails.

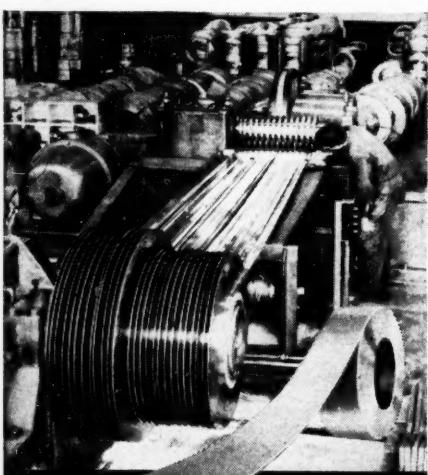
Plan an unforgettable visit to the *new* Greenbrier now!



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BUSINESS

BUSINESS TIDES

The Fallacy of Exchange Control

by HENRY HAZLITT

Nobody can for a moment doubt that it is far from the intention of the leading democratic countries to consider as a permanent arrangement the exchange control which, contrary to the fundamental character of their peacetime economy, they have introduced today. To do so in peacetime would in fact carry their political and economic life irresistibly down the slippery slope of collectivist authoritarian totalitarianism.

THESE words were written in wartime, in 1942, by the European economist Wilhelm Röpke, in his book "International Economic Disintegration." His faith in the strength of the liberal tradition proved in this respect sadly misplaced. Surely the British, for example, must believe that they are getting something very substantial in return for the coercion of both producers and consumers, and the sacrifices of economic freedom, that exchange control involves. Are the supposed gains in fact delusive?

At the official rate of \$4.03, the pound today is overvalued. This was shown by the quick collapse of sterling convertibility (at \$4.03) last summer. Convertibility will continue to be a one-way street as long as British bureaucracy insists that sterling must be bought and sold above the value that the importers, exporters, bankers, and traders of the world in fact attach to it. Wherever in the world black or free markets appear they show rates for pound notes in the neighborhood of \$2.60 and for the transferable sterling in the neighborhood of \$3.25.

The British bureaucrats believe that they cannot afford to allow a free market rate for the pound. It would, they say, increase the cost of imports. It would certainly do so in terms of pounds but not of dollars. And what they complain of is not a pound shortage but a dollar shortage. If the pound on a free market sold as low as \$3, then a million bushels of wheat would cost British consumers, say, £800,000 instead of only £600,000 as at present. But it would still cost Britain, as before, only \$2,400,000 of its dollar reserves.

The British bureaucrats argue, on the export side, that if they let the

pound fall to its market level Britain would get less for its exports. This is an outright fallacy. What the British exporter gets (or in a free system would get) for his exports to our market, for example, is determined by the price he can get for them in dollars in America. In the long run this has nothing to do with the rate for the pound. If a British exporter sells 2,400,000 yards of cloth in New York at \$1 a yard, he gets \$2,400,000 for it. If this exporter in a free exchange market got only \$3 instead of \$4 for each pound, he would quickly compensate for this by an exactly proportionate increase in the number of pounds he got for the same volume of exports. Where he now, at \$4, gets only £600,000 for his 2,400,000 yards of cloth, he would at \$3 get £800,000 for it.

So keeping the pound coercively at \$4 helps Britain not at all in solving its dollar problem. On the contrary, it is the very thing that creates the problem. For the relative cheapness with which British citizens can buy American imports in terms of their own currency unduly encourages imports. This encouragement must then be offset by discriminatory bureaucratic prohibitions against the import of specific articles.

The overvalued pound, on the other hand, discourages and reduces exports. It wipes out the price premium that the British manufacturer might otherwise have had as an incentive to export instead of selling at home. It either puts a price premium on domestic sales or compels him to overprice his exports (in terms of foreign currencies) and hence to lose potential sales in foreign markets and end up with fewer dollars.

WHEN such consequences are pointed out, the British bureaucrats reply that as a matter of fact British manufacturers are today selling abroad all that they are physically able to produce for export. But they complain in the very next breath that their foreign-trade position is desperate. On closer inspection they will find that this is largely because, and not in spite of, exchange control.





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Could it be that you've sounded off so much about "spending no money at this time" that your office manager is *afraid* to propose capital expenditures—even those that will result in *immediate savings*? Is it possible that, unwittingly, you have encouraged him to resort to such costly expedients as excessive overtime and the employment of temporary help in an effort to maintain office schedules?

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RELIGION

Methodists: Stock Taking

Of all the Protestant denominations in the United States, perhaps the strongest is the Methodist Church. Certainly it is the largest of the Protestant bodies, with a membership totaling 8,567,772. In terms of dollars, its worth is high—almost \$1,500,000,000. But Methodist strength lies not so much in figures as in the vitality of the church itself. Its members still more or less follow the "methodical" worship services prescribed by John Wesley two centuries ago, but they emphasize brotherhood and friendliness in their religion. Unhampered by a strict theology, they lead with their hearts instead of their heads.

While Methodists have often been accused of bigotry and narrow-mindedness, their concern for God and their fellow men has shown itself in their democratic social gospel, their love of peace and freedom, and their passion for uniting all men into one Church of Christ. Almost since the beginning of the century, Methodists have championed the rights of the worker and the improvement of working conditions. Fragmented by the slavery issue, they were the first such large sect—in 1939—to reunite their three major factions into worldwide brotherhood. Many of the members, 80 per cent of whom live in rural areas, love peace to the point of pacifism, and the antiwar fervor of some have brought cries of Communist and Russia-lover on their heads.

Once every four years, representatives of the Methodist Church of the world (almost 10,000,000) congregate to oil the wheels of their superbly organized business machinery. On April 28, there were 377 ministers and an equal number of lay delegates (84 of them women and 54 Negroes) who gathered at Boston for the General Conference which will run until May 9. Rancher and businessman, educator and lawyer, farmer and minister still sang the old hymns lustily, even though the old-time rousing evangelistic oratory was missing in Methodism's speakers.

State of the Church: Thousands of visitors jammed Mechanics' Building the first night to hear the Episcopal Address. This document receives the approval of all the church's 63 bishops, although one of their number writes it in the main. As Methodists pride themselves on democratic action, this is the only chance the episcopacy has to comment on the state of the church, openly influence the mind of the quadrennial, and urge greater endeavors.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York had prepared this year's address. It was an impressive document of almost 24,000

words and took more than two hours to deliver (at one point when his audience fidgeted, Bishop Oxnam sighed: "I, too, am getting weary").

Bishop Oxnam congratulated Methodists on the last quadrennium's Crusade for Christ, which brought some \$27,000,000 and more than 578,000 new members into the church. He proposed a bishops' "teaching and preaching" plan for the next four years which would instruct the people more thoroughly in their faith, church, ministry, and mission, and urge them to help Methodism financially and evangelistically. Some 875 ministers must be recruited each year, he added, although other reports in-

would unite eight major American inter-church groups in one central agency.

In commenting on the international situation, the bishops backed Dr. Oxnam in condemning a "holy war" against Communism or the atom bombing of Russia. "We reject Communism," they added, ". . . but we know that the only way to defeat it permanently is to use the freedom of our own democracy to establish economic justice and racial brotherhood."

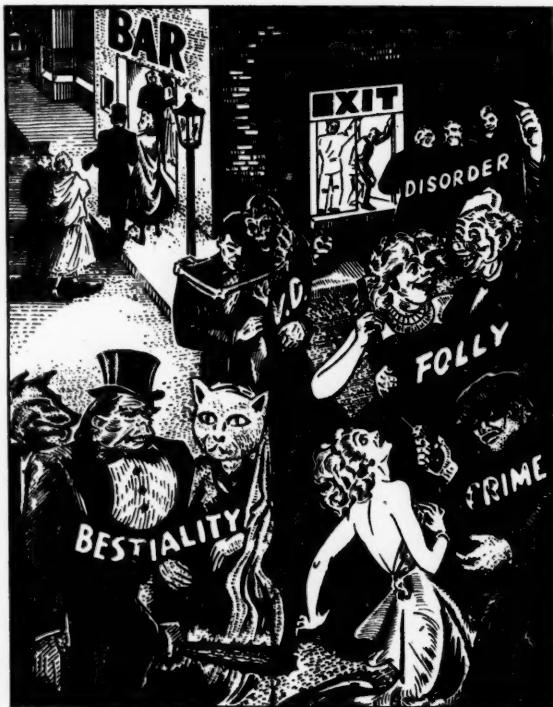
The Methodist Church must concern itself even more, Bishop Oxnam pointed out, with the problems of the worker and the Christianizing of his union. He and his fellow bishops proposed a plan whereby 50

young Methodists each year would study to become labor leaders, simultaneously learning trades. On entering a union, they would ask for no favors, but "win their way in terms of their worth."

