

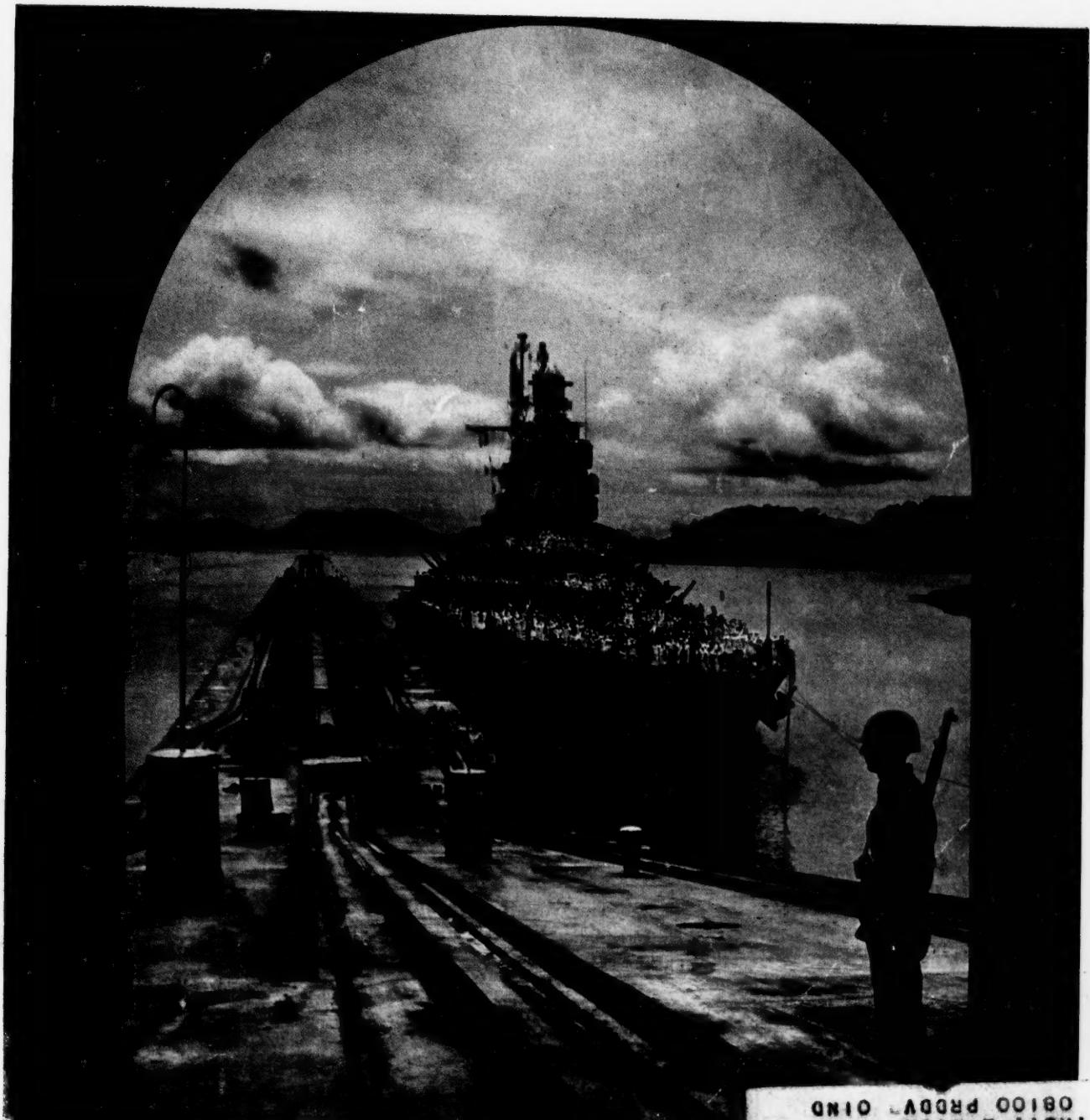
Who'll Win Nomination and Election?  
(See Periscope Survey of Experts) LIBRARY

# Newsweek

JUNE 7, 1948

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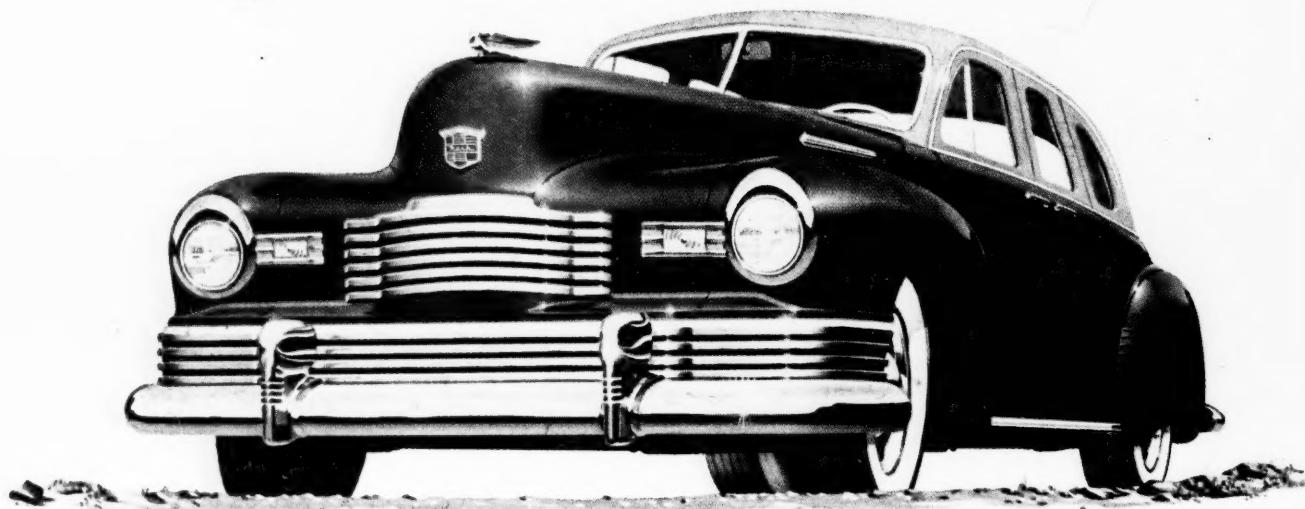
THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



The Navy: Big Stick in the Cold

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# You Bet it's A Buyer's Market!



The advantage is all with the buyer of a new Nash . . . the distinct advantage that comes with owning one of the real *value* cars of today.

This six-passenger Nash "600" is a big car . . . it's better-equipped . . . it has complete head-room and leg-room for all.

**And**—it delivers you better than 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline at average highway speed!

You know it has the finest heating and ventilating system on the road—Nash Weather-Eye "Conditioned Air."

You also get the finest ride an automobile can deliver...with coil springs on all four wheels!

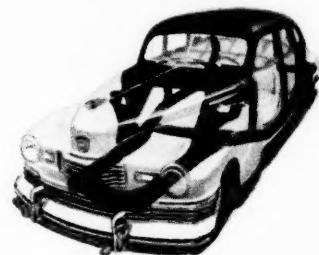
You get the husky ruggedness of an all-welded, unitized frame-and-body . . . stronger and lastingly free of squeaks and rattles.

**And**—you get the easiest steering . . . the quietest ride . . . and you can have a Convertible (Double-size) Bed for carefree motoring everywhere.

**Yes**—as far as you and a Nash are concerned, that buyer's market is right here and now.

Whether it's the Nash "600," or the new Nash Ambassador—expect a lot more than you ever saw in an automobile before!

Get all the facts from your Nash dealer.



Product of Nash research and engineering, new Unitized body-frame construction sets the pattern for cars to come. Built a new way, with frame and body welded into a single steel-girdered unit, it is safer and immeasurably stronger. 8500 electric welds eliminate noise-making joints.

# Nash

**Great Cars Since 1902**

Nash Motors Division, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit



BALKLEY RIVER VALLEY, HUDSON BAY AREA NEAR SMITHERS, B.C.

## ENJOY FRESH AIR IN YOUR BUSINESS

Wonderfully fresh, invigorating air like that pictured above *can* be yours if you install a new Ventura Fan in your plant or business.

Remember, good air is good business!

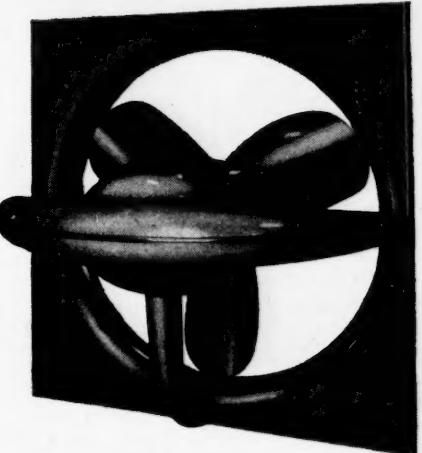
You'll be amazed when you see how proper ventilation boosts employee morale, curbs illness and encourages better working conditions in *your* business.

Look into the well-designed, easy-to-clean Ventura Fan (shown at right). Its capacity is certified. There's no exposed wiring, and its economical operation will surprise you. Ventura Fans are built in capacities from 1000 cfm to 79,000 cfm, free delivery.

Consult the nearest American Blower branch office today for your air handling, heating, cooling and drying needs. And remember, American Blower ventilating fans, utility sets, heating and cooling coils, unit heaters and air conditioning units are standard items available for prompt delivery.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORPORATION, DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN  
CANADIAN SIROCCO COMPANY, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Division of AMERICAN RADIATOR & Standard Sanitary CORPORATION



New Ventura Fan readily exhausts bad air, disagreeable odors, fumes, smoke.



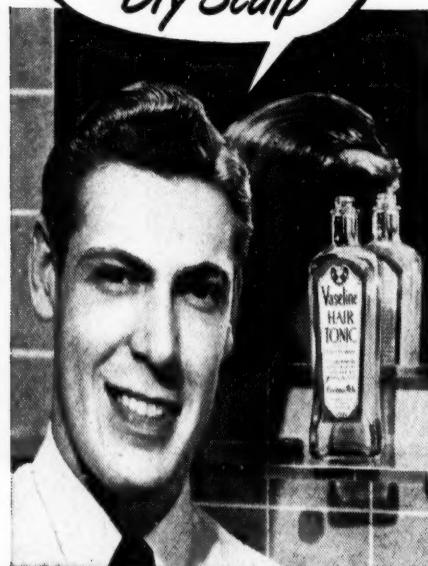
# AMERICAN BLOWER

# oh-oh, Dry Scalp!



"...IF HE PLAYED his cards right, I'd be more than interested. But that hair! Looks uncombed, dried out, and—sure enough, loose dandruff, too. He's got Dry Scalp, all right. I'd be a dummy not to tell him about 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic!"

*Hair looks better...  
scalp feels better...  
when you check  
Dry Scalp*



SAME MAN... BUT what a difference! Yes, and 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic can do as much for you. Just use a few drops every day. Your scalp feels better . . . your hair looks better . . . stays neatly in place all day long. 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic contains no alcohol or other drying ingredients . . . is fine with massage before every shampoo. It gives double care . . . to both scalp and hair . . . and it's more economical, too.

**Vaseline**  
TRADE MARK®  
**HAIR TONIC**  
More bottles sold today  
than any other hair tonic

## LETTERS

### Off We Go . . .

Please note your cover picture (NEWSWEEK, May 17). If this is a picture of an alert American pilot, I am afraid we are sunk. Without removing the pitot-tube cover on his plane, this pilot would not know his airspeed; net result—no knowl-



Wrong photo pose for a pitot tube

edge of limitations. Upon trying to land, he would probably break his neck and ruin one of our newest planes.

JOSEPH H. REAGAN  
Lt. A.A.C. (Res.)

St. Paul, Minn.

► Either the pilot or the mechanic has not been properly checked out . . .

T/SGT. J. R. MAROTTA  
Fayetteville, N. C.

The pitot tube, used in connection with air-speed indicator and other instruments, is kept covered in parked aircraft to keep dirt out. The ground-crew chief is supposed to remove it before flight, whether actual or photographic.

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

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

For building sales in  
your BIG home market . . .



## SUCCESS is a HOUSEHOLD word

Note that word BIG. Of all America's non-farm homes, 6 out of 10 go up in small cities and towns . . . the Household market. BIG again—the homes of Household families average more than six rooms each!

No wonder these big homeowners warm to Household's Idea-Planned editorial pages. Here are the home ideas they seek—more than 255 per issue—practical ideas for better living that send these families rushing to buy.

Of the 2,000,000 Household families, almost a third plan new construction . . . two-thirds plan to modernize . . . still more want new furnishings and equipment.

They have more to spend than ever before—yet Household still brings you this rich, responsive market at the lowest cost per page per thousand.

### Household's Success Story—

- ★ Handsome new format!
- ★ Advertising revenue up over 40% More 4-color ads!
- ★ New high circulation—over 2,000,000!
- ★ Lowest cost per 1,000 readers—\$2.25 for black and white page, \$3.00 for 4 colors!

Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas

**HOUSEHOLD**  
a magazine of action for small  
cities and towns

# THIS ELECTRICAL WONDER ELIMINATES ALL GARBAGE



**General Electric Disposall\* shreds all food waste, washes it down kitchen drain!**

You can't imagine what the General Electric Disposall has meant to me . . .

"The footsteps I save each day—with no more messy garbage to carry.

"The new cleanliness of my kitchen, with all food waste disposed of immediately—right down the kitchen drain!

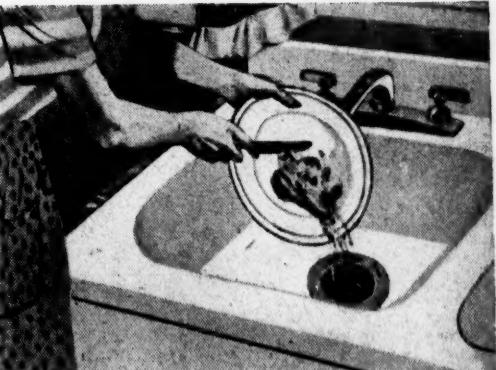
"See how easily—how neatly—it fits under the kitchen sink.

"And the Disposall takes all kinds of food waste—pits, peelings, rinds, even chop bones and fish bones—as easily as it does water. It shreds them so finely they can't clog drains.

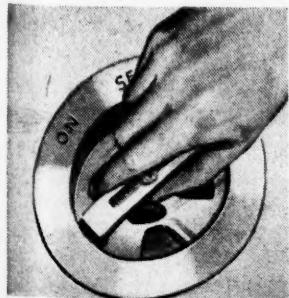
"I'd surely never want to be without my Disposall again!

"To me it means a modern, cleaner, more sanitary kitchen—a home rid forever of garbage!"

**"LOOK, HERE'S HOW IT WORKS..."**



**1. I scrape all food waste into the drain opening.** That's the last I ever see of it. The Disposall has capacity enough for an average family's food waste from any one meal.



**2. I lock the protecting sink cover with a twist to the left. Those holes in the cover are for clean, flushing water to enter. Disposall is self-scouring, self-cleansing.**

**3. The Disposall starts automatically, as I turn on the water. Food waste is finely shredded, flushed into sewer or septic tank. The Disposall works perfectly with either.**

**4. It's the modern, easy, sanitary way to eliminate garbage. I agree with users who say: "It saves me 32 minutes each day!" "I'd never want to be without it again!"**

## So easy to "Go Modern"

First step is to your retailer's. He'll show you how easily a Disposall can be installed in your kitchen—how it fits almost every sink.

Ask him, too, about the perfect labor-saving combination, the All-Electric sink, that teams up a General Electric Dishwasher with the Disposall! General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Conn.

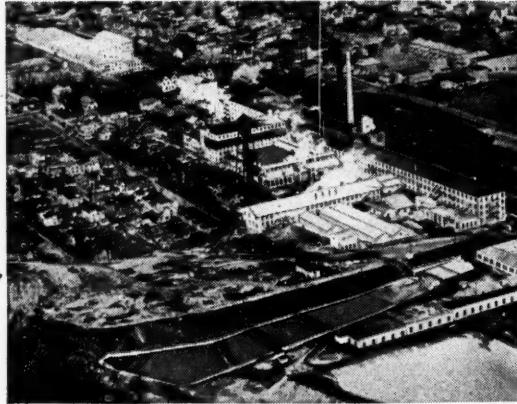


**DISPOSALL**

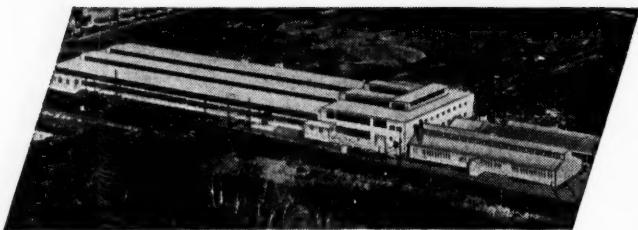
\*General Electric's registered trade-mark  
for its food-waste disposal appliance.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**

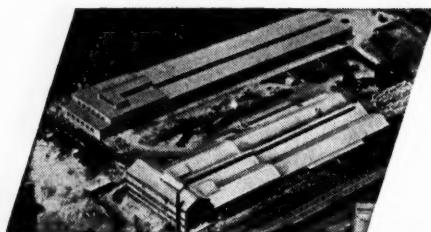
LETTERS



• AMBLER, PA.



• AMBLER, PA.



• ST. LOUIS, MO.



• NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Serving the  
growing needs for  
Asbestos . . .*

## K & M's STRATEGICALLY LOCATED FACTORIES

K&M—a pioneer in the production of Asbestos and Magnesia products, operates 8 strategically located factories to handle the expanding requirements of its seven major sales divisions.

Our Research Laboratories are constantly in search of new and better ways to save and serve through improved and more efficient products.

An experienced sales engineering staff is always available to give helpful advice on the correct application of these products.

**KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY • AMBLER • PENNSYLVANIA**

*Nature made Asbestos...*  
Keasbey & Mattison has  
made it serve mankind  
since 1873



Acme



Sovfoto

Taylor's tie design is similar

### Taylor Insigne

I have just been examining your photo of Sen. Glen Taylor and the Soviet plane Yak 9 in the same issue (NEWSWEEK, May 17). It seems to me the design on Taylor's tie and the insignie on the Yak's fuselage are identical . . . Is the senator a member of the Soviet Air Force?

EVE BACON

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

### Marshall Muff?

In your otherwise excellent article on "Congress Looks at UN Revision" (NEWSWEEK, May 17) . . . you said that Secretary Marshall's main objection to the resolutions calling for UN revision now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee was that "with the elimination of the veto, a majority of nations could involve this country in a shooting war."

You neglected to say that Secretary Marshall was mistaken. It was pointed out by members of the committee during the questioning of Secretary Marshall that these resolutions specifically provide that the use of U.S. armed forces would be "subject to constitutional processes"—which means that Congress retains the right to declare war. Only an international contingent—a professional armed force made up entirely of volunteers from UN-member states other than

# The high cost of living is too high for all of us

We worry about the high cost of living as much as you do. When prices are high, fewer people can afford to buy. That's not good for our business—or *any* business.

So we are doing everything in our power to keep prices *down* and quality *up*. The ablest men from all our companies meet at a round table once each month to plan new and better *methods* as well as better *products*. National Dairy research works with them, always seeking *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.

When you're watching your food purchases, remember that milk—nature's most nearly perfect food—gives you more for your money than anything else you can eat. We see to it that milk, cheese, butter, ice cream, and other products made from milk are fine and pure. Then we make them available at the lowest possible prices to the greatest number of people.



**NATIONAL DAIRY  
PRODUCTS CORPORATION**



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%.

# News from New Orleans...

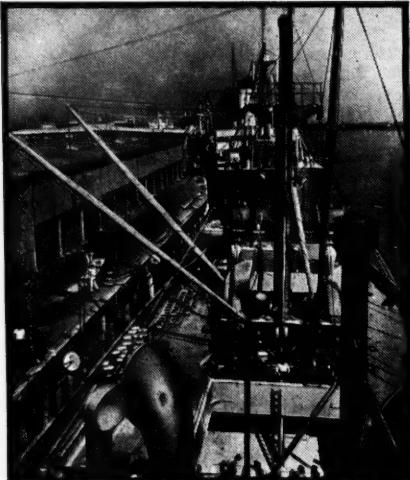
## Recent Industrial Developments in the "International City"

**RAFAEL ORDORICA**—first "ambassador" ever appointed by an American city, is now this city's resident representative in Latin America. Through him, our good neighbors learn of trade possibilities available only in New Orleans, with its efficient port facilities, International House, International Trade Mart, Foreign Trade Zone. Thus, New Orleans' industries have another advantage in winning Latin American markets.



**NEW ORLEANS' EFFICIENT LABOR FORCE** now numbers 286,500—an increase of 19% over 1939. Many have learned new skills. Strikes and work stoppages are far below national average. Pleasant climate and living conditions (lowest living cost of any large city in U. S. A.) help keep workers happy and efficient.

**1947 FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH NEW ORLEANS** represented 68% increase over 1946, further establishing this port as fastest-growing in U. S. A. Steamship, barge, truck, rail, and air lines combine here to give fast, cost-cutting transportation to domestic and foreign markets.



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



## LETTERS

the Big Five, could be automatically called into action by a majority vote, without veto, of the Security Council.

LUCINDA HAZEN  
Executive Director

Citizens Committee for UN Reform  
New York City

Secretary Marshall knew, of course, of the constitutional restraints and volunteer-force proviso referred to. But he knew also that if such voluntary forces proved inadequate, pressure would arise for the substitution of American troops. Many times in United States history Presidents have dispatched troops outside the country for punitive purposes.

## Poetic Panning

My enclosed verse elicited a good deal of commendatory comment—reflecting a general agreement of the man-on-the-street with the sentiment expressed regarding the United Nations and its ineffectiveness thus far (NEWSWEEK, May 31):

*Congratulations, felicitations  
Aren't due that strangest of organizations,*

*Dis-United Nations . . .  
What of the Russian depredations  
And the making of war by the Arab nations,*

*Imposing on weak people subjugations?*

*While the delegates fiddle with interpretations*

*Men die for freedom at battle stations.*

*Of what avail are protestations,  
Appeals for fairness, peace demonstrations,*

*To the impotent, snail-pace United Nations*

*Emphatically not one of man's great creations?*

I. G. (BENNY) FRIEDMAN  
Savannah, Ga.

**make sure  
of your copy**

mail subscription today

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city \_\_\_\_\_ zone \_\_\_\_\_  
state \_\_\_\_\_

one year \$6.50  
 two years \$10.00

NEWSWEEK

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

# Make Hay all Summer



in bowling alley or bank

the way

Rockefeller Plaza

Outdoor Ice Skating Pond

makes ice

all winter



If hot weather puts a crimp in your business, put your worries on ice now by installing Worthington air conditioning.

You'll get the extra business—extra working efficiency—that come from summertime comfort . . . and you'll be happy that your Worthington equipment costs less, needs less attention, lasts longer. Why?

Balance is the answer, just as in ice skating. Balanced system—all interrelated machinery made (not just assembled) by one manufacturer.\* Balanced units—for smoother,

quieter operation. And—a balance between Worthington's 50-year engineering experience and the local "know-how" of your nearby Worthington distributor.

Ask him to explain further why *balance in the air means more worth in Worthington*. He's listed in Classified Telephone Book. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Division, Harrison, N. J.

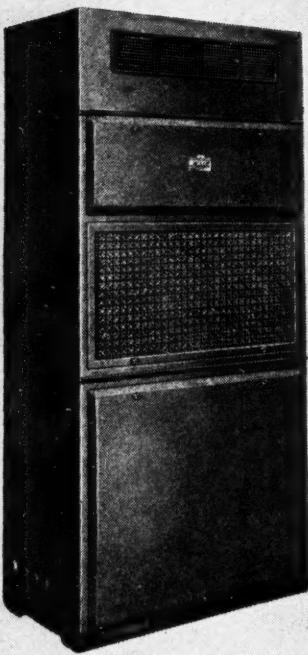
\*Worthington makes more of the vital innards—compressors, condensers, engines, turbines, pumps—than any other one manufacturer.

AB-26

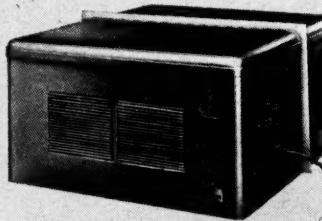
# WORTHINGTON



AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION



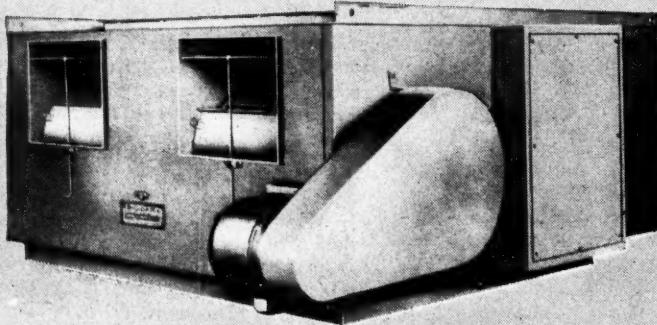
**Frigidaire Store Air Conditioners**  
Complete system in one compact unit.



**Frigidaire Room Air Conditioners**  
Easily installed. Simple plug-in connection.

Get These Basic Advantages with

# FRIGIDAIRE AIR CONDITIONING



**Frigidaire Central System Air Conditioners**  
Capacities, sizes and types to fit 'most any need.

Businessmen recognize that air conditioning increases sales, builds good will, facilitates many manufacturing operations. That's important. But to make your air conditioning an even better investment...be sure to get these basic advantages:

The right type and size of equipment—so you don't waste money on too much or too little capacity. Frigidaire offers packaged store air conditioners, large capacity central systems, window-type room conditioners.

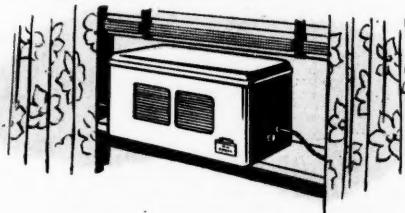
Top-flight engineering and manufacturing—so you'll get top performance at minimum cost. That's what Frigidaire gives you. For example, Frigidaire matched equipment is designed to last longer, cut operating costs because compressor, cooling unit, and controls are engineered and built by Frigidaire to work together like a championship team.

An expert, established dealer organization—so you'll always get prompt, economical service. Frigidaire's corps of engineering dealers is located to give you such service, wherever you are.



**Frigidaire Store Air Conditioner**

Cools, dehumidifies, filters, circulates, ventilates in summer; heating coil may be added for winter. Compact, quiet, attractive—can be installed in space to be air conditioned, in multiple for large areas, or used with simple duct system. Ideal for leased premises: requires no extensive building operations, easily moved.



**Frigidaire Room Air Conditioner**

Cools, dehumidifies, filters, ventilates. Easily installed in almost any double-hung window. Powered by Frigidaire Meter-Miser. Backed by special Frigidaire 5-Year Warranty.

**Frigidaire Central System Air Conditioner**

Frigidaire offers products in many types and sizes. These can be combined to answer almost any problem. Cool, filter, ventilate, circulate, and dehumidify; heating coils can be added.

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 Division, General Motors Corp., Dayton 1, Ohio. Leaside 12, Ontario.

You're twice as sure with two great names



**FRIGIDAIRE** made only by **GENERAL MOTORS**

METER-MISER AND RECIPROCATING TYPE COMPRESSORS •  
DISPLAY CASES • REACH-IN REFRIGERATORS • BEVERAGE,  
WATER AND MILK COOLERS • ICE CREAM CABINETS • HOME  
& FARM FREEZERS • ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES FOR THE HOME

# Newsweek

Registered U. S. Patent Office

The Magazine of News Significance

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A Well-Informed Public  
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# For Your Information

**PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS:** The Periscope's political previews, based on a consensus of political experts, have proved remarkably accurate for the last ten years. Once again, Periscope has induced 50 of the nation's best-known political writers to venture forecasts on the probable Presidential nominees and the results of the November elections (see page 14). This is the first go-round. There will be others, and the names and figures will doubtless change in each survey. But in every case Periscope will be asking the same group, who are *not* politicians but who are top political observers.



**CELLULOID NEWS:** Beginning June 10, NEWSWEEK readers can see Washington bureau chief Ernest K. Lindley in action as one of the featured players in a documentary film entitled "Makers of Destiny." According to the Movie department, Lindley is pretty photogenic as ink-stained wretches go and moves around apparently unaware of the camera. Considerable footage in the film is given to a party at the Lindley Washington home. Among the guests we glimpsed were Henry Kaiser, Senator Taft, Speaker Martin, Justice Douglas, and Ambassador Harriman—all of whom would seem to qualify as makers of destiny.

**BAMBOO CURTAIN:** Can a god quit? The answer is yes—in Japan. A year ago NEWSWEEK carried the news that Emperor Hirohito had considered abdicating because the new constitution was about to come into effect. Now, a year later, the emperor may resign over the verdict of the war-crimes trials. But even in abdication he may remain the power "behind the bamboo curtain." For the first complete account of his life within the sacred palace precincts see page 30. Incidentally, Compton Pakenham, chief of NEWSWEEK's Tokyo bureau, also supplies a commentary that explains why even in Japan a god can quit. These developments come at the same time that American policy toward Japan is undergoing another significant change. You will find this story also in the Foreign Department, along with an analysis by Admiral Pratt.

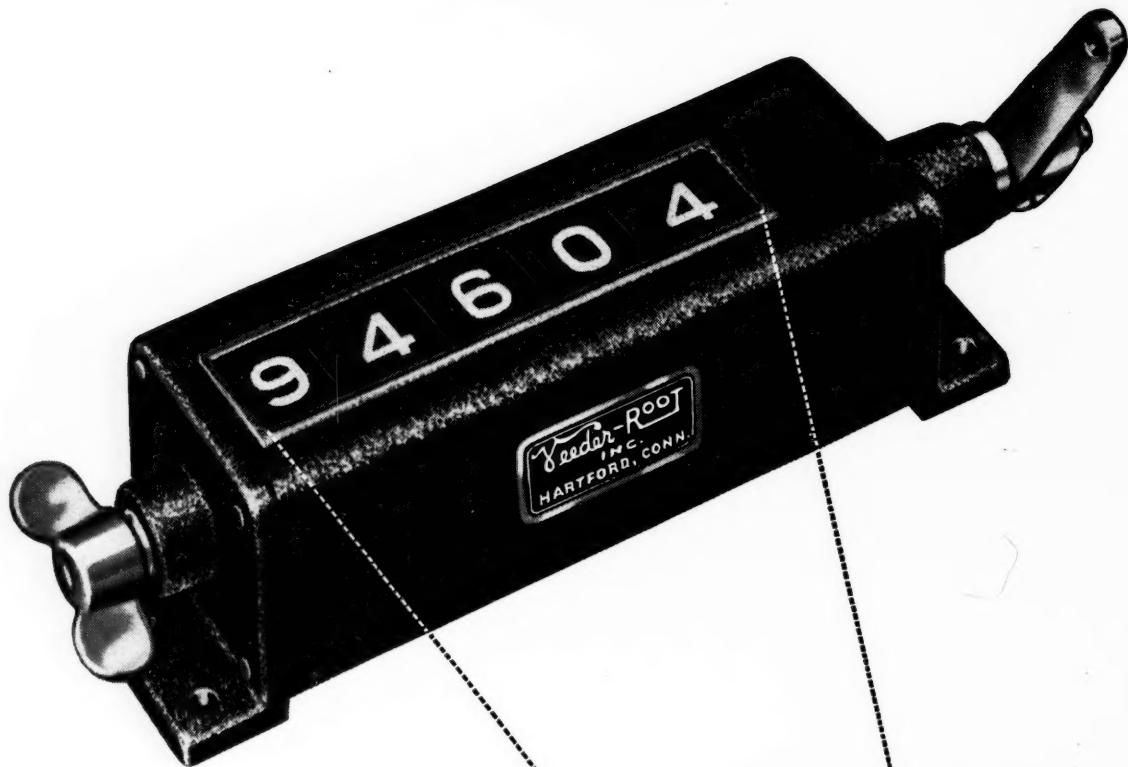
**SQUARED OFF:** If any reader doubts that NEWSWEEK's columnists have complete freedom to express whatever views they like, he is referred to the divergent columns on Vandenberg by Messrs. Moley (page 88) and Lindley (page 27).

**THE COVER:** Despite its imposing appearance, the battleship U.S.S. Mississippi, shown entering the Pedro Miguel lock of the strategic Panama Canal, is obsolete and is now being used as an Experimental Command Ship. Still claiming to be America's first line of defense, in cold war or hot, the Navy wants to replace ships like the Mississippi with 65,000-ton carriers, subordinating gun power to air power. This ambition is strongly opposed by the Air Force and is behind the current squabble between the two services



which is impeding the unification decreed by law. On page 22 both sides of the argument are presented along with an appraisal of the Navy's future role as a fighting force (photo by International).

*The Editors*



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# The Periscope

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

### White House Straws

Truman intends to appoint two more women to top Federal jobs, one to be Assistant Agriculture Secretary. And if the Senate fails to confirm his nomination last week of Frieda Henckel to the FCC, he'll charge GOP discrimination against women in Federal jobs . . . Nothing has been said about it, but the President has made it plain to Forrestal that he must speed up unification of the armed services. In private conversations, the President has been increasingly critical of the lack of coordination between the military branches . . . Senator George is pushing J. P. Dick, vice president of the Georgia Power Co., for chairman of the RFC. Truman is cool to the idea . . . In a recent talk with ECA Administrator Hoffman, Truman politely let it be known that White House policies should prevail in carrying out the European Recovery Program. Hoffman has been seeking advice of GOP Congressional leaders on ECA policies.

### Martin's Backstage Play

The same Speaker Martin-to-Senator Bridges team that arranged a truce in the mine strike was behind the invitation to General MacArthur to appear before the Senate Appropriations Committee (see page 20). Bridges issued the invitation on behalf of his Appropriations Committee after talking it over with Martin. The speaker knows his best chance for the Republican nomination lies in keeping the leading candidates in preconvention turmoil, thus producing a convention deadlock. He thought the appearance of MacArthur in the U.S. before the convention would contribute to this. He also thought it might put a crimp in the movement for Senator Vandenberg, who is getting too strong to please the nationalist faction of the party, with which Martin and MacArthur are identified. Incidentally, Truman was just as disappointed as Martin when MacArthur refused the invitation.

### Diplomatic Temperance

The State Department has received a lesson in diplomacy from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The original list of Soviet treaty violations which the department submitted in response to a Senate resolution was couched in such strong language that the horrified committee returned the document with a request that the phrasing be tempered and all copies of

the original destroyed. The milder rewrite was the one released by the committee last week.

### Marshall Countermove

In a countermove to the Soviet "peace offensive," Secretary Marshall may shortly announce U.S. readiness to discuss and settle in one conference pending diplomatic issues between the two countries. These issues include: settlement of Lend-Lease accounts; release of more than 350 persons whose U.S. citizenship has been established and who wish to leave the Soviet Union; release of more than 300 Soviet women married to American citizens; free admission of U.S. correspondents to Russia; establishment of air transport services between the two countries; better housing facilities for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow; relaxation of customs restrictions for American diplomatic personnel, and office and housing space for the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad.

### Parole Scandal

Look for the House Committee on Executive Expenditures to demand revocation of the parole granted to the four Capone gangsters (NEWSWEEK, March 15) on the ground that they concealed their full criminal records when they applied for parole. Some committee members may ask a complete revamping of the present Federal Parole Board system and its removal from the Department of Justice.

### National Notes

The Veterans Administration is about to crack down on hundreds of schools for gyping veterans on tuition. Some have been charging excessive rates for only part-time instruction—sometimes two or three times those charged by reputable schools . . . Truman plans to name Rep. Noble Johnson, Indiana Republican, to the Federal Court of Customs Appeals. In return he hopes to get confirmation of his friend Roy W. Harper for the Missouri Federal judgeship . . . Wesley McCune, Washington newsman and author of "The Nine Young Men" and "The Farm Bloc," will be chief assistant to Charles F. Branigan, the new Agriculture Secretary . . . Arthur S. Flemming, the GOP member of the Civil Service Commission, plans to quit this fall to accept the presidency of Ohio Wesleyan University.

### Trends Abroad

American military experts in Europe are insisting that Spain, not England, would be the base of any future operations to re-

gain control of Europe in case of a Russian invasion. Spain also is strategically placed for protection of the Mediterranean . . . The Soviets have bought out most Hungarian factories manufacturing explosives. In fact, more than 50% of direct Soviet holdings in Hungary consist of munitions factories and stocks . . . First complaints on the distribution of ERP aid are reaching the State Department. Turkey claims that it has received less than its share and Norway is indignant because its share is smaller than that of Denmark . . . American oil operations in Saudi Arabia are proceeding without hitch despite the conflict in Palestine.

### Labor Peace in Europe

Diplomatic reports from Western Europe indicate no major strikes are in prospect for some time, in contrast to the Communist-inspired work stoppages in France and Italy a year ago. French officials are confident there'll be no serious labor trouble before October. It is the winter months in which a Communist coup becomes more of a threat. Now, officials say flatly, French workers will not be persuaded to strike during their holiday months, July and August; during June they are saving money for the holiday and during September recouping after it.

### Trouble in Iran

The situation in Iran again is causing anxiety to U.S. officials. There are indications that the Iranians, under Soviet pressure, may shortly ask for the withdrawal of American military missions or at least place restrictions on their activities. Former Premier Ghavam has returned to Teheran after a "vacation" in Switzerland and France and may cause the overthrow of the present government.

### Scandinavian Split

Odds now are strongly against formation of a Scandinavian defense bloc. Stockholm is determined to maintain strict neutrality between East and West and refuses to enter into any special military or political arrangements with Norway and Denmark unless they adopt the same position. Oslo and Copenhagen are equally determined to go on being members of the Western "Atlantic Community."

### Arms for Palestine

Without waiting for the U.S. to lift the arms embargo, Haganah representatives in Europe are buying arms wherever they can find them for shipment to Palestine. The chief purchasing agent is Raanan Weizman, (no relation to Dr. Chaim Weiz-

mann) who operates from an obscure office in Paris. Acknowledging "there's a hell of a lot of traffic," Weizman says the most interesting purchasing points are Spain, Tangiers, and the coast of Southern France. Dealers are offering American and German war stocks, plus new arms from Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia, and are making sales to Arabs and Jews alike. Weizman says he now has enough small arms but needs guns, tanks, and fighter planes.

### **Italian Reforms**

Washington has told Rome that the Italian Government probably has only four years, at most—until the end of ERP in 1952—in which to carry out reforms vitally needed to strengthen liberal and moderate forces to withstand the Communists. After that it must be assumed that Italy will be strictly on its own. The two most important reforms desired by Washington are (1) drastic changes in the Italian tax structure, which would increase the levies on the well-to-do and lighten those on the poor, and (2) redistribution of land, especially in the south.

