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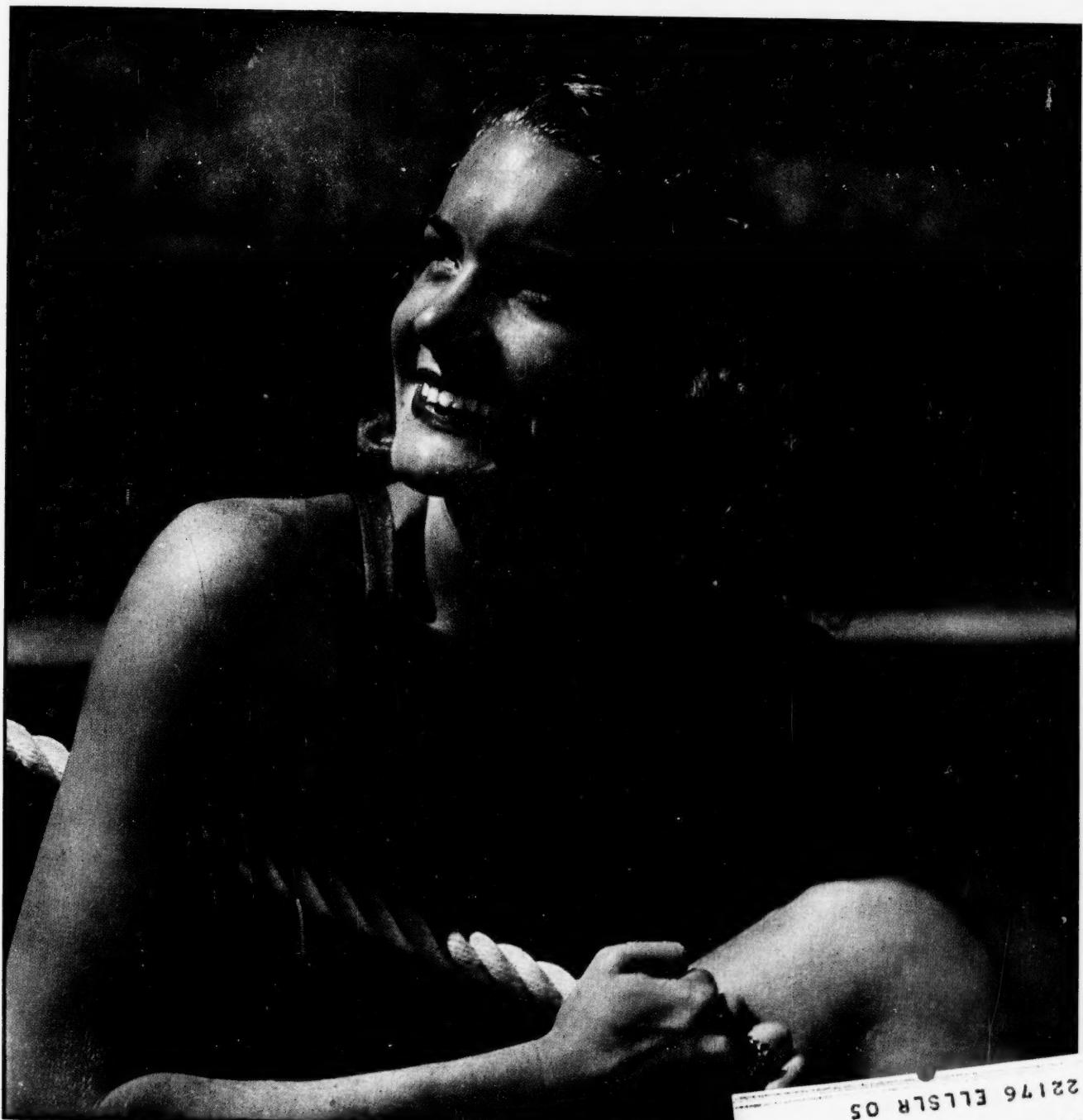
# Newsweek