King Alcohol: By all indications, the Methodists planned for a renewed fight against liquor. The revival in 1946 of The ClipSheet of the Board of Temperance after a ten-year absence was the first signpost. Then the Council of Bishops chose the first Sunday in Lent of 1948 as a "Commitment Day," when church members would be asked to sign a total-abstinence card. More than 2,500,000 such cards were sent to the churches, according to requests by the pastors. At this meeting, the temperance board, under 72-year-old Bishop Wilber E. Hamaker of Denver, is asking for \$1,250,000 for its work.

On April 29, the delegates heard a ripsnorting, old-fashioned harangue on alcohol by a Baptist, Dr. Louie D. Newton, president of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Newton denounced alcoholism as "the No. 1 social cancer, yes, it's a social cancer . . . our unpardonable shame of which we are not ashamed." He urged support of the Capper bill (still in committee) which would ban all liquor advertising in interstate commerce. "Will the American people remain complacent," he asked, "as this monstrous evil invades the homes of our country to . . . destroy the womanhood and manhood of our land, and deliver our civilization to the waiting pallbearers . . . God grant that we shall awake before it is too late."

The delegates applauded vigorously. With a familiar crusade outlined for them, they could settle down to this week's work of sorting and acting on the almost 1,000 "memorials" or proposals sent in to the conference by individuals and church groups. They included pleas for higher ministerial pay in rural areas, requests for aid to missions and definition of doctrine, and denunciation of segregation, as well as protests against dancing and the use of tobacco.



Methodism fights liquor with a revived ClipSheet

dicated that there was and would be a ministerial shortage for the next five or six years.

Union and Strength: But Dr. Oxnam pleaded most urgently and stirringly for unity of all churches. "The churches," he said, "must become the Church . . . First steps toward union must be taken by the Protestant communions." As Protestantism reunites itself, he continued, there could be a common Protestant hymnal and daily paper. Such a move would "electrify the world."

Union with Eastern Orthodoxy would follow, and then, said the bishop who has engaged in bitter controversy with Roman Catholic leaders, two great churches would "kneel before a common altar [and] rise in His spirit to form the Holy Catholic Church to which all Christians may belong." To further this end, Bishop Oxnam urged cooperation with the World Council of Churches and the proposed National Council of the Churches of Christ, which



Photo taken at MATS Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base

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The Boeing C-97 Stratofreighter fills America's war-proved need for a cargo plane able to supply our Air Force under all conditions. It's the heavy-duty teammate of the Air Force's great new bomber, the Boeing B-50 Superfortress.

In recent weeks the new 14,000 horsepower YC-97A has been delivered to the Air Force. It incorporates important advances in speed, range and payload.

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Designed in close co-operation with the U. S. Air Force, the C-97 is built to operate from the same fields as the B-50 and to be serviced by the same crews. Many components are interchangeable with the bomber's, vastly simplifying the vital problem of spares.

The Military Air Transport Service (formerly ATC-NATS), a leading developer of world-wide air routes, is using the Stratofreighter now on the San Francisco-Hawaii leg of its transpacific relay. It carries more than double the load of any other plane flying the same route . . . and carries it faster.

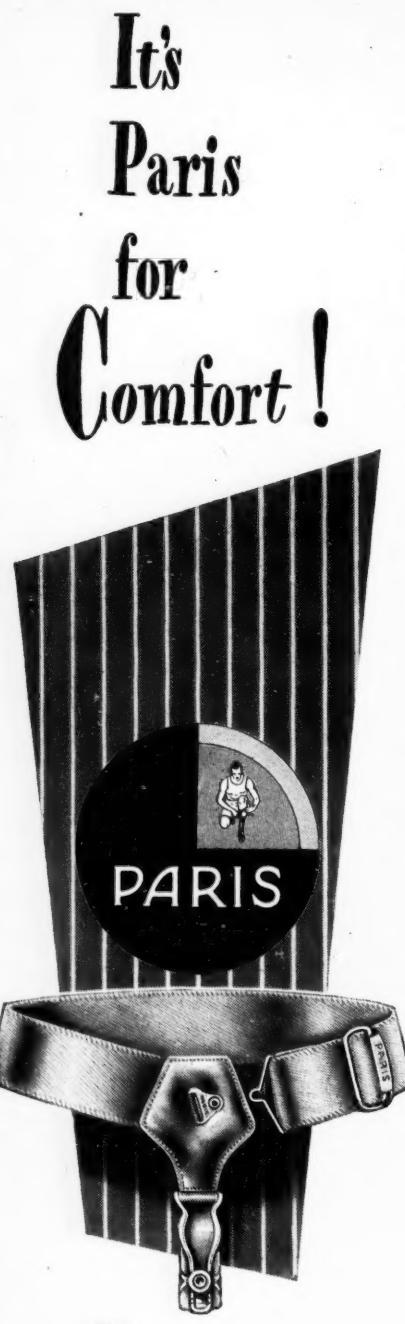
The commercial version of the Stratofreighter offers equal advantages of low operating cost, large payload, and maximum utility to the commercial air freight operator.

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SPORT WEEK

"I'll Do the Thinking"

by JOHN LARDNER

THE present strike, or rather the hold-out, of the Boxing Managers Guild is redolent of significance, on the following counts:

1—It is the first open battle of what may be a nationwide war between performers (mostly athletes, up to date) and promoters for the gravy of television.

2—It has brought your Uncle Mike Jacobs, the duce of boxing, out of retirement and convalescence, if only by telephone.

3—It shows how the boxing business works. Back around the time of Adam and Eve, the first boxing manager laid down an immortal principle to the first boxer: "You do the fighting, I'll do the thinking." Ever since then, it has been common knowledge that a boxer is 100 per cent bone and muscle and his manager is 100 per cent brains. Do boxers have a union? No. Do they have any rights? Possibly. If so, their managers, who do have a union, will defend those rights to the death, or thereabouts.

I REMEMBER a radio spelling bee once, in the days before the Boxing Managers Guild, between a team of boxers and a team of wrestlers. It was a shambles. Wrestlers are all men of astounding erudition, who own vast private libraries and write monographs on the Bacon ciphers in Shakespeare. Boxers are—well, in the spelling bee the captain of the boxing team spelled the word "pitiless" with a p-l-s-e-s. It was humiliations like this which caused managers to order their boys to abstain from future spelling bees, at any weight. One of the cardinal rules of the Boxing Managers Guild is: "You do the fighting, we'll do the spelling."

To tell the truth, until very lately the Guild members did little else but spell, cash checks, and steal each other's fighters and telephone numbers. The guild was a social organization, not a union. It still is a social organization, technically speaking, but it has suddenly come up with an issue which makes it a genuine force in the struggle for labor's financial rights and royalties.

It was the late James Joy Johnston (102 per cent brains) who first discovered the television joker in the standard boxing contract published by

Mike Jacobs's Twentieth Century Sporting Club. The promoter got all the television sugar. The boxer got none. Jimmy died in the course of his protest. His principal heir, Charlie Johnston, now leads the fight as president of the guild.

For several weeks past the Twentieth Century Sporting Club has tried without success to stage a boxing card.

Each time, one fighter or another says, "I have hurt my knee" or "My ulcers are acting up." Do you think the athletes invented those lines themselves? No, indeed. That's the guild.

What the guild wants is half of the Twentieth Century's television take and half of Madison Square Garden's—the two outfits being promotional partners. Last week Mr. Sol Strauss of the Twentieth Century grudgingly ceded the guild half of his half. A moment later his telephone rang. It was his cousin Mike, the retired duce.