### **Unwilling Repatriates**

Many of the 1,300 Armenians about to be repatriated to Soviet Armenia from Egypt feel they are going to their doom. They signed up for repatriation last fall but were held in Alexandria Harbor as a result of the Egyptian cholera epidemic. Since then, because of unfavorable news which reached them from behind the Iron Curtain, many have changed their minds and want to stay in Egypt. They will be forced to leave, because they already have given up their Egyptian citizenship.

### **Behind French Arms Plea**

French military experts estimate that in case of war the Russians could reach the channel in seven days—two to the Rhine, two to cross the Rhine, two to Paris, one more to the Channel. But if provided with military equipment from the U.S., France could be prepared in two months, with existing trained reserves, to hold the line against invasion for six months. This estimate lies behind Foreign Minister Bidault's insistence that France must have American military support before the Western Powers proceed with agreements on Germany, which are capable of precipitating a crisis with Russia. Meanwhile, de Gaulle is saying privately that it's absurd to expect the U.S. to provide full military equipment as long as French Communists, such as Joliot-Curie, hold positions of confidence in the government.

### **Foreign Notes**

Dwight F. Griswold can be expected to resign by August as U.S. administrator of the Greek aid program. His plans are uncertain . . . Present heavy Canadian

restrictions on pleasure travel in the U.S. will be lifted by next year, if not earlier . . . Argentine congressmen who boosted their salaries from 1,500 to 2,500 pesos a month last year plan another raise for themselves. A bill recently submitted with Perón's blessing calls for 4,000 pesos, equivalent to \$1,000 at the official exchange rate . . . One reason why the U.S. has suggested holding the forthcoming Danube conference in Belgrade is that it hopes to obtain the admission of a number of U.S. newspapermen who would be able to observe and report conditions in Yugoslavia in addition to news of the conference . . . The newborn Republic of Indonesia is greatly embarrassed by Russia's recent offer to exchange diplomatic representatives. Practically friendless, Indonesia doesn't want to antagonize Russia. Yet it is not anxious to appear too close to the Soviets.

### **GOP Spending**

GOP leaders in Congress are really worried over the possibility of a Federal deficit next year. They have a confidential report which indicates that if funds are approved by Congress as now planned, a deficit of more than a billion dollars will be a reality a year from now. House Speaker Martin called a hurried conference with Appropriations Committee leaders the other day in an attempt to agree on cuts that would keep the government in the black. Among the budgets most likely to receive some last-minute trimming are those of the Army, the Navy, and the European aid program.

### **Economic Forecast**

The forthcoming mid-year report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers will hint that continued high military expenditures eventually will mean a lower standard of living. Publication of the report may be delayed until after the political conventions. The council suggests new and different kinds of controls for the time the new military spending really gets going early next year. But its report will not recommend revival of Truman's anti-inflation program, which is sidetracked in Congress. Meantime Edwin G. Nourse, council chairman, is confident the domestic economy will remain on an even keel into 1949, when the full impact of military preparedness is felt.

### **Business Footnotes**

Some heads may roll in United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). CIO President Phil Murray feels the recent fruitless strike was ill-advised and poorly led, a blow to CIO prestige . . . Herbert A. Bergson of Boston, executive assistant to Attorney General Clark, is slated to succeed John F. Sonnett as Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust prosecutions . . . Government economists think that department-store cash sales this year may

account for only 40 per cent or less of total volume. The shift from cash buying to credit purchases began in 1946 and has been mounting steadily.

### **Movie Notes**

A leading research organization in Hollywood recently completed an extensive study to determine the cause of the box-office slump. The answer: bad pictures . . . Cecil B. De Mille's "The Crusades" will be reissued next month with a special new prologue narrated by De Mille himself. He points up a parallel between the present difficulties in Palestine and the twelfth-century struggle . . . M-G-M executives give "inflation" as the reason for canceling the studio's annual \$150,000 novel contest. The actual reason is that too many of the novels under consideration each year were not suitable for filming because of censorship difficulties . . . Samuel Goldwyn will produce "The Scarlet Pimpernel" in England this year under an agreement with Sir Alexander Korda. David Niven will be starred . . . The story of the Green Bay Packers, pioneer professional football team, is being rushed into production for release in the football season.

### **Radio Lines**

Eddie Cantor will try an entirely new type of show this fall in an effort to bolster his unsatisfactory listener ratings. The trade believes part of his trouble was the late hour of the broadcast . . . A radio version of Clare Boothe Luce's Broadway hit "The Women" may be converted into a radio series written by and starring Ilka Chase . . . Now that Jack Carson's show has been dropped, look for his partner Eve Arden to head up her own comedy show next season . . . Although Abe Burrows lost his sponsor, CBS plans to expand the show to a half hour weekly on a sustaining basis. Burrows will branch out from his song-parody routine to become a full-fledged M.C. and comedian.

### **Book Notes**

"Washington's War Lords," a book about wartime activities in the capital, will be brought out in August by Bruce Catton. A former press chief for the Commerce Department and the War Production Board, Catton is now working for the new Commerce Secretary, Charles Sawyer . . . The autobiography of ballad singer Burl Ives will appear in the fall under the title "Wayfaring Stranger" . . . Guy McCrone is making final revision on a novel which continues the Moorhouse family saga started in his best-selling "Red Plush" . . . A one-volume history of the American theater is being written by Glenn Hughes, director of the School of Drama at the University of Washington. He'll begin with 1700, when dramatic activity started in this country, and continue through television.

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## A PERISCOPE PREVIEW

# Election Forecast: A GOP Victory With Vandenberg Favored

**W**HICH party will win the 1948 election? Who'll be the Republican and Democratic candidates?

Using its tested preview system, NEWSWEEK put these and related questions to 50 of the nation's leading political writers. While the race for the Republican nomination admittedly is still wide open, here is a summary of their predictions based on today's outlook.

- The experts unanimously forecast a Republican victory.
- Most likely GOP standard-bearer is Senator Vandenberg. Truman will be the Democratic choice.
- Most likely Vice Presidential nominees are: Republican—Stassen, Governor Dewey, and Governor Warren, in that order. Democratic—Governor Wallgren, Senator O'Mahoney, and Representative Rayburn.
- Principal reasons for predicting a GOP victory are: general weariness with the fifteen-year Democratic regime; lack of confidence in Truman and his Administration; disintegration of the Democratic Party, and the emergence of Wallace's third party.
- As a check on the objectivity of the group, each was asked to name the candidate he considered best qualified for the Presidency. The bulk of the answers were divided almost equally among Vandenberg, Dewey, and Taft. Only one of the 50 named Truman as his first choice for "best qualified."

### DETAILS OF THE PREVIEW

The 50 correspondents were asked to answer these seven questions on the basis of the present indications. The questions and a tabulation of the answers follow:

#### 1—Which party do you expect to win the 1948 Presidential election?

Republican .....	50
Democratic .....	0
Wallace's third party .....	0

#### 2—What do you expect to be the most important factors influencing the election?

Although there is necessarily some overlapping among the answers, here is the score on factors most frequently cited: general feeling that the Democrats have been in too long, 35; Administration bungling and lack of confidence in Truman personally, 35; disintegration of the Democratic Party and the Southern revolt, 28; Democratic defection to Wallace, 22; dissatisfaction over foreign policy, 15; dissatisfaction over domestic policy, 12; better GOP leadership, 7; a general conservative trend, 5; loss of F. D. R., 3.

### PARTICIPANTS IN THE SURVEY

Phelps H. Adams, New York Sun  
 Robert C. Albright, Washington Post  
 Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune  
 Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
 Walker S. Buel, Cleveland Plain Dealer  
 James J. Butler, New Britain Herald, Newark Star-Ledger, others  
 Marquis Childs, United Features Syndicate  
 Frederic W. Collins, Providence Journal  
 Cecil B. Dickson, Gannett News Service  
 Roscoe Drummond, Christian Science Monitor  
 Peter Edson, Newspaper Enterprise Association  
 Morris D. Ervin, Cincinnati Times-Star  
 Truman T. Felt, St. Louis Star-Times  
 Nat S. Finney, Minneapolis Star and Tribune  
 Dewey L. Fleeting, Baltimore Sun  
 Mark Foote, Booth Papers of Michigan  
 Warren B. Francis, Los Angeles Times

Bulkeley Griffin, Boston Traveler, others  
 Jay G. Hayden, Detroit News  
 Arthur Sears Henning, Chicago Tribune  
 Walter C. Hornaday, Dallas Morning News  
 William K. Hutchinson, International News Service  
 Nelson C. Hyde, Philadelphia Bulletin  
 Carlton Kent, Chicago Sun-Times  
 Frank R. Kent, Baltimore Sun  
 Daniel M. Kidney, Indianapolis Times, others  
 Carroll Kilpatrick, San Francisco Chronicle  
 Arthur Krock, New York Times  
 Paul R. Leach, Chicago Daily News, others  
 G. Gould Lincoln, Washington Evening Star  
 Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek  
 Lowell Mellett, Washington Evening Star, others  
 Raymond Moley, Newsweek  
 John C. O'Brien, Philadelphia Inquirer  
 John O'Donnell, New York Daily News

Drew Pearson, Bell Syndicate  
 Edgar Allen Poe, New Orleans Times-Picayune  
 Robert L. Riggs, Louisville Courier-Journal  
 Duke Shoop, Kansas City Star  
 Thomas L. Stokes, United Features Syndicate  
 Howard Suttle, Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, others  
 Arthur Sylvester, Newark Evening News  
 Bascom N. Timmons, Houston Chronicle, others  
 Esther Van Wagener Tufty, Michigan, New Jersey, and other papers  
 Charles Van Devander, New York Post  
 Lucian C. Warren, Buffalo Courier-Express  
 Gladstone Williams, Atlanta Constitution, Sacramento Bee, others  
 Lyle C. Wilson, United Press Associations  
 Richard L. Wilson, Des Moines Register and Tribune  
 James L. Wright, Buffalo Evening News

#### 3—The most likely Republican Presidential nominee?

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Points
Vandenberg .....	28	15	5	119
Dewey .....	15	18	8	89
Taft .....	6	6	9	39
Martin .....	1	3	10	19
Stassen .....	0	4	5	13
Warren .....	0	3	7	13

In computing the total points, the selections were ranked by giving 3 points for first choice, 2 for second, and 1 for third.

#### 4—The most likely Republican Vice Presidential nominee?

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Points
Stassen .....	14	9	9	69
Dewey .....	16	5	4	62
Warren .....	7	9	6	45
Martin .....	3	6	11	32
Gov. Green .....	4	2	2	18

#### 5—The most likely Democratic Presidential nominee?

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Points
Truman .....	49	0	0	147
Wm. O. Douglas .....	0	13	11	37
Eisenhower .....	1	13	4	33
Barkley .....	0	1	7	9

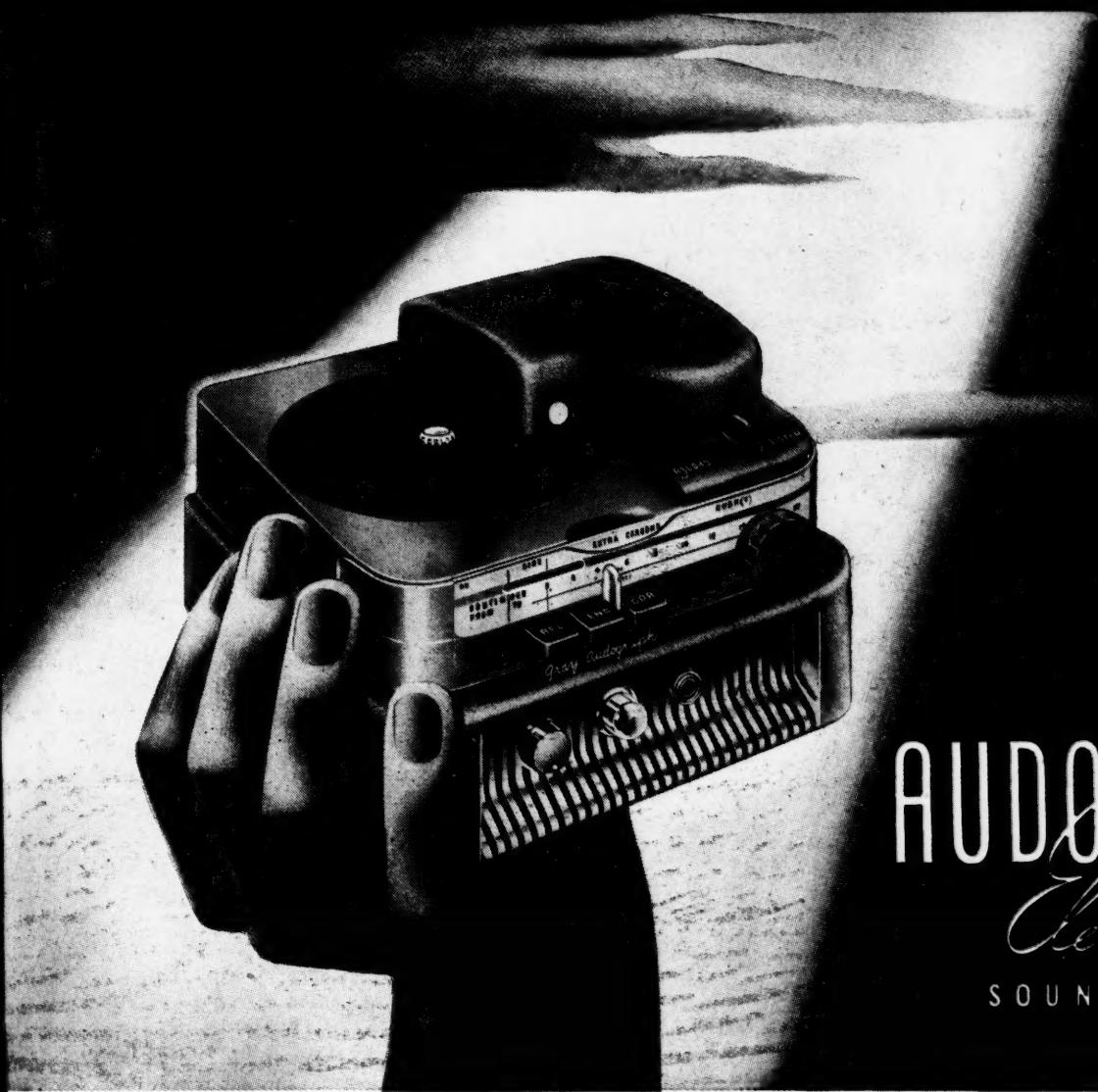
#### 6—The most likely Democratic Vice Presidential nominee?

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Points
Gov. Wallgren .....	15	6	7	64
O'Mahoney .....	10	7	10	54
Rayburn .....	6	7	3	35
Lucas .....	2	7	4	24

To see whether the forecasts were unduly affected by wishful thinking, a check question was added. It was: *Irrespective of his chance for nomination and election, who, in your opinion, is the man best qualified to be the next President?*

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	Total Points
Vandenberg .....	11	9	11	62
Dewey .....	9	11	12	61
Taft .....	10	12	4	58
Stassen .....	3	6	6	27
Eisenhower .....	2	3	3	15
Wm. O. Douglas .....	3	1	0	11
Byrd .....	3	0	1	10

Others getting one first-choice mention: Truman, Marshall, Forrestal, Wilson of General Electric, MacArthur, Senator Baldwin, Herbert Hoover, Senator Aiken.



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So revolutionary were these ideas that contemporaries branded their efforts as visionary and doomed to failure. But, like Robert Fulton with his "impractical" steamboat, like the Wright

Brothers who were jeered at for insisting that men could fly, and with the perseverance of a Marconi who conceived of wireless messages circling the globe, the creators of the AUDOGRAF proved their case.

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# Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **Draft legislation is in jeopardy.** Sentiment for it is cooling in both branches—particularly in the House.

**The recent letdown in cold-war tension** appears to be primarily responsible for the change. A majority in both branches still favor it, but antidraft mail from home is having its effect.

**House leaders now plan to delay action** until the Senate either passes or fails to pass a bill. Some of them cherish the hope that they won't have to face the issue so close under the guns of an election.

**Senate leaders still insist** that they will pass a bill. They expect trouble over race-segregation amendments but say they will invoke harsh debate-limiting procedures if necessary to jam the measure through.

► **Heat is now on full blast** in both branches to adjourn this Congress June 19. Soon the Senate will start sitting nights.

**The only legislation absolutely sure** of getting through the jam now building up is appropriation bills, including those for the armed services and ERP, and measures extending reciprocal-trade policies and farm price supports.

**Several bills hitherto marked "must"** are now classified as "doubtful." Among them: *Housing; Mundt Communist control; admittance of 200,000 displaced persons to the U.S.; repeal of oleomargarine taxes, and return of oil tidelands to the states.*

**Many important bills no longer** have a chance. Among them: *Extension of social-security coverage; reform of the tax structure; increased minimum wages; all antidiscrimination measures, and the long-range farm program.*

► **Vandenberg's resolution on foreign policy**, designed to encourage development of a Western European Alliance, probably will get through because it requires neither House concurrence nor the President's signature. No serious opposition to it has developed as yet.

**Extension of atomic commission terms** for two years also is likely to get by. This compromise has placed Truman in a position where he can't fight back.

**If the President vetoes this bill**, as he has threatened to do, he will have no choice but to make interim appointments good for less than a year. Members of the atomic commission feel that this would be disastrous.

**The probable outcome therefore** is reluctant White House acceptance of the two-year bill.

► **Republican Presidential prospects** also are changing some under the impact of the current Russian peace offensive. The same swing in sentiment that endangers the draft may hurt Vandenberg's chances.

**Talk of a so-called nationalist** for the GOP nomination is growing louder in Congress. Speaker Martin is the principal beneficiary of this development.

**But Dewey and Vandenberg are still regarded** by congress-

men and senators as most likely to succeed to the Presidency. Taft rates third in their guessing.

► **An outside chance** that the Democrats will draft Eisenhower continues to be an obstacle to Martin and other candidates with isolationist leanings.

**Alabama delegates** to the Democratic convention still plan to nominate Eisenhower on the first roll call in the hope of starting a stampede to the general. They count upon Arkansas and part of the California delegates to vote for him.

**Another Eisenhower statement** intended to stop this may be issued before the Democratic convention. But it probably won't come in time to help Martin and hurt Vandenberg in the Republican convention.

**In case of a Martin nomination** it may never come. Some of Eisenhower's friends think he might yet be persuaded to accept a Democratic draft to protect the foreign policy he believes in.

► **Democratic managers are a little more hopeful** than they were a few weeks ago. They still don't believe they can win with Truman but think the possibility of a weak Republican nomination may give them a chance to save something.

**They expect to hold their own** and even gain seats in the Senate. Most of the Democrats up for reelection this year are safe Southerners whereas several Republicans are vulnerable because of peculiar local situations.

**Other factors they count upon to help:** Truman's resiliency and his appeal as a personal campaigner; the intense bitterness of the Republican preconvention fight; the widening split between the old isolationist and moderate internationalist wings of the GOP.

**Who will get the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination** is still uncertain. Governor Wallgren of Washington, although a Truman intimate, is waning rapidly because of political weakness in his own state.

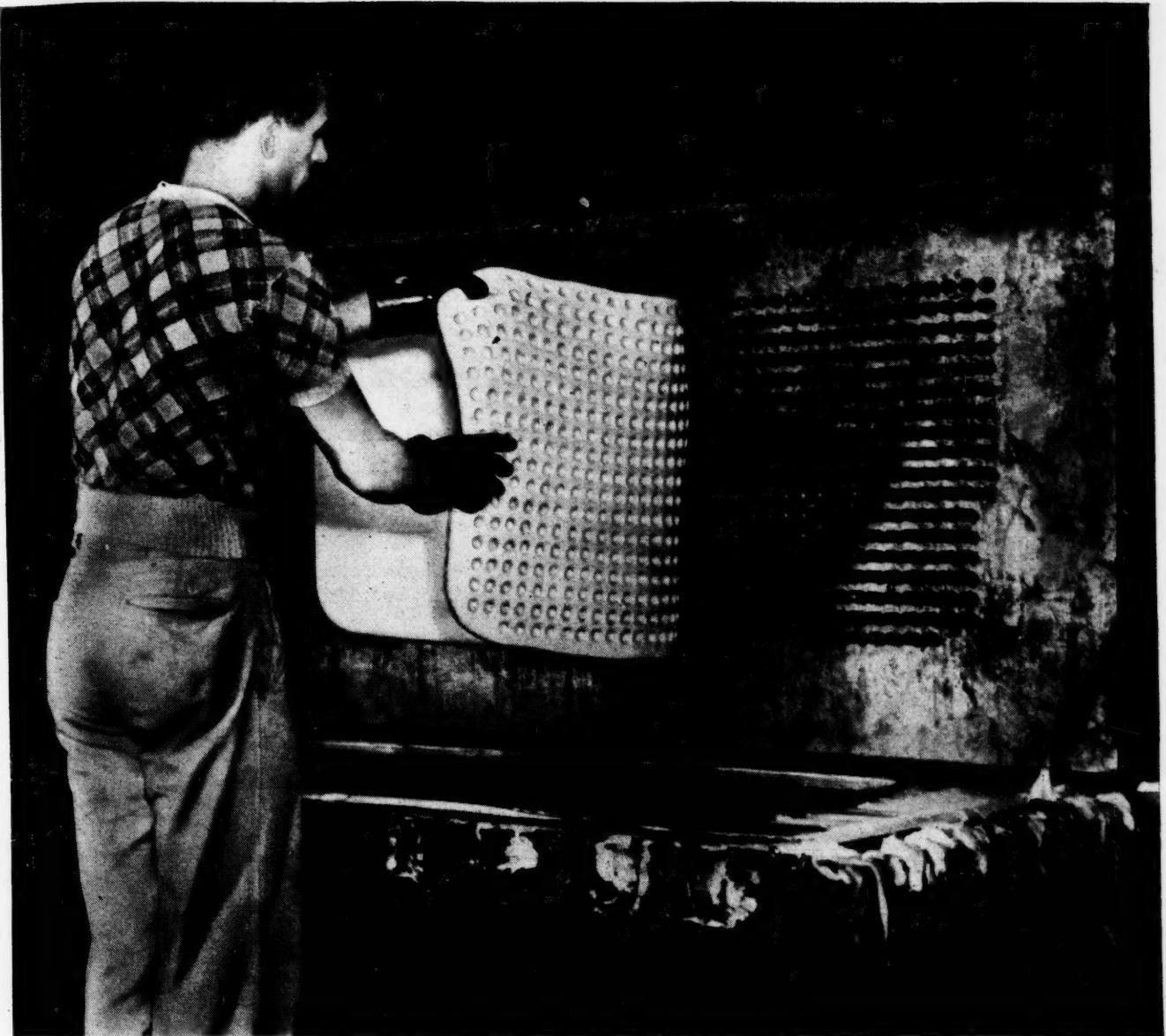
► **ECA will try to prevent European buyers** from bidding up U.S. goods but won't, as a matter of policy, fix an arbitrary ceiling price for any commodity. Hoffman fears that fixed ceilings would tend to become domestic price floors.

**Hoffman's price policy** in operation will be this: If European buyers pay too much for American goods they will be allowed to go through with deals already made but warned against future contracts of the same kind.

**To protect U. S. consumers further** ECA will channel orders for scarce materials where possible into non-U. S. sources. Orders for surplus materials will be filled in this country, but slipping prices won't be deliberately supported with foreign orders.

► **Orders now reaching Washington** through the Office of European Economic Cooperation in Paris are principally for food and soft goods. This will be the rule through the summer and early fall.

**Emphasis will change to heavy goods** about Oct. 1. By that time estimated requirements for the first year of ERP operation will be known.



## Sit down and enjoy this waffle

That huge "waffle" being removed from the mold above is the "luxury layer" of an automobile cushion. It's Restfoam, made by Hewitt-Robins. Every day thousands of motorists sit down and enjoy its relaxing comfort.

The ingredients of this waffle come from the milk of the rubber tree. Liquid latex, carefully compounded, is beaten to a foam by a huge egg-beater. It is poured on a waffle-like mold and popped into an oven where it is cured.

Automotive engineers have put Restfoam to use in bringing even greater comfort to today's smooth-riding cars. It's used in the seats, backs and armrests.

Besides bringing new comfort to motorists, Restfoam is enjoyed in buses, trains, planes . . . in theaters, hotels and in all types of furniture for the home and office. And now you can have the super comfort of a Restfoam Mattress!

Restfoam is cool. Its millions of cells actually breathe. It is light-weight, sanitary. It conforms naturally to your body . . . keeps its shape, for keeps!

Hewitt Restfoam is just one of the

many products engineered and manufactured by Hewitt-Robins.

Behind this product are many years of experience in engineering and development of rubber products for industrial use. Other types of products made by Hewitt-Robins include hose, conveyor belting and screens.

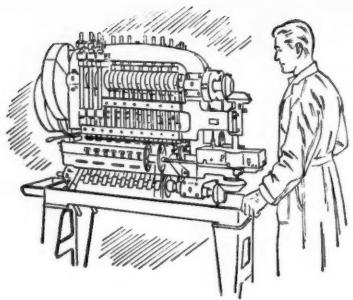
Whether your problem is that of building new comfort into a product you make, or smoothing the flow of your materials, you'll find it will pay you to consult Hewitt-Robins.



**HEWITT  
ROBINS**  
**INCORPORATED**

RUBBER DIVISION, BUFFALO 5, N.Y.  
RESTFOAM DIVISION, BUFFALO 5, N.Y.

CONVEYORS DIVISION, PASSAIC, N.J.  
ENGINEERS, CHAMBERS ST., N.Y., N.Y.



## Get that old **BRASS MAGIC** in Design and Production . . .

BRASS is pure "believe-it-or-not" . . . the way it rolls out of automatic machines in lipstick cases and other cosmetic containers . . . with scarcely a reject in a carload.

For Brass is workable to a point where it gives new freedom to product and tool designers. It cuts corners in machining . . . often settles for one operation where other metals demand many. It stands higher machining speeds. And wherever it's used, it cuts production costs. *What more could you ask?* Well, no matter what, chances are that Brass could do it!



### . . . and Get New Merchandising Magic at the Point of Sale

The word for Brass is "richness" . . . in color, weight, and feel. Encasing any product...or as a product in itself...Brass quietly says "Quality" in a tone no buyer can mistake. Its golden-yellow glow gives a busy golden ring to the cash register . . . and leaves an interesting profit for all concerned. Now . . . what can Brass do to build *your* business? Bristol will tell

you frankly *if* and *how*. Just get in touch with the Sales Engineering Director, here at the Bristol mills.

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**Build Business with BRISTOL BRASS**

# Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

June 7, 1948

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### POLICY:

## The Decision on Palestine

Perhaps it was symbolic of the extent to which the United States had become the patron of Israel that Harry S. Truman personally invited Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the 73-year-old President of the provisional government, to visit him in Washington on Tuesday, May 25. For 30 minutes they discussed the new state's problems. Then they went out into the White House rose garden, where Dr. Weizmann presented to Mr. Truman a Torah, the holy scroll which is the first five books of the Old Testament, hand-lettered in Hebrew. A blue velvet mantle with the six-pointed Star of David, the emblem of Israel, covered the volume. "I always wanted one," the President declared.

**Money Plus Arms?** Later, Dr. Weizmann met with newsmen in the Blair House garden to discuss his visit. As a nurse stood at his side, the infirm, almost blind leader of the Israelis asserted that, when he asked Mr. Truman about the possibility of a \$90,000,000 or \$100,000,000 loan to arm the new state and bring in Jewish DP's from Europe, the President gave him every encouragement.

"He said there was no trouble about that because the Jews paid their debts," Dr. Weizmann declared.

Dr. Weizmann also came away from the White House with the belief that Mr. Truman would shortly lift the embargo on arms for the Middle East. "We might get some action sometime in the not too distant future," he said.

### Significance--

After many meanderings, the United States has finally fixed on its policy toward Palestine. That policy is an unequivocal defense of the new state of Israel, no matter what risks may be involved. The risks are many. For example, turmoil in the oil rich Middle East would offer tempting opportunities to Communism.

What the government has done, intentionally or not, is to encourage the Israelis to believe they eventually will receive American money and American arms in a war of survival against the Arabs. Certainly, Mr. Truman made headlines at a press conference two days after his talk with Dr. Weizmann by refusing to confirm the Israeli version of the conversation. But it should be noted that he did not deny it. Furthermore, he evaded questions about a loan, declaring that he presumed Israel

would apply for it through customary channels. He has implied that the lifting of the arms embargo would be done only with the consent of the United Nations.

Mr. Truman is not passing the buck. For within the UN the United States has gone all out for the Israelis. On the surface, the Administration was unperturbed when the British pushed through a call for a four-week truce and thus delayed a move to have the Arabs branded aggressors as a prelude to economic sanctions against them. Actually, Washington has stepped

says he'll make a hell of a fight for it."

Bereft of the cockiness he sometimes showed before his own party was divided and Henry A. Wallace's third party was born, he still was by no means despairing. On the eve of what the White House called his "nonpolitical" barnstorming swing through the West, he already had his campaign strategy mapped: Fight the Republicans on domestic issues; fight the Wallace-ites on foreign issues with haymakers which would clout GOP isolationists as well; hold the South by soft-pedaling civil rights.

Because the President would have to aim his domestic fire at the GOP Congress's record, his aides for weeks had been privately checking on just what Congress had done about his legislative requests. To



International

Truman and Weizmann: For one, the Torah; for the other, American support

into temporary, uneasy, alliance with Soviet Russia against Britain and the Arab League (see page 38) on the Palestine issue. For the present, at least, it seems determined to continue to press for action to help the Israelis.

### PRESIDENT:

## Nonpolitical Politics

In the words of one White House aide last week—a man who obviously wanted anonymity—Harry S. Truman's feeling about the Nov. 2 Presidential election now was: "He does not say he will win; he only

spotlight the record, he flooded Capitol Hill last week with a steady glare of reminders about his social program, asking for: (1) a sweeping expansion of social security to cover 20,000,000 more persons and boost old-age insurance benefits 50 per cent; (2) a minimum-wage raise from 40 to 75 cents hourly; (3) authorization to TVA to produce electricity by steam as well as waterpower, and (4) approval of \$300,000,000 in Federal aid to education.

To such reminders, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr., without flatly calling them political, gave the typical GOP retort. About the education letter he said

wryly: "It will be referred to the proper committee, as are all other messages of this kind."

**Platform Preview:** If the Truman reminders were headed for Congressional pigeonholes, the President was resolved at least to keep them from gathering dust. He planned to tell his Western audiences in his so-called "off-the-cuff" speeches—outlined in writing in advance to forestall boners—whenever his legislative requests were killed by Congress, as he fully expected them to be. After his return to Washington he planned to chide Congress even more strongly, this time on his long-shelved appeal for stand-by price controls, to further his plan to make high prices the No. 1 domestic issue.

On foreign affairs Mr. Truman's strategy was to claim that the Russians had been contained and peace probably secured. While planning to give due credit to bipartisanship, he would point out that it was the Truman Doctrine which blocked the Communists in Greece and Turkey, and the Marshall plan in Italy and Western Europe. To deflate Wallace-ites he would also claim that third-party Congressional candidates had been so placed as to benefit isolationist Republicans.

To GOP whispers that Mr. Truman might still decline renomination in favor of Dwight D. Eisenhower in case his Western trip laid an egg, Presidential intimates used only one word to reply: "Nonsense."

#### GOP:

### Last-Minute Scramble

For the six leading GOP Presidential possibilities—Sens. Robert A. Taft and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Govs. Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren, Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr., and Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota—last week was a turning point in preconvention planning. With the primaries out of the road and the Republican National Convention only three weeks away, two things commanded their attention:

- They were engaged in a mad scramble to line up delegates currently attached to favorite-son candidates and to hold in line those delegates already counted in their camps.
- They were eyeing each other warily against the possibility that two or more of their number might join forces to control the nomination (politicians call it "making a combination").

In the pulling and hauling for delegates, their attention centered chiefly on second-choice support. The champion traveler among the candidates, 41-year-old Harold Stassen, made no secret of his efforts. He barged into Illinois where Taft is regarded as the second-choice favorite when and if Gov. Dwight Green steps aside as a favorite son; next, Stassen roared into Missouri where the delegation is split between Taft, Dewey, and himself, but where Vandenberg is regarded as second-choice leader.

Dewey, fresh from his victory over Stassen in Oregon (NEWSWEEK, May 31), visited New Jersey in an attempt to recapture delegates there who had turned toward Stassen after his victories in the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries. For Taft, the week's biggest news came from Texas where a GOP state convention named 30 delegates favorable to him—four more than Taft had expected—against two for Dewey and one for Stassen.

**Combinations?** But more worrisome than the delegate hunt was the ever-present threat of combinations. In the forefront was the rumor that the Vandenberg and Dewey forces might unite on a ticket headed by Vandenberg, with Dewey as the Vice Presidential nominee. The possibility of a Taft-Stassen combination, with Taft as the Presidential nominee, likewise was not overlooked despite supposed coolness between their camps. Finally, with Taft, Dewey, and Stassen possessing the three largest blocs of delegates, there was also the realization that any two of them could control the nomination.

Possible though such combinations might be, few GOP seers thought them likely before the Republicans convened in Philadelphia June 21. Candidates who have spent as much money and time in seeking the nomination as Stassen, Dewey, and Taft do not usually bow out unless the convention demonstrates in the early balloting that their prospects are hopeless.

Although a Taft or a Dewey might arrive in Philadelphia with the greatest first-ballot strength, and although a Vandenberg might occupy the best strategic position to benefit from a deadlock, no candidate last week could relax in the belief that the nomination was in the bag for him.

### MacArthur Sits It Out

Not even Gen. Douglas MacArthur's shellacking in the Wisconsin Republican primary by Harold E. Stassen, 19 delegates to 8, and his fifth-place showing in Nebraska's seven-man free-for-all silenced the advertisers of his availability for the GOP Presidential nomination. They hoped a triumphant preconvention homecoming of the Pacific war hero would get his mired bandwagon rolling.

Last week Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, acting Senate Majority Leader, furthered their strategy. He asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to "request" MacArthur to return to Washington immediately to testify on pending Far Eastern aid (see page 30). Willard Edwards of Col. Robert R. McCormick's Chicago Tribune, finding committee members on the spot, collected a bagful of favorable opinions.

But it was Committee Chairman Styles Bridges of New Hampshire who actually put over the Wherry plan. After consulting privately with Speaker Joseph W.



**Clothes for Friendship:** Washington Girl Scouts, representing more than 1,000,000 members, visited their honorary president, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, last week to report on the progress of their campaign to send clothing to 1,000,000 needy children overseas.

Martin Jr., Bridges backed it in the hope that a MacArthur boom would hurt Thomas E. Dewey, Robert A. Taft, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, help deadlock the Philadelphia convention, and thus make it possible for the lightning to hit Martin. On Thursday, May 27, Bridges's committee OK'd the MacArthur invitation, 17-2 with Democratic members suppressing their cheers.

MacArthur, however, scotched the Wherry-Bridges idea. In 600 high-sounding words cabled from Tokyo the next day, the SCAP commander said: "It would be peculiarly repugnant to me to have it felt that I sought to capitalize to political advantage, as many have frankly urged, the public good will which might manifest itself upon my first return to American soil." Only after the GOP convention, he indicated, would he feel free to accept any such invitation.

#### CONGRESS:

### The Split on Trade

No major measure before the 80th Congress had been more deeply steeped in simon-pure partisanship. Whether the bill was good or bad, one thing was certain: What the House of Representatives did about it last week was more in the spirit of party regularity than bipartisan foreign policy.

Cordell Hull's pet Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, under which tariff-cutting pacts had been signed with 42 foreign nations, was expiring on June 12. Originally passed in 1934 and extended four times, it was drastically rewritten this time by Harold Knutson's House Ways and Means Committee. As sponsored by Bertrand W. Gearhart of California, the new bill would (1) provide for only a one-year extension instead of the usual three years; (2) substitute the independent, bipartisan Tariff Commission for the Administration's Committee for Reciprocity Information as the agency charged with policing proposed tariff concessions, and (3) subject to possible Congressional veto any tariff concessions exceeding the Tariff Commission's limits.

To whip balky party members into line, the Democratic Steering Committee, for the first time in the 80th Congress, formally recommended that all loyal Democrats, whatever they thought about Harry S. Truman or civil rights, vote nay on the Gearhart bill. The GOP leadership followed by making it quite clear, at a two-hour party conference, that the measure's passage was a party issue—despite Foreign Affairs Chairman Charles A. Eaton's protest that the reciprocal policy should not be "abandoned or denatured."

**Repairmen at Work:** But if the Gearhart bill was made a straight party matter, its sponsor argued that its first consequence would be "the removal of the program from the sphere of partisanship



Wallace (right) to Wiley (left): "A declaration of war"

under which it has been manipulated down through the years and convert it into a nonpartisan American procedure." Whereupon Democratic Rep. Robert L. (Muley) Doughton, quoting George C. Marshall's statement that the bill was "unworkable," and remembering Gearhart's votes against reciprocal-trade extension in 1937, 1940, 1943, and 1945, snorted: "For the gentlemen from California to sponsor a bill to extend the reciprocal-trade program is like an unbeliever trying to revise the Bible."

So tightly were party lines drawn in the vote on Wednesday, May 26, that only five Republicans (not even including Eaton) and sixteen Democrats bolted. By 234-149 the House approved the Gearhart bill and sent it to the Senate, where Arthur H. Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft set about repairing the badly shaken bipartisan front on foreign policy. Although differing in detail, both sought some compromise on a one-year extension under which the proposed Congressional veto on reciprocal pacts would be dropped.

#### THE LEFT:

### Men Behind Wallace

The Communists finally claimed last week what just about everyone except Henry A. Wallace already was charging—that it was they who started his third party. The admission was tucked away in a draft resolution for the Communist Party's convention next August, which filled 24 columns of *The Sunday Worker*. In characteristic jargon the Communists took credit for: (1) proclaiming "the need . . . for a new people's party," and (2) making "significant contributions . . . to the forging of the new political alignment."

The Communists' next task, the resolution declared, was "an ideological struggle" to make Wallace's followers realize that Communism alone was the answer.

### Dialectics on Parade

If the Senate was still reluctant to pass the House-approved Mundt-Nixon anti-Communist bill, it at least went through most of the gestures last week. The small hearing room which Alexander Wiley's Judiciary Committee used for public hearings fairly exploded on Friday, May 28, as Communist, fellow-traveling, and anti-Communist opponents of the bill pushed and shoved their way in. The reason: William Z. Foster, titular head of the party, was to testify.