JULY 26, 1948

Democrats:  
The Inside Story

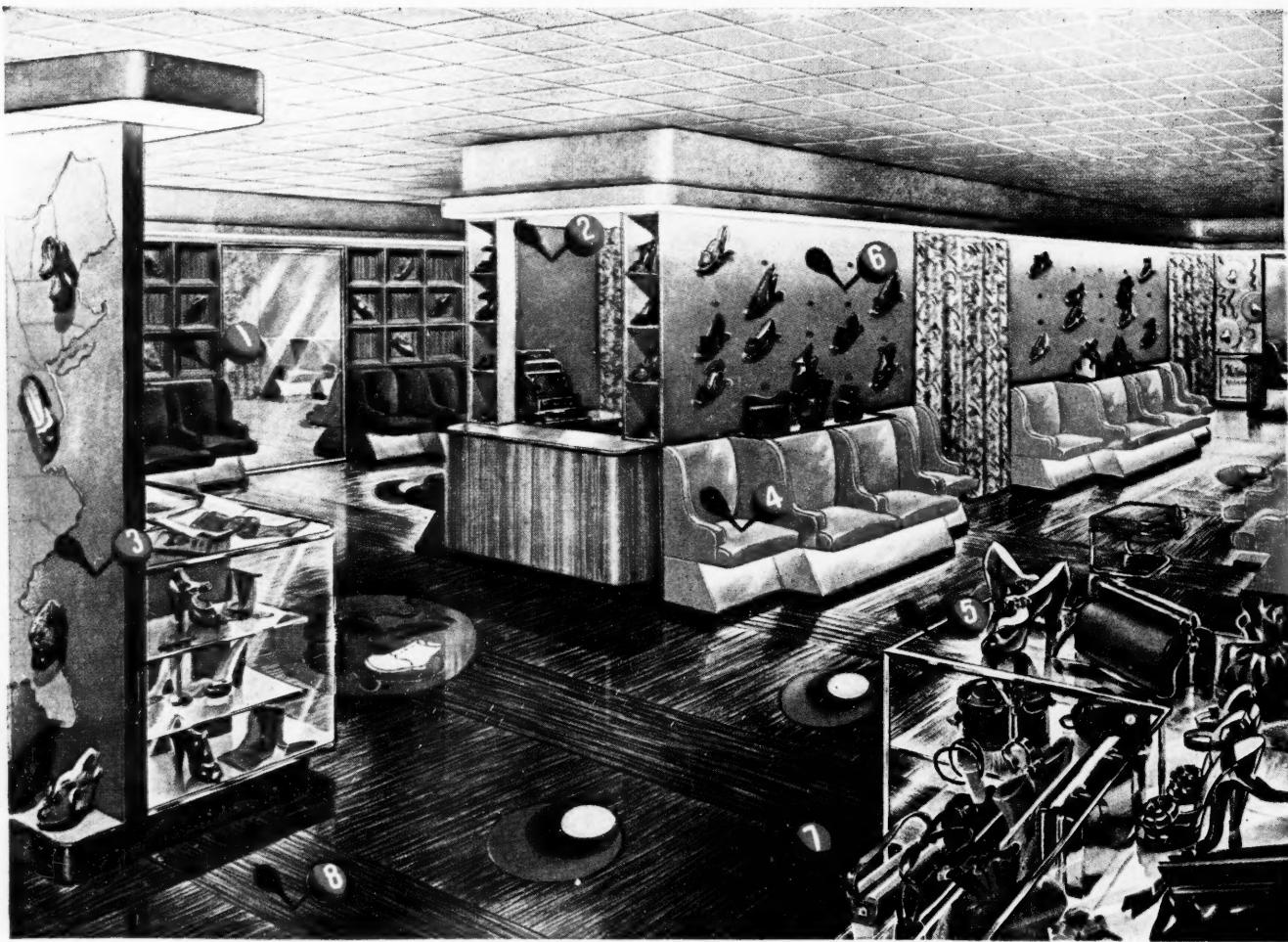
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THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



Ann Curtis: Hard Work Makes an C

22176 ELLSLR OS  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR N Y  
EDGWOOD PARK  
MISS LILLIAN R ELLIS



## IDEAS for a shoe store

SHOE STORES have some problems that are common to all shops, other problems that are all their own. Armstrong's designers and decorators found that out when they talked to leading retailers and merchandising experts in the shoe field.

Selling shoes is a competitive business. There are many shops, and the average customer buys only two or three times a year. The problem is to attract wandering shoppers—and then to make such a strong impression on them that they'll remember your store and come back the next time. That's why a striking and memorable store interior is so important.

But there are other merchandising problems, too. Follow the red pins, and you'll see the solutions that have been developed by Armstrong's store designers.

For efficient merchandising, store is divided into two sections—one for men, the other for women. Decorating schemes that are different, yet harmonious, give each side its own distinctive appearance. A separate department for children is at the rear of the women's section.

Easy access to stock is a necessity. This center stock section is handy to both sides of store, is designed to keep sales area free from unsightly boxes. Cashier is centrally located, serves both men's and women's sections efficiently.

Most stores require versatile window displays. This movable unit is used as accessory counter and background for street window. Can be placed

to allow maximum visibility into your store.

**4** Problem of separating customers is solved by having two seats forward in each four-seat unit. Seating units are arranged alternately on each side of aisle to give maximum working space and eliminate congestion. Foot mirrors are conveniently located under seats.

Accessory items contribute heavily to sales, are at prominent place at store's entrance. Open shelves make merchandise easily accessible. Similar showcase is at men's entrance.

**6** Changing wall displays is a simple task. Shoes are shown on holders that slip into holes in perforated wall. Recessed panels in men's section of the store offer same flexible display possibilities.

**Send for free ideas book.** You'll find a floor plan and detailed description of this model shoe store in our free "IDEAS" portfolio. We also have portfolios covering other types of stores and offices. Just let us know the type that interests you, and we will be glad to send you a portfolio covering it, if available. Write to the Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Division, 4807 Pearl Street, Lancaster, Pa.

**1** Because of the nature of the business, shoe customers are probably more aware of the appearance of the floor than in most other types of stores. When looking at shoes, they can't help noticing the floor. That's a good reason for creating a favorable impression with sparkling Armstrong's Linoleum. For economy, you'll find that, with the proper care, Armstrong's Linoleum Floors will last for years and never require costly refinishing. Your local Armstrong contractor will be glad to help you plan an equally attractive floor for your store.