"*&%\$!*" said Mike, with all his old vigor. "Withdraw that offer!"

So Sol did.

Meanwhile, Mr. Edwin Plantagenet Irish, the fiscal genius of Madison Square Garden, told the guild he would see it in the suburbs of hell before he gave it a nickel of his own television wealth.

"If they won't box," said Ned loftily, "we'll put on professional basketball instead."

Mr. Irish kept a straight face when he said it, but elsewhere there was hearty laughter at this boyish fantasy.

If the guild holds together in its war on Mike and Ned—if it does not revert to intramural throat cutting—it will spearhead the cause of all athletes who do not want their pictures taken free for the enrichment of others. Certain boxers, of course, are getting theirs independently. That is the way the Twentieth Century Sporting Club wants to do business—divide, televise, and conquer. Joe Louis, for instance, will get a large piece of the video rights for his Walcott fight in June. Pointing with pride at Joe the other day, Mr. Sol Strauss said: "There's a man who knows that all fighters don't deserve a share."

"Oh, yes, they do," said Louis. "It's been quiet around the club's office ever since."



SPORTS

RACING:

Ben, Eddie, & Co.

At Churchill Downs last week the big and ruddy Ben Jones was up at 5 o'clock every morning. By 6 he was at the barn, personally checking the 26 Calumet Farm horses stabled there. In between watching the morning workouts and meeting newspapermen he had to talk and listen to his fifteen-man stable staff.

They had any number of things to report. Around thoroughbreds, especially the younger ones, there was always something: "During the first three years of his life, a horse is like any other kid when it comes to finding ways to hurt himself and catch things."

A physically tough horse might be as soft in the head as Whirlaway, Jones's first all-time moneymaking champion (\$561,161). Jones thought he was going a little crazy himself, before he finally devised a one-eyed blinker that gave the



The Eddie Arcaro's kissed . . .

horse a clear view of the inside rail. Thereafter, Whirly didn't persist in drifting out on the turns, although a jockey still had need of Jones's careful instructions.

A potentially great winner might have as deceptively puny a look at first as Armed, Jones's second cash-register champion (\$773,700). Patiently, Jones sent him back to the farm for an extra year's growth before racing.

A horse like Citation didn't bother Plain Ben with much more than a leaky nose and other kid stuff; his slightly daffy habit of looking up at the trees as he rounded a bend was offset by the fact that he won races anyway. But one morning in Chicago last year a Calumet horse seemed no longer fit for anything but a pistol shot. Ben Jones and his son Jimmy

found Coaltown lying on the workout track in a pool of blood from a throat hemorrhage.

It took resourceful attention to get him back on his feet, and when they did the Joneses discovered an alarming, rasping noise in Coaltown's throat whenever he ran. To a man who had been going to the races since 1908, as Ben had, there was a way out of that: Coaltown's reins were lengthened and he was taught to hold his head in a way that facilitated his breathing.

Son Jimmy: In 1945 Ben Jones indicated that he'd had about enough of such problems: Henceforth he would leave most of them to his son and concentrate on general management of the stable built by Warren Wright's Calumet Baking Powder fortune. But last week the elder Jones was firmly in charge of conditioning the string at Churchill Downs. At 65, "I'm just as good a man as any son of a gun my age, and better than most of them." Moreover, he dearly wanted to saddle his fourth winner in a race that he prizes



... and Joneses shook on No. 4

above all others: the Kentucky Derby. Only one man, the late Derby Dick Thompson, had ever trained that many, and he was too sick to put a saddle on the fourth one.

For weeks, racing's experts and winter-book bettors were certain that Jones had two superb chances to tie the record this year. Most rival stables thought so, too. Of the 109 horses originally nominated for the 74th Derby, only four were finally given a try at Calumet's Citation, winner of fourteen out of sixteen races, and his entry companion, Coaltown, which had set one track record and tied another in winning the first four races of his life this year.

Among experts polled by the United Press in Louisville during the week, 47

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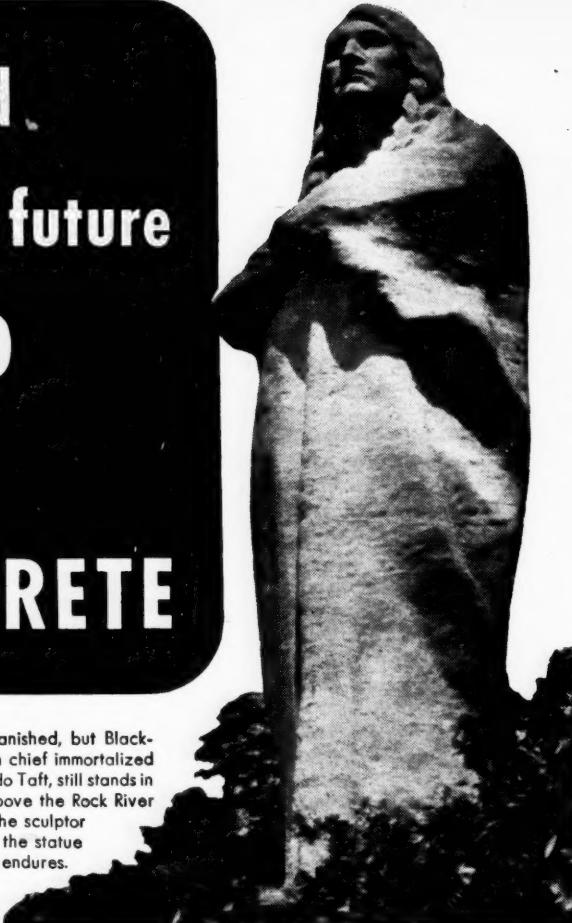
Other Slip-on models in brown and white with wing-tip.

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SPORTS

out of 51 picked the Calumet combination. Earlier, Citation had been their No. 1 horse. But after standing around with Jones in the chill dawn of April 28 to watch Coaltown work 5 furlongs in 59 seconds flat on a deep, cut-up track, nineteen writers picked the stablemate to win the Derby.

Inevitably, they tried to get Jones to compare Coaltown with Citation. But at such times the trainer obviously feels he owes some thoughtful loyalty to the horses that have worked under him. To earlier requests that he make a comparison between Citation and Whirlaway, Jones had said: "Citation is more level-headed—but Whirlaway had as much if not more stamina."

They didn't get much more out of Ben on Citation and Coaltown: "Citation is a good horse on any track. So is Coaltown, as far as I know. I just haven't seen him run in mud."

Mud and Money: On May 1 he did. For four-fifths of the Derby's sloppy mile-and-a-quarter route, the invalid of 1947 was out in front, leading Citation by six lengths at one point. In the home stretch, Citation knocked him off by an easy three and a half lengths. Coaltown was an equally easy three lengths better than My Request.

Between them, they gave the men around them several things to cherish, including \$101,400 in prize money. In addition to being Jones's fourth Derby success, the performance made Warren Wright the fourth man ever to see his horses run one-two in this show. It also made Eddie Arcaro the first jockey to ride four Derby winners.

Asked for a comparison, Jockey Arcaro displayed some of Trainer Jones's tendency to keep things even: "Whirlaway proved himself a great horse, and Citation has yet to do that. But he's great. He'll win the triple crown."*

BASEBALL:

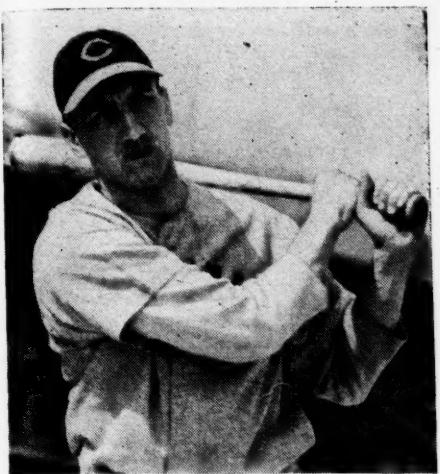
Ask the Old Men

When Babe Ruth arrived in Hollywood May 1 for the filming of his life story, reporters asked: When did he think the Pacific Coast would get major league baseball? Ruth's answer: "When are they going to get it back East?"