Taking all morning to ramble to his heart's dialectical content, Foster offered only the usual polemics and a flat statement that his party would refuse to register under provisions of the bill. Twisting and turning to evade a flat commitment as to what his party would do in case of war between Russia and America, Foster nevertheless made it fairly clear which flag the party would choose:

"We'd do everything to end the war in the people's interests . . . It would be a war started by the imperialists against the interest of the people of the United States . . . Russia will never attack America. It's inconceivable."

**Up to the Lawyers:** The next day, the star witness appeared. Striding in with his hair typically rumpled, Wallace was greeted by a round of applause. The third-party candidate proceeded to testify that there were enough statutes on the books to take care of subversion and that the Mundt bill was a "declaration of war" on American rights.

If these voices changed no minds about the bill, a point made earlier by Norman Thomas, evergreen Socialist Presidential candidate, ridiculed the injured cries of Communists and their friends: "It is the rankest hypocrisy for any Communist or Fascist to criticize the bill." Of even more importance in influencing the committee's thinking would be the briefs still to

be filed by Charles Evans Hughes Jr., John W. Davis, and Seth Richardson, which would measure the bill against the Constitution.

With assurances from Sen. Robert A. Taft that his Republican Policy Committee would not block the bill if favorably reported out by the committee, the reports from these top-legal minds might be the critical factors in determining whether the bill came to a vote.

## Plow Them Under?

Henry A. Wallace, who never tires of telling how much he loves the common people, suggested last week that God may have made too many of them. If elected President, Wallace indicated, he would remedy that.

The former Vice President was in Salem, Ore., discussing his plans for rural electrification. "The government should buy up land which can't be served by electricity," he declared. "If people insist on living on such land, then the government should not let them have children. People who insist on living on that kind of land have no right to have children."

On the advice of horrified aides, Wallace later took it all back. Wearing an embarrassed grin and nervously twisting his jacket lapels, he asserted that he really hadn't meant to say what he did: "I have no idea of interfering with anyone's desire to procreate."

### NAVY:

## Now and Tomorrow

The Stars and Stripes flapped lazily in the sun over the 10,000-ton light cruiser which lay in the harbor of Trieste last week. The U.S.S. Dayton had slipped in quietly several days before and spilled her crew ashore. In another day or two—no

one could say just when—she would slip out just as quietly and disappear over the horizon. She wasn't looking for trouble. Yet, watching her sullenly from the hills that ring the city, Tito's army knew only too well that if they started trouble she was ready.

Sooner or later, after she had left, another warship flying the Stars and Stripes would come to replace her; and, when that went, still another. The "United States Naval Forces Mediterranean" would never let the Yugoslavs forget that if they ever attempted to seize the city they would have more to cope with than TRUST (Troops United States Trieste).

Meanwhile, the Dayton might show up suddenly at Naples or Genoa to remind the Italian Communists that American might stand behind the legally elected De Gasperi government. Or else she might appear before Salonika to show that the United States had no intention of abandoning Greece to Russian totalitarianism. She might show up at Istanbul or Gibraltar, or might even decide to cruise past the coasts of Egypt and Lebanon. If the Arabs hadn't understood what the State Department was talking about when it refused to recognize their blockade of Israel, they might when they saw the Dayton.

The State Department calls the technique "showing the flag." In the cold war between the United States and Russia the flag is America's big stick. The United States Navy keeps it waving constantly before the Russians. Without bluster, without threats, it keeps emphasizing what the cost of further Russian aggression would be.

**Cold to Hot:** In the jockeying between the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force for money, power, and prestige there has been little disagreement over the importance of the Navy in the cold war (although the Air Force has said that, if the State Department would let its B-29s

fly where they wanted, it too could show the flag). However, suppose the war got hot? What then would be the role of the Navy?

The Joint Chiefs of Staff long ago decided that air power was now the nation's first line of defense. When Congress recently voted to expand the Air Force from 55 groups to 70 it made the decision official United States policy. Nor does the Navy disagree with this evaluation of the importance of air power. On the contrary, the Navy no longer even talks of sea power; it talks of "sea-air power." The Navy now has only two battleships in the active fleets, but it has eleven large carriers and nine light ones. Nearly 10,000 of its 42,941 officers are fliers. Every midshipman at Annapolis must study aviation.

Moreover, the Navy is expanding its air force. At present it has 10,900 aircraft in operation; by next June it expects to have 14,500. The increase will require 4,000 additional pilots and 30,000 additional enlisted aviation ratings.

**Point at Issue:** Most important, the Navy is seeking Congressional approval to construct four 65,000-ton carriers. They would be the largest ever constructed—1,030 feet long at the waterline—and so broad of beam that they could not pass through the Panama Canal. They would have no islands alongside their flight decks, and could therefore carry multi-engine planes so huge that the wings would jut over their sides. They would cost \$125,000,000 each and take 48 months to build.

Last week the House Armed Services Committee favorably reported H.R. 6049, which provides for the first of these supercarriers. In doing so, the committee brought out into the open an increasingly bitter Navy-Air Force fight which has long been raging behind the facade of unification.

For if the Navy clearly agrees with the concept that air power is the nation's first



American warships in the Mediterranean: The Navy never lets Stalin forget what the cost of aggression would be

line of defense, it just as clearly thinks in sea-air power terms. The Air Force, on the other hand, thinks almost entirely in terms of land-based aviation. As the Air Force envisions it, the Navy's role if the cold war became hot would be: (1) to protect the merchant shipping required to keep American forces overseas supplied, and (2) to help wrest bases for the Air Force as close to Russia as possible.

**Case for Super-Carriers:** The Air Force recognizes the necessity for carrier-based planes to protect merchant shipping. This is especially true since the Russians now have the deadly Schnorkel submarine, which can stay submerged indefinitely and therefore might seriously have affected the course of the last war if the Germans had developed it sooner. However, the Air Force believes that naval aviation should be used only to protect the fleet and for Marine Corps operations. It believes the Navy has no place in strategic air operations, which it maintains are the job of land-based aviation. And when it hears talk of using carriers and even submarines as mobile bases for guided missiles, it suspects the Navy of attempting to usurp its job. The plan for super-carriers has all but made the Air Force certain of its suspicions.

Unification was supposed to have prevented jealousy between the nation's armed forces. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were supposed to have defined the functions of both the Air Force and the Navy. And they did—but in such hazy language that Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan and Admiral Louis Denfeld, Chief of Naval Operations, insist the Air Force agreed to super-carriers while Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, argues that it didn't.

The Air Force looks on the super-carrier plan as symbolic. If Congress approves it, say Air Force officers, the United States will in effect have two air forces in competition with each other.

The Navy, of course, denies this. The Navy believes that both ship-based and land-based aviation would be needed in any future war. It stands on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's final report as Army Chief of Staff:

"Any enemy base, airfield, or launching site capable of striking our vitals with obliterating blows would have to be knocked out as a task of urgent priority. Conceivably, some bases so located and defended as to be immune to effective assault by air would require an air-sea-ground assault on a large scale. Even in our purely aerial offensive against the enemy, we might avoid unacceptable losses in strategic aircraft only by pushing carrier-based planes ahead on the bomber routes to provide fighter cover and diversionary strikes at the enemy's air defense ring."

Against the argument that 65,000-ton carriers would be vulnerable to land-based enemy planes, Sullivan contends: "What-



International

Sullivan: \* His plea for super-carriers angered the Air Force

ever margin of performance characteristics might have existed in favor of land-based aircraft over carrier-based aircraft before and during the last war, this margin has been appreciably reduced by the introduction of jet aircraft in both land-based and carrier-based types."

**Case Against:** The Air Force, on the other hand, insists:

- In spite of jet engines, land-based fighters still have the advantage over carrier planes.
- With Schnorkel subs, homing bombs, guided missiles, and pilotless aircraft, as well as land-based planes, Russia could knock out the 65,000-ton carriers.
- The experience of the last war proves the superiority of land-based aircraft in strategic air war. It was the B-29s, not fleet carrier planes, which pounded Japan into submission, the Air Force asserts. Mines laid by the B-29s crippled Japanese shipping. When the fleet was off Okinawa and was being hammered by Japanese land-based planes, it was the B-29s which plowed up the Jap airfields, thus easing the attacks.

The Air Force, in short, has little respect for ship-based aviation. It believes that carriers are swiftly becoming as obsolete as the battleship.

Air Force officers admit that, if war came tomorrow, carriers would have their place. They declare, however, that before the super-carriers could be completed, super-long-range bombers would have made them unnecessary.

If the United States had unlimited resources, the Air Force maintains, it might be all right to build two air forces. The reality, it argues, is that we must choose

between land-based and ship-based planes. And, says the Air Force, there isn't any choice: only land-based planes could really knock out Russia.

#### PROPAGANDA:

#### Voice of Confusion

To win friends and influence Latin Americans, the State Department's Voice of America last winter devoted a tiny slice of its 2,100,000-word weekly output to a homely little series of state-by-state reports beamed in Spanish to the good neighbors. Titled *Know North America*, it was written and produced by the National Broadcasting Co. On March 25 the series was discontinued and, as far as the State Department was concerned, forgotten. Last week it posthumously achieved a notoriety few radio programs could rival.

The lid was blown off the Voice's American travelogue when Homer E. Capehart rose in the Senate clutching a sheaf of scripts. With frequent interpolations about the Voice's \$27,000,000 appropriation for this year, the Indiana senator read large chunks and small snatches from the *Know North America* series. His samplings, although they often drew laughter, were not likely to amuse prideful Americans:

- "New York . . . is so crowded with girls it gives fever to quinine."
- "New England was founded by hypocrisy and Texas . . . by sin."
- "Nevada has no interest in itself . . . In Las Vegas people get married and in Reno they get divorced."
- "Alabama . . . has the importance of being darkest of all. In no other part of the United States has the colored race struggled and suffered so much as here."
- "The Quakers [in Pennsylvania] were

\*Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee with Vice Admiral Earle Mills (left) and Admiral Louis Denfeld.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

and continue to be a social problem. They speak familiarly to everybody."

► "Texas . . . was founded by 600 cows and their respective bulls."

**Drivel, Nonsense:** To Capehart's colleagues each of these out-of-context quotes was like a flicking red rag. From South, North, East, and West they rose in condemnation. "Contemptible, damnable lies," said James O. Eastland of Mississippi. "Drivel, nonsense, and downright falsehoods," said Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico. To Millard E. Tydings of Maryland they were "a calculated attempt to portray the United States in the most degrading way"; to Tom Connally of Texas, "slanderous, outrageous." Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was relatively mild: "Baloney," he said.

Fighting to get at the facts and find a culprit, Senate committees tumbled over each other for the right to investigate. But while the Senate seethed and argued the House began its probe.

On Friday, May 28, Chairman J. Edgar Chenoweth's House subcommittee on Expenditures in the Executive Department summoned George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Charles Thayer, acting chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the department. Chenoweth, who had voted consistently against Voice of America appropriations, sought to pin the blame anywhere but on Congress. Allen—whose pug nose and dimpled chin give him a startling

resemblance to the Duke of Windsor—patiently tossed the blame right back in the Congressional lap.

"Do you mean to say that you buy time and send material out to the world without knowing what's in it?" asked Chenoweth, hammering at the State Department's excuse that it had no knowledge of what was in the series.

"It is my best judgment that the programs have been left fully in the hands of private agencies because the Department of State felt that was the intent of Congress," Allen answered, referring to legislation which had compelled the Voice of America to farm out 70 per cent of its output to commercial networks. "I have the impression that Congress thought private industry could do it much better, more efficiently and effectively."

**Blame on Blame:** As witness after witness took the stand the testimony degenerated into a virtuoso performance in buck passing: Allen blamed Congress and NBC's script writer; NBC was willing to take some responsibility but blamed the State Department for not monitoring the broadcasts and its own writer for having written them; Rene Borgia, the writer, claimed that NBC had compelled him to write the "silly" programs, that he had gotten the material from John Gunther's "Inside USA" and the WPA Guide books and that his supervisor told him NBC was responsible only to Congress.

If the Know North America incident

made comic reading, it had serious overtones. With a bill granting \$29,000,000 to the State Department for its information division approved by both houses, but still in conference, the whole Voice of America program was in jeopardy.

## Bigger Blacklist

To his original list of 89 subversive organizations (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 15, 1947), Attorney General Tom C. Clark last week added the names of 32 more groups engaged in Communist propaganda. Among them: International Labor Defense, Congress of American Women, and American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

## OREGON:

### Day of Tragedy

In the annals of calamity few disasters ranked higher in the American memory than the Johnstown flood which brought death to 2,200 persons and horrified the nation just 59 years ago—on May 31, 1889. On Memorial Day, Sunday, May 30, the eve of the flood's anniversary, the West chalked up a tragic parallel.

For the 19,000 residents of Vanport, Ore., a war-built suburb of Portland, Memorial Day began much as it did for 144,000,000 other Americans. In their jerry-made prefabricated homes they rose, got ready for church, and looked forward to the family midday dinner. A few cast anxious glances toward the thaw-swollen Columbia River, separated from their homes only by a dike and an embankment to the north and west. For two days, as the river rose, they had been told that in case of danger they would get 36-hours notice.

Suddenly, at 4:15 p.m., men, women, and children found themselves engulfed by a wall of water which struck without warning. Thousands were able to escape by swimming, wading, running, or tugging themselves along human chains of rescuers. But eyewitnesses estimated that many, paralyzed by fright or overtaken before they could reach safety, had probably drowned.

"Vanport has been wiped out of existence," said County Sheriff Martin Pratt. President Truman declared the flooded area a disaster region. The American Red Cross allotted \$250,000 for Vanport's emergency needs. And Mayor Walter E. Rose of Johnstown wired that his city was "ready to aid when your needs are known."

## FLORIDA:

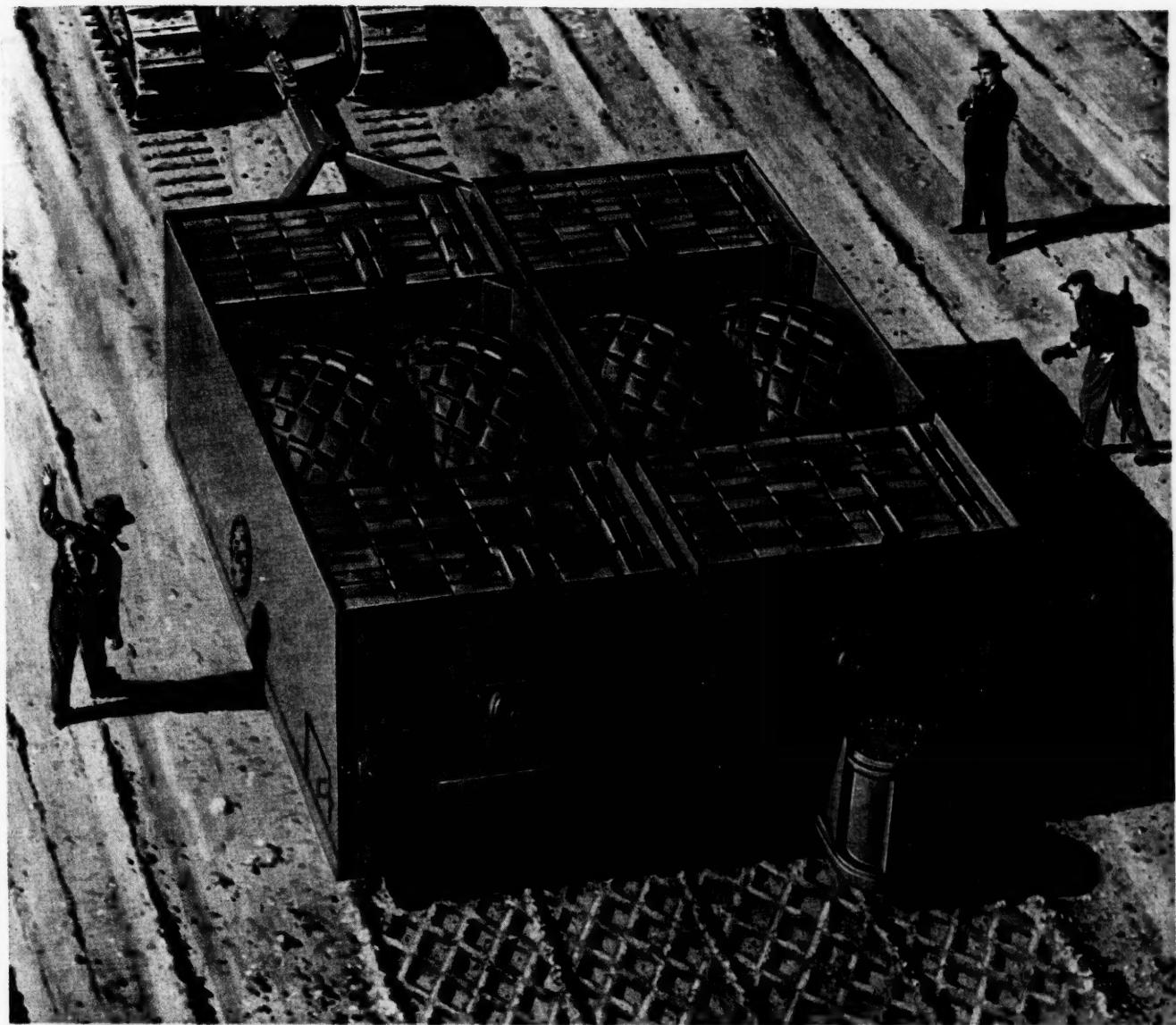
### Man With a Goal

In the twiddling '20s, while his classmates at the University of Florida were trying to pass as unreasonable facsimiles of the John Held collegian, Fuller Warren set his sights on the governor's mansion in



In flooded Vanport, a desperate rush to save lives and cars

Acme



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Tallahassee. In lieu of frivolous pleasures, Warren devoted his spare time to thumbing his way from the Florida panhandle to the Keys, covering every nook and cranny of the state and announcing his future candidacy to everyone he met. His gambit was always: "I'm Fuller Warren. I'm going to be governor of Florida some day. I want you to vote for me."

At 21, while still a law student, Warren took the first step toward his goal by running successfully for the Florida House of Representatives. After slipping back to local politics for three terms in the Jacksonville City Council, he returned to the legislature in 1939 and, the next year, made his first bid for the dreamed-of governorship. To the surprise of the Mockingbird State politicos, he ran a very close third. For a political unknown this was more victory than defeat.

**The Single Track:** Fuller Warren did not run again in 1944. Having undergone three hernia operations in order to get into the shooting war, he was busy shuttling the Atlantic on a transport, as Navy lieutenant in command of a gun crew. But after separation from service, his indefatigable push for the governorship began again. In his rush to get on the ballot, Warren was the first of nine candidates to file for the May 4 Democratic primary this year.

From the start of a campaign enlivened by the marriage of the 79-year-old candidate Bernarr Macfadden to a divorcee half his age, Warren emerged as chief contender against the machine-backed Dan McCarty, perennial speaker of the Florida House and friend of the incumbent governor Millard F. Caldwell. In the May 4 vote, Warren and McCarty took the top spots and squared off for the runoff primary fight.

For Warren—at 42, a medium-sized, stocky, personable man whose florid oratory reminded his listeners of Senator Claghorn—this was the big chance. In a Stassen-like stumping tour, he traveled 300 miles a day speaking as enthusiastically to the handfuls which greeted him at whistle stops as he did to big city gatherings. Like all "outs" trying to get in, he made much of Caldwell's support of McCarty, the "crown prince," and of hanky-panky in the executive offices. A prime asset was his amazing memory for names and faces of people he had not seen in many years. His campaign promises: an increased old-age pension, a central purchasing agency which would save \$8,000,000 for the state, no general sales tax, a civil service system, and higher pay for schoolteachers.

On Tuesday, May 25, the bachelor Warren won the right to move into the governor's mansion with his spinster sister Alma by defeating McCarty 294,000 to 274,000 in the runoff primary—equivalent to election in Florida. His single-track mind had reached its destination.

## WASHINGTON TIDES

### The Trend to Vandenberg

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

**T**HE contest for the Republican Presidential nomination is still wide open. Any forecast of the result can be no more than a tentative guess. In stressing this I am sure I speak for most, perhaps all, of the 50 political writers who took part in the Preview published in this issue of NEWSWEEK.

Nevertheless, at the end of last week a majority of these seasoned observers thought that the man most likely to be nominated was Senator Vandenberg. That this appraisal was not influenced unduly, if at all, by personal preference is indicated by the fact that whereas 28 correspondents considered Vandenberg the most probable nominee, only eleven designated him as the man best qualified to be President.

**O**BVIOUSLY, Vandenberg will not be nominated unless the three leading active candidates become deadlocked. But, if there is a deadlock, why would the convention turn to him?

Political soundings show that he is widely acceptable. He is on friendly terms with Dewey. He is the only prominent Republican whom Stassen has repeatedly lauded in public. His relations with Taft are not quite so cordial, since Taft repeatedly has refused to support Vandenberg on foreign-policy questions. Vandenberg, however, has not refused to support Taft. He has avoided any act or word which would embarrass Taft's leadership of the Senate in the domestic field or Taft's candidacy for the nomination.

To say that Vandenberg is "widely acceptable" is too negative. He is highly respected in Congress, in his party generally, and abroad. He is a Republican regular with a record of middle-of-the-road conservatism on domestic questions. But he is one of the five or six most widely known Republicans and the only one still active in public life who has acquired an aura of statesmanship. He is the real first choice of many delegates who are publicly committed to other candidates. Had he sought the nomination or permitted a campaign in his behalf, he probably would enter the convention with large blocs of pledged delegates.

The only intense opposition to Vandenberg comes from the extreme isolationists of The Chicago Tribune variety. Correspondingly, the greatest personal enthusiasm for his nomination is to be found among citizens who feel sharp concern about America's security and world leadership. They include

many independents and many Democrats as well as many Republicans. Vandenberg is the Republican in whom they have the greatest confidence and whose election, therefore, would most nearly unite the country. His nomination is the best insurance the Republicans can take out against the possibility—remote but not foreclosed—that Eisenhower would accept a Democratic draft.

Is Vandenberg physically qualified for the Presidency? The facts about his health have been spread on the record. For some sixteen years he has taken digitalis for a "slow heart" but has not had a serious illness. He has carried a heavy load of responsibility and work for the last three years. He looks fit. Objection on the score of health does not seem to be taken seriously in Congress among men who see the most of Vandenberg at close range. However, he is 64. In the case of any Presidential nominee of that age, the Vice Presidential nominee is less likely than usual to be regarded casually, by either the public or the convention. It is customary to consult the Presidential nominee about the second place on the ticket. I doubt that Vandenberg (1) would run unless the second man were satisfactory to him or (2) would accept any man whose views on foreign policy were out of line with his.

**T**HOSE, briefly, are some of the factors which support the opinion that Vandenberg is the man most likely to be nominated at Philadelphia. But I emphasize again that the situation is completely fluid. It seems unlikely to crystallize until after several ballots have been cast at the convention. Several circumstances may work to the disadvantage of Vandenberg. Not the least is the rising confidence of the Republican politicians that they can beat Truman with anybody.

Newsweek, June 7, 1948

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## Crisis in the Making: U.S. Negroes Tussle With Issue . . .

*The draft bill has run head-on into a sore and angry issue in American life: race segregation. Opposing amendments have been offered, on the one hand sanctioning segregation and on the other hand specifically barring it. President Truman last week reiterated his stand against discrimination, but he remained on the sidelines in the specific item of segregation. Back of the whole issue loomed something new: the threat of a mass refusal of Negroes to submit to a draft under present conditions. The threat brought cries of "treason" from some and bravos from others. It set millions of Negroes wrestling with their consciences. But none could deny that, potentially at least, it raised the specter of a major crisis in American life.*

*After extensive canvassing of the Negro community, NEWSWEEK's Special Projects department reports on the Negro attitudes involved in this drastic and perhaps fateful proposal. The report does not attempt to cover the pros and cons of segregation but rather to assay how the Negroes themselves have reacted to the idea of passive resistance.*

In every Negro community across the nation in recent weeks one topic has largely dominated all the talk of the people. It has filled the Negro press with worried arguments. With a few words spoken in Washington, a man had stirred the whole black American world. For all Americans he had raised in a new and acute form the problem of the status of the country's largest racial minority.

He had told the President and the Congress that Negroes would not go along with another "Jim Crow draft." He had invoked the name of Mohandas Gandhi and called for a campaign of civil disobedience—for nonviolent resistance to the coming draft unless race segregation in the armed forces is abolished.

**Men and Issues:** The man was A. Philip Randolph, 59-year-old head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He could not be ignored as insignificant because he is one of the most respected Negro leaders in the country. He could not be cried down as a Communist because as a lifelong moderate socialist he has been fighting Communists politically for decades. Associated with him in his stand was Grant Reynolds, former minister, Army chaplain, and New York City Republican who ran against a Communist-supported candidate for Congress in Harlem two years ago.

Their issue was fairly narrow. They were not opposing war or the threat of war or present American foreign policy. Both men, in fact, voiced strong hostility toward Russian totalitarianism and argued that by opposing American racialism



Harris &amp; Ewing

### Randolph stirs the Negro world

they were trying to strengthen American democracy in world affairs.

For the Negro, segregation in the armed forces is a mirror of his plight in civilian life as a second-class citizen. His long uphill fight against it has, particularly in recent years, been marked by notable victories. Only last month the Supreme Court handed down another in a chain of decisions that reasserted his constitutional civil rights, in this case declaring that restrictive covenants putting a racial tag on the right to own real property were legally unenforceable. It is because of these advances, rather than despite them, that Negro leaders have intensified their campaign against segregation in the armed forces.

The armed forces argue that they have enough problems of their own and should not be expected to take the lead in establishing a new social pattern in the United States. Randolph supporters reply that the existence of segregation in the largest single Federal enterprise, the armed services, undermines their effort to make headway in civilian life.

Some of the military say Negroes are backward and cannot compete with whites on an equal basis. The Negroes reply that it is unjust to apply the stereotype of the illiterate Southern Negro farmhand to educated Negroes who, when given the chance, have proved their ability in many fields.

Another argument is the allegation that Negroes did not prove themselves in combat in the recent war. The Negro answer is that low morale is an inevitable result of severe racial restrictions, of being officered by whites, often Southerners, with a master-race psychology, and of the gnawing sense of denial of rights. They state, in rebuttal, that Negroes integrated with

white units during the critical emergency of the Battle of the Bulge made an excellent showing.

**The Randolph View:** Randolph and his followers have not argued that prejudice could be eradicated by law. They have argued simply that race prejudice could not be allowed to deprive Negroes of their constitutional rights as men and as citizens.

The Randolph argument is primarily one of legal rights. But it goes deeper. A large mass of Negro veterans of the recent war, with their scars and humiliations still fresh upon them, regard it even more as a matter of outraged manhood and self-respect.

When Sen. Wayne Morse, liberal Republican, remonstrated with Randolph for threatening civil disobedience, the Negro labor leader replied: "Senator Morse has never felt the sting of Jim Crow . . . I believe any of you men would raise hell in America if you felt the indignities and injustices that are suffered [by Negroes] in America."

**The Opposition Case:** Support for Randolph's mass-resistance threat seemed strongest among young educated Negroes (see box). But there is a large mass of conservative Negro opinion, including most Negro newspapers, which thinks his threat too drastic.

The most conservative, of course, are simply against "rushing matters." They favor letting nature take its course—reasoning that the Negro's status will gradually improve as he wins the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

A segment of Negroes say there is at least a thin distinction between discrimination and segregation. They say the first battle should be against discrimination—a battle for truly equal educational facilities, equal economic opportunity, and equal rights in other respects. After that is won, they say, a battle against segregation will be easier.

A larger segment argues that the Randolph proposal would prove ineffective—that the threatened mass resistance would rapidly melt away if put to the test, particularly in the hysteria of war or imminent war.

The most prevalent opposition argument is that the proposal, if carried out, would label the whole race as disloyal, lead to mass reprisals, and reverse the trend of progress now being made by the Negro.

**Another 8802?** Philip Randolph was jailed once in 1918 for making an anti-war speech. In 1941, however, like millions of other Negroes, he went along with another fight to "make the world safe for democracy." That year he initiated and led a strong move that helped topple the bars keeping Negroes out of war industries. His plan to organize a massive march on Washington was generally credited with

## ... of Resisting a Draft Law Because of Racial Segregation

hastening President Roosevelt's famous Executive Order 8802, setting up the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Randolph and Reynolds together last fall organized a Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training and began what they thought would be a long-range fight for the abolition of segregation. Then in March came President Truman's draft message. They felt this placed the whole issue on the "immediate and urgent" agenda. Randolph and Reynolds succeeded in getting to see Mr. Truman at the White House to make their plea. They felt they were rebuffed, and it was just one week later, testifying on Capitol Hill, that the two men hurled their new threat: mass civil disobedience.

The threat was greeted with dismay, anger, or indifference among whites. The press gave it only passing notice and disapproval. The heads of the armed services seemed little impressed.

**The Brick Wall:** Defense Secretary James Forrestal invited fifteen leading Negroes to Washington on April 26 to discuss the whole problem. At this conference it was noted that the Navy, at least formally, had abandoned rigid segregation. The Air Force, which actually has Negro pilots in training at Randolph Field under integrated conditions, had apparently not yet decided its future course. But in the Army, represented there by Army Secretary Kenneth Royall, the conferees met what one of them called "a brick wall" of unchanged policies. "I'm from North Carolina," Royall told this group of university presidents, editors, lawyers, and preachers, "and I know the Negro." The group reacted strongly. Not only did it fail to repudiate Randolph, but in effect adopted his tactic by flatly refusing to form the advisory committee that Forrestal had envisaged.

Two weeks ago Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia sharpened the whole issue by trying to insert in the draft bill a provision that would entitle men to choose to serve only with members of their own race. On the other side, Sen. William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, announced he would introduce a series of antisegregation amendments. The lines were drawn for a major debate. Randolph and Reynolds, meanwhile, were proceeding with plans to organize their civil-disobedience campaign, and the big question was: How many Negroes will follow their lead?

**If It Catches On . . .**: To this question there seemed to be no certain answer. America's 14,000,000 Negroes are no homogeneous mass. There is a powerful upper crust which, for one reason or another, prefers to move slowly and does not want to see any apple carts upset. There is a mass of young Southern Negroes to whom

service in the armed forces, even under segregation, is a better living than any they could expect in civilian life. On the other hand, there are the 3,000,000 Negroes who live in the North under relatively better conditions. They divide into all kinds and degrees of men like any other large group, but compared with the mass of Southern Negroes and with considerable segments of the white population they are neither illiterate nor backward.

Nearly 65,000 Negroes have graduated from colleges in the last twenty years. In 1947 there were 706,000 Negro high-school students and 74,094 college students. Dispersed among these segments are the 1,000,000 Negro veterans, many of them in Northern urban centers and most of them still young enough to go to another war. No one could say for sure how many among these would follow Randolph's banner. But in all the evidence that has accumulated one note steadily recurs. It was

a note of tacit approval of Randolph plus a promise: "If this thing catches on," said many a young Negro, "count me in."

From numerous interviews, a careful culling of the Negro press, and from special reports to NEWSWEEK from all over the country, the following main points emerged:

► *Randolph expressed exactly what a vast number of Negroes feel and think about the problem of segregation.* Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League and an adviser to Defense Secretary Forrestal, said: "Randolph has been praised by what may easily be a majority of Negroes . . . I believe there is unanimous agreement that there is no sector among American Negroes that does not share the intense resentment and moral indignation which prompted the Randolph statement."

► *Many Negro leaders avoided open repudiation of Randolph, hoping the threat would be enough to get concessions.* Walter White, the careful and cautious secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said he "did not share Mr. Randolph's faith in the efficacy of a civil-disobedience campaign" but that the only way out would be "the immediate and total abolition of segregation." The NAACP said it would not "advise" young men to follow Randolph but White told NEWSWEEK NAACP would give legal aid to those who did.

► *Most Negro newspapers and many individuals agreed with Randolph's diagnosis but rejected his proposed cure.*

► *The Communists, ironically, are the most categorically opposed to Randolph.* Ben Davis Jr., chief Negro Communist spokesman, charged Randolph with "spreading division, confusion, and defeatism among the Negro people."

► *Among Negro college youth of draft age there were indications of strong sympathy and support for Randolph.*

**Is It Treason?** The suggestion made by Senator Morse that Randolph's plan amounted to treason was shared by large numbers of citizens, but it nettled some whites and worried many Negroes. No draft resister in the recent war was charged under this heading, but there was then no great mass of resisters. If the issue is forced to this extreme it will obviously call for an interpretation by the Federal courts.

Meanwhile the armed forces of the United States find themselves in one of the most difficult dilemmas they have yet faced. If they continue segregation, they will confront at least the possibility of mass resistance by young Negroes. If they abolish segregation, they will risk mass resistance from a large segment of white youth, particularly those from the South.

### To Serve or Not . . .

Of 2,200 Negro college youth polled on 26 campuses by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1,619, or 71 per cent, reported that they favor A. Philip Randolph's proposal for resisting a draft under present conditions. About 75 per cent of those polled were veterans. The poll results were as follows:

#### Are you inclined to favor the Randolph proposal?

Yes—71 per cent  
No—15 per cent  
Not sure—13 per cent  
No answer—1 per cent

#### If called today to register for a draft into segregated armed forces, what would you do?

Register and serve—24 per cent  
Register but not serve if called—  
23 per cent

Refuse to register—14 per cent  
Not sure—39 per cent

#### In case of a real war emergency, would you be willing to serve?

Yes, whenever called—31 per cent

Yes, but only if segregation is abolished—51 per cent

No, not at all—10 per cent  
No answer—8 per cent

These results have to be taken as 2,200 individual opinions since the balloting was done at random and cannot be regarded as tapping a scientifically selected sample.

## JAPAN:

## Before the Rebirth of a Nation

For the Japanese few things so symbolize defeat and three years of occupation as pictures of meetings between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Emperor Hirohito—the tall, strong-featured general with his shirt open at the throat, towering over the short, expressionless Tenno dressed in a morning coat. By last week all signs indicated that the brief era exemplified by the MacArthur-Hirohito encounters was drawing to a close. A peace treaty with Japan was at least under informal discussion. More important, American policymakers were prepared to put into effect immediately measures to accomplish the much discussed rebuilding of the Japanese economy.

At the same time it was possible, and perhaps probable, that the two chief occupation figures would shortly bow off the scene. MacArthur declined the Senate invitation to come to Washington now (see page 20). But he also seemed to indicate his desire, after the political conventions, to return to the country he has not seen for eleven years. Washington concurred in the general's belief that his job in Japan was complete; the military phase of the occupation, by common consent, had been successfully concluded. The new phase of economic reconstruction called for businessmen rather than soldiers.

Tokyo also felt that this new phase might start with Hirohito's abdication sometime this month when the war-crimes sentences are delivered. The emperor had just been dissuaded from quitting when the new American-written constitution came into effect last May; he believed at the time that a new Japan should have a new Tenno.

**Wonderful Peace:** Last summer it was the State Department that took the lead in demands for an early Japanese peace treaty "with or without the Russians." Now it is the British who are pressing hardest. Two weeks ago Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin asked for a quick peace. Early in May Christopher Mayhew, Foreign Under Secretary, observed that the Japanese peace-treaty conference must include "representatives of all the countries which fought all through the war"—which might exclude Russia. Observers think that the Foreign Office inspired recent articles in *The London Economist* suggesting that a working plan be drawn up for Japan's economic future by "interested countries." In April Whitehall dispatched to Canberra its Far Eastern expert, Haberly E. Denning. Before returning to London, he attended meetings of the Australian Defense Council and discussed Japan's future with External Affairs Minister Herbert Evatt.

The British are pressing for a prompt treaty because (1) They want to reopen

trade relations with as many countries as possible as soon as possible and (2) they are regularly nagged, pricked, and prodded by the dominions—particularly Australia—and want to satisfy them by prompt action. But the difficulties in drawing up a common commonwealth policy toward Japan have kept British policy fluid and unsettled.

Currently, Britain is trying to reconcile American and Australian viewpoints on Japan's future—especially its economic



Acme

The U.S. plans to raise Japanese production above the light-junk level

rehabilitation—and then get the machinery moving for a treaty, or some sort of settlement that amounts to a treaty.

In the United States, public discussion of a Japanese peace treaty has grown considerably during the past few months. For example, the Brookings Institution is preparing a paper on a Japanese peace settlement with a view to including it in the 1948 edition of its annual publication, "Major Problems of U.S. Foreign Policy." At the same time, however, the State Department's ardor for a quick peace—"with

or without the Russians"—has cooled. It now feels that a treaty cannot be negotiated without the participation of China and Russia. Until the present stalemate over the method of negotiation is broken, the United States will attempt to obtain agreements from the Far Eastern Commission on as many peace-treaty problems as possible.

**Recovery First:** Irrespective of a peace treaty, the American objective is to restore Japan's industrial and trading position to the point where it can become independent of American subsidies. Japanese uncertainty as to the extent of reparations is regarded as the chief stumbling block to economic recovery. A reparations agreement intended to remove the uncertainty and lighten the burden on Japanese economy is the State Department's immediate aim. In negotiating agreements with the other FEC powers the State Department intends to proceed cautiously. Though it has sufficient prerogatives to impose a solution of its own choosing, it cannot force the other countries to trade with Japan. And it is on trade with China, India, Australia, and the other FEC countries that Japanese recovery depends.

American economic policy toward Japan rests solidly on the reports of two important economic missions sent to Tokyo by the Army Department. The industrial picture was outlined in great detail in a report submitted by the Overseas Consultants mission. The recommendations made by the Overseas Consultants were then carried considerably further by the most recent mission, the "Johnston Mission." It is on this report, released two weeks ago, that the United States will base its interim policy for the economic restoration of Japan. Backed unofficially by top State and Army Department policymakers, the mission's recommendations will be shaped into policy papers and presented to the FEC as official American proposals.

## THE EMPEROR:

## Twilight of the God-Man

During the 1945 surrender negotiations, Emperor Hirohito told his advisers that he could not agree with proposals that Japan itself try as war criminals men whose chief crime could be construed as loyalty to the emperor. He could, however, agree that they be tried by a foreign court. This sentiment (heretofore unpublished) has probably been the specific fact behind the rumors that flooded Tokyo last week that Hirohito would abdicate if the war criminals received the death penalty when they are sentenced sometime this month.

Such a moral gesture of abdication would probably increase Hirohito's already deep emotional grip on the Japanese masses. If so, he could continue to exercise an enhanced power from "behind the bam-



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boo curtain"—only once again removed. For abdication or retirement is a favorite maneuver in a country where an axiom runs: "He who shows power does not deserve to hold it." In any case, Hirohito and the emperor system he embodies will continue as the No. 1 postwar problem in Japan.

**Policemen's Faces:** Hirohito's life has, however, been a succession of good intentions, such as the rumored abdication, that seldom worked out the way he planned. For example, he was unsuccess-

ful when he tried to restrain the military just before Pearl Harbor because his earlier attempts to model his actions on those of a constitutional monarch like the British sovereign had restricted his power to enforce his wishes. His constitutional ideas were inspired by a trip abroad at the age of 20 just after the first world war. Although he was the first Japanese emperor ever to visit foreign countries, his entourage with typical adaptability relaxed the usual paralyzing formality to suit local conditions. Hirohito

shopped in Bond Street, strolled down the Champs-Elysées, and played golf with the then Prince of Wales.

When he returned from Europe, he remarked: "I am tired of seeing policemen's faces." As crown prince he might have achieved his ambition of mixing with the people, avoiding palace ritual, and living without attracting undue notice. For it is a primary article of the Tenno system that all men are equal under the emperor. Any distinction the crown prince may have is purely social or merely a reflection of his father's rank.

Therefore, Hirohito's advantages and the attention he received as a child were negligible—far less than are accorded to British stripling royalty. For this there are reasons, traditions, and customs. The succession has often depended on the will or whim of the father, the decision of the council, or intrigues of courtiers, to say nothing of palace women. Of 124 supposed successors to Jimmu-Tenno (the first emperor), only 41 eldest sons have succeeded their fathers directly. The risk of paying court to the wrong aspirant has deflected attention from imperial children.

In keeping with these traditions, shortly after his birth in the Aoyama Detached Palace on April 29, 1901, Hirohito was farmed out to an otherwise undistinguished old gentleman, Count Kawamura. After the count's death in 1903 he was returned to Aoyama and confided to the supervision of the palace chamberlain, Marquis Kido (father of the present war criminal) for a year. Then a commoner, Kinsaku Maruo, tutored Hirohito until 1908 when he entered the Peers' School.

During these years he acquired most of the tastes he still favors: an interest in natural history and moral literature. Aesop's Fables, in translation, was his first favorite. He composed little tales of his own and from this developed his flair, inherited from his grandfather, for Japanese poetry. His active sports were Japanese fencing, riding, and gymnastics; for indoor entertainment he played shogi (Japanese chess) and billiards. As he grew up he took to golf and skiing and became a strong, graceful swimmer.

**Forty-Name Ruler:** Hirohito's father, Taisho, had inherited syphilis from the uninhibited and energetic old Meiji. Taisho's paretic eccentricities included tearing off his clothes without warning, launching on entirely unrelated topics during a conversation, and stalking out of interviews without a word. On one occasion when opening the Diet, he was handed the Rescript, a rolled sheet of parchment, to read. Instead, Taisho lifted one end to his eye like a telescope and slowly surveyed the bowing members of two houses gathered before him. That was his last official act. Hirohito was installed as regent in 1921, and Taisho retired to the Imperial Villa at Hayama until he died in 1926.

On succeeding to the throne Hirohito

## NAVAL TIDES

# Japan and the Pacific Problem

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

WHY does Japan play such an important role from our point of view? To begin with, ever since Japan emerged from isolation it has looked to the United States more than to any other country as a guide to follow. It would be a sad commentary on us should we now lose our position of leadership in Japan only to see it pass into the hands of the Soviets.

Is there any danger of this happening? Hardly any—if we follow a sane and sound economic policy toward Japan. On the other hand, if through a well-meaning and altruistic but impractical economic policy we succeed in sowing the seeds of chaos and instability in a nation already devastated by war, then anything might happen.

Why is the term "impractical" used and what is its meaning in this connection? It is this. Japan has always been a feudal state, feudal in its social, political, and economic system for centuries. It was through a feudal economy administered honestly by a few leading families that Japan, a very small and poor country, was able so rapidly to assume a leading role after emerging from isolation.

NOW, under the occupation, this system has been scrapped on the score that it was monopolistic and did not accord with our ideals of free enterprise carried on under our interpretation of democracy. Wasn't it rather silly of us to think that in a few years we could bring a feudal country like Japan to understand and adopt our ways of doing business and of running things? It was hard enough in the old days. Now with



the war limitations, the task is super-difficult. Furthermore, if Japan is not put on its feet and made to stand alone, we will lose the respect and leadership we once had.

Are there any other reasons why we need the steadfast friendship of Japan? Yes, decidedly; what might be called geopolitical reasons. Where can there be found such a racially pure, virile, and determined people as in Japan? Not in China, now unfortunately torn with internal dissension. Not in Korea. Not in India, which has hardly yet begun to settle its own internal difficulties. And there is the added value of Japan's strategic position. With Japan a strong and a steadfast friend the entire Pacific problem takes on a different character from what it would if the Soviet Union controlled Japan. The hope for peace in the Pacific is greatly increased.

A question which may be asked is: Can the Japanese be trusted? Those that do not know them well and who base judgment on some phases of past practice will say no, they are tricky. But those who know them intimately and are familiar with their mental and moral characteristics will say decidedly yes, if they like you and trust you. In that particular case you can be assured of a loyalty rarely given by any other people.

AND just one final word, if we hope to cultivate and maintain friendship with the Japanese. That word is courtesy. They are the most courteous people in the world—and expect courtesy in return. Failure in that respect means a loss of face for the offender.



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adopted the label by which he and his era will be known historically—Showa, or Radiant Peace. But even this is little used during his lifetime outside of calendars. There are 40-odd ways of referring to him, of which Japanese prefer Ten-no (Heaven Emperor), Hei-ka (Steps of the Throne-Below), or a combination of the two: Tenno Heika, or Kinjo Heika (Now-Up Emperor).

The masses generally use Tenno, officials say Heika. By custom, followed in most dictionaries, Tenno is rendered into English as Emperor and Heika as His Majesty. The emperors have never borne a family name, although all offshoots of the main line are given them. Japanese no longer refer to the emperor as Hirohito, since it no longer applies to him any more than Prince Albert does to George VI of England.

**Golden Cog:** After Taisho's death, Hirohito was transmuted by the mystic rites of purification, enthronement, and taking possession of the *mi-kusa no kandakara*—the Three Sacred Emblems (mirror, sword, and jeweled necklace)—into a being apart, the embodiment of the *kami*, while performing the same duties, with the same entourage, he had fulfilled as a mere man. To intensify the predicament of a simple youth who showed a tendency to think honestly for himself, his enthronement coincided with an epidemic of nationalism and traditionalism. Using myth and fiction as a bellows, the chauvinists blew the lonely little figure into a great untoouchable.

Without the slightest sense of his own dignity, a golden cog in a brass mechanism, Hirohito fulfilled all the necessary functions of his empty office, finding relief only in the privacy of his immediate family, in swimming, nature study, reading, poetry, and dilettante marine biology, while

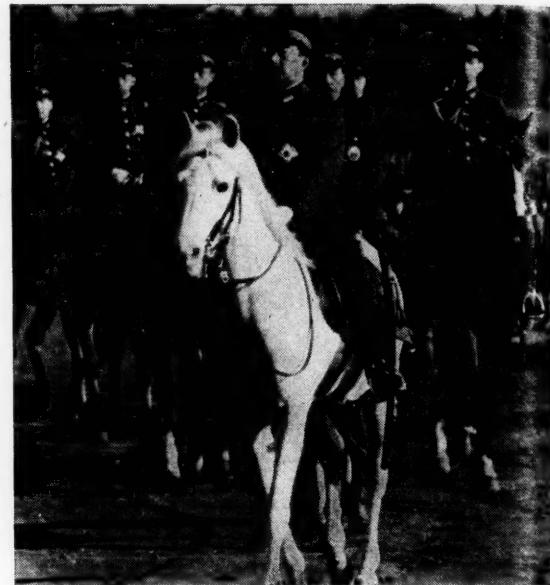
actually in a nightmare fear of his own power.

The end of the war gave Hirohito the chance to play the part of the democratic constitutional monarch he had yearned for after his return from Europe. During numerous inspection trips all over Japan, into homes and factories, he at first was at a loss for words and looked painfully self-conscious. His overawed subjects, equally ill at ease, couldn't even understand him, for the vocabularies of the court and common people have little in common.

**Jittery Democrat:** He kept nervously repeating the same stock questions and his invariable observation, "Ah, so!" (the only two syllables that carry the same significance in English and Japanese). Then he learned to vary his questions, found that he knew how to smile, and dropped the "Ah, so!" Now the people, particularly in the outlying conservative districts, are far more embarrassed in these encounters than is their emperor.

Extreme left-wingers oppose him vocally but they still can't shed the habit of respect. For example, during a Communist rally at the Diet Building last year, a party of marchers carrying red flags was returning along the palace moat. Traffic at one point was held up to allow the empress's Lincoln (license No. 101) to pass. Hurriedly rolling up and concealing their flags, the militant Reds bowed low until the car was out of sight down the slope.

Along with his formal authority the emperor has also lost the greater part of his immense estates and stock holdings. This has had little effect on a man who in no sense handled any of his own wealth and, in any case, is imbued with an almost pathological sense of economy. In his private affairs the emperor is constantly on the lookout for possible cheapsaving. The pencils, *sumi* (inksticks), and erasers on



European

his own desk are only discarded when they become too small to hold. When notes become out of date the reverse side of the paper must be used, and after that all scrap must be baled and returned to the factory for reprocessing.

### The Bamboo Curtain

The Tenno rises at 6 o'clock, shaves with a Gillette razor, and then puts on a sack suit that always looks ill-fitting although the English cloth is the best obtainable and Japanese tailors are excellent craftsmen. The reason: In measuring the emperor the tailors may not come close enough to touch his august person.

It is still not 7—and in the winter still dark—when the emperor leaves the one-story, yellow-plaster former library deep inside the palace grounds to which he moved after the accidental burning of the immense Imperial Palace on May 15, 1945. For about an hour His Majesty strolls along the roads and paths that wind through the fantastically twisted pines and up and down the acre of uneven ground cut by many steep-banked moats.

By 8 the Tenno has returned to the *obunko* (honorable library). Breakfast usually consists of oatmeal, a side dish of fruit, and tea or milk. The only opinion he ever expresses about food is that some unusual dish is too extravagant. He eats whatever is put before him. This distresses his chef, Tokuzo Akiyama, a first-rate cook. Akiyama has remarked: "People imagine that the imperial table is supplied with the rarest delicacies of land and sea beautifully cooked. Actually it is simpler than that of the average Japanese family."

At lunch and dinner the imperial meals alternate between Japanese and foreign-style food. Once a day at lunch or dinner

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# "Why does every husband expect his wife to be different?"

ASKED ELSIE, THE BORDEN COW



"I NEVER SAID I wanted my wife to be different," bellowed Elmer, the bull. "I just don't want you making a spectacle of yourself in one of those silly hats all the other women are wearing."

"So," teased Elsie, "you noticed other women are wearing them?"

"AW," muttered Elmer, "I'd have to be blind to miss 'em! Women just aren't practical."

"Oh, but they are, dear," protested Elsie.



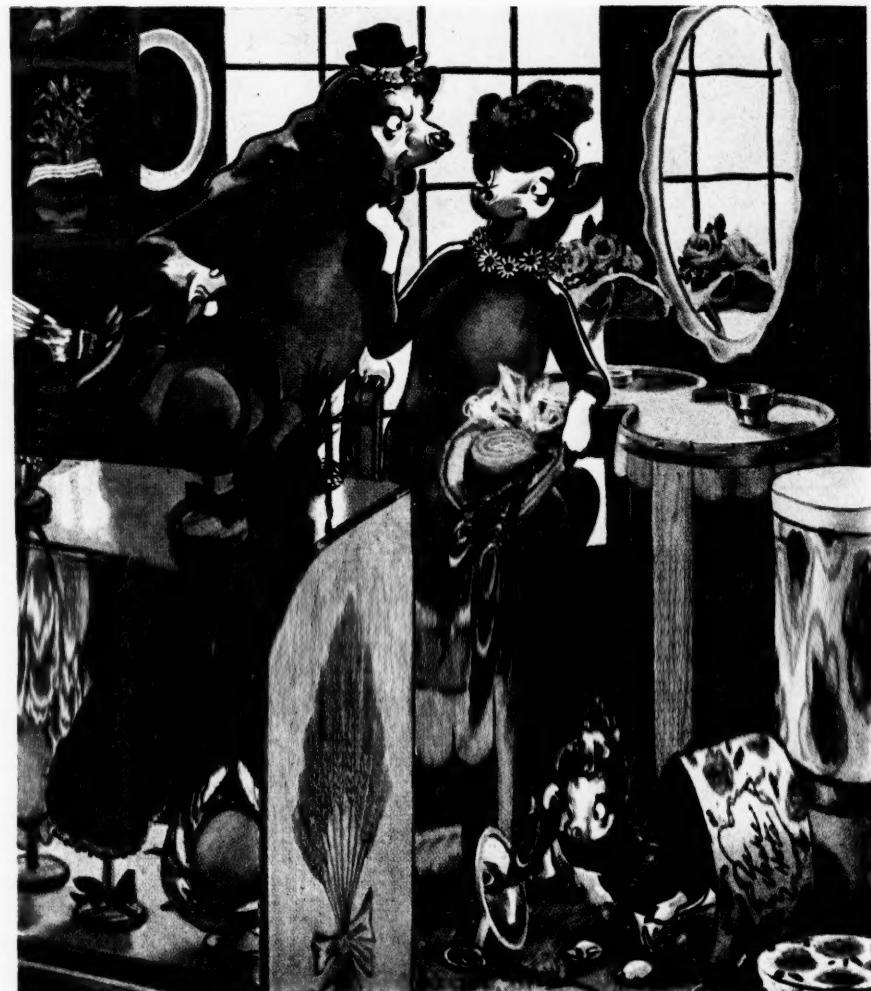
"One ECONOMICAL WAY to get body-building nourishment into meals," says Elsie, "is to serve more milk and more foods prepared with milk. Penny for penny, your best food buy is milk!"

"Women have got to be practical these days. That is, if they want to get their money's worth of nourishment for every cent they spend. And really practical women are being sure to add enough Borden's Milk to the family diet. Penny for penny, your best food buy is milk—and you know why!"

"No, I don't know why," mimicked Elmer.

"Then, I'll tell you," said Elsie. "Only one quart of milk can give an average man almost half his daily nutrition for quarter his total food cost. So it's practical to serve Borden's Milk with meals, between meals, and to serve lots of dishes made with Borden's Milk."

"Woman, woman," groaned Elmer, "you may not be different from others of your



sex when it comes to hats, but you're in a class by yourself when it comes to giving a sales talk."

"Thank you, dear," beamed Elsie. "That encourages me to go on and tell my friends about the wonderful main dishes they can make with the great cheese food, our own Borden's Chateau.\* It has a rich, mellow-mild Cheddar flavor that makes soufflés, omelets, sauces and Welsh rabbits taste so good—so deliciously different!"

"Forget the different talk!" commanded Elmer. "Forget Borden's! Forget I ever noticed that contraption you call a hat! Let's have a nice big slice of silence for a change."



"CHILDREN NEED plenty of the complete protein you get in Borden's Chateau," reminds Elsie. "It helps them to grow strong and sturdy. And proteins help grownups rebuild their bodies, too."

"I'd rather have slices of Borden's Chateau between two slices of rye bread," blithely chirped Elsie. "Chateau slices, spreads and melts perfectly. Makes tasty, packed-with-nourishment sandwiches. It's awfully good with apple pie, too."

"Please, Elsie," begged Elmer. "If I say it's OK by me if you want to look as crazy in the hat as every other woman, will you please be good?"

"Of course, I'll be good," meekly answered Elsie. "I'm Elsie, the Borden Cow, and you know what everybody keeps saying—if it's Borden's, it's GOT to be good!"

\* T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

©The Borden Company



a rice course is served. Years ago the emperor learned that polished rice caused beri-beri, and since then he has insisted on his portion being half polished and mixed with barley.

Whatever the weather Hirohito sets out again on foot at 9 a.m. and walks along the road past the finest miniature gardens in Japan and then down a steep path to the unimpressive three-story Household Ministry. During this ten- to fifteen-minute walk the Tenno usually encounters a little band of volunteer laborers, one of

the many from all over Japan who come to work on the palace grounds. Their reward is a glimpse of the emperor, and occasionally he bows low to them.

**The Hearth:** What they glimpse is a man with a slight pot belly, a forward stoop, a paler-than-average Japanese complexion, thin mustache, pronounced eyebrows, bristly hair, brown eyes, and full lips. His thick-lensed glasses distort his eyes—his face appears longer and younger when he takes them off.

Affairs of state occupy Hirohito until

noon, when he walks back to the *obunko* and lunches with the empress, returning to the Household Ministry at 1.

Until 4 his chief occupation is reading newspapers. Then he walks back to his residence, bathes in a foreign-style tub, and takes an evening stroll. After 6 o'clock dinner he spends the evening chatting with the empress or reading. Attendants have long vainly tried to interest him in some evening diversion such as cards, radio, the phonograph, or home movies.

He retires about 10. Emperor and em-

## To the Japanese, the Emperor Links the Living With the Dead

*Compton Pakenham, chief of Newsweek's Tokyo bureau, here analyzes the position of Japan's emperor—as seen by Japanese, not by Westerners.*

In any discussion of the position of the Japanese emperor, one fact tends to be forgotten: Japanese acceptance of the 1945 surrender terms contained the reservation that they would "not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler." The Allied reply merely observed that "the authority of the emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers." Any attempt to eliminate the emperor would be interpreted by the Japanese as the betrayal of a solemn obligation. Many American authorities concerned in the surrender negotiations concur with this Japanese thesis.

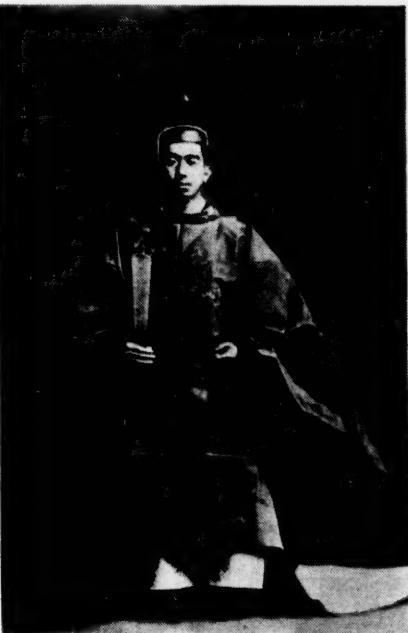
In a practical, as distinct from a moral sense, the elimination of the emperor system at this time would probably cause the disintegration of Japan. The Koku-tai (National Body) is held together entirely by the mystic authority of the emperor. The obliteration of this authority would mean that the Allies would have to use very heavy military forces to rule a nation in upheaval.

These two factors, if often ignored in popular discussion, have undoubtedly weighed heavily in the application of Allied policy in Japan. The problem is rightly construed not as the abolition but as the reform of the emperor system so as to make it impossible for militarists or other pressure groups again to seize the channels of authority. But here reform is hampered by certain fundamental misconceptions held by nearly all Westerners.

**Human Links:** The first misconception is that the emperor is regarded by the Japanese as divine or as a god. They do not, in fact, fully grasp what Westerners mean by these two words. They do think of the emperor as divine in the sense that he is a national link between

the 80,000,000 living Japanese and the billions of dead Japanese. He is a god only in the sense that he is a living contact with the 3,000,000 gods who crowd the Japanese pantheon. In a word—a Japanese word—he is *kami*. *Kami* can best be explained as nature and all humans who have died.

It is as the physical embodiment of the *kami* that the emotional and not overreligious Japanese regard their emperor. The following declaration of faith,



Not a god but a half-spirit

expressed by a man of cosmopolitan sympathies and modern education, gives as good as possible a clue to the Japanese attitude:

"The *kami* of Japan and the so-called God of the West are different things, and it is wrong to translate '*kami*' as 'god.' We are convinced that the emperor is the son and descendant of *kami*, and that *kami* is no other than man—humanity—the only difference being that *kami* have been perfected in death. The emperor does not on any occasion possess

an ego, being representative of the *kami*. Government is the putting into practice of the ideas of the *kami*, therefore their ideals should be inherent in the person holding the reins of government. The emperor makes the people his foundation, and the hearts of the people constitute the heart of the emperor. He is selfless, always hoping for the welfare of his people and the country."

**Secret Problem:** It was the Allied intention on occupying Japan to rid it of the form of government which had turned it into a menace. A new constitution and supporting laws have been enacted. But the emperor's removal was impracticable for the simple reason that there must be a million descendants of past emperors living and a pretender would never have been lacking.

Democratizing his person and having him renounce his "divinity" has meant little to the Japanese masses. But they have the indefinable suspicion that foreigners have endeavored to alter his standing as head of the national family—just as they have endeavored to alter the position of all heads of individual families—and this has won for him a personal sympathy the Japanese themselves cannot exactly describe.

When he is sent out among them on periodic trips they cannot overcome their innate curiosity. At the same time they cannot overcome their innate sense of awe and are ready to excuse themselves to other Japanese for having helped to make a showpiece of their traditionally veiled clan head. They will even try to explain this sentiment to foreigners, invariably adding that "this is a matter only Japanese can understand."

Essentially, they are right. The ultimate solution must rest in their hands. The Japanese have always managed to adapt whatever came their way to fit their own traditions. As democracy develops it will find a suitable place for their emperor, whether it be in the core of the nation, in Tokyo, or back in the religious capital of Kyoto from which his grandfather came.

press occupy separate foreign-style beds. In fact, their present quarters are entirely Western; not a single room has *tatami* (mats) in the Japanese manner.

Hirohito's chief relaxations are an occasional game of tennis or horseback riding with Prince Yoshi, his younger son. Saturday afternoons he works in his biological laboratory. On Sundays his three daughters, two sons, and grandson visit the emperor and empress. A feature of the day is a walk through the woods and gardens of the western part of the palace grounds.

In the old days the pleasantest time of the year for Hirohito came with his annual summer move to Hayama, about 40 miles from Tokyo. There he occupied the villa built when his father was crown prince. Behind a bare wooden fence, set in neatly kept gardens running down to the sea, the Tenno had the freedom of a country house and his original laboratory.

In Tokyo he pursues his hobby of marine biology in an inconspicuous, shabby building in the palace grounds. His plainly furnished workroom contains three or four small tables, a flat-top desk, a revolving bookcase, a few specimen tubes, ink bottles, a microscope, and a filing system of his own devising.

**Last Puritan:** Before the 1868 restoration the old palace grounds in Kyoto contained the *kinri*, an inner enclosure around the emperor's apartments and audience hall. Behind this was the inner inner enclosure housing the empress, concubines, and attendants. Apart from inner-enclosure attendants and companions, the emperor was not supposed to be seen by human eyes. He consulted his advisers, or merely listened to their discussions, seated upon three cushions on a dais behind a hanging screen so that only his feet and knees were visible (hence the Japanese phrase "behind the bamboo curtain" for backstage activity). In those days the emperor's eyebrows were shaved and a fresh pair painted higher on his forehead, his face was rouged, lips gilded, and teeth blackened.

After the restoration when the court moved to Tokyo the old Kyoto arrangements for women were maintained. But Taisho was supposedly monogamous and the emperor's private living arrangements were then revised on the European model. Hirohito is reported to have been indifferent to women as a young man—particularly after an incident twenty years ago.

At this time, during a stuffy court ceremonial somewhere in the interior maze of the old Imperial Palace, one chamberlain nudged another. At that precise moment the young emperor shifted his gaze from



International  
Arab Legionnaire: A gun outweighs an olive branch

the attractive lady-in-waiting he was admiring and caught them with their eyebrows raised. The chamberlains were probably relieved to see a gleam of humanity in the Kinjo Heika.

But the little comedy struck deep into the imperial conscience. Almost pathologically scrupulous by nature, the emperor immediately vowed that that sort of stuff was out. So it has been ever since.

**Princess Empress:** In 1924 Hirohito married Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni. Two years younger than her husband, she is an accomplished musician, enjoys sports, tennis in particular, and has a lively sense of humor. In private she addresses the emperor as "Okami" (honorable) or "Heika." He calls her "Naga-miya" (Princess Naga).

In 1931, when the empress had produced four girls and no heir, the emperor was pressed to take a concubine but refused. It would not have been an extraordinary act, but his refusal seems to reflect their relations. She offsets his somber quietness. As with most Japanese couples, it would seem that whatever her position appears to be in public, behind the scenes she has great influence. And in any case, she finally did produce a male heir to the throne, Prince Akihito, in whose favor Hirohito would abdicate.

#### AUTOPSY:

### By the Sword

Mirin Dajo horrified audiences all over Europe by letting his body be run completely through with a sword (NEWSWEEK, July 7, 1947). In many countries motion pictures of his act were banned as too gruesome. But the gaunt, bearded, 35-year-

old Dutchman, born Henske Arnold Gerit, explained that he could stop his heart at will and bring on a trance, usually lasting 24 hours.

Last week, in Switzerland, Dajo went into his last trance. When he failed to revive at the usual time his friends summoned physicians. Twelve hours later the doctors pronounced him dead. An autopsy, revealing dozens of scars where sword after sword had just missed Dajo's vital organs, also revealed the cause of death: delayed hemorrhage from a previously unnoticed sword wound in his throat.

#### PALESTINE:

### Battle Behind Battle

Abdullah ibn Hussein, squat, bearded ruler of the desert kingdom of Trans-Jordan, rode from the Mount of Olives through St. Stephen's Gate in the eastern wall

of the Old City of Jerusalem. Dismounting, he walked the narrow streets to the Mosque of Omar, to pray for victory and peace in the Holy City. Then he went on to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, to pray again at the supposed place of the crucifixion and burial of the second-ranking of the six major prophets of Islam (Mohammed, Jesus, Moses, Abraham, Noah, Adam).

As he continued his triumphal march to the Jerusalem headquarters of his Arab Legion, thousands of ecstatic Arabs jammed the streets to hail: "Long live Abdullah! King of Jerusalem!" Only a few yards away, the troops of the man who would be king were methodically destroying the last pocket of resistance inside the Old City. Finally on May 28 two old rabbis walked through the dust and smoke toward the Arab outposts with white flags and a request for surrender terms.

The Old City for the moment was Abdullah's. Outside its walls, however, some 90,000 Jews occupied the New City, still free but subject to intermittent bombardment and to the greater peril of ultimate starvation. Some 15 miles to the west, where the highway from the coast cuts into the rocky hills of Judea toward Jerusalem, the real battle for Jerusalem raged. Arab troops rushed westward to reinforce their massive road block between Latrun and Bab el Wad and to threaten the Israeli capital and seaport, Tel Aviv. Israelis massed armor, artillery, and thousands of troops to try to lift the siege of Jerusalem and save Tel Aviv.

**Sixth Try:** Meanwhile, at Lake Success, the duds continued to fly thick and fast before the UN Security Council. On May 26 the seven-nation Arab League conference at Amman rejected the Coun-

cil's appeal for a cease-fire order because it would fail to halt the flow of Jewish immigrants and arms to Palestine, or to protect the Arab civilian population against Jewish "terrorist bands."

The Council then received two more resolutions. One, from the Russians, would have formally blamed the Arabs for breaking the peace and threatened UN economic or military sanctions to enforce a Security Council "order" to call off the war. The other, from the British, proposed a four-week truce, during which neither side would import more arms or fighting men into Palestine and both would be required to seek an "eventual" settlement.

The United States first backed the Russians' pro-Zionist resolution. But when this failed to pass, delegate Warren R. Austin switched to support of the British proposal, while amending it to include a strict June 1 deadline and extend its ban on reinforcements to the entire Middle East. In the event of rejection or violation the Council was to consider applying sanctions. This resolution passed the Council Saturday evening and thus became the UN's sixth Palestine truce.

### Significance--

The American support of the British resolution did not mean that the United States and Britain had settled their difference over Palestine. Instead, the danger that Washington and London might find themselves actively aiding opposing belligerents is likely to be increased. For Washington is currently studying a proposal for the application of economic sanctions against the Arab states. This, the strongest measure yet to be adopted in support of Israel, is to be submitted to the UN Security Council if the Arabs continue to refuse the truce proposals.

The lone supporters of the United States in this drastic action are the Soviet Union and the Ukraine. But such is the nature of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. alliance on Palestine that America is at the same time studying ways to prevent infiltration of immigrants

to Israel from the Soviet Union and its Black Sea satellites.

The British feel—and have strongly expressed themselves to Washington—that only Russia can gain from an Anglo-American cleavage. Some Arab governments are in precarious condition; the Iraq regime in particular is cracking under economic and political stress, and British intelligence already has wind of a secret Soviet offer of a gold loan to certain Iraqis. Furthermore, UN sanctions at best would be half-sanctions, ignored by many countries. Even if they were effective, the resultant political upsets in Arab countries would jeopardize the oil so badly needed for ERP.

The British believe they are acting in the best interests of both Britain and the United States by allotting the Arab-designated areas of Palestine to Abdullah, whom they can control through their subsidy to the Arab Legion. Now that Abdullah's face has been saved by the Jerusalem victory, he and the Jews may come to terms as they have in the past. Meanwhile, Britain makes two concessions to American opinion: the withdrawal of 21 British Army officers "seconded" to the Legion, and cooperation in an arms embargo if the new four-week truce fails.

### RUSSIA:

## The Forgotten Man

Moscow announced last week that hybrid corn was the development of V. V. Talonoff and other Russians. It failed to mention Henry A. Wallace, its favorite American politician and the man generally credited with hybrid corn pioneering.

### SOUTH AFRICA:

## Upheaval by Ballot

Jan Christian Smuts, lean and pink-cheeked at 78, was up before dawn May 26, Parliamentary election day in South Africa. He waved cheerily to the first cars

as they set out to drive voters to the polls. Then he toured his constituency of Standerton in the Transvaal, carrying a handsome ebony cane given him that day by an admirer. Two days later he knew his United Party was turned out of power and he was beaten for the seat he had held since 1924. May 28 Smuts resigned as Prime Minister.

**The Mighty Fall:** One of the few remaining great figures of two world wars was thus hustled off the political scene by his own people. The only parallel to his fall—and to his life—was the career of Winston Churchill. As young men, Smuts and Churchill had ridden against one another in the South African War. In the first and second world wars they had worked in close harmony on the problems of grand strategy. Now Churchill remarked: "A great world statesman has fallen, and with him his country will undergo a period of anxiety and perhaps temporary eclipse."

"These things do happen. There it is—there it is," said Smuts. Then, escorted by a single secret-service man, he left his oak-beamed office in the Union Buildings in Pretoria for his farm at Irene, 10 miles away.

To form a new Cabinet, Governor General Brand van Zyl called upon Dr. Daniel F. Malan, 74-year-old leader of the victorious Nationalist Party, long the champion of white supremacy and freedom from British control. Once a Sunday-school pupil of Smuts, this deep-voiced, pallid former Dutch Reformed Church clergyman had edited the first Nationalist newspaper. He had disavowed Nazi and Fascist support in the election, but extremists among his Nationalists and their allies, the Afrikaaner Party included several "generals" in the Ossewabrandwag (OB), a secret society based upon Nazi ritual.

The new government has a majority of only eight over the allied United and Labor Parties. When it has elected a speaker of the House of Assembly and when three



Keystone



International

Malan's nationalism had more appeal than Smuts's internationalism in the South African elections

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS



International

**Declining Hohenzollern:** August Wilhelm, 61, son of the former kaiser, listens glumly as Dr. Emmy Diemer tries to defend him against charges of Nazism. A denazification court at the Ludwigsburg internment camp sentenced him to two and a half years of penal labor and confiscated 40 per cent of his property.

representatives of native interests are chosen in a later election, it will have a working majority of just four in the 153-man Parliament.

### Significance--

South Africans agreed that the color issue was the overwhelming reason for Smuts's defeat. His moderately liberal policy of assimilating Negroes, half-castes, and Indians into the economic life of the Union ran directly against the deep-seated fear of most of the 2,500,000 whites that they would be submerged by nearly 9,000,000 blacks and browns.

White South Africans have been badly frightened by the trend of United Nations developments toward racial equality. They are also extremely wary of the course of events in India. One important South African remarked: "The election results were symptomatic of the worldwide clash of color."

Smuts's pre-election recognition of Israel probably lost him many English votes. Other issues militating against him were the rising cost of living, the housing problem, his long political tenure, and the fact that he has been increasingly regarded as an autocrat inclined to neglect South African problems in favor of world thinking.

Secession from the British Commonwealth was not an election issue, and competent analysts do not expect Malan to take any precipitate action toward breaking commonwealth ties. Many informed South Africans feel that once Malan is in office he will soft-pedal the separatist issue

even more than he did during the campaign. There may be less inclination to cooperate with the Western union, but even this is likely to be counteracted by the nationalists' intense fear of Communism.

### BRITAIN:

### Reward for Genius

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors holds court in massive Somerset House in London. Its hearings are dignified but on occasion lengthy and tinged with acrimony since most inventors claim their own awards—and sometimes several squabble for the same prize.

Last week the commission met to consider the case of Air Commodore Frank Whittle. The hearings were not only speedy but ultraharmonious. No one challenged the candidate's right to a government reward. The candidate himself hadn't even asked for it. In the witness box he blushed furiously and replied in modest, clipped phrases to questions on his career and contribution to British aviation.

At the end of the war Frank Whittle's friends and associates had urged him to file a claim for his jet-propulsion inventions. He refused on the ground that he was an RAF officer on active service when he did his gas-turbine research and gave Britain a world lead in jet propulsion. Therefore, he reasoned, he was not morally entitled to the money. Nonetheless last week on the request of the Supply Ministry (for which Whittle now works as technical adviser), the Air Ministry and

the Treasury, the Royal Commission gave Whittle a tax-free award of \$400,000.

The British Government and public now recognize Whittle as one of their great inventors, but until his jet engines were well under way the public had never heard of him and the government was chilly to his ideas. It was not until 1936 that Whittle and some friends got together enough capital to form Power Jets, Ltd., and exploit his schemes.

**Bomb Chaser:** His first jet-propulsion engine ran successfully in 1937, and the government became belatedly interested. In 1939 the Air Ministry ordered its first jet-propelled aircraft. Production deliveries to the RAF began in May 1944, and that summer the Gloster F9/40 went into action, chasing flying bombs. The government bought Power Jets in 1944 and offered Whittle \$192,000 for his stock. When he refused recompense, it presented him \$40,000 tax-free anyway.

Slight, mustached, and bright-eyed, Frank Whittle at 41 can no longer keep his backbreaking wartime schedule. His lonely battle for jet propulsion, followed by rigorous war work, nearly wrecked his health. Since 1946 illness has kept him on and off the job, though recently he has been busy on further engine design for the Supply Ministry. He does his work at Brownsover Hall, near Rugby, and lives with his wife and two teen-age sons at Bilton, also near Rugby.

## Tut-Tut

"You must learn to control your temper." A court in Norwich, England, thus admonished Peter Chase, 18, and placed him on probation. His crime: Killing his grandmother by throwing a brick at her.

## FRANCE:

### When in France

With complete incredulity, the French last week somewhat belatedly digested the news that Princess Elizabeth had been condemned by Scottish churches for her Sunday race-going and night-clubbing in Paris (NEWSWEEK, May 31). The satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* proposed a program for the next time Elizabeth comes to Paris. Typical entries: 4 a.m., out of bed; 4:15, tea and porridge without sugar; 4:16 to 8:37, short church service; 8:38 to 9:45, visit to mineral-water bottling works; 10 to 10:15, visit Montparnasse Cemetery; noon, lunch, consisting of crow soup, Scotch beans, angel-food squares, and prunes in holy water; 1 to 4, short church service—and so on.

The elegant Marquise de Noailles complained: "It is the custom with illustrious people, as with all persons of good education, not to give lessons in *savoir vivre* when they are guests, but to follow local habits with tact and simplicity."



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## LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### PANAMA:

#### Better Feeling

Relations between Panama and the United States hit a new low last December when the Panamanian National Assembly turned down a treaty which would have permitted the United States to keep its wartime air bases in Panamanian territory. Last week there was hope of improvement as a Spanish-speaking career man, Monnett Bain Davis, arrived to be United States Ambassador. Panamanians felt that soldier-ambassadors like Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who handled the bases deal, were too closely linked with United States Army headquarters in the Canal Zone to understand and cope with their feeling about national sovereignty.

Another reason for the rejection of the bases treaty: It had become a political football in an election year. Now the election was over, with Arnulfo Arias the apparent winner. Once Arias had been noted for his dislike of the United States. But on May 28 he declared that his government "will know how to meet all the responsibilities which it shares with the United States for the defense of the Panama Canal."

### CHILE:

#### Rails Across the Andes

Antofagasta, chief seaport of Northern Chile, and Salta, in isolated Northwestern Argentina, are less than 600 miles apart. But until last week only sure-footed mules could carry meat, fruit, vegetables, and sugar from the fertile Argentine subtropics directly across the rocky Andes to the miners of Chile. Argentine farmers had to send their products north through Bolivia or south through Mendoza to reach the ready markets just across the mountains.

Engineers and railroad men of both countries have planned and worked for 43 years to bridge the gap with a railroad. Argentines inaugurated their stretch of the line, between the border and Salta, last February. It was the longer (305 miles) and tougher route. Rail crews cut 23 tunnels through the mountains, built more than 36 bridges, and worked at an altitude higher than most planes fly to lay the tracks through the pass of Abra del Chorrillo (15,916 feet). The Chileans were slower. But on May 27, when the first train ran from Antofagasta to the Argentine border, the \$30,000,000 job was finally completed.

Now Argentine farmers will be able to ship their products quickly and cheaply to the west coast of South America and even to the United States, eliminating the long haul to Buenos Aires.

Chileans, in return, now can sell their seafood and manufactured products to

Northwestern Argentina and transport the nitrates, copper, borax, sulphur, and iron ore which President Perón craves for his newly born industries.

But the \$400,000,000 trade and customs-union treaty concluded late in 1946 by Argentine and Chilean negotiators, which would have increased the somewhat sporadic trade between the two areas, was dropped early this month. The unofficial reasons: the opposition of Chilean congressmen, who feared Argentine domination, and the recent economy moves of President Perón.

### GREAT COLOMBIA:

#### Toward Economic Union

During the Spanish colonial period in South America the Viceroyalty of New Granada included what are now the independent republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama. When Simón Bolívar freed New Granada from Spain in 1821 he set up in its stead the republic of La Gran Colombia, which covered the same area. But the people of this vast territory were not really united, and in 1830 La Gran Colombia broke up into the independent nations of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. (Until 1903 Panama was part of Colombia). Only the national flags of the three countries, all made up of some combination of yellow, blue, and red bands, were left as reminders of their original unity.

In the second world war the three countries frequently acted together, and official as well as private groups began to talk of a reconstruction of La Gran Colombia. Proposals ranged from vague cul-

tural exchanges to complete political union. Economic cooperation seemed to offer the most practical approach. The first important step was taken in March 1946, when the Gran Colombia Merchant Fleet, owned and operated jointly by Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, was organized.

**Stronger Links:** Last week the manager of the fleet reported that in the second half of 1947 its thirteen ships (eight owned and five leased) had carried a total of 200,000 tons of cargo and made a net profit of almost \$600,000.