That same day in the baseball world:
 ► Forty-year-old Fritz Ostermueller of the Pittsburgh Pirates pitched his team into first place in the National League, holding Cincinnati to five hits. Two other Pittsburgh triumphs, one a two-hit shutout, were the work of Elmer Riddle, who won four games in four seasons and quit baseball altogether in 1946.

► Outfielder Hank Sauer, a failure in three previous Cincinnati tryouts, smashed his

*The Preakness May 15 and the Belmont Stakes June 12.



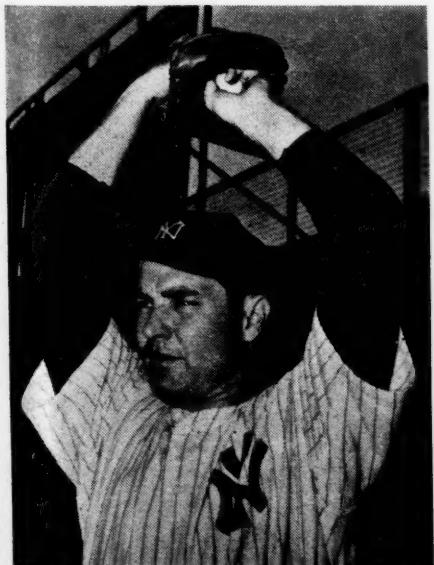
Sauer: A fourth-try leader

sixth homer to lead both major leagues. ▶ Cleveland, leading the American League, helped end its six-game streak with six errors, three by Outfielder Larry Doby, who also has had a five-strikeout batting day.

▶ The clean-up hitter for the Brooklyn Dodgers, popularly considered to be crawling with great young talent, was 36-year-old Arky Vaughan, who emerged from retirement last year.

▶ The New York Yankees came to the end of a five-game winning streak. Three of the five games had to be saved by Joe Page, who pitched in 56 Yankee games during 1947.

▶ The two major leagues finished their second week with these figures to show for 86 contests: Only five games in which both starting pitchers went the full route; 713 bases on balls (including twenty in one game and nineteen in another); only fourteen nine-inning games played in less than 2 hours, and eighteen that took anywhere from 2 hours and 30 minutes to 3 hours and 15 minutes.

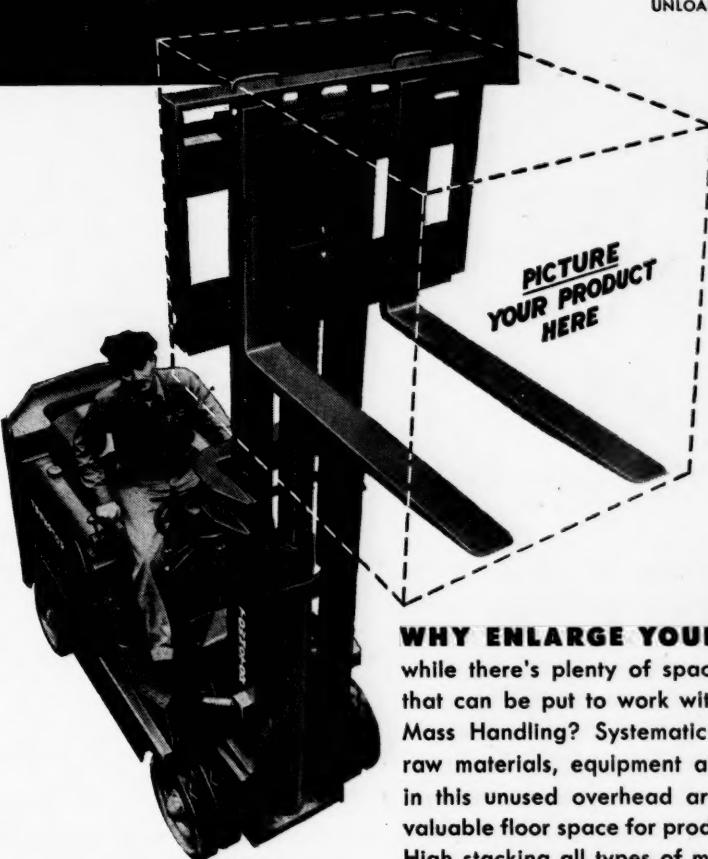


Acme Photos

Little relief for Page

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THEATER



Bob Golby

Lillie and Haley won't take it back

Lillie Is Lillie

If you want to see "Inside U.S.A." don't look now. The Arthur Schwartz revue came to town with an advance sale of about \$500,000. It really isn't that good. But there it is. This show has everything in its productional favor, including a title borrowed from John Gunther and, more important, Beatrice Lillie and Jack Haley as stars.

On their own, these two are enough to carry any show. Fortunately, the sketches are chipper, and Lillie is Lillie, whether as an Indian girl with a Haley Hiawatha or as a cockney handmaiden who needles an opening-night star into the jitters. In several of these moments, Miss Lillie is as triumphant as she has always been although her material isn't quite as hilarious as it was in the good old days. Haley, as her co-star, is a comedian who always deserved better material than he got, and deserves better now. Nevertheless, he makes quite a good thing of the comedy at hand, and is both ingratiating and highly amusing.

"Inside U.S.A." is an entertaining quick look at the states of the union, with special reference to certain New England parts that will not be mentioned here. It is also solid, reliable entertainment with a good score by Arthur Schwartz and even better lyrics by Howard Dietz. The choreography provided by Helen Tamaris is exceptionally good, and Valerie Bettis's dancing is one of the revue's most impressive assets.

Altogether, "Inside U.S.A." is good fun that should survive the summer doldrums. It has plenty of verve and humor and it

more than justifies a handsome production that includes Lemuel Ayers's imaginative sets and Eleanor Goldsmith's attractive costumes. (INSIDE U.S.A. Arthur Schwartz, producer. Robert H. Gordon, director.)

The Play's Molnar

Ferenc Molnar's "The Play's the Thing," first produced in this country in 1926, is just as amusing as it was several decades ago. For one thing, Gilbert Miller has given this happy revival a fine cast. Louis Calhern is perfect as the playwright who improvises a play within the play to save a friend from a bad case of disillusion, and Arthur Margetson is particularly good as an actor who is blackmailed into reinterpreting a middle-aged, asinine role he played in the boudoir of a certain indiscreet young lady.

The lady in this case is Faye Emerson (Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt) and, although her lines are limited, she does very well as a lady of dubious virtue and very good intentions. However, the honors go to the men in a cast that includes Ernest Cossart, Richard Hylton, and Francis Compton. Margetson clowns wonderfully as the embattled actor who loved not wisely nor too well.

All in all, the production of "The Play's the Thing" is a good deal better than the garden variety of nostalgia. In this adaptation by P. G. Wodehouse, and played by a fine cast, Molnar is as entertaining today as he was before the depression and the war. (THE PLAY'S THE THING. Gilbert Miller, in association with James Russo and Michael Ellis, producers. Gilbert Miller, director.)



Calhern and Emerson revive Molnar

May 10, 1948



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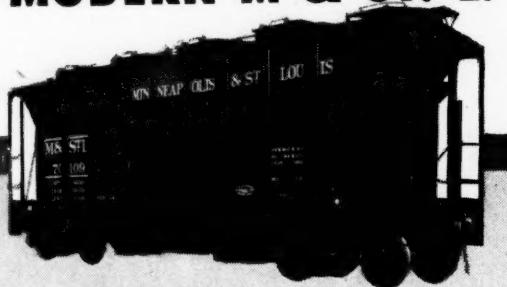


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Rodzinski vs. Ryerson

"I have said that I would not make any statements because I promised that I would speak to you only through my music, and I would like to remain a gentleman to the very end." Thus Artur Rodzinski acknowledged the whistles, shouts, and standing ovation with which most of Orchestra Hall greeted the final evening performance of the Chicago Symphony subscription season April 29.

While his abrupt dismissal as conductor last January (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 26) may not have been an affair "unparalleled in the history of music," as Rodzinski termed it, it certainly caused one of the most riotous seasons in the 57-year history of the orchestra. Since he was notified that he would be through at the end of the season, public protests have mounted and his ovations have been getting more and more frenzied—until the tumultuous wind-up last week capped everything to date.

On Saturday, Rodzinski changed his mind about statements. In a blistering "J'accuse" that rivaled anything Emile Zola ever penned, he blasted his chief target, George A. Kuyper, manager of the orchestra since 1944.

Broadside: When he arrived in Chicago last fall, Rodzinski said, he and Kuyper had agreed to settle routine matters by themselves, rather than trouble Edward L. Ryerson, president of the orchestral association. But, Rodzinski charged, Kuyper "took every small detail" to Ryerson, who allegedly bombarded the conductor with daily calls. Finally, in December, Rodzinski said, "I told Ryerson to stop interfering with my business, as I would not try to tell him how to run his steel company.* I also told him that during his tenure as president the Chicago orchestra had become a laughing stock. That was the beginning of the end."

Rodzinski alleged further that in December two conductors were approached about succeeding him, and that \$100 bets were being made in New York that he would be fired before the season's end. He complained about being "arbitrarily cashiered, without a hearing or notice. Defamatory and false statements were published." At their source was "a misinformed president, acting under the suggestion of an incompetent manager."

Receptive: Feeling that most of Chicago was behind him, Rodzinski could afford to sound off now, hoping that public heat would singe Ryerson. And although he had declared in his Thursday farewell that "this is my last permanent job," he still made his big play for the 1949-50 season: "No matter what happens, Chicago is my town. I am at your disposal any time you call me back."

While sitting it out, the conductor is

*Ryerson is chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Co.

scheduled to leave this week for a six-week engagement in South America. In the fall he has only a three-week stint with the Pittsburgh Symphony.

Rachmaninoff Pianist .

Behind the red-plush rails of the loges the judges sat impassive. Below them lay the coldly lit stage of the New York Town Hall. And for six grueling hours on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 28, five young pianists poured everything they had into prepared works and impromptu requests. The ordeal was the first half of the finals of the Rachmaninoff fund, and at stake was acclaim as the finest young pianist in America.

The judges' demands were simple: They



Horowitz and Mme. Rachmaninoff called Lipkin the best pianist

wanted nothing but the best. And no more implacable jury ever sat in judgment: Mme. Sergei Rachmaninoff; pianists Vladimir Horowitz (president of the fund), Rudolf Firkusny, Nadia Reisenberg, Gita Gradova, Jesus Maria Sanroma; conductors Reginald Stewart of the Baltimore Symphony and Erich Leinsdorf of the Rochester Philharmonic; and Abram Chasins, music consultant to WQXR.

In contests financed by public contributions and honoring the late Sergei Rachmaninoff's threefold talents, the fund was to discover the finest young pianist, composer, and conductor in America. But there was a proviso that a winner need not be chosen if none measured up to their high standards. And although the judges had auditioned 135 pianists from 48 states in 1946 and 1947, they had withheld their accolade in both those years.

Final Agreement: This year the judges at last gave their nod. After the second half of the final—a Carnegie Hall concert, on Thursday, in which the five finalists were accompanied by Fritz Reiner and the NBC Symphony—the judges con-

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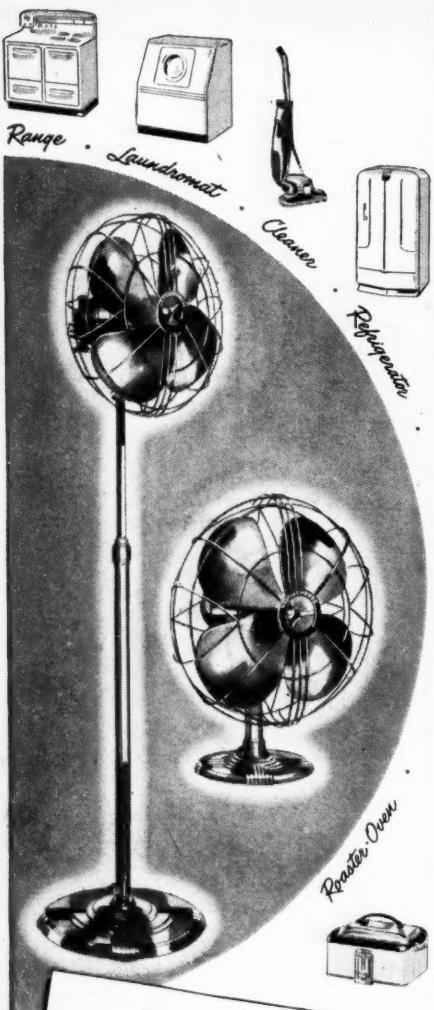
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ferred in the first-tier lounge. And for 27 interminable minutes, the fidgety audience kept the death watch. Even at this point they were reminded that a winner still might not be chosen. Then Horowitz came onstage, smiling. The judges had agreed—unanimously.

On a slight, pale 20-year-old, Seymour Lipkin of Detroit, was showered the horn of plenty: a tour managed by Columbia Artists Management, Inc., and National Concert and Artists Corp., with recitals in fifteen key cities and appearances with at least twelve major symphonies; a contract with RCA Victor and \$1,000 in advance royalties; and an appearance on NBC's Telephone Hour.

Young Lipkin is the pianist and apprentice conductor for the Cleveland Orchestra. At 11, he entered the Curtis Institute of Music and studied there under Rudolf Serkin. He coached for the Philadelphia Opera Co. and was accompanist for William Primrose, Efrem Zimbalist, and Jascha Heifetz, with whom he also did a USO tour of Europe.

Runners-Up: To 19-year-old Gary Graffman of New York went a special award of a Carnegie Hall recital. Ten of his fourteen years of study were spent at Curtis. Honorable mention and the right to compete in the next pianists' finals went to 20-year-old Grace Harrington of Palisades Park, N. J., who started her music lessons at 4 and made her debut at 8; she had been a student at the Juilliard School of Music, where she spent seven years under Muriel Kerr. The other two contestants were 24-year-old Ruth Geiger, a Viennese-born resident of New York, who studied under Josef Lhevinne at Juilliard and won the Naumburg Award in 1943; and 26-year-old Jeanne Therrien of Port Chester, N. Y., a former winner of the Leventritt and Naumburg Awards, who graduated from Juilliard.

That three human beings could actually meet the fund's rigid requirements and unwavering standards heartened everyone. The contestants, Americans between 17 and 28 who had not toured extensively, had to have a classic to modern repertoire of fourteen solo works and three concerti and one work each by a living American and a living Russian.*

Next year the fund hopes to select its conductor, and in 1950 it will choose a composer and another pianist. Technically, Lipkin will be eligible to compete in the conductors' section—but he has wisely decided to put aside his batoning for a few years, although he is scheduled to lead the Cleveland Little Symphony in two concerts this week. He knows that it would be a brash young man who would tempt the fates again, after already winning one ready-made career that will still have to be lived up to—or down.

*Ironically enough, the one work specifically barred was Rachmaninoff's own warhorse, the C-Sharp Minor Prelude.

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MOVIES



Moore and Leigh, part of a triangle

British Anna

Sir Alexander Korda's production of "Anna Karenina" stars Vivien Leigh. But anyone who remembers Greta Garbo's silent and/or sound version of the Tolstoy novel may forget that comparisons are odious. It isn't Miss Leigh's fault. The production is in her favor, but the odds are against her.

The chief trouble with this British Anna is that it never stirs up enough emotion to save the Russian classic from a fate worse than a Victorian novel that might have been set in a snowbound London. Anna Karenina's love for Count Vronsky (Kieron Moore) and her bitter interludes with the husband (Sir Ralph Richardson) she deserted are just the products of another triangle. As a result, the love affair is singularly devoid of the grand passion that would drive Anna to throw herself under a train.

Gloss: Although this is a reasonably faithful adaptation of Tolstoy's clinical reaction to czarist society in Moscow of 1875, it never achieves the depth and the intensity of the novel. That would have been too much to ask in the first place. But Julien Duvivier has made the going a little harder by slackening his pace in favor of sets, atmospheric abracadabra, and Cecil Beaton's striking costumes.