With this success on record, the countries of La Gran Colombia began planning the next steps. On May 24 representatives of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama opened the First Gran Colombian Economic Conference in Quito, Ecuador. High on the agenda was a proposed customs union. Other projects were designed to speed the industrialization of the four countries and to increase trade among them. A Gran Colombian bank and a joint airline might be set up. Prospects for closer economic cooperation were good.

It was doubtful whether the Gran Colombia idea would get much farther than that. The four countries were not yet ready to give up their political sovereignty. But even an imperfect economic union would set up a strong new power in South America. As *El Tiempo* of Bogotá once pointed out:

"Our united populations exceed that of Argentina, and our territories make up, if not the largest extent of ground [Brazil, of course, is much larger in area and population], at least that which is potentially the richest and is surely the best located in all South America."



**Home Stretch:** Meetings were banned in the week before the Cuban elections on June 1, but newspapers and posters carried on the battle. The poster on the left shows President Grau tearing up the Platt Amendment, "a chain binding Cuban sovereignty," and urges "Prio [Grau's candidate] for President." Right, the Communist hammer and cane knife.

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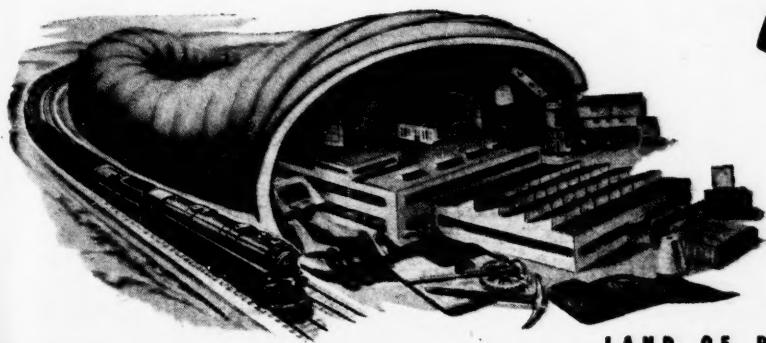
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LAND OF PLENTY



## IN PASSING

**Mess Sergeant:** MRS. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, in an American Magazine interview, held up for public examination an unknown side of the former chief of staff and present president of Columbia University: "He likes to go in and stir up something good out of the icebox. Ike would rather serve fried eggs at home than go out for a six-course dinner . . . How he does it I don't know."

**Final Curtain:** Ringing down its last curtain Saturday, May 29, the all-time Broadway musical hit "Oklahoma!" chalked up its epic vital statistics: 2,202 performances to 4,500,000 people, a 2,500 per cent return on its \$80,000 investment, and sale of 800,000 record albums and 2,000,000 copies of sheet music. Only on one count did it fall short: It ran 26 performances under the world's record set by "Chu Chin Chow" in London.

**World Man:** GARRY DAVIS, son of the society bandleader Meyer Davis, onetime understudy of Danny Kaye and former Army bomber pilot, walked into the United States Embassy in Paris and told Agnes Schneider, consul in charge of citizenship matters, that he wanted to renounce his American citizenship. "Are you sure you know what you're doing?" Miss Schneider asked. Garry was sure, even when Embassy Secretary William Gibson tried to point out the error of his decision and warned: "Do you realize this step is irrevocable?" Quietly insistent, Garry took the oath of renunciation, then explained that he wanted to be "a citizen of the world . . . I no longer find it compatible with my inner convictions to . . . be a party to the inevitable annihilation of our civilization, by remaining loyal to one of these sovereign states." Garry announced that he wished to help in the rebuilding of Germany which his bombs had helped to destroy.



Miss Skinner: Clubwomen objected

**Outrage:** Delegates to the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Portland, Ore., were up in arms over a statement by the author-actress CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER that "American clubwomen are frustrated in their love lives, so they throw all their energies into women's clubs . . . Let's not kid ourselves, girls. It isn't much fun trying to get along without men." One delegate said cattily: "What's the matter with Cornelie? Maybe her show [Lady Windermere's Fan] is going badly."

**Philosopher:** JOSEPH Yoss of New York climbed to the rail in the center of Manhattan Bridge, tossed his wallet and rosary into the East River and told the gathering crowd: "Diving is a very difficult thing. Dying is simple." Patrolman Michael Golden interrupted the lecture to get Yoss off the bridge, then had him committed for mental observation.

**Not Impressed:** Questioned by detectives about a \$50,000 brooch which JOAN CRAWFORD had lost in a night club, waiter Paul Bodlogar dug it out of his pocket and handed it over. "Oh, that?" he said. "I thought it was junk."

**Change of Mind:** JOHN C. VIRDEN who offered to quit as Commerce Department official because Rep. Fred L. Crawford charged he might be likely to leak secrets to his daughter Euphemia, a Tass Soviet news agency employee, withdrew his resignation after President Truman and other government officials voiced their confidence in him.

**Slam:** LILLIAN SMITH, author of "Strange Fruit," told the Columbus, Ohio, chapter of Americans for Democratic Action that "Georgia, U.S.A., and Georgia, U.S.S.R., are much the same."

**Recovery:** In Detroit, WALTER REUTHER, United Auto Workers head, whose left arm was shattered by a shotgun blast from an unknown assailant (NEWSWEEK, May 3), got good news from Dr. R. Sokolov: "Ultimately Reuther will have a nearly 100 per cent perfect arm."

**Nix:** LARAINA DAY of Hollywood, happily married spouse of the Dodgers' manager, LEO DUROCHER, pooh-poohed suggestions that he might join her in a picture. "Not a chance," she said. "Leo has no desire to become an actor."

**Tough Egg:** EVALINE GORCEY, estranged wife of LEO GORCEY, movie specialist in dead-end kid roles, accused her husband of taking a potshot at her with a gun when she tried to enter his home at Van Nuys, Calif., at 3 a.m. Booked on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon, Gorcey spent several hours acting his screen personality behind real-life jail bars.



Davis: Man without a country

**Comedown:** MRS. TILLIE SIEGEL sued Grauman's Chinese Theater in Hollywood for \$5,000. Walking through the lobby in which the footprints of famous stars are set in the concrete, she tripped over GREER GARSON's and fell flat.

**Symbolic?** To enemy No. 1 of American Communists, REP. J. PARNELL THOMAS of New Jersey, now recuperating from a gastric disturbance at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, members of his Un-American Activities Committee sent ten red roses in commemoration of its tenth birthday.

**Fate:** OSWALD KALJULAI of Toronto, an Estonian who crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a small sailboat, was drowned in Toronto Bay while trying to rescue his companion, Miss Ollie Korz, when their punt overturned in 8 feet of water. Two other men saved the girl.



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### Diabetic Cats

How to produce diabetes in laboratory animals for the purpose of trying out daring experiments in the intricacies of this disease has long baffled medical science.

Experimental diabetes has been artificially produced in animals by surgical removal of the pancreas, and by the destruction of the pancreatic cells by drugs or by injections of pituitary extracts. But in elaborate tests with mice, rats, and guinea pigs, researchers have never been able to develop the disease by the more natural means—the injection of excess sugar, which damages the insulin-creating cells of the pancreas and causes diabetes.

Last week Drs. Francis D. W. Lukens and F. Curtis Dohan of the University of Pennsylvania announced that, for the first time, permanent diabetes had been created in cats by injections of large amounts of glucose.

The experiment, which opens new avenues for the study of diabetes in human beings, showed that in a cat "the long-continued high concentration of sugar in the blood such as that produced by repeated injections of glucose leads to the destruction of the cells needed for the proper use of this food-stuff in the body."

### High-Flying Rats

How to accustom all human beings to the rigors of high-altitude flying has yet to be discovered by aeronautic medical authorities. Some of these experts are working for a new explanation of the basic principles of high-altitude aptitude. They believe that a hitherto unknown hormone is created in the blood. This hormone, in turn, stimulates the body and causes an increase in red blood cells—one of the best-known signs of altitude acclimatization.

To try out this theory an experiment was set up early this year at the Air Force medical laboratories, Randolph Field, Texas. Last week NEWSWEEK learned for the first time details of an air study that may some day make it possible for any man or woman to fly comfortably and safely at inhuman heights.

**Siamese Rats:** For the preliminary work the Air Force physiologist and his assistant selected two albino rats and joined them side by side in a quick and painless operation. Physiologically, the Siamese-twin connection made possible a relationship between the two animals similar to that of mother and embryo in the placenta. By sewing the rats together there

was a union of tissue. There was no exchange of blood vessels, but there was some exchange of hormones, proteins, and antibodies.

The rats were placed in a chamber so arranged that one animal breathed normal air while the second was exposed to an oxygen-nitrogen mixture that produced oxygen tension equivalent to that of 20,000 to 30,000 feet.

Inevitably, the second rat registered a strong high-altitude reaction. But because of the union the first rat also showed high-altitude signs—an increase in red blood cells and a change in acid base balance.

While results are still speculative, the



Siamese-twinned rats sampling doughnuts and milk

Randolph Field physiologist figures that some chemical substance, probably the hormone which he seeks, crosses the bridge between the two animals and brings on the high-altitude reaction. If the chemical is isolated, tests can then be made to find out whether injections of the substance into human beings can artificially acclimatize them to high altitudes.

### Diet for Cirrhosis

For victims of cirrhosis of the liver, a scientifically planned diet is often the most effective treatment. Inevitably linked by the terrified layman with heavy drinking, this chronic inflammation, with its jaundice, abdominal pain, and enlargement of the liver and spleen, is more accurately said to be caused by serious dietary deficiencies. Alcoholism, if it exists at all, plays only a conditioning role. Heavy drinkers are notoriously poor eaters.

Some ten years ago Dr. A. J. Patek Jr.

of New York developed a high protein and high vitamin diet for cirrhosis patients. Later the Patek treatment was modified to include other helpful substances. Last week, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Frederick Steigmann of Chicago summed up a decade's test of the diet technique with a report on 247 cirrhosis cases.

The patients, in all stages of the ailment, were divided into groups. Each group was fed a slightly different variation of the original cirrhosis diet.

Best results, Steigmann said, followed the intake of a diet high in protein, vitamins, and carbohydrates, and supplemented by choline, choline and cystine, and methionine. Improvement appeared to be influenced not by the duration of the disease, but by the presence or absence of ascites, the dangerous accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity.

Steigmann's best guess was that in the unimproved patients cirrhosis was not caused by dietary deficiency, but, more likely, by a previous attack of acute hepatitis (atrophy of the liver).

### Pierced Brains

The woman who suffered from acute anxiety was a virtually hopeless case. Electric shock was tried, but it did no good. So Dr. Walter Freeman, neurologist of George Washington University, resorted to a new form of psychosurgery.

First, Dr. Freeman gave the patient two electric-shock treatments. Then, while she was still unconscious, he drove a slender steel instrument through the bony part of the eye socket into the front of the brain. With a swift turn of the steel pick he severed certain of the brain connections. The instrument was withdrawn and the process repeated on the other side. The operation took only ten minutes.

Within an hour the patient was wide awake, with no memory of what had happened. Later she was heard chuckling to herself. When asked why she was laughing, she replied: "All those foolish ideas I had. How did I get them anyway?"

**Through the Orbit:** The new operation, which Freeman has just reported to fellow neuropsychiatrists, follows the principle of the better-known pre-frontal lobotomy, which he and Dr. James W. Watts introduced in the United States about ten years ago. But the techniques differ. In the slower and more elaborate method, two holes the size of a dime are drilled through the skull and then the nerve pathways are severed.

Dr. Freeman calls the new operation,

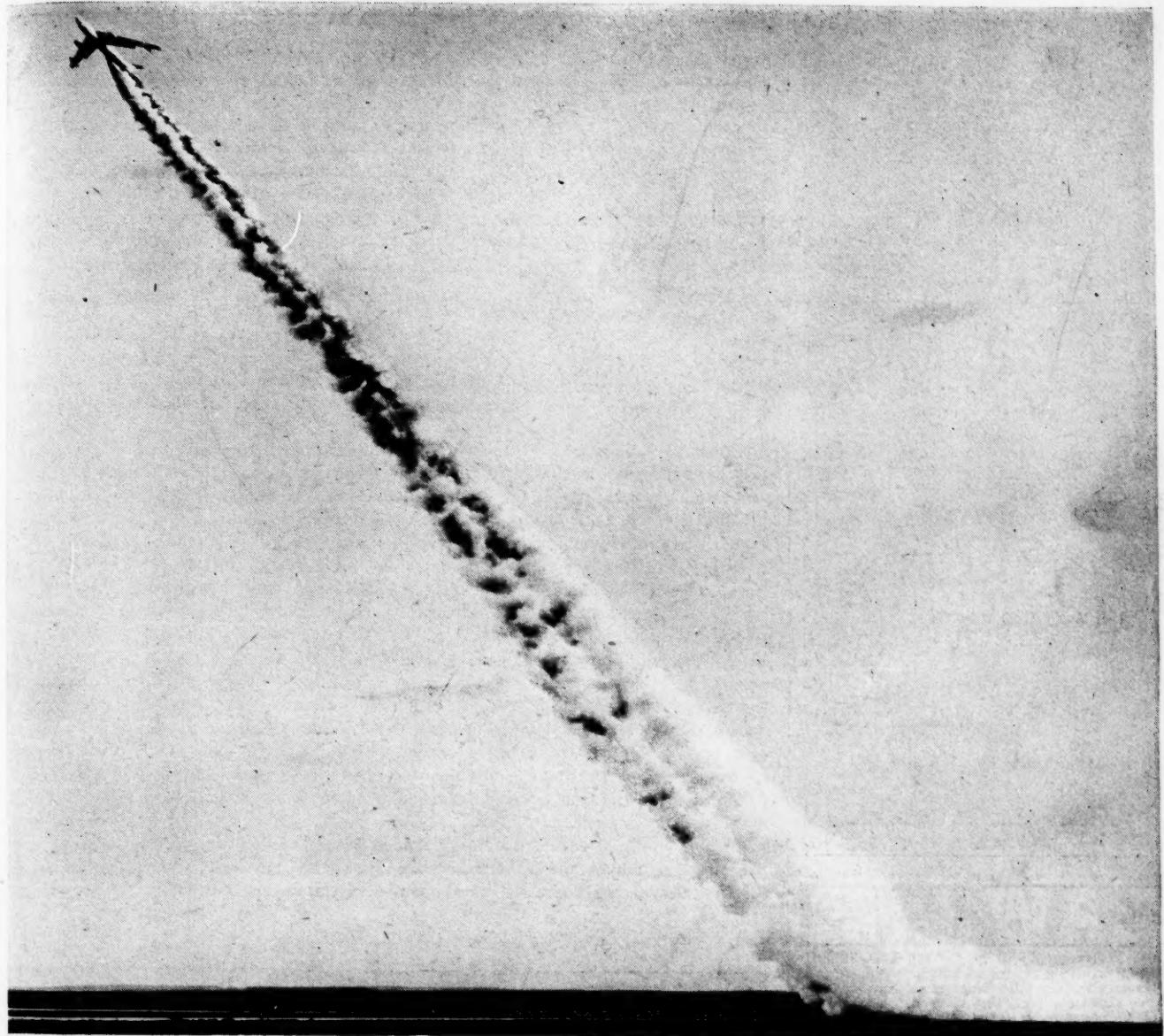


Photo shows Boeing XB-47 Stratojet, 12 seconds after standing start, on its first rocket-assisted takeoff.

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This big bomber, leaping skyward with incredible climb, is the new Boeing XB-47 Stratojet—startling performer among the Air Force's new planes.

As large as a B-29, the Stratojet hurls itself into the air like a projectile. Eighteen built-in rocket units and six jet engines give it a maximum of 42,000 pounds thrust. In level flight it streaks along like a giant arrow, with ten tons of bombs.

The Stratojet's top speed and other performance data are carefully guarded secrets. But its swept-back wings and tail surfaces, trim fuselage and streamlined nacelles are a clear indication of the speeds for which it was designed.

That the Stratojet is flying today—as realization of the need for air defense reaches a peak—is a tribute to the foresight of the U. S. Air Force

and to Boeing's advanced planning. It is the first large airplane of such radical design to be built—and it made its initial test flight only 18 months after first drawings were put on paper.

More than five months of Boeing tests have proved that, in the Stratojet, America has developed one of the world's most significant defense weapons.

For the Air Force, Boeing is building the B-50 Superfortress,  
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## MEDICINE

which has been used on more than 100 mental patients since early in 1946, transorbital (through the orbit, or eyesocket) lobotomy. It can be performed by any competent psychiatrist with little special equipment. Best results are had with patients who have been ill less than a year. It has been successful in one-third of Dr. Freeman's schizophrenia patients and one-half of those with depressions, anxieties, and melancholias.

In patients who have been ill for more than a year, Dr. Freeman thinks transorbital lobotomy should be looked upon as a test, not as a last resort. If the patient improves, but the improvement does not last, then he thinks the standard lobotomy operation should be used.

Other new scientific developments which are helping mentally sick people back to health are:

► Injections of histamine, the powerful chemical which is believed to stir up allergic mischief in some people, can also quell the dangerous delusions and hostilities of those suffering from paranoia. Dr. E. O. Niver of Eau Claire, Wis., who reports dramatic recoveries with this new treatment, chose histamine for his weapon because of the fact that this chemical is antagonistic to another body chemical, adrenalin, or epinephrine, which can rage so violently in a person's body that a real neurosis can crop out.

► Regular whiffs of carbon dioxide, mixed with oxygen, may serve to lull the painful anxieties of the depressed psychoneu-

rotic. After fifteen to twenty inhalations of the gas the disturbed patient falls into pleasant and profound sleep. When he wakes he is relaxed, comfortable, and stable enough to talk over his problems with his psychiatrists. Dr. J. A. Kindwall and his associates at the Milwaukee Sanitarium, Wauwatosa, Wis., report success with this treatment in eighteen out of 37 patients. Eleven showed no change, and eight, exaggerated symptoms.

## Lung-Cancer Surgery

Lung cancer is almost as common as stomach cancer. It occurs most often in men (80 to 85 per cent of all cases) between the ages of 40 and 70. It is not, as is commonly supposed, caused by cigarette smoking. But so little is known about the real cause that doctors must depend on early detection, not prevention of the disease.

Last week Dr. Edward D. Churchill of Boston offered a good chance of recovery from early lung cancer by surgical removal of the malignant growth. One out of every two lung cancers can be treated surgically, he added.

Churchill also warned that early symptoms of lung cancer are so mild that they are often ignored by both doctor and patient. They include a cough that "hangs on," the first sign in more than half of all cases, blood in the sputum, loss of weight, pain in the chest, wheezing, and swelling of the fingers and toes.



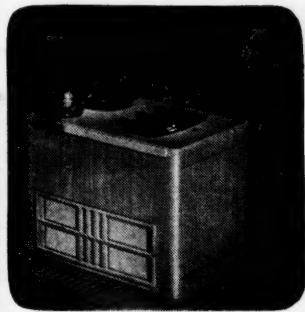
Gordon—PM from European

**Blindman's Buff:** These sightless runners, students at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, staged a track meet last week—and the Seeing-Eye dogs owned by some of them, not shown in the picture, were among the onlookers. Note the waist-high cables by which the youths guided themselves down the track.

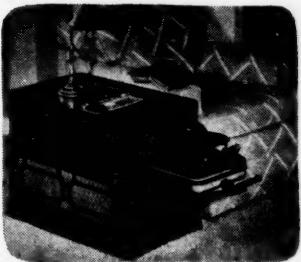


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Above, main illustration—Zenith "Beacon Hill," mahogany, 18th Century design. Electro-Glide; Cobra Tone Arm; INTERMIX Record Changer; AM, and FM on both bands; Short Wave; Radiorgan Tone Control; Wavemagnet; Concert Grand Speaker. \$430.\* Above, small picture—ZENITH "BEVERLY HILLS," same as the "Beacon Hill" except for blond mahogany cabinet, contemporary design. \$430.\*



At left—Zenith "Mayfair," mahogany, period design. Electro-Glide; Cobra Tone Arm; INTERMIX Record Changer; AM, and FM on both bands; Radiorgan; Wavemagnet; Concert Grand Speaker. \$325.\*

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a button and presto—the entire phonograph unit automatically glides up and out for loading. Touch the button again—and the entire unit glides smoothly back into the cabinet!

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†Short Wave on "Beacon Hill" and "Beverly Hills" models only.

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## Key to the Heavens

In Spanish "paloma" means dove and "palomar" is a dovecote. In the mountains of Southern California, nearer to San Diego than to Los Angeles, is a gently sloping ridge about a mile above Pacific Ocean level. Traditionally well tenanted by doves, it is called Palomar Mountain. For astronomy's knowledge of the vast universe around us, Palomar will soon rank as the most important of the many bumps on the wrinkled skin of this earth. Upon it stands the greatest of all telescopes, a 200-inch reflector, which after two decades in the building is at last being dedicated this week.

Palomar waited a long time for its distinguished place under the stars. In 1903 an astronomer representing the Carnegie Institution reconnoitered Palomar as a possible site for what was to be that era's largest telescope—a 100-inch affair. But he found no roads up the mountainside, and was unable to lug to the top even a small hand telescope that would show whether or not the summit's air was clear and quiet for good visibility.

So the 100-inch telescope went to the top of Mount Wilson, at Pasadena. From that vantage point, astronomy first reached out for a keen view of the endless galaxies beyond the Milky Way, found a universe vast beyond imagination, and secured startling evidences that this universe is continually exploding to greater dimensions. But there still were manifold riddles that only a more powerful telescope could hope to solve.

**In Memoriam:** For the answers science now looks to Palomar. A paved "highway to the stars" winds to the clearing, 5,600 feet above sea level, where a cluster of buildings is dominated by the big rotating dome that houses 500 tons of optical machinery. There scientists, educators, and public officials have gathered to dedicate the installation to the memory of the man whose vision made it possible, Dr. George Ellery Hale.

A distinguished astrophysicist, Hale devoted most of his life to the building of bigger and better telescopes—and to beging important financiers for the money for them. His career in securing this kind of charity began at home. As a 13-year-old boy in 1881, he persuaded his father William Hale, a well-to-do elevator manufacturer, to buy him the makings of a small amateur telescope. Eleven years later, as an M.I.T. graduate with new ideas for astronomy, Hale induced the traction magnate Charles T. Yerkes to put up funds for Yerkes Observatory, the University of Chicago's installation at Williams Bay, Wis. Its 40-inch lens, at its completion in 1895, was the world's most powerful.

But with this Hale was only starting his career of gathering money for the gathering of starlight. His next benefactor was

Andrew Carnegie, who financed Mount Wilson's 100-inch reflector through the Carnegie Institution. And finally, in 1928, it was Hale who got \$6,000,000\* of Rockefeller backing for the seemingly fantastic project of creating, housing, and precisely pointing a mirror 17 feet in diameter, which could see just twice as far into the depths of space as its predecessor.

**Twenty Years Abuilding:** So long has the Palomar project been in the works, and so much have its various phases been publicized, that people might well be forgiven for the impatient assumption that it had long since been completed. Hale died in 1938. In 1939 an excellent full-size history and description of the telescope, David O. Woodbury's "Glass Giant of Palomar," was published, anticipating that the project would be completed in another year.

But the war interrupted the work, and before that the unborn telescope had been forced to weather the hazards of a depression, of repeated failures in casting the needed mirror, and of a river flood that threatened the precious piece of glass.

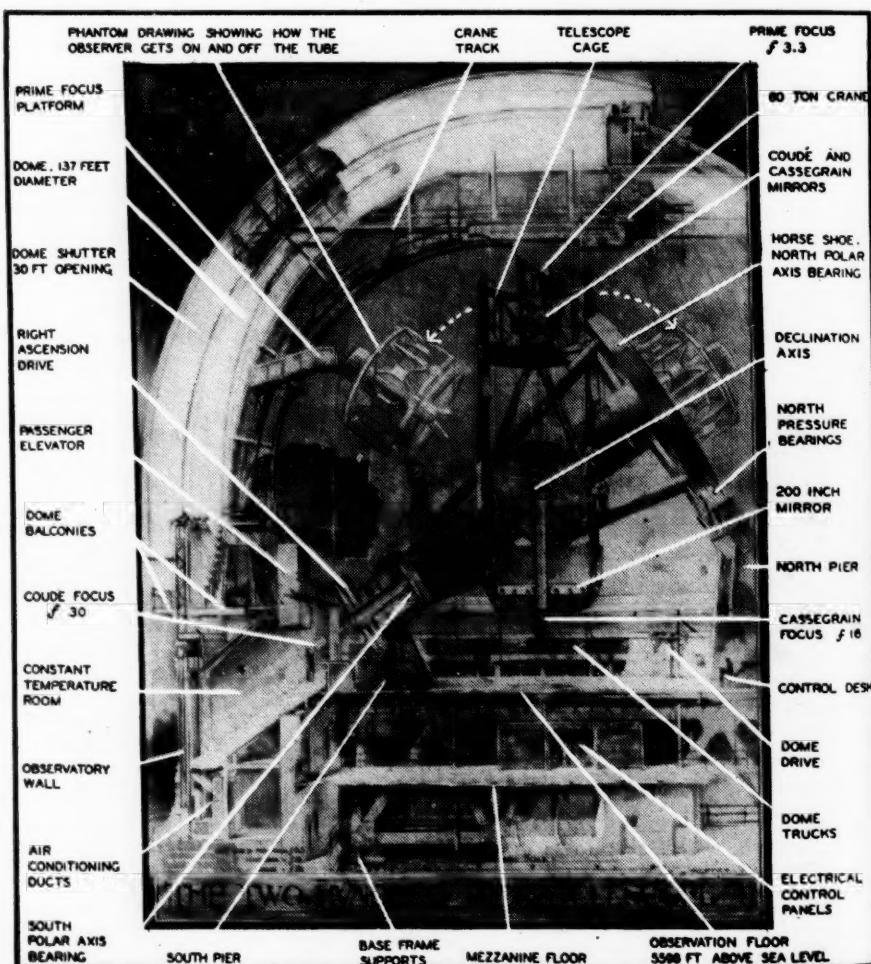
The first unprecedented problem was to

\*Since supplemented with \$550,000 in additional Rockefeller grants, and more is being sought for an endowment to pay the costs of observation.

make the enormous mirror—optically perfect, free from inner strains, and resistant to temperature change. The 100-inch mirror for Mount Wilson was cast in plate glass by skilled glassworkers in France. But plate glass would not do for double the size. The aging inventor of the General Electric Co., Elihu Thomson, undertook to make the mirror of fused quartz. He failed, using up more than half a million dollars of the project funds and more than a year of time. Then the Corning Glass Works developed new technique for pouring an improved variety of the Pyrex glass that is used for heat-resistant kitchen and laboratory glassware.

Corning worked on the mirror for three years, experimentally pouring larger and larger disks. Some of these (which would each have represented the world's largest in Hale's youth) serve now as auxiliary mirrors in the optical system of the Palomar telescope. During these experiments the waffle-shaped back, which gives rigidity to the mirror with greatly reduced weight, was developed.

**Poured Pyrex:** At last, at Corning, N.Y., on May 25, 1934, while privileged visitors watched and newsreel cameras ground, workmen ladled 21 tons of molten Pyrex into a heated igloo which contained



It takes intricate machinery to keep Palomar's telescope pointed on a star

the mold. But part of the mold broke away under the heat, leaving the mirror imperfect. A second waffle, poured the following December and slowly cooled thereafter for another ten months, is the one now set to explore the universe. (The original disk turned out to be not too bad after all and remains available as a spare—or for another telescope.)

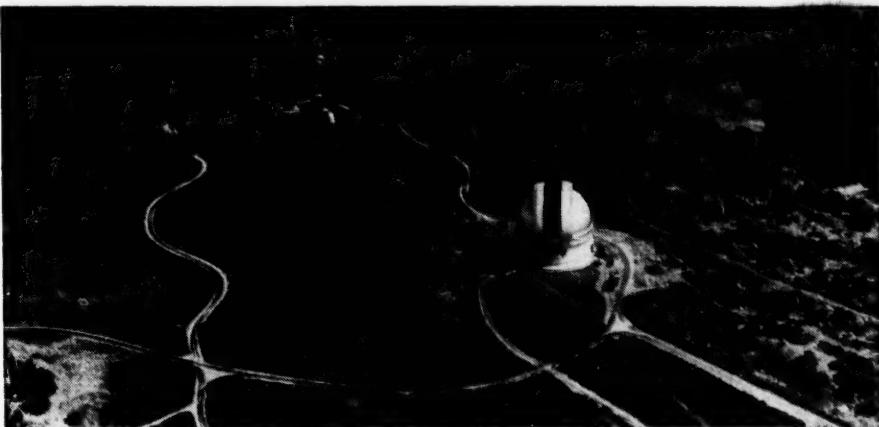
On March 26, 1936, standing on end in a special car of a special train and protected by steel plates on each side, the disk began its journey across the country from Corning to Pasadena, crawling around mountain grades at 5 miles an hour, halting while trainmen tested the clearance of bridges. Along the way schools let out their children so that they might observe the historic passage.

Arrived in Pasadena, the rough disk next underwent grinding to remove 5 tons of excess glass, and polishing to smooth its surface to a perfect parabola accurate to two-millionths of an inch. Responsibility for this went to a self-taught optician, Marcus H. Brown, who years before worked as a truck driver at the Mount Wilson Observatory while he studied the lore of light and glass. In the latter stages, as the mirror approached its perfect polish, the Pasadena optical shop was kept more dustfree than a surgical operating room. Into the polishing—completed, after the war's interruption, last October—went 180,000 man-hours of labor and 31 tons of abrasives. In November motorcycle police escorted the lens as the truck carrying it gingerly made its way from Pasadena to Palomar.

There, in a vacuum tank especially invented by John Strong, the smooth glass surface was exposed to vaporized aluminum, which finally settled down on the disk to form a shiny reflecting layer just two molecules thick.

**Taking Pictures:** With all its light-gathering power—a million times greater than that of the human eye—the huge looking glass reaches its real usefulness to science not for mere gazing at the planets or stars, but for nightlong time-exposure photographs. And to make the stars and galaxies hold the pose, the mirror must move steadily all night long in exact opposition to the rotation of the earth. That is the function of its elaborate friction-free mount and automatic drive.

The great mirror and its framework, including smaller auxiliary mirrors and a seat for a high-riding observer, are arranged to swivel up and down within a "yoke" which parallels the earth's axis. No roller bearings could give proper support to the weight of this yoke. Instead, it actually floats above curved steel supports, resting on a film of oil only a few thousandths of an inch thick, which is pumped into the narrow space under pressure. So friction-free is this design and so perfectly is the telescope balanced that the regular drive is geared to an electric motor that is no



The observatory dome dominates the clearing 5,600 feet above sea level

larger than that which powers an ordinary sewing machine.

The Palomar mount represents an engineering triumph because it allows the telescope a full swing through the arc of the firmament. The smaller Mount Wilson telescope is cramped by a compromise design which prevents the mirror from aiming anywhere in the vicinity of the North Star.

Light gathered by the Palomar mirror is reflected back to the upper end of the tube where, at the "prime focus," there is a "house" for the observer. At this dizzying perch the astronomer on duty rides around with the telescope while a star is tracked. Palomar is the only telescope ever built with this arrangement, which required a special elevator inside the dome to get the observer to his post. Most of the photographs will be made at this position. But for other purposes additional mirrors will be swung into position to bounce the light out through the side of the telescope (Coudé focus) or down through a 40-inch hole in the main mirror (Cassegrain focus).

For the last few months, with the mirror in place, scientists and workmen under the direction of Dr. Ira Sprague Bowen have been testing and adjusting the thousands of separate parts that will insure the perfect tracking of a star. Photographs have already been made with the starlight focused by the mirror, but only for the purpose of checking on the alignment of the optical system. No attempt has yet been made to "discover" anything new in the skies. It may be several months, the astronomers estimate, before the 200-inch telescope begins to pay off the immense investment of money, labor, heartbreak, and invention that were poured into it over two decades.

**Looking Into Space:** Even then, it will not be like Galileo taking the first thrilling look at the heavens through the original spyglass three centuries ago. The Palomar mirror will work methodically on problems raised by smaller telescopes, principally the 100-inch on Mount Wilson. A 48-inch telescope on Palomar, not yet com-

pleted, has been especially designed to "scout" the skies for its big brother, picking out areas worthy of the attention of man's most powerful eye.

To avoid rivalry or competition, both Mount Wilson and Palomar will be under the same management—a joint enterprise of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the California Institute of Technology. Together, they will make Southern California by far the leading outpost for man's survey of the universe.

Until astronomers actually use their bright new machine they can hardly say what knowledge it will unfold. But the general problems are twofold:

► First, the chemistry of the universe. By analyzing the light gathered from distant stars and nebulae, the astronomers expect to see what elements are more or less abundant in different parts of the universe. And in that manner they may be able to piece out the baffling history and evolution of the cosmos.

► Second, the dimensions and structure of the universe, including such age-old questions as whether it comes to an end and how far away the boundary may be. Even with its awesome reach of 1,000,000,000 light-years (the distance traveled in that time by light at its speed of 186,000 miles a second), the 200-inch telescope is not expected to see to the edge of everything. But if it shows a thinning out of galaxies at its farthest distance it may indicate the true shape of the cosmos.

These are the main objects of the research program. The astronomers expect to leave such nearby objects as the sun (only 93,000,000 miles away) to smaller telescopes. But they have offered one concession to human curiosity about nearby neighbors in space. The Mars problem—whether life exists on that planet—has remained unsolved because the time exposures that other telescopes require result in blurry pictures. Palomar may get rid of the twinkly blur by gathering enough light for quick snapshots, solving the question of whether Mars really has "canals" that could be the work of intelligent life on a planet other than this earth.

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## The Giveaway Craze

Any broadcasting designed to 'buy' the radio audience, by requiring it to listen in hope of reward, rather than for the quality of its entertainment, should be avoided.

Though this clause turned up in the new Standards of Practice adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters a fortnight ago (NEWSWEEK, May 31), it was obviously not to be taken seriously. As of this week there were 33 shows on the networks with titles like Break the Bank, Double or Nothing, Strike It Rich, Winner Take All, and Everybody Wins—programs with an obvious appeal to "hope of reward." And there are more on the way.

Who's to blame? The listener: he listens. As Art Linkletter, who himself has given away several thousand dollars on People Are Funny, puts it: "In the hectic race for ratings we all have been guilty of snowballing the giveaway gimmick until it is assuming the proportions of a Frankenstein monster." And like Ralph Edwards, M.C. for Truth or Consequences and the man who introduced Miss Hush and the Walking Man to the nation by radio and telephone, Linkletter wishes giveaways could be dropped in favor of a return to entertainment. But that seems unlikely.

For many years the 8-9 p.m. (EDT) spot on NBC Sunday nights has been almost immune from competition. As an antidote to the high ratings of Edgar Bergen and Fred Allen, ABC on March 21 installed the hour-long Stop the Music show. Nothing but a nostalgic potpourri of songs with medium-sized prizes to listeners who identify them and a gigantic jackpot to the identifier of a "mystery tune," Stop the Music in its first ten weeks gave away more than \$71,000 in merchandise. The result was that last week three of the four fifteen-minute periods were bought for sponsorship—and, more important, since Stop the Music had started, Bergen and Allen each had dropped some eight Hooper points (from the middle 20s to about 16) while Stop the Music had risen nearly five to a peak of well over 9. The explanation was that the ventriloquist and the baggy-eyed comedian peddle nothing but gags.

**Something for Nothing:** As for the listener, the answer is simple to the Schwerin Research Corp., which analyzes program content for what is good and what is bad. Like the soap-opera fanatics, those who tune in the giveaways identify themselves with the real participants or characters on the show. Thus they enjoy a vicarious thrill in hearing some man or woman win thousands of dollars in prizes. To prove this, Schwerin recently tested Queen for a Day on Mutual to determine the highest point of listener interest. It came not when the Queen was picked, but when the list of her prizes was read.

But Schwerin has also discovered an

item that one day may mean the lessening of giveaways. In running off the long list of prizes the announcer always reads the brand names—since the product is usually procured for the plug. As a result the actual sponsor of the show frequently comes off either unidentified or confused in the listener's mind. It is this factor which one day may make it possible for the NAB to live up to its own code.

## Candidates by Television

Television last week borrowed a radio habit when CBS began its Presidential Timber series. Each of the nine announced candidates was offered a half hour to do with as he pleased. So far all except Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President Truman have accepted. Since the candidates are to go on in the order in which they announced their running, the series started off with ex-Gov. Harold E. Stassen, in the first campaign stanza ever designed especially for television.

Stassen appeared as the narrator and was in direct view during only five or six minutes. Otherwise he told where he stood on the issues of the day while these issues were illustrated by slides and movies. The result made for extreme clarity and interest, and the half hour sped by with all the ease and polish of a variety show.

To his fellow contenders for the Presidency Stassen set a tough television standard. His show, over which he himself



International

**Government Glamour:** President Truman last week nominated Miss Frieda Hennock, comely New York lawyer, to the Federal Communications Commission. If confirmed she will be the FCC's first lady.