Obviously this is an expensive and intelligently projected enterprise. It is exciting visually even when the narrative slows down to primp and posture before the camera. Miss Leigh is either mistreated or miscast as Anna, but she does nobly in a role that would throw a lesser actress for a loop. Richardson, admittedly

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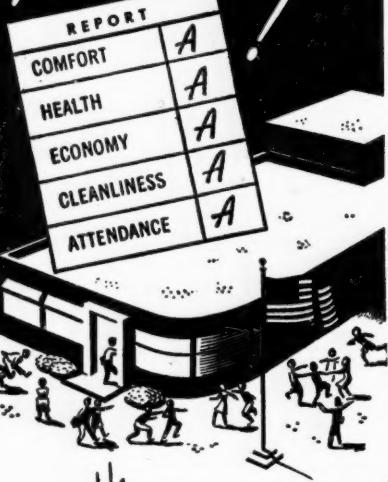
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MOVIES

one of the great actors on either side of the Atlantic, comes off best as the cerebral, calculating Karenin. (ANNA KARENINA. An Alexander Korda production, released by Twentieth Century-Fox. Julien Duvivier, director.)

The Case of the Two Nieces

When Warner Brothers decided to make a movie out of Wilkie Collins's forerunner to the mystery story, "The Woman in White," they wisely retained the Victorian tempo and flowery dialogue, without which this story published in 1860 would have seemed as ridiculous as a Prince Albert cutaway in a 1948 Easter parade. The result is a film which will leave Collins's ghost untroubled and at the same time will keep twentieth-century audiences pleasantly close to the edges of their seats.

The plot, in case you have forgotten, is a plain case of blackmail. It occurs on the English estate of Frederick Fairlie (John Abbott), squire of the 1850s whose sister's ideas about sex apparently did not conform to Victorian standards. As a result, there is a bar sinister on the Fairlie escutcheon in the form of a mildly demented niece (Eleanor Parker) who lurks about dressed in white. Hence one Count Fosco (Sidney Greenstreet), a nineteenth-century villain of the most reprehensible sort, thinks he can force Fairlie into giving his legitimate niece (also Eleanor Parker) and the money that goes with her in marriage to his accomplice (John Emery). But the legitimate niece's drawing instructor (Gig Young) and a beautiful and also legitimate cousin (Alexis Smith) ultimately manage to nip his deviltry in the bud.

Miss Parker performs her tricky dual roles with considerable distinction and gets competent support from Greenstreet, Young, and Agnes Moorehead as Fosco's long-suffering wife. But one of the pleasantest things about this picture is Alexis Smith, who proves not only that she is a bona fide actress but that she is vastly more appealing with her hair mussed than she ever was as an impeccably groomed clothes horse. (THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Warner Brothers. Henry Blanke, producer. Peter Godfrey, director.)

Saintly Sinners

It is not unreasonable to suppose that there were confidence women back in 1895, but it is extremely unlikely that—bustles and all—they looked like Veronica Lake and Joan Caulfield. However, "The Sainted Sisters" will have it that way, and Letty and Jane Stanton are picked up by the camera as they are scamming for Canada with a satchel of loot (some \$25,000 in turn-of-the-century currency) that they had bamboozled from a gullible banker who deserved it.

At Grove Falls, Maine, the girls' luck runs out, and in desperation they take

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MOVIES

refuge in the home of one Robbie McCleary (Barry Fitzgerald). This was a mistake. Robbie is quite a local character—in fact, just the character you'd be after expecting Fitzgerald to play, brogue and all, even in New England. When Robbie discovers that the girls have an immoderately large bank roll and are also wanted by the police, he turns blackmailer in the public interest.

Grove Falls (population, 453) was an impoverished town, mortgaged to the widow Rivercomb, until Robbie started doling out the sisters' ill-gotten gains to the needier cases. He gives the girls credit



Caulfield and Lake were no saints

for their involuntary generosity, of course, and 453 people revere them as saints. Letty and Jane would obviously rather have their money than their halos, and when they aren't waiting on their self-elected host they spend their free hours trying to find where he has hidden the satchel.

Enter Love: Eventually the sisters get a break when they are asked to hold a \$15,000 contribution toward a town power plant. But when they're well on their way to the Canadian side of the river, their mutual love for Robbie, for a young engineer (George Reeves), and for the grateful townsfolk strengthens their halos. Letty and Jane return the money and go to New York to take their medicine. Grove Falls lives happily ever after with a fine statue erected in "loving memory of the Sainted Sisters."

Under ordinary circumstances this hugger-mugger in Maine would be merely a passable lightweight comedy. As it is, "The Sainted Sisters" is high-lighted with so many delightful and unexpected antic touches that it rates well above average. (THE SAINTED SISTERS. Paramount. Richard Maibaum, producer. William D. Russell, director.)

May 10, 1948

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BOOKS

The Revolution Retold

John C. Miller is quite correct when he remarks, in the preface to his "Triumph of Freedom, 1775-1783," that "another book about the American Revolution calls for a word of explanation." But he is equally right when he says that the "results of a century and a half of historical scholarship seem to warrant this addition to already crowded shelves." If his own 700 pages appear more nearly like two volumes than one, he has nevertheless proved that the American Revolution can still make interesting reading.

Sound historian that he is, Miller seeks to give a whole picture of the eight years of revolution. This means he must blend three major topics: military, political, and economic. He does this very well. The result is a complete battle-by-battle account with all the colorful action definitely

tied up to what statesmen call the major aspects. To do this he gives a complete picture of what was going on in England at the time, something which in only comparatively recent times have historians thought necessary.

The book abounds in portraits, and it presents new evaluations. Miller's telling of Washington's troubles with his troops, who were difficult to handle, to say the least, is admirable. So is his building of the character of Lord North, and one can learn more about Charles James Fox and Edmund Burke and what was behind their oratory in these pages than almost anywhere else. Leaning heavily on modern research, Miller draws a new and more sympathetic picture of Benedict Arnold than he is usually given. With skill he works together the words and thoughts and actions of such opposites as Tom Paine and John Adams, who, in their own special way, set much of the

pace of the Revolution and its prosecution.

There is great detail in this book, but Miller makes it add up to show that the Revolution was no distant and unappreciated uprising, but a decisive part of world history then in the making. Although Miller is a professional historian, he writes without the jargon of the classroom. His book is long, but it is exciting. (*TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM, 1775-1783*. By John C. Miller. 718 pages. Atlantic-Little Brown. \$6.50.)

Introduction to Sarmiento

Physically and mentally, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento was an extraordinary man. He was massive, bull-necked, and broad-shouldered; "his eyes were sparkling and intent, seeming to penetrate wherever they were directed." He rose to the Presidency of Argentina (1868-74), represented his country diplomatically with distinction in Europe and South America, and was for three years the most successful minister Argentina ever had in the United States. Under the influence of Horace Mann, whose devoted admirer he was, he founded the Argentine educational system, the best in South America. And, his great historical novel, "Facundo," put him in the first rank of Argentine writers.

But for all his remarkable character and great accomplishments, Sarmiento is virtually unknown in the United States. Stuart Edgar Grummon and Allison Williams Bunkley fill the void admirably with "A Sarmiento Anthology." Bunkley compresses a remarkably complete and living picture of Sarmiento into the 41 pages of his introduction. The rest of the book is made up of Grummon's translations of excerpts from Sarmiento's more notable writings.

At Home and Abroad: Here are pages from the "Provincial Recollections," a charming picture of a boy's life in nineteenth-century Argentina and an account of the influences that shaped his later development. One of the most important of these influences, be it noted, was Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography. "No book has ever done me more good," Sarmiento wrote—a truly remarkable statement from an Argentine.

There are generous selections from "Facundo," a description which has never been equaled of the wild life and barbaric character of the gaucho chieftains who dominated the early history of Argentina. And there are chunks of the shrewd, completely delightful tales of his travels in the United States, which are worthy of shelf room beside de Tocqueville.

Like all travelers before and since, Sarmiento had, for example, an opinion of the American woman: "A country girl in the United States," he reported in 1847, "is scarcely distinguishable from her city sisters except by her ruddy cheeks, her round, plump face, and frank smile. Aside



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Culver

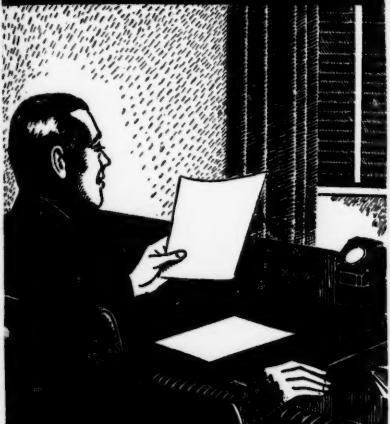
History in Pictures: Hirst D. Milhollen and Milton Kaplan have assembled 1,000 prints and photographs to tell the story of "Presidents on Parade" (Macmillan, \$7.50). Above, Currier & Ives's conception of the Declaration committee; below, left, a Harrison campaign poster; right, Theodore Roosevelt when he went West in 1885.

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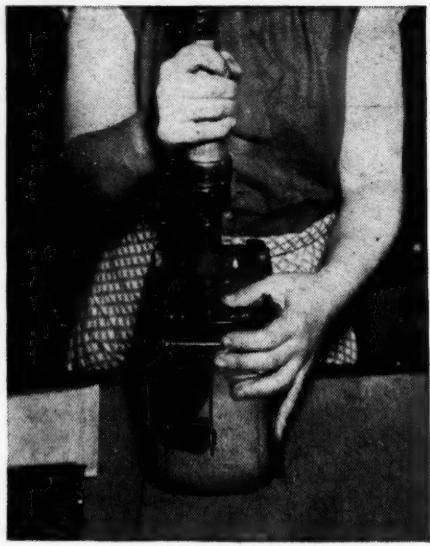
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BOOKS

from this and a little less taste and ease in wearing her shawl, North American women all belong to the same class, and their faces generally do honor to the human race."

"A Sarmiento Anthology" is a rewarding and fascinating introduction to a man more Americans should know. (*A SARMIENTO ANTHOLOGY. Translated by Stuart Edgar Grummon. Edited by Alison Williams Bunkley. 337 pages. Princeton University. \$5.*)

Men in War

"The Naked and the Dead" is a war novel in the best tradition, and its 25-year-old author, an ex-soldier now living in Brooklyn, is a writer of unmistakable importance. Norman Mailer has produced in this huge novel a war story that not only stands far above anything which has yet been written about the recent war, but also one which ranks with the best fiction that came out of the first world war. His book even makes some of these earlier classics look thin and pale by comparison.

In 700 brutal, agonizing, and astonishingly thoughtful pages "The Naked and the Dead" tells the story of an Army platoon in the Pacific. Part of a division assigned to wrest an island from the Japs, it is sent on an impossible reconnaissance mission, one of the excruciating minutiae in the big campaign. This maneuver, which carries these men through the jungle and over a mountain in an incredible test of physical endurance, turns out in the end to have been completely worthless. The victory is won purely by accident when the Jap forces collapse on their own. So, too, the tragedy of these men turns out, finally, to be meaningless.

Stripped by Fear: This is the bitter framework of Mailer's novel. But it is the men themselves who are the real substance of this shocking story. Mailer tells their story passionately—their hatreds, frustrations, and insanities; their loyalties, loves, and dreams—and in the telling these men become truly naked, the way men locked in a fear they neither understand nor accept become stripped, and truly dead, the way men defeated by brutality are dead.

War, as young Mailer sees it, is not just an unnatural phenomenon, a thing apart. It is, rather, an extension, an exaggeration of our peacetime society—albeit an exaggeration of its most vicious elements. Mailer's soldiers come from all walks of American life—hillbillies, Southern crack-



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ers, city slum boys, Midwest scions of wealth. From the private to the general (who is a career soldier and a dangerous intellectual Fascist) they represent a complete cross-section of America.

Deep in lewd sexual fantasies, or refinedly skirting the edges of intellectual sadism, they are always part of a social drama, and always there is a dark coordination between their actions in war and their actions in peace. It is this basic concept—superbly projected with a technical virtuosity and emotional maturity that is nothing short of amazing in so young a writer—that makes this book so powerful.

"The Naked and the Dead" is a raw dose of reality. It is obscene the way war is obscene. One may wonder whether Mailer's foul-mouthed, hate-infested, fear-crazed men are indeed real soldiers. It is to his credit that he makes you believe they are. (*THE NAKED AND THE DEAD*. By Norman Mailer. 721 pages. Rhinehart. \$4.)

Other Books

THE BLACK LAUREL. By Storm Jameson. 338 pages. Macmillan. \$3. Obviously intending this novel as a grim warning, the author builds her story around a group of Germans and their conquerors in post-war Berlin. Unfortunately, her crew of international types—who presumably represent various currents of world thought and moral disintegration—are quite bizarre and not entirely credible. Nevertheless Miss Jameson, who knows her Germany well and who is a sensitive reporter, gives a moving impression of Berlin—one that is well worth reading.

SOMETHING'S GOT TO GIVE. By Marion Hargrove. 312 pages. Sloane Associates. \$3. Working with smooth, vaudevillian wit and a narrative technique that is both fluent and wise, the author of "See Here, Private Hargrove" chronicles the unhappy fate of two husbands whose wives suddenly hit upon a salable idea for a radio program and become the overnight sensation of the daytime air waves. Of course, they come out sadder and wiser for the experience, and the radio business suffers no end from Hargrove's gaily disenchanted account of it.

GEORGE ELIOT: HER LIFE AND BOOKS. By Gerald Bullett. 273 pages. Yale. \$3.75. A critical study and gently sympathetic biography of the great Victorian novelist, based, to some degree, on newly unearthed diaries and unpublished letters. Bullett, himself a novelist, does a highly satisfying job of analyzing the works on which the Eliot fame rests.

THE MAN-EATING LEOPARD OF RUDRA-PRAYAG. By Jim Corbett. 192 pages. Oxford. \$2.50. A famous hunter describes his conquest of a leopard which in eight years roamed over a 500-square-mile area killing at least 125 men, women, and children. More exciting than most fiction.

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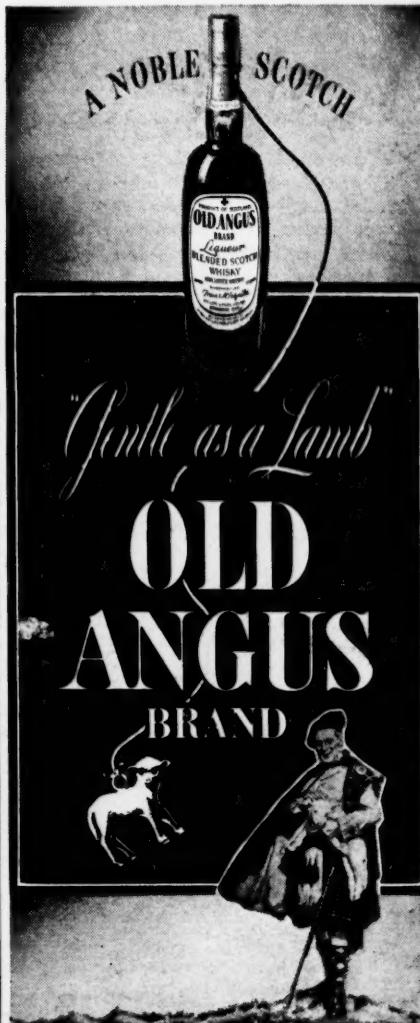
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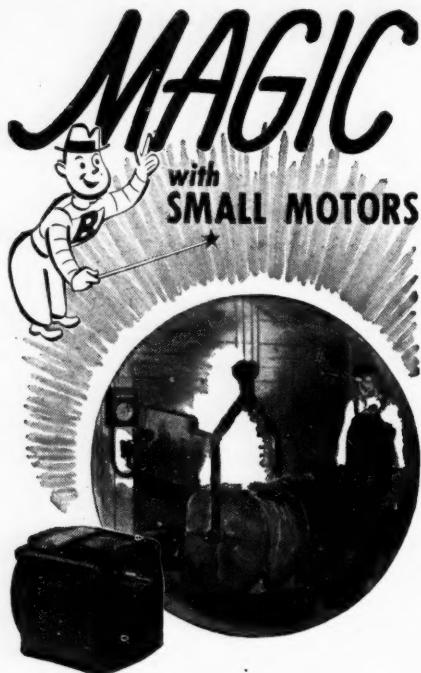
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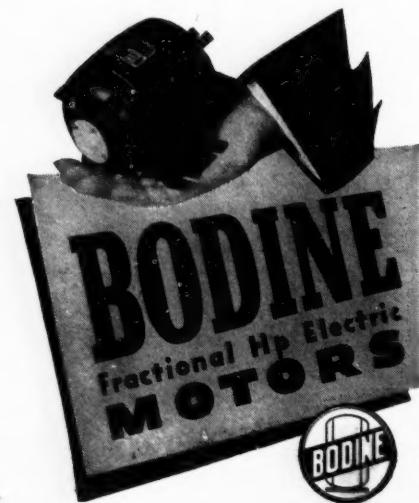
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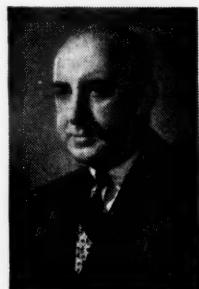
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Disclosing the Communists