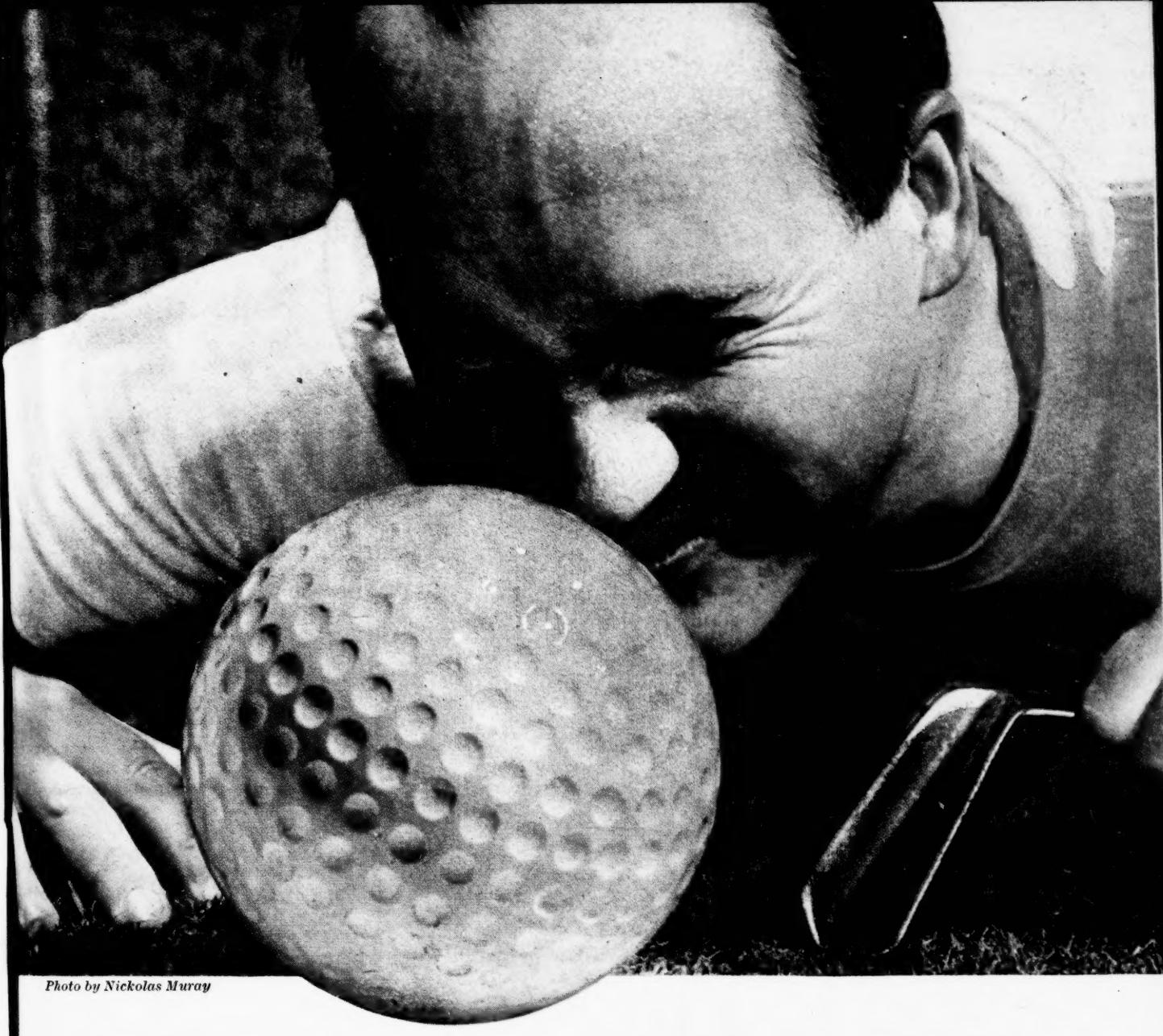


Photo by Nickolas Muray

## What makes a golf ball white?

"KEEP YOUR EYE on the ball" is good advice for any golfer. And the whiter the ball the better you can see it—as every good golfer knows.

But did you know golf balls are given their intense white color in two ways: first, by a tough, white rubber cover for the ball itself; second, by an intense white final coat of tough, resilient paint enamel. And in both the rubber and the paint, the whiteness comes from titanium dioxide, the whitest pigment known.

Titanium dioxide is produced by American Cyanamid Company from ore as black as coal. Yet because of its brilliant whiteness and remarkable opacity, or hiding power, it is one of the most widely used of all white pigments. In rubber products,

from white wall tires to rubber footwear, titanium dioxide puts the whiteness right in the rubber itself. Most brilliant white paints, enamels, and other coatings contain this pigment. It is also used to increase the whiteness of papers—to make type stand out clearly against a page and to prevent printing on the reverse side of the page from showing through. It is even used in white inks to intensify their whiteness against dark backgrounds. It serves to brighten up many other products, too, from leather goods to plastics.

As one of America's important producers of titanium dioxide, Cyanamid is constantly working

to improve its quality and broaden the scope of its usefulness. This is another example of Cyanamid's activities which are helping to "mold the future through chemistry."



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**OF KEEPING FOOD FRESHER?** Insist on a refrigerator with ice trays, vegetable crispers and meat drawers of sturdy, durable *aluminum*. Aluminum has no harmful chemical reaction on food, *cannot* affect flavor. Today, more aluminum is going into refrigerator production than ever before, because of another dependable source—Kaiser Aluminum!



**OF BETTER COOKING?** Insist on cooking utensils made of *aluminum*. Aluminum conducts heat evenly over the whole cooking surface. Which means food is *cooked* evenly—and *faster*. And food flavor is *protected* because aluminum can't rust. Today, leading manufacturers bring you cooking utensils of higher quality—because of Kaiser Aluminum.



**OF SMART SHOPPING?** When buying any product made of metal, find out if it's made of aluminum. Good chance that it is... because today several thousand manufacturers are making over a thousand different products out of Kaiser Aluminum. And more are being added all the time—bringing you better, more modern living!

More and better aluminum products —today... with

# Kaiser Aluminum

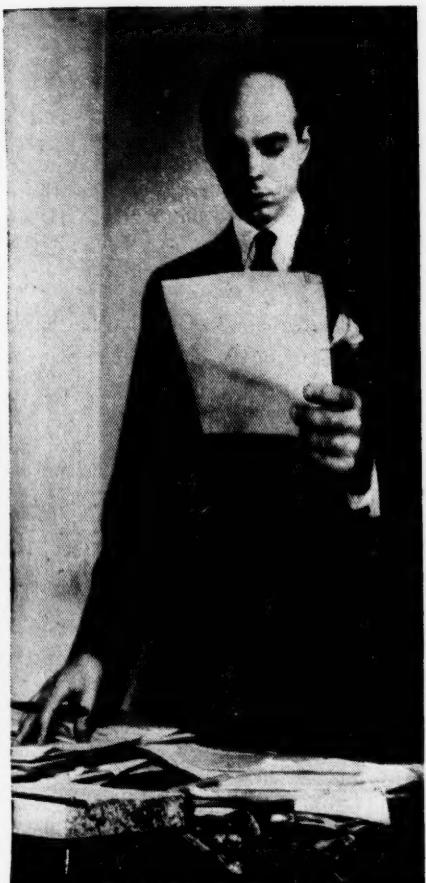
a Permanente Metals product

[ For the names of manufacturers making the products pictured above, write: Permanente Products Company, Consumer Service Division, 1924 Broadway, Oakland, California ]

laboried for nine hours before telecast (CBS-TV, May 27, 9-9:30 p.m., EST), was prepared by personal friends at the Young & Rubicam advertising agency. The only hitch: Though the show was scheduled to be seen in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, the televising of a Phillies night baseball game kept Stassen out of the convention city.

## Skater on Thin Ice

In a burst of metaphorical enthusiasm, the magazine *Broadcasting* last week saluted Robert Saudek, vice president of the American Broadcasting Co. in charge of public affairs. "One of radio's fanciest skaters on thin ice," he was dubbed, as well as "vice president in charge of seeing



Documentarian: Saudek of ABC

that ABC doesn't take itself too seriously," and "ABC's part-time court jester."

Thus did *Broadcasting*—radio's top trade journal, and chief mouthpiece for the National Association of Broadcasters—acknowledge Saudek's masterminding of ABC's documentary programs, and at the same time kid one of his less important tasks as editor of the network's house organ.

As a network luminary, Saudek at 37 has come out of the labyrinth of minor radio executives in the past eighteen months. With him he has brought his network's contribution to radio's newest major program development: the documentary. This type of program, new to radio, was formally pushed into use by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which formed its Documentary Unit in the fall

of 1946, almost the same time that Saudek's notions were getting approving nods at ABC. So far the documentaries are CBS and ABC specialties, with NBC and Mutual yet to present anything precisely comparable.

As an analysis of a prevailing national problem, done in a manner which is at once factual and educational, yet told in terms of radio entertainment, a documentary program is radio at its adult best. And to Saudek's way of thinking, "documentaries absolutely must give conclusions, and practical ones, too," strong words from a member of an industry that generally prefers to straddle fences. To reach these conclusions without bias, Saudek follows a set and intensive pattern of research on each program. "We take a subject," he says, "and the first thing we do is break it down. We study the thing and decide what is wrong or right about it, and then present it to the radio public. The process is just good reporting."

**VD to Communism:** Although CBS has completed twelve programs since its unit went to work, Saudek claims only four straight documentaries. In them he has X-rayed and prescribed for American public education, slums, and venereal diseases, as well as reducing to radio size the 800-page technical report, "America's Needs and Resources, 1950-1960." Of these the best was *VD*. It was the first time that a network had discussed syphilis and gonorrhea so baldly—and one of Saudek's fanciest tricks on thin ice.

Currently the slight, mild, and totally un-hucksterish vice president is practicing even fancier tricks for an hour-long documentary scheduled for late June broadcast: Communism—U.S. Brand. In preparation for almost a year, this program is being carpentered by Morton Wishengrad with the technical and philosophic consultation of Dr. R. M. MacIver, Lieber professor of political philosophy and sociology at Columbia University. But much of the shirt-sleeve work still falls to Saudek, at his own insistence.

Saudek is one of those whose whole career has involved radio. After graduation from Harvard in 1932 he joined station KDKA in Pittsburgh. He came to New York in 1938 as assistant sales manager of NBC. Since then he has threaded his way in and out of almost every phase of radio. All the while his prime interest has been to get something like the present documentaries on the air. And to this end he has continued studying and talking and listening, as he says, "keeping a finger in all things." In 1946, ABC finally gave him the chance he'd been waiting for.

Last week, as he sat in his small, noisy and cluttered office a floor away from most of ABC's other executives in Radio City, Saudek was a relatively contented man, bothered by only one real problem. ABC has steadfastly refused to give him the roll-top desk he has always wanted.

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### Collier's Switch

The Park Avenue editorial office of Collier's had buzzed for weeks with talk of an impending shake-up. Last week the hunches were confirmed. Out went Joe Alex Morris, managing editor for the past four years, and into his place as Editor Walter Davenport's right bower went Oscar Dystel, the bright young man (35) who built David Smart's Coronet from an arty runt into a little giant of the slicks.

Officially, Collier's announced that Morris had resigned. Not so Morris, who bluntly said: "I was thrown out and I don't even know why. Nobody has told me." But occupants of Collier's sensitive thirteenth floor had watched for weeks a familiar outbreak of front-office jitters. They knew top Crowell-Collier officials—from Thomas H. Beck, board chairman, and Albert E. Winger, president, down—were disturbed about Collier's newsstand sales and dips in advertising lineage.

Like most of its contemporaries, Collier's has had a bounce-back off the newsstands (reportedly as high as 14 per cent until sales were Hopkinsed up by Collier's latest run of New Deal memoirs). But such slumps are familiar spring phenomena to magazines, and Collier's circulation actually is up and flirting with the 3,000,000 mark. Advertising, too, had dipped from 1947's record-breaking levels. But here again, as Collier's big rival, The Saturday Evening Post, could affirm, the Crowell publication was no exception.

**Trouble:** There were other irritants adding up to Beck's conviction that a head or so should roll. Collier's seemed to lack a youthful flavor. Walter Winchell had been sharpshooting the magazine for weeks over its articles on his career (for which Davenport took full responsibility). Not long ago a Collier's caption mislabeled Walter Damrosch, the noted conductor, as dead. Last March staffers sniffed of more trouble to come when one of Morris's chief aides—Associate Editor André Fontaine—was fired over a controversial article on electric power.

This article, "Our Lights Are Going Out," written by free-lance A. G. Mezerik, came to Collier's via his agent. Mezerik's theme was the power shortage, its causes, what privately and publicly owned companies were doing to combat it. The power interests contended that the story was slanted in favor of public as against private power, and damned both article and author in bitter complaints to Collier's.

**Dystel and Friends:** What new pitch, if any, Collier's would make to its readers, no one would say. "The answer will come from Walter Davenport," said Dystel. Davenport was mum. But in his new lieutenant he had acquired a man with a keen scent for what the public wants.

The stocky, round-faced, and curly-haired Dystel, a Harvard Business School



Dystel: Collier's new right bower

graduate, was working in a small New York publishing house in 1938 when he wrote out a prospectus telling what he could do for Smart's Esquire-Coronet outfit. Smart liked it and looked Dystel up in New York. A few days later Dystel was on his way to Smart's Chicago headquarters as promotion man.

Soon after, Smart assigned Dystel to Coronet's circulation department, a spot which Dystel felt spelled doom. But he tackled the job, queried readers (Coronet then had only 125,000) about their likes and dislikes, and came up with needed answers: Coronet's so-called game book, pictures with more human-and-sex and not so arty appeal, breezy fiction, and articles. Smart promoted him to one of Coronet's top three editorial jobs.

Dystel left during the war to work for the Office of War Information, helped launch USA, the widely distributed war-

time propaganda magazine, and served in Algiers and Cairo as a psychological-warfare man. In 1944, he returned to Coronet and poured out war-accumulated ideas for the magazine. Smart made him editor.

Dystel shifted editorial quarters to New York, balanced Coronet's preponderantly hammock reading with (for Coronet) weightier pieces—the atom bomb and what it means, the Ku Klux Klan, sex crimes and their causes, and so on.

When Dystel left Coronet (where he was succeeded by Gordon Carroll, his executive editor for three years), the magazine boasted a 2,750,000 sale and had opened its once-adless pages to advertising. Smart told Coronet's staff things would be the same without Dystel. Dystel said: "I think we parted friends."

### Palooka and Ann? Yes

In the eighteen-year saga of Joe Palooka, cartoonist Ham Fisher's golden boy of the comic pages (more than 600 papers), nothing has dragged out longer than Palooka's marathon pursuit of Ann Howe, the comely blonde from social levels far above Jacobs' Beach.

Joe and Ann have been kept apart about as long as were Dante and Beatrice. The latest Palooka-Howe separation has lasted since the start of the war in which she was a Red Cross nurse in the Pacific, he a GI in Europe.

In October 1946 Palooka addicts, who include President Truman, thought the long ordeal was about over. Fisher had Ann flying home to marry Joe. But her plane crashed on a Far Western mountain peak, and only Ann survived (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 11, 1947). Stricken with amnesia she wandered from the scene of the crash. Joe spent all his money, several months, and yards of newsprint trying to track her down but never caught up with her. In despair he returned East to resume fighting heavyweight challengers and big-city racketeers.

Eventually Ann was taken in by an elderly couple in a mountain town, settled



It's been a long time, but science and love win out

there under a new name, and fell in love with young Dr. Tony Hunter. But Palooka was put on the trail again when a newsman in a neighboring city recognized Ann's picture in the wedding-announcement news.

This week Palooka was winging westward to straighten out love's devious course. Will Ann remember him? Palooka fans anxiously wondered. No, she won't, not until she undergoes treatment from a psychiatrist brought to the town by Dr. Hunter, as noble a soul as Palooka.

When she does recognize Joe, will they ever get married? Yes, Fisher promised last week—over objections from many editors who want the suspense to go on. But Fisher has Joe's younger brother coming along, and thinks an ideal marriage of Joe and Ann will be inspiring in these days of divorce, dissension, and the Kinsey report. Nevertheless, Palooka fans will have to wait several months for Ann to recover from all her shocks.

## The Tabs: Up a Cent

The nation's best selling newspaper—The New York Daily News—hiked its price from 2 to 3 cents on the big city's newsstands this week. To The News circulation of 2,375,000 it was something like the passing of the 5-cent subway fare; the tabloid had sold for 2 cents since its birth in 1919. Previously The News had stubbornly resisted the war-born trend that took all its New York rivals save its tabloid competitor, Hearst's Daily Mirror, to higher prices.

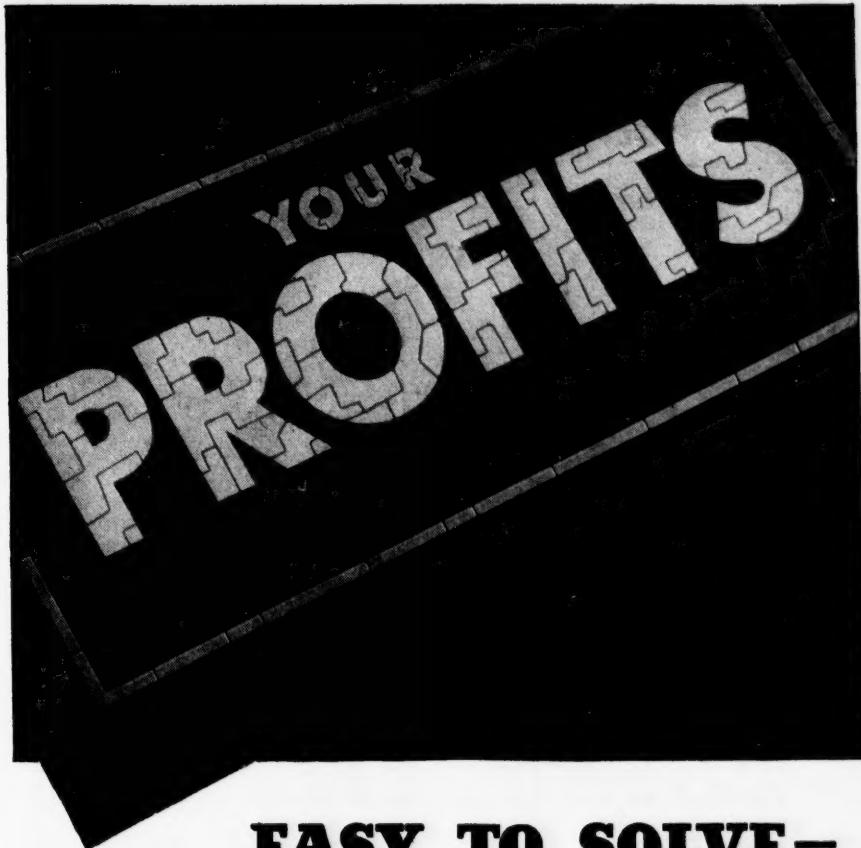
The Mirror welcomed the rise. It long ago wanted to go to 3 cents, but could not if The News wouldn't. So, on the same day, June 1, The Mirror (circulation 1,100,000) also went to 3 cents.

## UP Switch

Life on the top rungs of the United Press ladder is always rugged. UP's volatile president, Hugh Baillie, is a man of brusque and often dictatorial moods, and keeping up with them is a wearing task for UP vice presidents.

Last week Baillie lost one of his ablest executives—Edwin Moss Williams, vice president and general business manager. Williams quit to enter the radio and news field on his own. Specifically, he was not yet ready to announce his project.

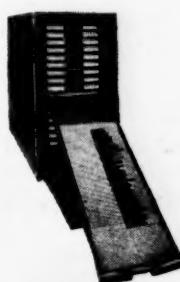
The son of the late Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri and founder of its school of journalism, Williams joined the UP in 1926 after brief flings on newspapers in Mississippi and Texas. He became Southern division manager in 1929. Six years later, when the rival Associated Press and many newspapers were still snooty the radio news field, he plunged the UP into it, and it has been dominant there ever since. Williams became UP vice president and general



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## THE PRESS

sales manager in 1938, and in 1942 was appointed general business manager.

**Missouri and Missouri:** Into the spot Baillie moved Jack Bisco, who had followed Williams as general sales manager. Like Williams, Bisco went to the University of Missouri. He cut his journalistic teeth on newspapers (Fort Worth Star Telegram, Omaha World-Herald, Omaha Bee-News, Hastings Tribune) before he switched to the UP in 1930. A suave but tough and aggressive UP man, Bisco sold its service widely in the Southwest and East before he went to New York as director of sales.

In addition to his sales job, Bisco has handled labor relations for the UP in recent years. And, like Baillie, he refuses to let his news touch get rusty. Among other things, in 1945 he got the first exclusive interview that Winston Churchill ever gave in this country.

Bisco, who became a vice president in 1946, now sits with Earl Johnson, UP's news chief, and Baillie as the service's top triumvirate.

## Railroader Gadfly

R. L. Williams, president of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, likes nothing better than to take on editorial writers who needle the operation of his line. Recently, to a Chicago Daily News attack on Williams's proposal for a fare rise he tartly replied that The News had not improved to match the 67 per cent price rise of recent years (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 5).

Last week Williams took on The Chicago Tribune. A Trib editorial had summed up North Western trains as "too few and too late" and proposed that commuters be required to pay no fares unless the North Western could get them to work on time and in seats. Williams retorted:

"[In 1946] the writer intimated that all railroad management was senile and in yesterday's editorial he said we were all pigheaded. I do not know at what age a man gets senile. I am still in my fifties, but I doubt if railroad men get in that condition any earlier in life than industrial executives generally, including newspapermen . . ." Most of his trains were on time, he offered to prove, and added:

"I cannot resist the temptation to comment on the suggestion that no fares be paid unless everyone has a seat and the train is on time. This brings to mind the fact that I have not had my morning Tribune at the breakfast table for a long time, and I do not eat breakfast too early, and that when it rains it is necessary to bake it [the paper] in the gas oven before it is readable, but I get my bill regularly every month."

"When I was a young lad I had a newspaper route and if all my papers were not delivered by 6 A.M. at the latest, I would have been out of a job. Things have changed since I was a boy."



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The effect of Yello-Bole's honey treatment is continuous. The real bee's honey inside the bowl blends with your tobacco. With every smoke the "cake" is mellowed by the honey treatment. Yello-Bole is mild and good from the start, without "breaking-in". Mature, seasoned briar. Ask for Yello-Bole at your dealer's and look for the famous Honey Seal. Be sure you get the pipe with the Seal in the bowl.

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## — TRANSITION —

**Birthday:** The DIONNE QUINTUPLETS—Yvonne, Emilie, Annette, Cecile, and Marie—who took time out from studying for high-school entrance examinations to share a five-layer birthday cake; their 14th in Callander, Ont., May 28.

► President EDUARD BENES, convalescing from a stroke at his country home in Sezimovo Usti, Czechoslovakia; his 64th, May 28.

► QUEEN MARY, who celebrated her 81st in London, May 26, at a small luncheon party of the royal family at Buckingham Palace.

► JAMES A. FARLEY, former Democratic National Chairman, now head of the Coca-Cola Export Co., his 60th, in New York, May 30.

**Married:** PAUL BLOCK JR., newspaper publisher (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Toledo Blade) and MARJORIE McNAB MAIN, one of his reporters; in Hollywood, Calif., May 25.

► SEN. CHARLES W. TOBEY, 67, of New Hampshire and LORETTA RABENHORST, 53, of Washington, both for the second time; in Washington, May 26.

**Divorced:** NANCY (SLIM) HAWKS, 30, former model and one of America's perennial "best-dressed women," who testified that the film producer HOWARD HAWKS, 52, had made her a "golf widow"; in Hollywood, Calif., May 28.

► Screen star MICKEY ROONEY, 25, and his second wife, BETTY JANE RASE, 21, "Miss Birmingham" of 1944; in Los Angeles, May 28. "It was like living in a gold-fish bowl," said Miss Rase, who received \$125,000 settlement and custody of their sons, Mickey, 2, and Timothy, 1.

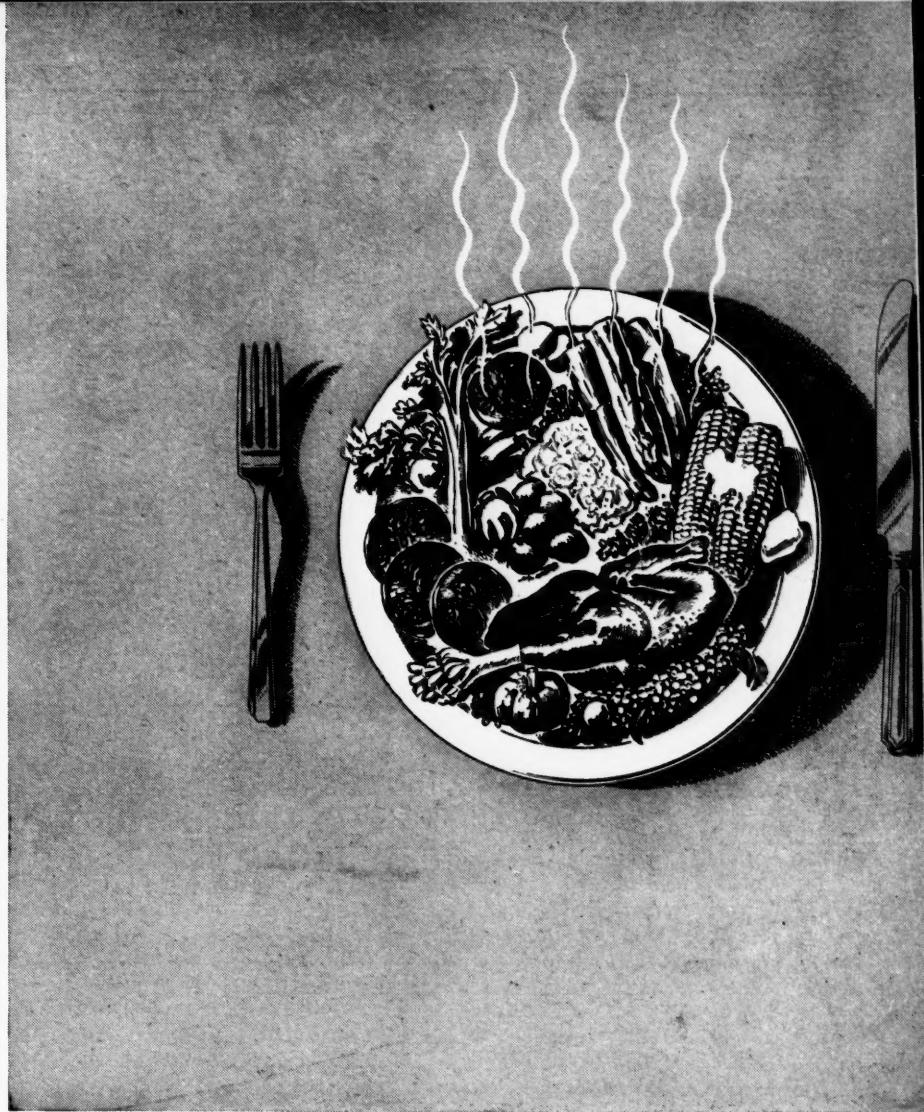
**Arrived:** British Ambassador SIR OLIVER FRANKS, 48, accompanied by Lady Franks and their two daughters, Caroline, 8, and Alison, 3, to begin his first diplomatic assignment; in New York, May 27. Lost en route aboard the Queen Elizabeth: Lulu, the family's cherished cat.

**Died:** Gov. SIDNEY P. OSBORN, 64, of Arizona, who for the last two years suffered from the same sort of muscular paralysis that killed Lou Gehrig; in Phoenix, Ariz., May 25.

► ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, 73, Philadelphia author, soldier, and boxing enthusiast; from a cerebral hemorrhage, in Syosset, L.I., May 27. In 1942 he was called from retirement to teach judo and bayonet fighting to Marine recruits.

► DAME MAY WHITTY, 82, British actress who spent 67 years on the stage and screen, mother of the Broadway director Margaret Webster; in Hollywood, May 29.

► UNITY VALKYRIE FREEMAN-MITFORD, 33, daughter of Baron Redesdale and sister-in-law of Sir Oswald Mosley; in Oban, Scotland, May 30. She was called "the perfect Aryan type" by Adolf Hitler.



## portrait of an attitude of mind

The typical American attitude of mind has been described as "alert," "aggressive," "forward-looking." Science links this optimism to the food we eat—to the economy of abundance that enabled the United States to win a war while arming and feeding her allies, at the same time raising the income and consumption of her population to an all-time high.

To spread democratic ideas to the world, we must first provide food. And that's just what we are doing, with varieties of grain developed in America, fertilizer, and agricultural

savvy to make crops grow taller and more nourishing.

Key to this monumental job is finding a way to restore nitrogen to worn-out soil. The need for this vital chemical is acute both at home and abroad.

One CSC plant is now working at full capacity to produce ammonia for agriculture and industry. Ammonia, an important source of nitrogen for fertilizer, is one of more than 200 chemicals for the farmer, doctor, manufacturer and motorist produced by Commercial Solvents Corporation.

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**LABOR:**

# The Meaning of the GM Formula

**At 6:30 a.m., May 25,** a team of girls locked in a room on the eleventh floor of the General Motors Building in Detroit finished a secret typing job. Six floors below, four haggard men,\* exhausted by seventeen hours of bargaining grabbed the copies, called in reporters, and handed the American economy sensational news: The world's largest automobile manufacturer and one of the world's largest unions had agreed on a wage increase that broke the third-round stalemate. They had also written a formula for hitching wages to living costs that was unique in the history of American heavy industry and its trade unions.

By its terms:

- General Motors would hike the pay of 225,000 United Auto Workers members by 11 cents an hour to \$1.61. Previous third-round increases had averaged 7 cents, with recent agreements tending toward an even lower figure.
- Eight of the 11 cents provided a cost-of-living adjustment, designed to give the worker's hourly wage the same purchasing power it had in 1940. The remaining 3 cents was a flat raise to improve the employee's standard of living.
- The agreement would run for two years, with another 3-cent standard-of-living raise on May 29, 1949.
- Next September 1, and each quarter thereafter, workers' wages would rise and fall in some relation to the movement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index. Each 1.14 per cent upsurge in the index would mean a 1-cent-an-hour

\*The four: John W. Livingston, UAW vice president; T. A. Johnstone, assistant director of the UAW's GM department; Harry W. Anderson, GM vice president and director of personnel; and Louis Seaton, GM director of labor relations.



Chrysler strikers settle . . .

pay increase, with no ceiling on the total. Each 1.14 per cent decline would mean a 1-cent-an-hour wage cut. However, wages could not be cut more than 5 cents during the life of the two-year agreement.

**Cheers and Frowns:** To triumphant UAW chiefs the agreement was "a staggering defeat for the 'no wage increase' policy launched by U.S. Steel and General Electric . . ." Moreover, GM seemed to have accepted two new principles: (1) Wage demands should be linked to price levels, and (2) labor is entitled to a progressively improving standard of living.

GM, foreseeing two years of uninterrupted production—bought at an additional wage cost of \$75,000,000 a year—said the agreement could be "a great force

in promoting economic stability and progress in the nation."

But others—in both right and left camps—begged to differ. The Wall Street Journal reported industry was disappointed that the line so painfully built up against a third round had been seriously breached.

While a shocked General Electric reopened its wage negotiations "to take another look," it indicated no enthusiasm for the wage-living cost recipe. And Chrysler's seventeen-day walkout was settled for a flat (no formula) 13-cent-an-hour increase for the 75,000 UAW strikers.

## Significance--

The question is just where the wage-living cost formula fits into the American economy. Is it the long-awaited panacea which will simultaneously appease labor and lock out inflation? Or is it, as one auto executive charges, an automatic inflation agreement, perpetuating rather than slowing the upward spiral?

The answer as usual lies somewhere in the middle. The ultimate effect of the GM formula on the price structure cannot be foretold with any accuracy. But it does have the virtue of enabling wage earners to keep pace with inflationary prices without outstripping or unduly accelerating them.

Management objections that details of the compromise favor labor have some justice. For while the contract puts no limit on how much wages may rise, it puts a limit on how much they can fall. Thus if living costs should decline 10 per cent in the next twelve months, GM workers would get a 5-cent-an-hour windfall in the form of increased purchasing power—in effect, a floor under wages. Even so, in the event of a downward price cycle the escalator clause might hasten rather than retard a recession because it would automatically reduce purchasing power.

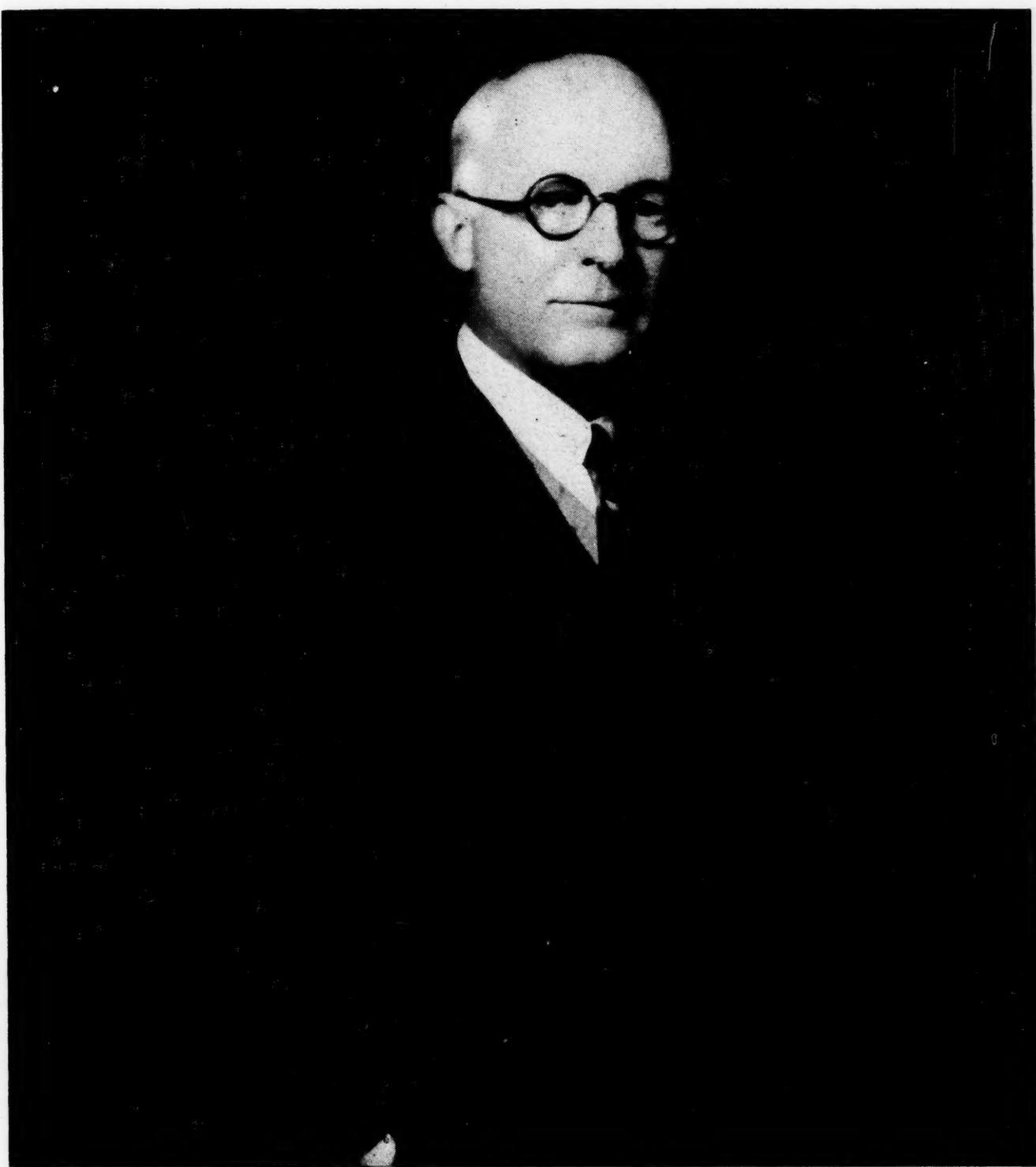
As an antidote to inflation the settle-



. . . after GM conferees Livingston, Johnstone, Anderson, and Seaton avert a walkout by a new kind of contract

An advertisement of I. C. S.

## • PERSONALITIES •

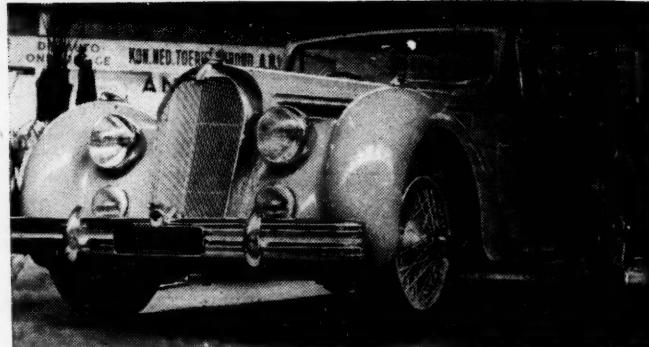
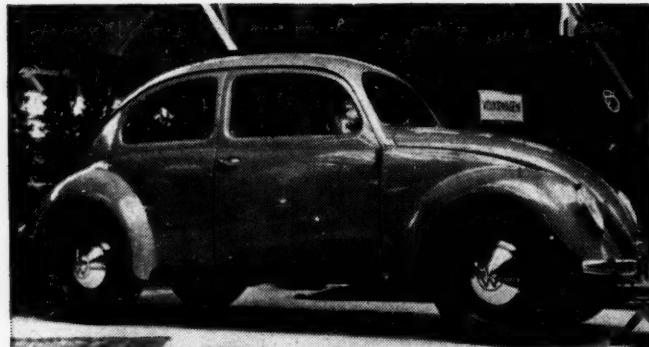
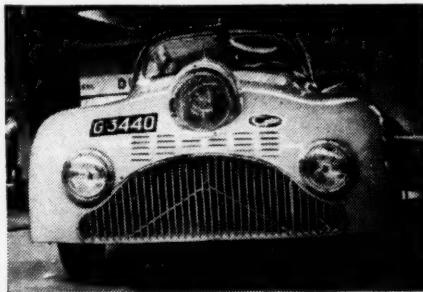
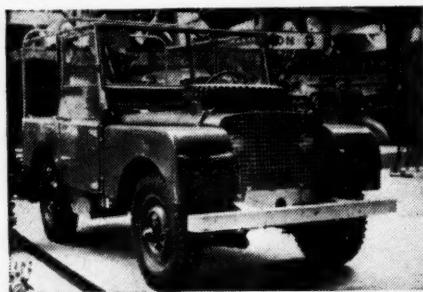


PACKARD'S VINCENT . . . peace and war designs

When the man who owns one tells you about it, he's talking of the handiwork of Colonel Jesse G. Vincent. A vice-president and director of Packard Motor Car Company, Colonel Vincent has been in active charge of Packard engineering since 1912. He designed

America's first 12-cylinder automobile . . . supervised creation of the first successful Diesel aircraft engine . . . co-designed the famous Liberty Aircraft Engine of World War I . . . developed the Packard marine engines used in all PT-boats during World War II. Young

Jesse Vincent was a toolmaker when he began his studies in mechanical engineering with I.C.S. The I.C.S. class letters and number he has carried to the heights are MB-356119. Source: files of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton 9, Penna.



**Europe's Best:** On display at a recent international auto show in Amsterdam, Holland, were (beginning at top left) the British jeep, designed specially for farm work; the Dutch-assembled

Gatso, featuring a plastic roof; the two-seater Czechoslovakian Skoda; the new streamlined German Volkswagen; and the French Lago cabriolet, which goes 120 miles an hour and sells for \$8,740.

British Combine Photos

ment falls short of the ideal but unrealizable formula advocated by many businessmen—to hitch wage hikes to production rather than living costs. Certainly there are no present signs that the GM formula will sweep industry.

But in immediate and concrete terms there is no denying the formula's major contributions—a solution to the potentially disastrous GM situation and a welcome shot in the arm to the art of collective bargaining.

## The Rail Truce

Rail labor, in a jam, shouts a standard rallying cry: Nationalize the railroads!

Last week it was heard again. From the Railway Labor Executives' Association representing twenty rail unions with a membership of almost 1,250,000 came a request that the government "begin preparations for the transfer of railroad ownership from private interests to the United States of America."

The rail unions charged that government seizure of the roads only during strikes works to the detriment of labor and the benefit of management. While engineers, switchmen, and firemen are enjoined from striking, the roads were operating as usual under private management for private profit. The unions wanted the government to "take control of the revenues of railroads as it already has taken control of the employes . . . and proceed to bargain upon wages and working conditions."

Robert E. Woodruff, president of the

Erie Railroad, called the proposal "an opening wedge for nationalization of all industry." But most management men showed a battle-seasoned calm; they saw the union chiefs' proclamation as a sign that labor, faced with tough employer resistance, was using every threat in its arsenal.

As the week ended there were other indications that the tempest might soon simmer down to teapot size. Leaders of the strike-threatening rail unions showed up before Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in Washington and amiably agreed to a two-week extension of the "no walk-out" order now in effect. This relieved the Justice Department of the need to ask for a further injunction against a rail strike. Meanwhile, there were reports that the White House was working on a new formula for settlement of the wage-rules dispute that almost touched off a rail strike three weeks ago.

## BEAUTY:

### The Slump at the Shops

An Atlanta beauty-shop operator said that business was so bad "women are dropping in to ask me how I like the permanents they give themselves." Los Angeles owners reported revenues down 30 per cent from their wartime high. In Louisville pessimists feared that half the city's beauty shops might have to close before the end of the year.

For many of the 100,000 American beauty shops the going was tough. Last

week, business was off 20 to 40 per cent from two years ago.

The worst sufferers were the less exclusive, low-budget parlors that do 90 per cent of the beauty business. Boston's smaller shops (\$8 to \$15 for a permanent wave) had slumped 30 per cent from a year ago; the swank Copley Plaza (up to \$30 per permanent) reported a "hardly noticeable" drop.

**Home-Made Hair-Do:** The main cause of the slump was higher living costs and tighter family budgets. But the fury of beauty-shop keepers was directed against a more tangible target—home permanent-wave kits. Two years ago few operators would have believed so much trouble could come out of a small box selling for about \$2. At that time only one out of every 100 permanent waves was given at home; by last winter, according to a leading cosmetic firm, the figure had grown to twenty per 100. Everett J. Lewis, manager of a Chicago beauty-shop chain, estimated that home waves had taken away 40 per cent of permanent-wave business of smaller beauty parlors.

Meteoric leader in the new cosmetics field was the Toni Co., put together on a shoestring by Richard N. W. Harris in 1944. Now a Gillette property, Toni sold 20,000,000 home sets last year; this year seemed a cinch to sell far more. Lever Bros., R. H. Macy, Montgomery Ward, United-Rexall, and some 40 other firms have also rushed to share the bonanza.

Last week the professional beauticians were devising stratagems to recover lost ground. The Beautyshop Industry Group

# Mountain of Mystery



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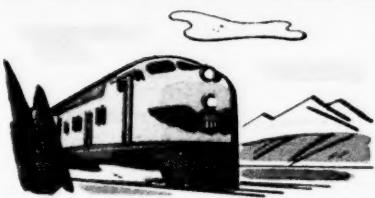
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TUNE IN TED MALONE  
EVERY MORNING  
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY  
ABC NETWORK

planned to spend up to \$1,000,000 on a campaign to sell women the notion that "a home-made wave is like a home-made dress—not as good as one by an expert." Beauty shops were striving to popularize the latest hair-do, which features the hair flat on top and trimmed short at the sides. Shorter hair, say the experts, is less susceptible to home-wave treatment.

The trade hoped home permanents would prove a short-lived fad. "Basically," said one operator, "women are lazy."

## NOTES:

## Trends and Changes

**Store Profits:** The Controllers Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association reported that first-quarter profits of 228 department stores averaged only 3.8 cents on each dollar of sales, compared with 4.2 cents in the first quarter of 1947. The reason: increased operating expenses.

**Anti-Antitrust:** The Senate passed and sent to the White House the controversial Bulwinkle Bill (NEWSWEEK, June 23, 1947) which exempts railroads and other common carriers from antitrust prosecution over rate agreements approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the President vetoes the measure as expected the House may override, but the outcome in the Senate is doubtful.

**Legislation Wanted:** Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, called on Congress to sanction the multiple-basing-point method of pricing steel products. Tower warned that such legislation was necessary to avoid dislocation of industry. The Supreme Court recently outlawed the multiple-basing-point system in the cement industry, and a similar Federal Trade Commission action against the steel industry is pending.

**Home-Building Boom:** Bureau of Labor Statistics chief Ewan Clague said the country seemed started on its biggest home-building spree. Builders began work on 90,000 new homes in April, only 4,000 under the peak reached last September.

**Up Again:** The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial output was climbing again after a slump in March and April because of the coal strike. The FRB index fell to 187 in April, as against 192 in March and 194 in February.

## THE ECONOMY:

## Backlog of Demand

Many a manufacturer has lain awake wondering about the postwar spending boom which has created such terrific demand for his products. Could such unprecedented buying continue? Where was the money coming from?

Recently, marketing prophets like Arno H. Johnson, director of media and research

## Blazing the Trail



Mark Twain has left a vivid description of the Pony Express Rider as seen by overland stage travelers: "Away across the endless dead level of the prairie, a black speck appears against the sky . . . in a second or two, it becomes a horse and rider . . . rising and falling, rising and falling . . . sweeping toward us nearer and nearer . . . another instant, a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply, and man and horse burst past our excited faces and go winging away like a belated fragment of the storm."



Harry Roff, in white Yancy pants, with fellow Pony Express riders

It was on April 3rd, 1860, that Harry Roff swung aboard his bronco at Sacramento and with a wave of his arm headed toward the town of Placerville carrying the first east-bound bags of the Overland Pony Express.

The Express lived for



only 18 months, ending in 1861 as the Overland Telegraph wires were completed. But while it lasted it was one of the most dramatic and spectacular chapters in the tumultuous history of the early west. Hardy youths like Harry Roff inspired men with the spirit of adventure from one end of the land to the other—courting countless dangers and reducing feats of heroism to everyday routine.

WELL'S FARGO

In addition to being the first rider eastward on that eventful run of 1860, this trail blazer was destined to other leadership. For later, Harry Roff was to become the first manager of The Home Insurance Company on the Pacific Coast. As a mature businessman he did much in insurance organization affairs to bring a new measure of public service to property owners west of the Rocky Mountains.

For later, Harry Roff was to become the first manager of The Home Insurance Company on the Pacific Coast. As a mature businessman he did much in insurance organization affairs to bring a new measure of public service to property owners west of the Rocky Mountains.

# ★ THE HOME ★ Insurance Company NEW YORK

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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.



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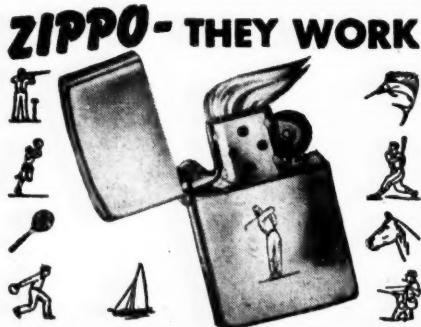
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## BUSINESS

for the giant J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, have stepped forward to reassure the doubters. Present expanded demand, says Johnson, has a firm foundation in the country's bigger population and increased income. Johnson's arguments bristle with facts like these:

► Since 1940 the population of the United States has jumped 14,000,000 to a new high of 145,340,000. It is increasing at a rate of 225,000 people a month—like adding a new city the size of Richmond, Va., Omaha, Neb., or Syracuse, N. Y., to the market every 30 days.

► In the same period 4,500,000 new families have been started—a 13½ per cent increase in this important buying unit.

► In 1948 consumer incomes after taxes will total around \$197,000,000,000, compared with \$75,700,000,000 in 1940. Even after allowing for higher prices, total buying power of consumers has jumped 53 per cent; the buying power of the average family has risen 35 per cent.

► Even more startling is the increase in dollars available for nonessential spending. After paying taxes, laying aside essential savings, and paying bills for food, clothing, and shelter, consumers in 1940 had only \$22,800,000,000 left over for free spending. This year they will have about \$90,000,000,000.

**Goods wanted:** At present income levels, Johnson sees a sustained demand for at least 4,500,000 new passenger cars a year (at current prices) and possibly as many as 7,000,000 a year. Studies of typical family expenditures also indicate greatly expanded markets for other products as more families move into higher income brackets.

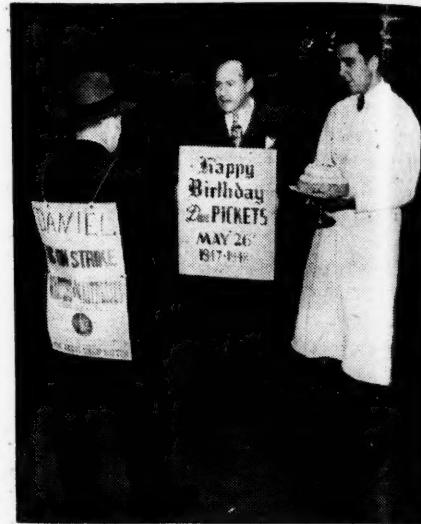
This week the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve reported its yearly survey of consumer finances and buying plans. It confirmed the belief that the consumer had both the means and the inclination for another year of heavy buying.

In January and February the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, which conducted the survey for the board, sent interviewers to talk with 3,562 consumers in the nation's twelve largest cities and in 54 other counties. They found that about as many people intended to buy houses, automobiles, and other durable goods in 1948 as had planned to do so a year earlier. Somewhat fewer individuals had spare cash and savings than at the beginning of 1947, but the accumulated savings of those in low as well as high income groups were still substantial.

## BANKING:

### Too Much for Eccles

By last week the strange case of the Federal Reserve Board vice-chairman—who-never-was had dragged on for four months. It started back in January, when President Truman dropped Marriner S.



**Acme**  
**Happy Returns:** Daniel Belmont (center), New York café owner, and a helper present a birthday cake to a picket one year after a strike began at the café. The picket refused it.

Eccles as board chairman and simultaneously offered to console him with the No. 2 post. The President apparently expected Eccles, who had been chairman for twelve years, to say no and quit the \$15,000-a-year membership which runs to 1958.\*

But Eccles stubbornly foiled the President by unexpectedly accepting the spank-and-lollipop offer. He believed that even as vice chairman he might still control the board and could fight for the anti-inflation, special bank-reserve policy which had antagonized conservative bankers, including Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder.

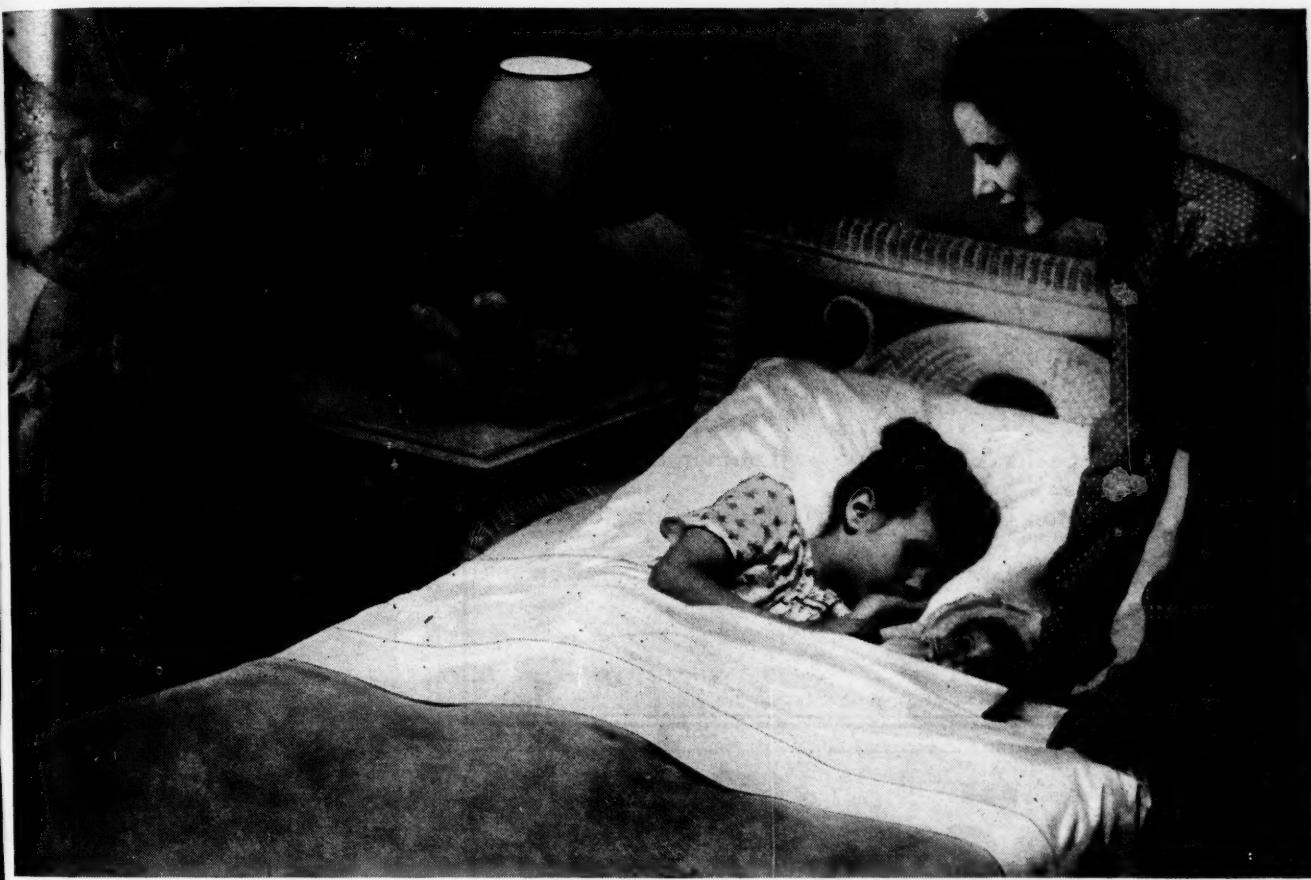
**The Last Straw?** As the months went by and his promised appointment as vice chairman failed to come through, Eccles found his betwixt-and-between position more and more uncomfortable. Finally on May 26, he ended the impasse by releasing the President from his promise. In a curt, formal note to Mr. Truman he said:

"Four months have now elapsed since you first requested me to accept the vice chairmanship and nearly a month and a half since you reiterated that request. Under the circumstances . . . I wish to withdraw my name from any further consideration . . . I shall continue to serve as a member of the Board."

Reserve Board insiders said Eccles was fed up. He was convinced that Mr. Truman's failure to appoint him was just another maneuver designed to embarrass him into resigning from the Board. Some reports had it that Eccles, one of Washington's last surviving New Dealers, considered quitting the FRB around election

\*To replace Eccles as chairman, Mr. Truman appointed Thomas McCabe, Philadelphia industrialist.

# *Light and Soft* AS A JUNE BREEZE ... PEPPERELL'S NEW WARM-WEATHER BLANKET



*In winter I get up at night  
And dress by yellow candle-light.  
In summer, quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.*

And, as the beloved poet Stevenson might have added, it's quite the other way with *blankets* in summer, too!

A fine summer blanket should be warm, to protect against the cool midnight breezes. Yet it should be soft and light as the south wind itself! In spring and fall, it should be useful as an "extra" blanket. And it should make a convenient "throw" or robe.

That describes Pepperell's new summer blanket! Made of 60% rayon and 40% cotton, the Lady Pepperell KOOLNITE Blanket comes in five pastel shades and white. It costs surprisingly little—and it's proving extremely popular!

Quality sheets, blankets, and work clothing fabrics are the best known Pepperell products, but we make many others—as the list to the right shows. This wide range of fabrics unceasingly measures up to the standards of excellence on which Pepperell's *leadership in textiles* is founded.

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*This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.*

NEW ISSUE

**\$30,000,000**

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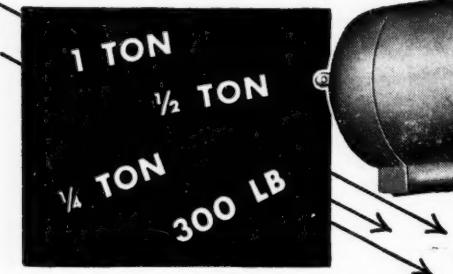
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May 27, 1948.

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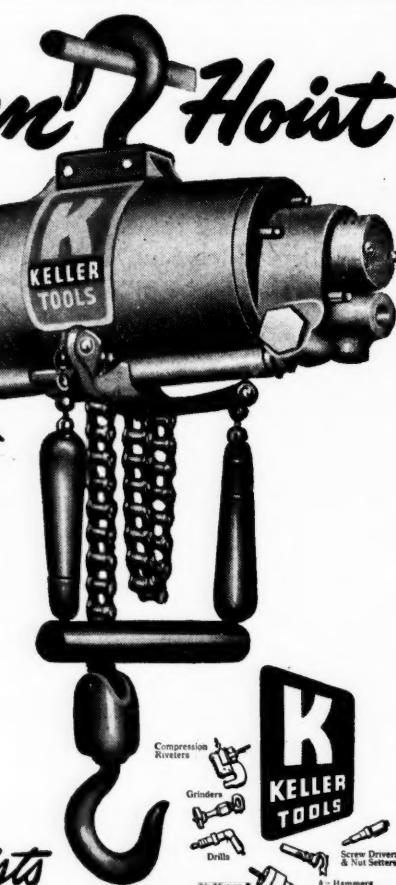


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## BUSINESS

time. He was said to be scouting for a position in private industry.

Meanwhile, it seemed likely that the new No. 2 FRB man would be M. S. Szyczak, a Board veteran, who has a talent for sticking to the middle of the road. Appointed by President Roosevelt in 1933, Szyczak is the most seasoned of the top seven. He has managed to hold a position so neatly equidistant between McCabe's and Eccles's ideas that both have recommended him for the vacant post.

## PRODUCTS:

### What's New

**Portable Power:** A 1½ horsepower, gasoline-operated power plant, weighing about 50 pounds, is being marketed by the Continental Motors Corp. of Detroit. Easy to carry, the "MULTI-TOOL" will operate a variety of small tools including clippers, shears, wood augers, cement mixers, conveyors, drill presses, and lathes.

**Baby Shelter:** A transparent, waterproof plastic poncho, tailored to fit over baby, stroller, and all, is being made by



Poncho coverall

the Shower Shelter Co. of Portland, Ore. The coverall zips up the back and a detachable hood ties snugly under Junior's chin. It folds up flat to fit in a purse.

**Mechanical Salesman:** The C. F. Pease Co. of Chicago is putting out an automatic vending machine that takes pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Christened the "Pease Universal Vending Machine," it makes change automatically and can handle up to ten small packaged products.

**Eternal Light:** Westinghouse engineers have developed a one-watt fluorescent night light that can be plugged into an electric outlet. The light will burn continuously for about a year on 30 cent worth of current.

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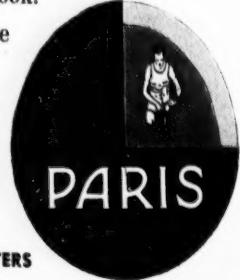
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SUSPENDERS—GARTERS**



## BUSINESS TIDES

### The GM Wage Pattern

by HENRY HAZLITT

**T**HIE General Motors wage settlement last week transformed the country's business outlook over night. It marked the formal opening of the third round. Unions everywhere will seize upon the precedent.

The GM settlement will be all the more influential because of a certain *prima-facie* reasonableness. In addition to providing an initial increase of 11 cents an hour (8 cents for a "cost-of-living adjustment" and 3 cents for an "annual improvement factor"), it provides for quarterly adjustments for further changes in the official government consumers' price index and for an additional 3 cents an hour as an "annual improvement" factor.

On closer examination, however, the flexible features of the GM settlement are found to be virtually all one way. No matter how much cost of living should fall, the downward adjustment on that account cannot exceed 5 cents an hour. But there is no corresponding upward limit if the cost of living should rise. The "adjustment" has a floor but no ceiling. And the 3-cents-an-hour "annual improvement" increase is to be granted whether or not man-hour productivity is in fact increased correspondingly.

**G**Eneral Motors, the biggest industrial corporation in the country, can presumably afford this type of wage contract. But American industry in general can certainly not afford to begin with still another "cost-of-living" increase. Official statistics already show, in fact, that whereas the consumers' price index has increased 69 per cent compared with the 1935-39 level, average hourly industrial earnings have increased 115 per cent. On this prewar base, therefore, the first "cost-of-living" adjustment, instead of being 8 cents an hour upward, would have to be an average of 27 cents an hour downward!

We must remember, again, that the consumers' price index represents an *average* of many different prices. If companies whose products have risen in price much less than the average were none the less compelled to pay wage increases equal to the average, they would

either be forced out of business or forced to raise prices. If the price index were thus forced up, this would of course in turn require still further upward cost-of-living wage adjustments. And the uniform application of the GM cost-of-living formula would also prevent the kind of constantly changing variations among different wage rates that are necessary to draw workers into growing industries and out of declining industries.



The same sort of consequences would follow any automatic, uniform "annual-improvement" wage increases. Owing to new machinery and methods, the productivity of the average American worker has in fact in recent times been increasing at the rate of 2 to 2½ per cent a year. But here again it must be kept in mind that this is an *average*, both of many years and of many different industries. An investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the physical output per man-hour *dropped* in the boot and shoe industry from an index number of 113.2 in 1941 to 105.9 in 1944, in the cement industry from 108.3 in 1941 to 83.8 in 1944, and in nonferrous metal refining from 108 in 1940 to 95.9 in 1945. How can industries or firms in which man-hour productivity is actually declining afford to pay automatic "annual improvement" increases?

**F**INALLY, it must be remembered that this long-run average increase in labor productivity has not been automatic. Its continuance cannot be taken for granted. It has taken place in America because capital accumulation has been steadily raising man-hour productivity on the average by putting more or better tools into the hands of the workers. But this capital accumulation has been made possible by sufficiently high profits to enable corporations to plow new capital back into plant expansion. If corporate profit margins are reduced by taxation or excessive wage increases to where they are dangerously narrow, "annual improvement" increases, even on the average, will no longer be possible. Labor will then find itself moving into lower instead of higher living standards.



## Time to think of Father . . .

TO DAD with love—the watch he's always wanted and, somehow, never got around to buy. For—always—his first thought has been for us, and—always—all the giving has been his, the giving of his time, his hopes, his energies: Now may our gift remind him that we know it's time for all of us to think of him.

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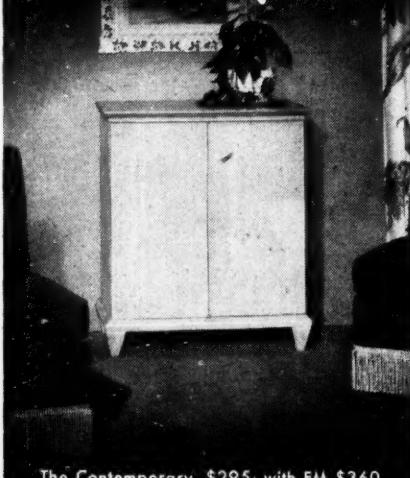
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## RELIGION

### Convention Week

Delegates, messengers, and commissioners were meeting north, south, east, and west. Last week no less than six major denominational conventions were held.

The over-all picture showed increased emphasis on mergers between the various faiths. Northern Baptists in Milwaukee approved plans to join their Southern brethren—but in Memphis the Southern Baptists said no. The Northern Baptists also beckoned to the Disciples of Christ, not in session. The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern) at Seattle and the

unaware of God or of His place in the making of history. Why then," asked the newspaper, "should not America pray as a nation in a time when as a nation we are in dire need of help and guidance? . . . We suggest that the President or Congress, or both, set a date and a moment for a national Prayer for Peace. Perhaps the early evening of May 30th would be a most fitting time."

Sen. Homer Ferguson and Rep. Earl C. Michener, both of Michigan, pushed resolutions through the House and Senate May 24 and 25 urging President Truman to proclaim the national prayer period.

On May 28 the President issued a pro-



Dr. Newton (left) turns over the Southern Baptists to Dr. Lee

Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern) in Atlanta continued friendly negotiations. And at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., the Reformed Church in America voted to study union with the United Presbyterian Church, which meets June 8.

Four new denominational heads were elected during the crowded convention period. The Southern Baptist Convention chose as president Dr. Robert G. Lee, 61, pastor of the Bellevue Baptist Church in Memphis, to succeed Dr. Louie D. Newton.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. picked a successor to Wilbur LaRoe Jr. The new moderator is Dr. Jesse H. Baird, 59, president of the San Francisco Theological Seminary. The Presbyterian Church in the U.S. selected as its moderator Dr. C. Darby Fulton, 55, executive secretary of foreign missions, to replace Dr. John R. Cunningham.

In Boston, the American Unitarian Association at its 123rd annual meeting picked as moderator Dr. George D. Stoddard, 50, president of the University of Illinois, succeeding Dr. Winfred Overholser.

### Prayer for Peace

On May 16 The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen Patriot published an editorial which stated that "as a nation we seem utterly

lamation calling on the people to observe Memorial Day "by praying to Almighty God, each in accordance with his religious faith, that permanent peace may prevail among men." Designating 8-9 p.m. Standard Time as an hour for united prayer, Mr. Truman called on newspapers and radio to cooperate in observing Memorial Day as a day of prayer "and particularly in the appeal for a universal prayer in the evening of that day."

### Rhythm Rebuke

Rhythm is quite unnatural as currently employed. It requires the couple to "make love by a calendar," so charts, gadgets, graphs rule romance, not the loving desire of devoted partners . . . How stupid to live a love life holding your breath.

In the June issue of Integrity, enterprising Catholic monthly, Father Hugh Calkins of Chicago, member of the missionary order of Servites, takes a hefty swing at the rhythm method. Sometimes tagged "Catholic birth control," rhythm is actually a "natural" birth-control system which uses no contraceptives but limits sexual intercourse to so-called sterile days of the monthly cycle, and recommends abstinence on the fertile days

Matchless Moments with Oxford Paper

by Tony Barlow



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## RELIGION

to avoid conception. It is sometimes called the O-K method, as it was discovered in 1930 by Drs. Kyusaku Ogino and Hermann Knaus.

"The Church neither approves nor disapproves of the rhythm method as a system to be followed," Father Calkins maintains, "the Church merely tolerates the use of this method . . . when three definite factors are present." These are (1) a "sufficiently serious reason"—such as poverty or medical necessity; (2) willingness of both husband and wife, and (3) assurance that the method does not cause or lead to mortal sins against chastity: "Men not living a properly satisfactory sexual life with wives, too much calendar restriction, are easy victims to feminine wiles outside the home."

"It's enough to make God vomit out of His mouth," says Father Calkins, "the creatures who ignore so completely the divine purposes of marriage . . . Busy-bodies-in-law and nosy neighbors scream protestingly: 'Who'll take care of the next baby?' The simple answer is: The same God that takes care of you even when you resist His Will . . . He didn't give His own mother much in material security."

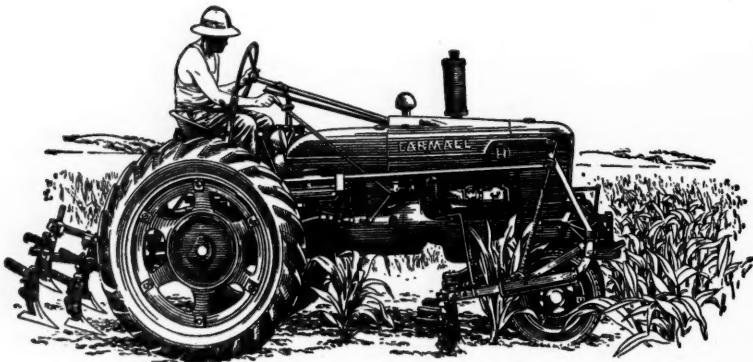
Father Calkins's blast against misuse of rhythm was bound to stir up controversy among Catholics. The Jesuits—who have always been lenient about the use of the system—did not plan to rebut the Servite's charges in their weekly magazine *America*. But Father John LaFarge, *America*'s editor, said: "Rhythm is a method which has perfectly respectable ecclesiastical and medical authority, but whose full possibilities have not yet been sufficiently explored."

## Sorry, Dr. Shipley

Dr. Guy Emery Shipley is used to breaking into the headlines. The 66-year-old editor of *The Churchman*, unofficial Episcopal fortnightly, in 1947 publicly debated Episcopal divorce canons with the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, retired bishop of New York. "We can't serve God and Manning," said Dr. Shipley, himself a minister.

In July 1947 Dr. Shipley went with six other Protestant clergymen and editors to study the state of religion in Yugoslavia—at the invitation of Marshal Tito. They reported complete freedom of worship, and in the ensuing controversy Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine, former head of Bundles for Britain, resigned as an associate of *The Churchman*. She gave as her reason that the magazine used its position "to launch repeated attacks on the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand, while on the other to serve as a somewhat personal medium for extreme left-wing support." Dr. Shipley called her charges "a tissue of lies" (*NEWSWEEK*, Sept. 1, 1947).

Last week, in New York, Dr. Shipley not



## It's an Easier Row to Hoe . . .



It's easier because International Harvester's Lift-All uses the power of the engine to raise and lower cultivators, plows and other direct-connected implements . . . saving time and backache for the operator.

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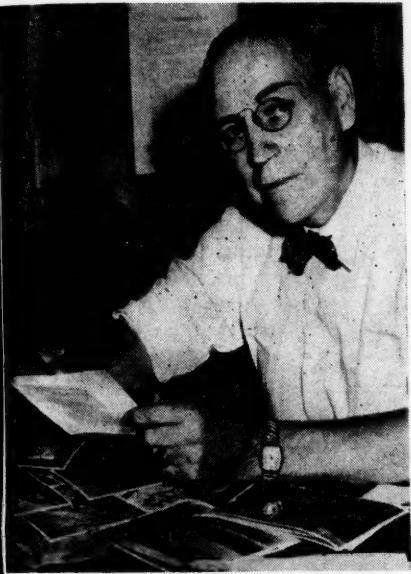
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# TORRINGTON NEEDLE BEARINGS

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only again made headlines but invaded the front pages. Secretary of State George C. Marshall refused to accept the ninth annual Churchman award given for service in the promotion of good will and understanding among peoples. Past recipients have included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Bernard Baruch, and in 1946 Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Dr. Shipley said Marshall had agreed to accept the award for 1947 last September and that he knew "all about The Churchman and its award." He changed his mind, Dr. Shipley maintained, because



Dr. Shipley: Who wanted the award?

the anti-Communist news letter Counter-attack on April 30 urged its readers to wire Marshall protesting his acceptance.

**Unofficial:** Secretary Marshall, an Episcopalian, wrote Dr. Shipley through Brig. Gen. Marshall S. Carter that he was refusing because The Churchman was not the official organ of the Episcopal Church, as he had thought. "He notes," wrote General Carter on May 18, "that its editorials extend far into the realms of politics and international affairs."

Dr. Shipley described the treatment he received as "shabby" because "they kept us on the hook for eight months." He admitted that The Churchman had editorially criticized the Secretary's position on the Palestine partition, but added that not he alone but in a national committee had chosen Marshall.

Meanwhile, he said, the award dinner would take place June 3. Instead of Marshall, the new state of Israel was hastily substituted as the recipient. On May 27 Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli representative to the United Nations, said he had refused to receive the citation at the dinner. Undaunted by this snub, Dr. Shipley then announced that Dr. Israel Goldstein, a former president of the Zionist Organization of America, would "convey" the award to Israel.

June 7, 1948



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## SPORT WEEK

### How to Promote Culture

by JOHN LARDNER

**T**HE neatest trick a literary artist can perform these days is to put a book on the market and then sell it himself, by some *coup de main, tour de force*, or feat of skill which turns the first, second, and third editions into so many hot cakes fresh off the back burner.

I know, for instance, that my own latest work of art would have sold much better—way up in two figures, perhaps—if, shortly after the date of publication, I had knocked out Joe Louis or run eight straight three-cushion billiard shots against Willie Hoppe. Unfortunately for me, Louis evaded a showdown and Hoppe, when he had wiped the tears of laughter from his eyes, announced that he had no open date on his social calendar till the third Tuesday in 1953.

However, the trick I speak of has just been pulled by Ben Hogan, a very prudent author indeed. Mr. Hogan recently brought out a book called "Power Golf." It told how he, Mr. Hogan, played the game. In itself, this was a limited achievement. It did no more than make the reading public wonder whether to invest in Hogan or some other golf writer, like, let us say, Arnold J. Betelnut. To remove the element of doubt, Mr. Hogan went forth last week and won the Professional Golfers' Association championship, the toughest match-play golf tournament in the world. He then replaced his putter with a fountain pen and began taking orders for the book with both hands.

To bring off a parlay like that, of course, you need judgment. Hogan was right in choosing to do a golf book. If he had written about painting flowers on glass, with photographs of his stance, grip, and swing, and then run fifth in the Olympic glass-painting event, his sale would have matched the number of eyes in the repertory of One-Eyed Connolly.

**W**E will have to chalk up an error in judgment of that kind against Leo Durocher, the Brooklyn baseball manager. I guess Leo's new book, "The Dodgers and Me," is doing some business, but he was probably wrong in writing about baseball. As soon as the book came out, the Dodgers—and he—went into an eight-game losing streak. If Mr.



Durocher had written a volume on pool, he could have promoted sales blindfolded. He is, as he freely admits, the former pool champion of Southern Ohio and one of the deadliest private cue sharks in the Western Hemisphere.

There was a time when Ely Culbertson, the bridge wizard, almost wrote a golf book before he had had a golf club in his hand. There was some excuse for this, the way Mr. Culbertson figured it. He wrote bridge books and then stimulated their sale by masterly victories at the bridge table. Listening to Hal Sims and others discuss golf one day, Mr. Culbertson offered the remark that there was nothing to it.

"Anyone can master golf," he said. "It is just a matter of concentration."

"Have you ever tried it?" asked Mr. Sims.

"Never," replied the first wizard. "Experience is unnecessary. I could shoot par, or whatever you call it, simply by applying my brain."

Mr. Sims persuaded Mr. Culbertson to write no golf books until he had first played a round. He also bet him a substantial sum that he would lose that round to a duffer with golfing experience, the duffer in the case being Merlin H. Aylesworth, then president of the National Broadcasting Co. The articles were signed. The contestants, plus several scientific observers, repaired to a nearby golf course. Mr. Culbertson was handed a bag of clubs, at which he stared in a profound manner, bringing the light of reason to bear.

**T**HREE was a dispute at the first tee, where Mr. Culbertson missed the ball, if memory serves me, eight times. He claimed that these were practice swings, but only four of them were allowed as such by the committee. Wearing knickerbockers of a radical cut, and applying his brain at every step, Mr. Culbertson reached the ninth green in approximately 100 strokes. However, Mr. Aylesworth won each hole but one, which the rivals halved in seven. Mr. Sims pocketed his bet. Mr. Culbertson had no formal statement to make, except that he did not think the greens were true. He then switched from golf to international affairs and wrote a book about those.

## SPORTS

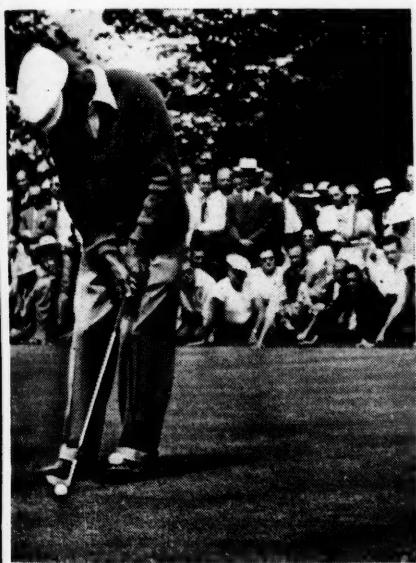
### GOLF:

#### The Weary Hogan

For a week the familiar sphinx squint was fixed on Ben Hogan's tanned, hard-jawed face, and the few times he opened his mouth a sound of lament usually came out. His back had been bothering him, for one thing, and he obviously didn't think the Professional Golfers' Association championship was any place for a man who had anything wrong with him. "This tournament almost ruined my health last year," he said firmly.

The first time he looked at Norwood Hills in St. Louis, site of the 1948 PGA title tournament, Hogan said the jig was up for him. The course measured only 6,467 yards but called for a lot of uphill trudging; hogbacked fairways and fairway traps occurred at points that imperiled long hitters like himself.

"This course must have been laid out by Dracula," Hogan complained. "I'll never win here." In the first round of match play



Acme

#### Hogan chips over a stymie

he had to go five overtime holes to knock out an insignificant opponent, Jock Hutchison Jr. Against both big Johnny Palmer, a winter-circuit comer, and the dogged 46-year-old Gene Sarazen, Hogan's winning margin was the same grim 1 up.

The showy Jim Demaret and the black-haired Chic Harbert, who looks and hits like Johnny Mize, didn't give Hogan any room for relaxing either: He whipped each by 2 and 1 over the 36-hole route. Halfway through the Demaret match, with a three-hole lead in hand, Hogan rebelled against the long strain. In the future, he vowed, the PGA show would have to get along without him: "This is the last time for me. I want to die an old man, not a young one."

His only comfortable victory of the

June 7, 1948

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week, a 7-and-6 decision over 40-year-old Mike Turnesa in the finals May 25, gave Hogan nothing to beef about. If the Norwood Hills course cramped his power, his short game was all but knocking the pins out of the cups. His putting, against a fine putter, had the vital edge that decides so many big-time golf duels—the imponderable fraction of difference that makes a man's ball drop into the cup one day and merely look into it the next.

Afterward Hogan broke into a grin. The \$3,500 check in his hand gave him a five-month total of \$13,897.50, second only to Lloyd Mangrum's \$15,764.99 and worth \$3.93 for each tournament shot Hogan has hit this year.

He said, however, that he still had his reservations about undergoing any more PGA grinds. In seven days he had played 213 holes and he estimated that he had walked a total of 60 miles under competitive tension. His trigger-taut body had shrunk from 135 to 125 pounds. Next year, he insisted, "I won't play unless my health is right."

But he couldn't fairly expect anyone to be alarmed by his sick-man talk. From the Norwood Hills club Hogan raced off behind a police escort to catch a late train for Fort Worth, Texas. There, after only one day's rest, he resumed work in the 72-hole Colonial National Invitation Tournament. After a third-round 65 that tied the course record, he slipped to a 72 (two over par) and finished six shots behind Clayton Heafner's winning 272.

## Muscles Makes It

"Before I'm through," swaggered Frank (Muscles) Stranahan, "I'll win every major golf title." Competent listeners took him seriously; they thought he had the game for it, and also the money and a consuming determination. Religiously, he got into bed by 10 o'clock, didn't touch tobacco or liquor, and didn't let wisecracks keep him from his weight-lifting exercises. His father's sparkplug fortune made it possible for him to go anywhere to pick up tournament experience.