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THE brief flurry of controversy between Stassen on the one side and Taft and Dewey on the other about outlawing Communism in the United States will probably have little effect on the result of their contest for the Presidency. It is reported, however, that Stassen has received enthusiastic applause when he makes his plea for outlawing the Communist party. This confirms the evidence of polls that a large majority of people favor outlawing Communism. The difficulty is in method, and that problem is too technical to be decided in a political debate.

Meanwhile, the Thomas committee has reported the Mundt bill to the House of Representatives. The bill apparently goes as far toward outlawing Communism as the committee feels is legally possible. It must be remembered that, under our system, the states determine who shall vote and under what circumstances a party gets on the ballot. The Federal government is primarily concerned with Communism as a foreign agency or influence. In that field, Federal power is very broad.



PROBABLY for that reason the Mundt bill aims in the main at disclosure in order to make reasonably certain that treasonable, subversive and foreign organizations will be identified and rendered harmless. It is good, as far as it goes. Real blotting out of Communist political parties and activities depends upon the states and upon what unpredictable courts may ultimately sustain.

A large part of the bill is a preliminary statement of facts which the committee has deduced from hearings before the Thomas committee. It points out that the establishment of totalitarian government destroys free government; that there is a worldwide Communist movement which seeks totalitarianism by force, violence and secrecy; that it is foreign-directed and controlled; and that Communist political organizations in the United States are thus a menace, properly subject to legal action. Since the present Communist party can easily change its name, the bill is not directed at any named group. It seeks to provide legal means of regulating any group or person who fits its definitions.

Having defined with great precision

the ideas and activities which are deemed objectionable, the bill declares them to be unlawful. It directs its prohibition upon activities that seek to establish a totalitarian government under the direction or control of any foreign agency or person. This part of the bill is directed not at members but at officers and managers of organizations.

The bill then requires full disclosure of members, supporters, contributors and all financial accounts of "front" organizations.

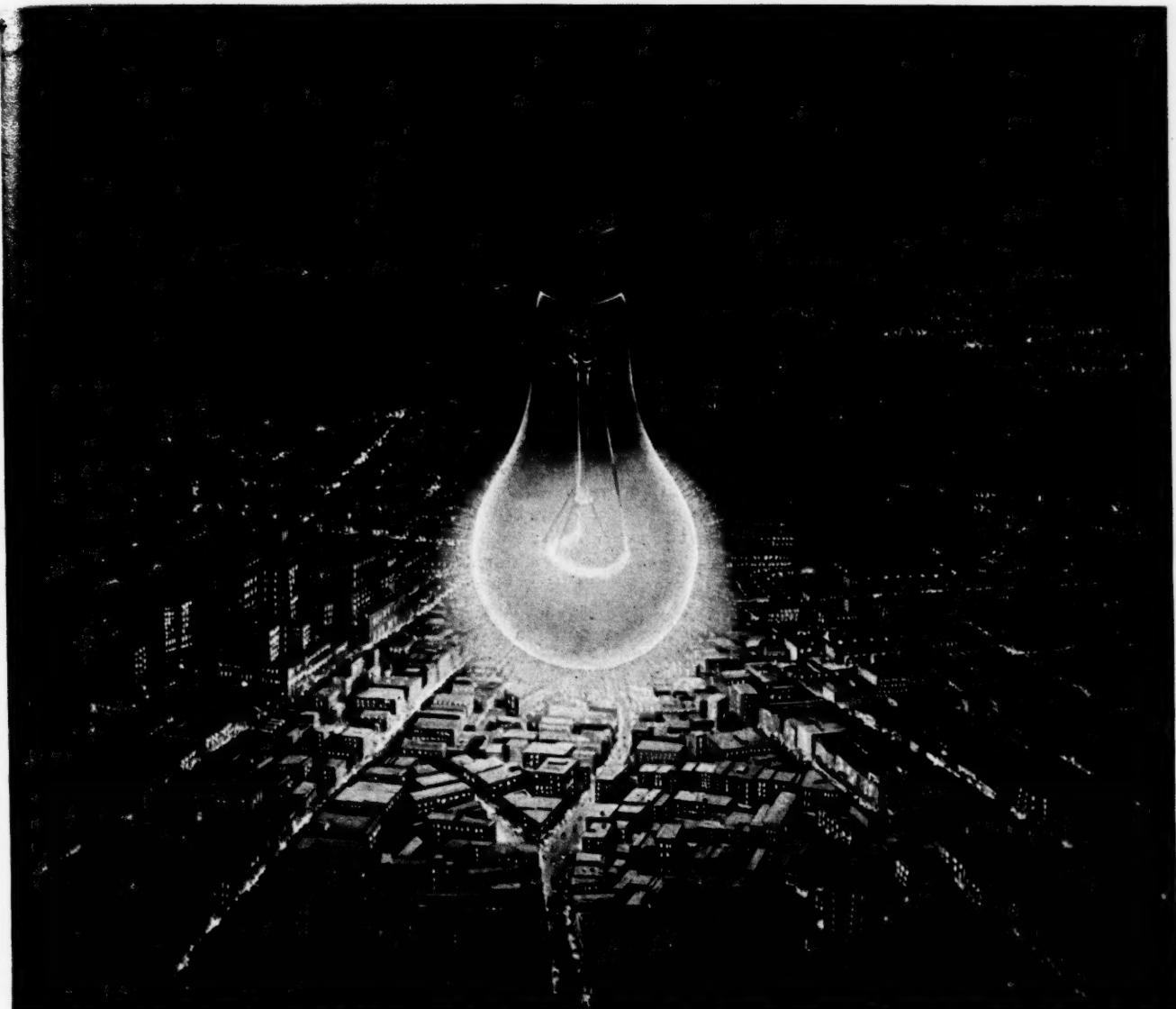
No one can predict with certainty the attitude of the Supreme Court toward such a piece of legislation. After the fantastic majority opinion of Mr. Justice Murphy in the Schneiderman Case in 1942, almost anything could happen. But it seems clear that Congress can prohibit or punish (a) any secret action on behalf of a foreign government, (b) any active conspiracy to overthrow our government by force.

If the Murphy opinion is followed, there might be some doubt about prohibiting a movement to establish a totalitarian government. And it is clear that a person's membership in a "front" organization cannot be made by legislative act a presumption that he shares the criminal responsibility that attaches to the organization. The court may well require that in a prosecution the government produce evidence directly involving the individual concerned. However, the court might now follow Chief Justice Stone's dictum that it is a sensible inference that a man can be known by the company he keeps.

However, as Mister Dooley said, the Supreme Court follows the election returns. It may also be following the news from Europe. And the personnel of the court has changed since 1942.

IN any event, the Mundt bill is an excellent attempt to deal with a grave problem within constitutional limits.

The brazen threat of William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist party, to ignore the law if the bill is enacted should be the strongest argument for its passage. If his outfit chooses, as he says, "to go underground," it can then be unearthed. All crime is underground now, and it is the purpose of police to dig it out.



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