But last year some people began to wonder. Although he was only 24, Muscles had been around a lot and still hadn't won any of the main titles he was after: the American and British amateur and open championships. His runner-up performances in the British Open and the glamorous Masters created a suspicion that he might be just another of those often-up-never-in stars.

The suspicion didn't bother Muscles any more than cracks about his weight-lifting. To a

NEWSWEEK interviewer recently he remarked: "In all the big amateur tournaments I have scored better than the man who beat me. All I need is a few breaks."

Last week he got them. On a squashy course raked by windy rain, the blond shotmaker from Toledo, Ohio, won the British Amateur with a 5 and 4 victory in the finals against Charles Stowe, a 39-year-old British garage mechanic with his own reputation for narrowly missing titles. All even at the end of the morning round, which only 15 persons witnessed, Stranahan broke the match wide open by winning five of the first six afternoon holes.

"I was very lucky," he said later. "I should have lost both the 23rd and 24th holes—and I won them." Like a man obsessed, Muscles immediately got ready to depart for the National Open at Los Angeles June 10-12 and would return to England later for the British Open.

## AUTO RACING:

### Double for Rose

In a practice run at the Indianapolis Speedway on May 16, Ralph Hepburn's car mysteriously began fish-tailing, then crashed into the retaining wall. The veteran of 15 of the 500-mile classics was instantly killed. Later, another veteran escaped disaster when a routine check-up

of his car revealed a sabotage attempt: Someone had put sand in the crankcase.

Most of the drivers preparing for the 32nd annual Memorial Day holiday grind felt that the speedway jinx was right there with them. And as the dread of the unforeseen mounted, guards redoubled their watch on the garages and gasoline stores.

But if jitters and jinx had the upper hand during the qualification weeks, they had disappeared by the day of the big race. On May 31 more than 150,000 spectators saw a fine show of speed and a repeat by last year's stars. As in 1947, it was a one-two finish by Mauri Rose and Bill Holland. Rose, a bristly-mustached Chicagoan, covered the 200 2½-mile laps at an average speed of 119.813 m.p.h.

## RESULTS:

### Citation by Ten

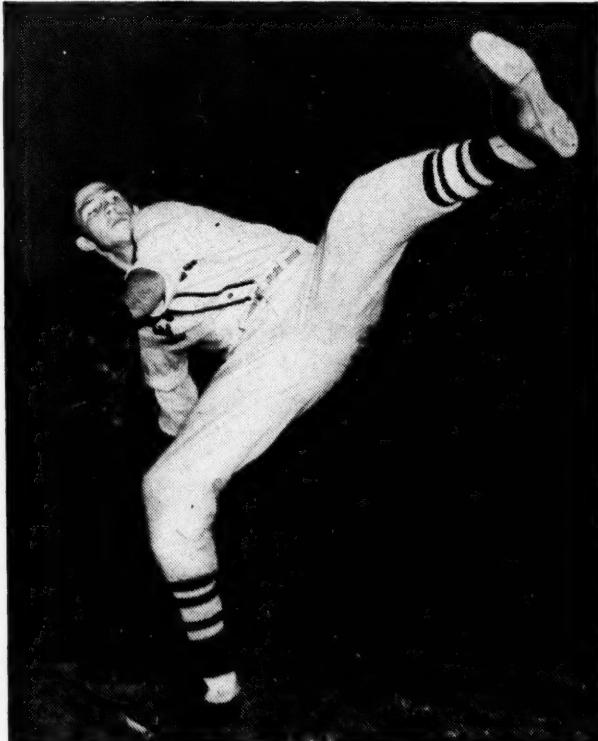
If there was anything left of the argument about the comparative merits of Citation and his stablemate, Coaltown, it fell apart last week. Coaltown, previously defeated only by Citation, took a two-length beating from Vulcan's Forge, another Citation victim, in the one-mile Withers Stakes at Belmont, N. Y. Citation won the 1¼-mile Jersey Stakes at Garden State Park, Camden, N. J., by ten lengths in the track record time of 2:03, even though jockey Eddie Arcaro was hauling on the reins at the finish. At the age of three years, Citation with \$467,000 had run up the fifth best life-time earning record in racing history.

In other sports:

► Washington became the last unbeaten major college crew in the nation, whipping Wisconsin by five lengths in 10 minutes 17.2 seconds, fastest 2-mile time ever recorded on Lake Washington. Cornell, previously undefeated, finished a length and a quarter behind Navy at Annapolis.

► Yale won the Intercollegiate AAAA outdoor track and field team title for the first time since 1924. Southern California put away its eighth successive Pacific Coast Conference crown, and Ohio State captured team honors in the Big Nine championships. Individual standouts: Fortune Gordien of Minnesota, who slung the discus 178 feet 11½ inches, and Charley Fonville of Michigan, who did 56 feet 5 inches in the shot put, both new American collegiate records.

► At Glens Falls, N. Y., Matt Sassone of St. Mary's Academy pitched a no-hit game but lost by 1-0 to Ray Lappo of Glens Falls High, who also turned in a no-hitter.



Atlanta Journal

**Gold Rush:** In Thomaston, Ga., this week, 19-year-old Hugh Frank Radcliffe is scheduled to get his high-school diploma and a batch of big-league offers. In 72 2/3 innings of pitching this season Radcliffe struck out 185 and allowed only sixteen hits. He fanned 28 in one game.

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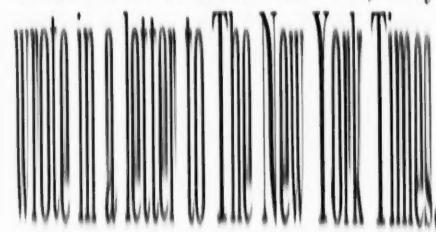
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## The Plural Mme. Samaroff

Mme. Olga Samaroff Stokowski—called “Madam” by most of her friends and pupils—used to say that her life was so busy and full she wished she were several “Madas” instead of just one. Last August, as a matter of fact, when Mme. Samaroff\* celebrated her 65th birthday, these same friends and pupils recognized her manifold careers with a charade skit built around the many “Madas.” By some stretching, they managed 22.

Of these the most important, of course, were Mesdames the concert pianist (who was world-famous), the music critic (who wrote for *The New York Evening Post*), the teacher (whose influence on the young American artist was immeasurable), the author (who wrote four books), the lecturer (whose Layman’s Music Courses developed better listening), the hostess (whose musicales and receptions were renowned), and the mother (who stretched her guiding hand far beyond her only child, Sonya).

**Tribute:** As these many worlds now know with great sadness, Olga Samaroff died May 17 (*NEWSWEEK*, May 31). Before a week had passed, however, a group of pupils, associates, and friends got together. “We feel we would like to keep alive the great and unselfish ideals which ‘Madam’ tried to instill in all of us,” they



wrote in a letter to *The New York Times*,  
“and to this end we have created an Olga Samaroff Fund, to which we have subscribed an initial \$5,000.” The immediate objective of the fund is to establish “a home in New York for music students, a lasting tribute to her and a permanent inspiration to the young artists of this country whom it would help in establishing careers.”

The names signed to the letter were a testimonial to Mme. Samaroff’s genius as guide and teacher. They included such pianistic talents as Eugene List, William Kapell, Joseph Battista, and Rosalyn Tureck. Present also was Harriett Johnson, a stalwart in developing “Madam’s” courses for the listener and a music critic for *The New York Post*.

The response was immediate. Last week, as the group was preparing its first steps toward incorporation, letters of inquiry had come in from all over the country. A music student in Pennsylvania who had never met Mme. Samaroff pledged \$2. And Theodore Steinway, head of the house of Steinway & Son, offered a grand piano for the house—with a suitably inscribed gold plate.

**Texan:** Olga Samaroff knew whereof she spoke when she battled for the cause of the American artist—she was born Lucie Mary Olga Agnes Hickenlooper in San Antonio, Texas. She changed her name



List and Mme. Samaroff in 1935

because of the arguments of a concert manager. “It is hard enough at best for a woman to make a successful pianistic career,” he said. “With a name like that it is impossible!” Olga found the Samaroff from the “one available Slav” on a remote branch of her family tree.

Aside from her patriotic pride, it was also “Madam’s” contention that true artistry rested not on virtuosity alone. “Realizing that,” she wrote in her absorbing book, “An American Musician’s Story,” “I

almost immediately began to occupy myself with the human development of my music students.” Young List, for example—who was later to become famous as the pianist who played for Truman, Churchill, and Stalin at Potsdam in 1945—was



“Madam” and Battista in 1938

\*In recent years Mme. Samaroff dropped the name of her divorced husband, Leopold Stokowski.

taken by “Madam” to Europe for three prewar summers. He and Battista, who went over with him in 1938, remember well their arrival in Naples, where “Madam” met them. Instead of settling them in a hotel, she immediately whisked them off to the nearest museum.

Since Kapell came along later, when the war had started, he didn’t get to Europe with “Madam.” But she did take him to her summer place. He practiced in the barn. “Madam” was supposed to be resting in the house. Nevertheless, he received a constant stream of messages via the maid—each one noting exactly what he had done wrong or right in the last few minutes.

Most of these benefactions—often including dress suits and evenings gowns—“Madam” paid for herself. When a major financial problem came along, such as paying for a Town Hall debut, she merely saw that some rich or influential friend came up with the cash.

This attitude toward youth was best summed up by John Erskine, with whom Mme. Samaroff was associated during her years of teaching at Juilliard in New York City. “She thought of youth as setting the tone of life,” he said at a memorial service at Juilliard on May 20, “not simply as the prelude to old age. She thought we should all grow old young.”

## New Records

**HATIKVOH.** Al Jolson with mixed chorus under Simon Rady. Decca. One 10-inch record, 75 cents. Hatikvoh means “The Hope,” and this song, generally taught in rabbinical school, is now the national anthem of Israel. Jack Kapp, president of Decca, heard and saw it over television from Madison Square Garden at a rally May 16. He persuaded Al Jolson to do the job, and rushed through this a cappella recording, out this week. The average listener, however, will probably react more favorably to the catchy “Israel” on the other side of the disk. The words are by Jolson and Benee Russell and are set to a familiar old Jewish folk melody which is often sung as a wedding toast.

**INSIDE U.S.A.** Beatrice Lillie, Jack Haley, and Perry Como with chorus and orchestra under Russ Case. RCA Victor. Four 10-inch records in album, \$3.40. This recording job, undertaken just before the Petrillo ban and with the show not even in rehearsal, was a gamble, but RCA Victor got Lillie, and she’s what the fans will want. For judgment on the rest of the score, let the buyer listen to Columbia’s album with Buddy Clark and Pearl Bailey (Three 10-inch records in album, \$3.) Miss Lillie also managed to record (pre-Petrillo) an album of her own specialties for Decca (Three 10-inch records in album, \$3.) Such items as “Wind ‘Round My Heart” and “Lady Windermere’s Fan” belong in every Lillie library.

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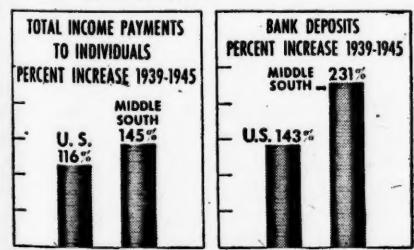


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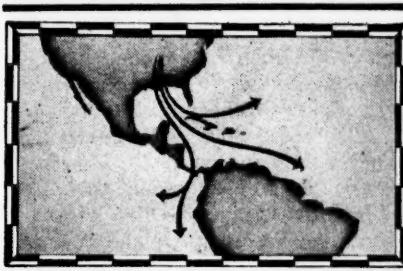
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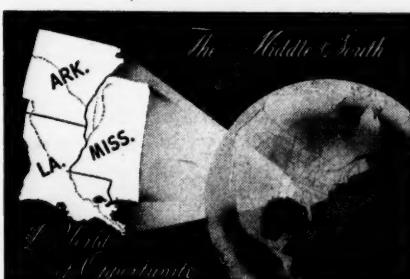
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## MOVIES

### Good Time

If James Cagney and his producer-brother William had done nothing more than exhibit the courage to put "The Time of Your Life" on the screen, the film industry would still owe them a debt of gratitude. As it is, the brothers have backed their courage with imagination, uncompromising good taste, and a high order of showmanship. Their treatment of the William Saroyan play that won

learns about Joe, except that he likes interfering with people's lives for their own good.

Presented with the difficult task of high-lighting a dozen-odd very odd characters and twice as many unrelated incidents in a single set, Director H. C. Potter does a remarkable job of building the script into an integrated pattern of fantasy and drama, pathos and comedy. Cagney, of course, dominates the film and his Joe is one of his subtlest and most

### Durbin in the Park

A smash Broadway musical in 1945-46, "Up in Central Park" should give a pretty good account of itself as screen entertainment. But the movie version is handicapped by much the same faults that were noted in the original—a sketchy book, a perfunctory pace, and an elementary sense of humor. In addition, the musical content of the film suffers in that the production carries over only two



Time of Your Life: Crawford, Cagney and Barton, Draper and Bendix, and Jeanne Cagney—all peopled Nick's place

both the Drama Critics' Circle award and the Pulitzer Prize in 1940 demonstrates that a superior film can be produced the hard way and can also be absorbing entertainment.

Nathaniel Curtis's screen play makes only the most necessary departures from the original script. More important, it loses none of Saroyan's tenderness, none of his warm regard for and deep understanding of the common human characters who hang around Nick's place. Nick's place is properly called Nick's Pacific Street Restaurant, Saloon, and Entertainment Palace. But if you don't feel the way Saroyan does about people, all you will see is a San Francisco dive with a pinball machine, a spavined piano, and a clientele to match.

"Life" doesn't have a plot in the conventional sense. In its place Saroyan offers an assortment of very real human beings and their momentary troubles. He doesn't say much about them—where they came from or where they are going—and you can't always believe what they say about themselves. But there they are, and if you have anything of Joe's philosophy you couldn't ask for better companions.

**Odd Characters:** Joe (Cagney) is the most important person around Nick's—even more important than Nick (William Bendix) himself. As far as anyone can tell, all Joe does is sit at the same table night and day, amusing himself by watching the patrons and talking to them. Occasionally he drinks or indulges in a session of what he calls "thinking." He usually has all the money he wants, and when he hasn't he knows the right horse in the fifth. That's all the moviegoer ever

fascinating characterizations. Bendix has never been better than as the Italian-American Nick; along with James Barton in a brilliant, beery impersonation of a tall-talkin' Indian Scout, he supplies the major portion of the film's comedy.

The entire cast of "Life" is so good that it is unfair to list only a few. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned that Jeanne Cagney, as a wistful vagrant, and Wayne Morris, as Joe's loyal, simple-minded man Friday, are fine as the vague principals in a wraithy romance. And Paul Draper dances beautifully and indefatigably as a would-be hoofer who gets his first job from Nick. (*THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE*. United Artists. William Cagney, producer. H. C. Potter, director.)

### Parachuting Into France

Dealing with the Free French forces who spent their English exile preparing to get back at their conquerors, "They Are Not Angels" follows one contingent of parachute troops through some excellently documented training sequences. But when it comes to action against the enemy, this French-made film becomes less credible.

The movie is fascinating while it runs from the pub brawls between raw recruits and veterans of the African campaign to the military preparations that led to D Day. However, on that day, even the most pugnacious parachutists hardly started off on a mission that might result in 90 percent casualties with the enthusiasm of a Boy Scout troop looking for the spring's first scarlet tanager. (*THEY ARE NOT ANGELS*. Sirzy International Films. Alexandre Esway, director.)

numbers—"When She Walks in the Room" and "Carousel in the Park"—from the pleasing Dorothy Fields-Sigmund Romberg score.

The screen play begins with a steerage load of Irish immigrants who land in New York, as luck would have it, on election day. Inasmuch as Tweed and his gang run Tammany Hall, Tammany Hall runs New York, and Central Park is just a small strip of the Auld Sod that strayed from its moorings, the immigrants are promptly hailed as natural American citizens and are empowered to vote immediately and as often as possible.

Timothy Moore (Albert Sharpe) is so faithful about discharging his duties as a new citizen that he attracts the Great Man's attention and is rewarded by being made Park Superintendent. His daughter Rosie (Deanna Durbin) had expected just such quick action from this land of opportunity and is well on her way toward getting a lot more when a muckraking New York Times reporter (Dick Haymes) upsets the gravy train by exposing Tweed and his political stooges and engulfing Tammany in a wave of reform.

What with a Currier-and-Ives New York steeped in nostalgia, "Up in Central Park" is a handsome musical that was built for reliability rather than for speed. Miss Durbin and Haymes sing nicely separately and together. Vincent Price makes an impressively unctuous wolf in the Wigwam, and Sharpe is particularly good in the role of an Irishman who starts out as a caricature and ends up as a character. (*UP IN CENTRAL PARK*. Universal-International. Karl Tunberg, producer. William Seiter, director.)

## Pirate Kelly

If Lynn Fontanne hadn't been taken ill in the spring of 1943, S. N. Behrman's satirical comedy "The Pirate" might have been good for more than 177 performances on Broadway. But it would never have rated as one of the Lunts' more spectacular successes. The current film adaptation, however, has been given a shot in the arm in the form of some new Cole Porter songs and a script souped up by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich. With Judy Garland and Gene Kelly pitching energetically into the lead roles, the new "Pirate" is one of the most delightful musicals to hit the screen in a month of Sundays.

It concerns Manuela (Judy Garland), an outwardly demure young maid of Calvados (a city somewhere in the Caribbean), who is scheduled in true loveless Spanish tradition to marry an old fuddy-duddy named Don Pedro Vargas (Walter Slezak). But before the wedding she becomes entangled with Serafin (Gene Kelly), the leader of a group of itinerant players who, with the help of his old friend Mesmer's magic mirror, persuades her to reveal her secret love for "Black Mack" Macoco, an erstwhile pirate of rather sinister repute thereabouts. Serafin, who hasn't been able to get to first base with her in his own identity, naturally assumes the role of a swashbuckling Macoco and sweeps her off her feet. In this he is grudgingly abetted by solid citizen Don Pedro, who is anxious to disguise the fact that he himself is the real pirate in a very unromantic state of reformation.

"The Pirate" is a rare and happy combination of expert dancing, catchy tunes, and utterly unbelievable plot which manages to achieve pure escapism without becoming either sentimental or corny. In tastefully handled Technicolor it is as appealingly frivolous as a new Easter bonnet. (*THE PIRATE*. M-G-M. Arthur Freed, producer. Vincente Minnelli, director. Technicolor.)



Garland thought Kelly was a pirate

June 7, 1948



## WELDER'S DAUGHTER CHRISTENS BOXCAR

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## BOOKS

### Through Russian Eyes

Meatier than most historical fiction is Markoosha Fischer's novel of life in Russia during the past 50 years, "The Nazaroffs." Mrs. Fischer, a former Soviet citizen who some time ago joined the ranks of disillusioned Stalinists, has packed into this controversial book most of the reasons for her political change of heart. At this date, the reasons are hardly newsworthy, but they make for an interesting novel.

"The Nazaroffs" follows three generations through most of Russia's history, from the days of Czar Nicholas II, through the siege of Moscow, during the second world war. The family itself, a prolific group which manages to get deep into the violent revolutionary action of these times, forms pretty much a cross section of political thought, from rugged individualism to ardent Bolshevism, with strong emphasis on the latter. It is the second generation, including every shade of opinion from the faithful Stalinist to the decadent White Russian collaborationist, which gets most of the author's attention, however. This latter group, presumably the one Mrs. Fischer knows best, is the pivot for much of the political philosophizing with which this novel is stuffed.

The Nazaroffs fight through enough revolutions, romances, deaths, betrayals, and tragedies to warm any fiction fan's heart. Mrs. Fischer is a skillful storyteller, and she manages to clothe her feelings with an attractive coat of fiction. If her novel is somewhat lacking as an objective account of these years, and her characters somewhat too contrived for credibility, her yarn spinning more than makes up for it. (*The Nazaroffs*. By Markoosha Fischer. 373 pages. Harper. \$3.)

### Laski Looks at America

Harold J. Laski, British political scientist, historian, and a leader of the Labor Party, believes that "world history is more likely to be shaped by American history for the next half-century than by any other element in its making . . . It is difficult to see how the world can meet its problems squarely without the moral and material leadership which only America is in a position to provide."

Because of this belief, which most thoughtful people share, Laski thinks it is vitally important to make America, its institutions, traditions, and present beliefs, "intelligible to Europeans and, above all, to Englishmen." He has, therefore, written a monumental and, at times, profound book about what he calls (with no tongue in his socialist cheek) "The American Democracy." Not without some justice, his publishers compare it with de Tocqueville's "Democracy" of 1835 and with Lord Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" of 53 years later.

Considering Laski's own political predilections, this book is impressive in its detachment, its aim at objectivity. It is not a straight history of recent America, but a series of well-informed monographs, each one of which proves that the author is intimately acquainted with the United States, from past residence and from frequent visits over the intervening years. Laski has a genuine liking for the American people and for most of their institutions, if



Press Association

Laski knows his America

he does not always accept without question what they have done with them.

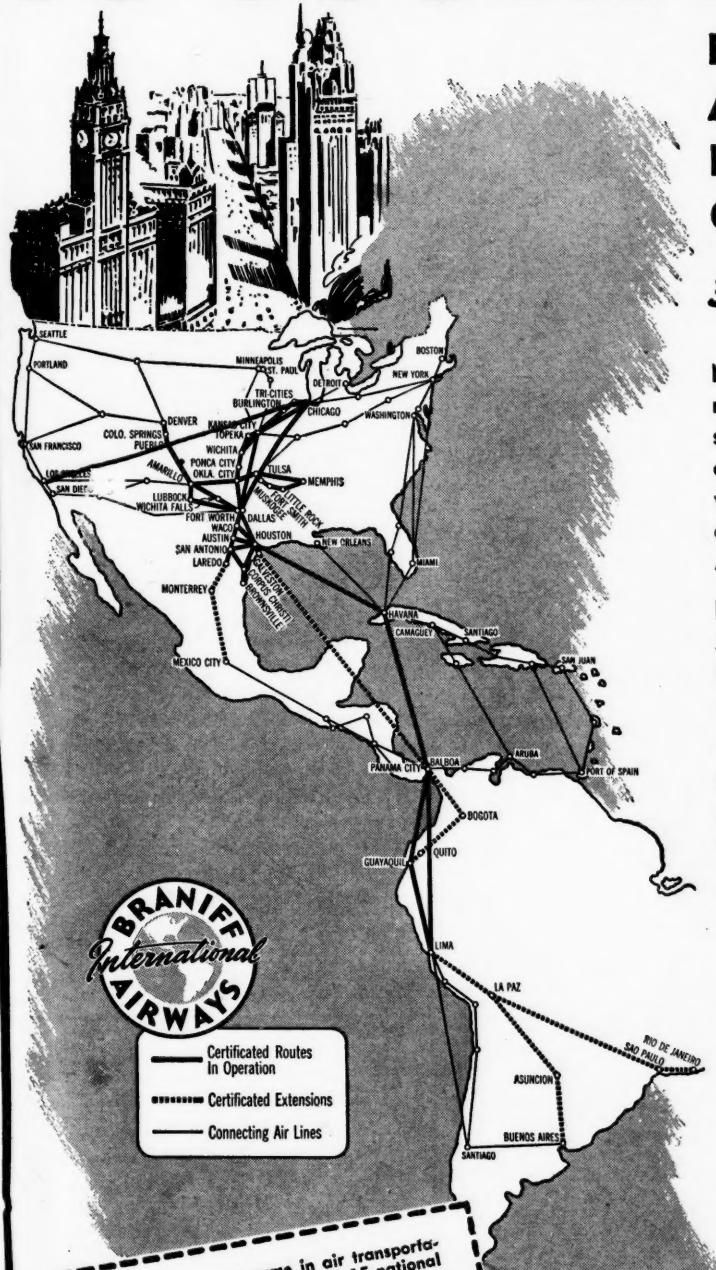
And his knowledge of our history—gained through perceptive reading of our historians from Henry Adams through Charles A. Beard—would put many a teacher of history to shame. Thus he is able to write brilliantly and with authority about a variety of subjects pertinent to an understanding of the oldest working (if sometimes threatened) democracy in the world today.

Among Laski's topics are the traditions of America; the Federal, state, and local governments under which we live; "business enterprise"—the "businessman dominates American civilization" is his theme here; labor, religion, education, and culture; our minority problems; our status as a world power; the position of the professions—particularly the law—in American life; and a most discerning and disturbing chapter upon the role of press, radio, and the movies in American life.

**American Individualism:** Perhaps Laski's best monograph is his final one—"Americanism as a Principle of Civilization." Here he sums up, starting with the Revolution of 1776, which he sees as a revolution that "broke the hold of feudalism" in America and established, for all time, what Laski calls "the glory of ordinary people." This, he claims, was not maintained without a struggle.

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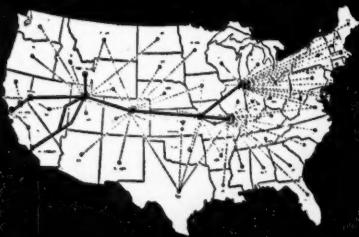
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## BOOKS

a continuous effort to keep the masses in their place . . . sometimes from the fear that the rise of the masses" (Laski descends to such Marxian terms only where absolutely necessary) might "limit the power of property" and at other times because of an American fear of an overwhelming European immigration. "But whatever the source or the intensity of the denial [of democracy], no one has even been able to make a successful frontal attack on the idea of equality," which while "at the roots nonconformist," is the basis of American democracy.

**Hurry, Hurry:** Our greatest fault, remarks Laski, is that we have been and still are in too much of a hurry. Next to that is our historic failure to see the individual "in his context as a member of a particular society at a particular time." Laski has little use for our "faith of individualism," whose worst detriment has been in "avoiding legislative action" because of our Hooverian belief "that things left alone right themselves." We must move beyond this to more positive action, Laski thinks, and he hopes that we are so moving.

Twice in the last 40 years, he comments—meaning in the administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt—America did so move. Wilson was defeated, and "it is very far from clear that the attempt of Franklin Roosevelt will meet a different fate." But Laski ends by thinking that if we "realize the power and weight of American possibilities" and what they mean to the world, and show the people of the world "the moral and material leadership which only America is in a position to provide," then there is no need for universal gloom. (THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By Harold J. Laski. 785 pages. Viking. \$6.50.)



## France Under the Nazis

"World Without Visa," Jean Malraux's unusual novel about France during the occupation, received considerable critical acclaim when it was published abroad, but most American readers will probably find it hard going. Set in Marseille after the fall of France, it follows a diverse group—refugees, Frenchmen (resistance workers and collaborationists), Nazis, even an American—through a variety of personal and political crises characteristic of this crucial period.

Though the story content is intensely dramatic and the panorama of humanity poignant and, at times, arresting in its deep insight, the novel is only partially successful. Writing in a peculiarly oblique style, the author has all but sunk his powerful story in a morass of obscure and repetitive verbiage that not only slows up the narrative but also irritates more often than it illuminates. This is unfortunate, for much that he has to say about these people is as moving as it is intelligent. (WORLD WITHOUT VISA. By Jean Malraux. 499 pages. Doubleday. \$3.75.)

## Other Books

**THE PORTABLE SWIFT.** Edited and with an introduction by Carl Van Doren. 601 pages. Viking. \$2. A compact, durably bound, and easily read volume which will serve as a handy introduction to the writings of a literary titan known chiefly for the travels of his Lemuel Gulliver. The new Portable contains Gulliver complete and a generous selection of Swift's satires, letters, poems, and journals.

**THE FOOLISH GENTLEWOMAN.** By Margery Sharp. 330 pages. Little, Brown. \$3. With characteristic humor, the author of



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**Refined Methods:** In companion volumes fully annotated by Caswell Adams, the veteran cartoonist H. T. Webster provides both spouses with 29 graphic examples apiece on "How to Torture Your Husband" and "How to Torture Your Wife" (Winston, \$1.50).

"Cluny Brown" romps gaily through a postwar, suburban-London household, letting the chips fall—but gently. The center of the household, which is replete with bombed-out relatives and Cockney servants, is a scatterbrained widow, who has a sentimental brain storm and suddenly decides to leave all her money to a poor female relative she believes she has wronged in her youth. This brings on a whole heap of complications and a great deal of fun for the reader. High comedy of manners, such as only Miss Sharp can write.

**PEONY.** By Pearl S. Buck. 312 pages. John Day. \$3. Miss Buck turns back to a Chinese setting in this new novel. Peony is a young Chinese bond servant of a wealthy Jewish house. In love with the young scion, she spends most of the novel in a sacrificial effort of trying to marry him off to a lovely Chinese girl rather than the Jewish girl his family has selected. The story is told with Miss Buck's usual facility, but, in any other setting, it would still be woman's magazine stuff.

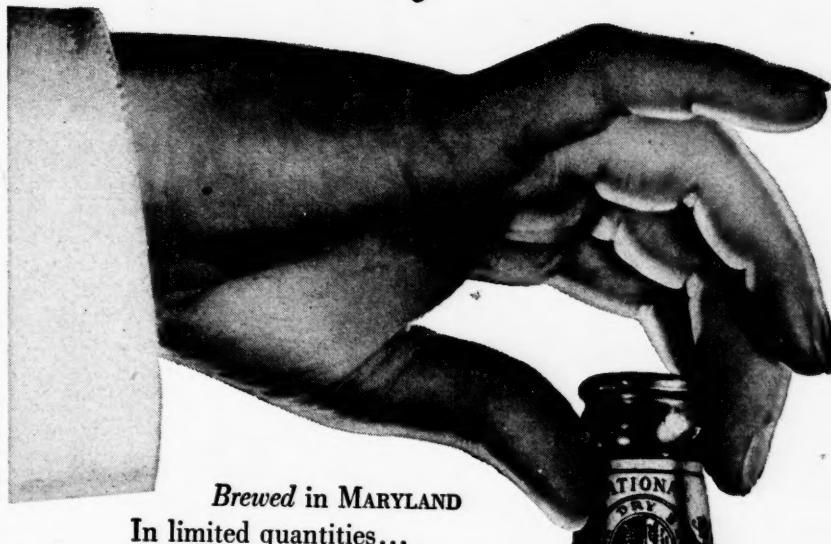
**THE BOWL OF NIGHT.** By Edward Linton. 246 pages. Coward-McCann. \$2.75. Excellent adventure stuff that is also something of a political satire. The hero, an American Army doctor, is the victim of a South American plane crash. Plunged into the cliff-hanging adventures of the lost white man, he finally manages to meet up with a singularly interesting ancient tribe, whose civilization is in many ways more advanced than ours. Using this as a springboard for some highly telling philosophizing, the author manages to concoct a yarn that is both exciting and intelligent.

**ABIDE WITH ME.** By Cedric Belfrage. 351 pages. William Sloane Associates. \$3.50. An amusing satire on American industry, the industry in this case being the undertaking business. By tracing the life and career of a singularly ambitious and humorless member of this profession, the author comes up with an exposé that is as interesting as it is skillful.

**SUMMER ON THE WATER.** By David Westheimer. 273 pages. Macmillan. \$3. A well-intentioned, though none too successful, novel about Negroes in the South. The story revolves around a summer colony and the relationship between a white couple and their good-looking Negro maid. It is full of the usual paraphernalia of liberal-minded Southern novels (miscegenation, etc.), but the characters, with the exception of the white lady of the house, are fairly wooden.

**PATRICK CALLS ME MOTHER.** By Ann Barley. 227 pages. Harper. \$2.75. A highly readable account of an American woman's experiences trying to adopt one of Europe's young refugees. This is a true story, which hit our newspapers with a small bang right after the war. More than giving an engaging personal account, it affords an eyewitness picture of postwar Europe's orphans.

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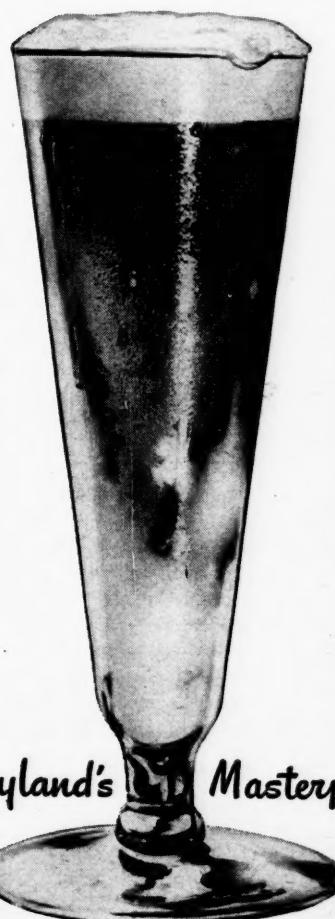
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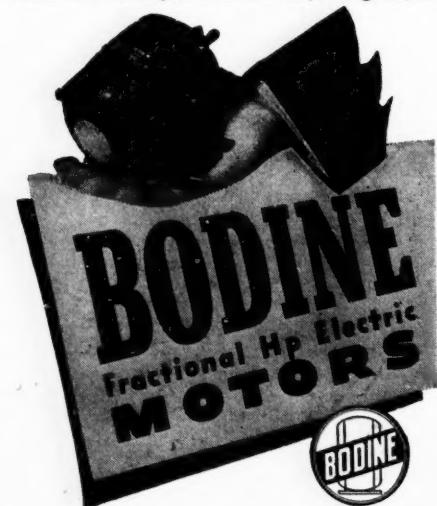
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## Perspective

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### Vandenberg's Problem

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THE undeniable fact that age and physical stamina are basic qualifications of a Presidential nominee is deeply disturbing to those Washington writers and commentators who are promoting a draft-Vandenberg movement. Their effort to meet this fact takes two forms: first, assurances that their favorite can stand the strain of office; second, suggestions that the ideal ticket is Vandenberg and a young-man-in-waiting for Vice President. Since Stassen's Oregon trial, the suggested heir apparent seems to be Dewey.

It is well that the health issue has been brought into the open. The country learned a sad lesson in the cases of Wilson and F. D. R. In the former instance, the tragedy was not death but incapacity, which, under our Constitution and laws, leaves the Executive Department without head or direction.

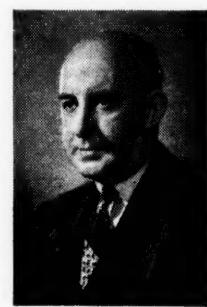
Moreover, the health and vigor of the Chief Executive become more and more significant as the country grows larger and burdens of office grow greater. The average age at death of the fifteen Presidents before Lincoln was something over 74 years. The average age at death of the Presidents since then has been 63.3.

This decline in Presidential longevity has been running against the national mortality trend. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the average length of life in 1900 was 49.2. In 1945 it had reached 65.8. Thus, science and knowledge are working for a longer life, but are losing the battle against the growing burden of the Presidency.

IT is not a pleasant task to set down these facts in the face of continuous talk of Vandenberg in his 65th year, Martin in his 64th year or MacArthur in his 69th year as "compromise" candidates. Several Vandenberg advocates have dwelt upon the senator's health. James B. Reston in *Life* magazine offers an authorized statement that in 1932 the senator was disturbed by what was diagnosed as a "slow heart." Doctors prescribed digitalis, a heart stimulant which he has been taking ever since, and he has had no further trouble. Mr. Reston adds that the senator is "plagued with annoying headaches from

time to time." Recently, his doctors have stated that the senator is in sound physical condition.

The proposal of a young Vice President has a weird, not to say gruesome, logic. It is the "if-anything-should-happen" logic of the insurance salesman. Since the Vandenberg advocates favor him because of his international views, they suggest Stassen or Dewey as Vice



President because they share those views. That is to make a silly assumption. A convention selects a Vice Presidential candidate to appease an ideological or sectional wing of the party that fails to nominate its own candidate for President. Hence, if Vandenberg were nominated for President, the Vice Presidential choice would more likely be Green, Wherry or Millikin than Dewey or Stassen.

THE most untenable suggestion, in order to make the Presidential job bearable for an older man, is that "President" Vandenberg should place the administrative burdens upon "Vice President" Dewey or Stassen. That would be unconstitutional, since the Vice Presidency, up to the grim hour of succession, is a legislative office. That it is also glaringly impractical was shown when Vice President Wallace, as head of the Bureau of Economic Warfare, ran head on into Jesse Jones, Hull and other department heads.

The White House is a place of perpetual emergencies. The man in it must work long hours. And in the next four years the President must deal with the most exacting administrative tasks in history. This will require both great vitality and administrative experience.

Since the argument for Vandenberg comes down to (a) continuity of foreign policy and (b) friendly relations with Congress, the logical plan is to make Vandenberg Secretary of State under a new President. That would be a return to the great Republican tradition. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Blaine, Hay, Root, Hughes were all Secretaries of State whose historical positions are more secure than those of the Presidents under whom they served. Vandenberg would, no doubt, find a place among those great names. That is where he belongs.



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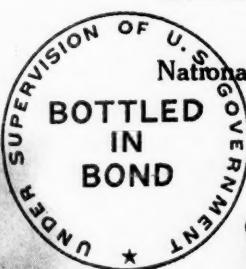
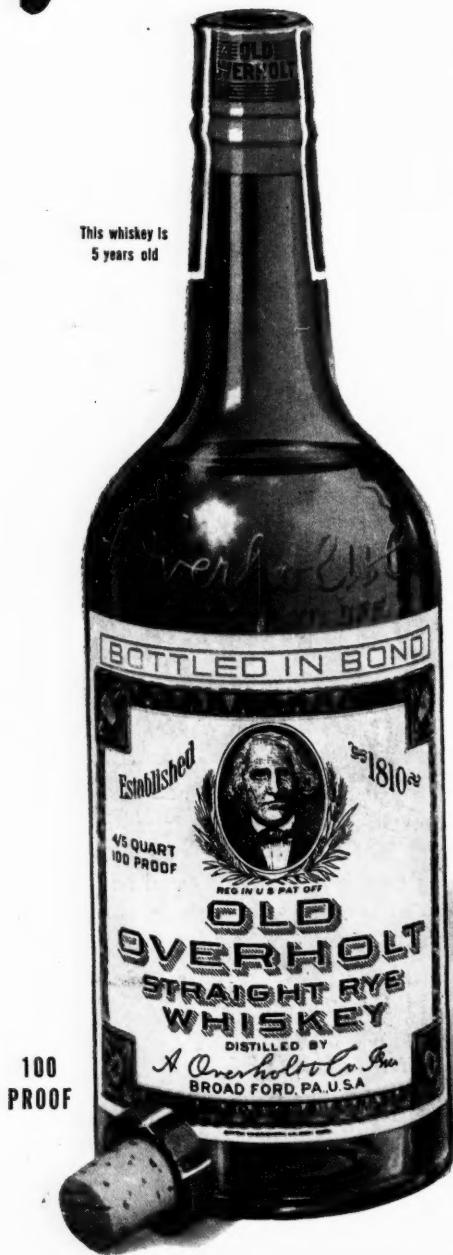
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