Created as a service to the shoe merchants of America in collaboration with the National Shoe Retailers Association by the makers of

**ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM FLOORS**

**Custom Laid or Standard Design**





Research keeps  
**B.F. Goodrich**  
FIRST IN RUBBER

## Rocks on their way to being eyeglasses

*A typical example of B.F. Goodrich product improvement*

THOSE rocks, sometimes as big as a St. Bernard, will soon be crushed into sand, made into glass, polished into eyeglasses and telescope lenses. (The 200-inch reflector on Mt. Palomar began right here.)

All that takes a lot of handling. Ordinary conveyor belts were tried but the jarring shocks, the sharp rock edges, cut them to ribbons.

With problems such as this in mind, B.F. Goodrich developed a new type of conveyor belt, with a cord type of construction that "rolls with the

punch" of heavy impacts. But ordinary cords would not do for this job, where boulders slide onto the belt from a 10-ft. height. So BFG developed a belt using the cord principle but with *steel cords* bonded to rubber, for extraordinary strength yet flexible resistance.

This new B.F. Goodrich belt was installed and has already lasted 3 times as long as former belts and still shows no signs of wearing out. Plant costs have been reduced, continuous production assured, because B.F. Goodrich research had developed a product to

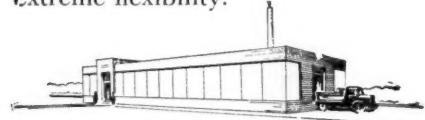
meet an especially tough problem. These results are occurring every day in thousands of plants for this same reason. Whether you use conveyor belting, transmission belting, hose of any kind, rolls, packing, lining or anything else of rubber, it will pay you well to find out the improvements in those products which B.F. Goodrich has made. Your B.F. Goodrich distributor can show them to you. *The B.F. Goodrich Company, Industrial Products Division, Akron, Ohio.*

**B.F. Goodrich**  
RUBBER FOR INDUSTRY

# How to Heat the In-Between Building

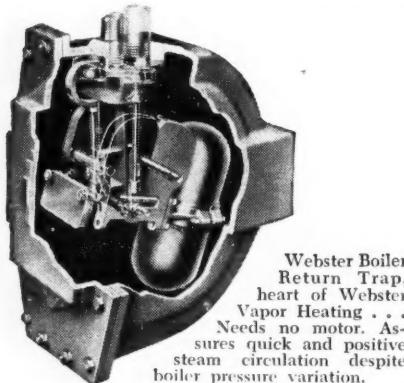
Here is ideal heating for the in-between building—the industrial plant, the 1 and 2-story business building, the very large residence, the warehouse and many other types of buildings. Here too is ideal heating for the building that is sometimes left unoccupied.

The Webster Type "R" System is vapor heating at its best because of its quick response to changes in temperature, its fast heating-up, extreme flexibility.



Typical of the in-between building best heated by Webster Type "R" Vapor System.

The Webster Type "R" System is used with coal, gas or oil-fired boilers...manual or automatic. Can be used with any type radiation-convector, cast-iron radiators, unit heaters and indirect heating surface.



Webster Boiler  
Return Trap,  
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Vapor Heating . . .  
Needs no motor. Assures quick and positive  
steam circulation despite  
boiler pressure variation.

There is only one limitation. Water must return to the boiler by gravity. The Webster Boiler Return Trap—heart of the Type "R" System—is automatic. Operates without power consumption.

Vapor heating has its place in modern building—an important place, too. Check on its applicability to your problem when deciding on the heating for the in-between building.

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**HEATING**

## LETTERS

### Bouquet for Betty

Even though I read three daily papers every day in the week I have not seen the story of Betty Fitzgerald (NEWSWEEK, June 21) printed in any one of them. As one interested in the treatment accorded the colored people in different parts of the country, such a human story could not have escaped my eye . . .

Therefore, nothing gratified me more . . . than the full account of that talented and unusual Negro girl who graduated from Radcliffe College with such high honors that she was selected to lead the 218 graduates in the commencement exercises.

ISAAC KUSHNER

Los Angeles, Calif.

### Literary Appreciation

Against the review of Graham Greene's latest, "The Heart of the Matter" (NEWSWEEK, July 12), we the readers have three things to be grateful for: a splendid review, a late but effective blow at the saccharine "The Robe," and the picture of Mr. Greene himself. Thanks!

KATHLEEN AHERN

Portland, Ore.

### Whatever Became of . . .

High jumpers have always fascinated me. Now that the Olympic trials are under way (NEWSWEEK, July 12), whatever became of Harold Osborn, the champion back in the '20s?

MRS. S. S. GRAY

Brooklyn

Now 49, Harold Osborn is an osteopath in Champaign, Ill., where he frequently works out with Dwight Eddleman, University of Illinois Olympic hopeful. Osborn has cleared 6 feet this year. In the 1924 Olympics at Paris, he won with a jump of 6 feet 6 inches, but his best jump was made

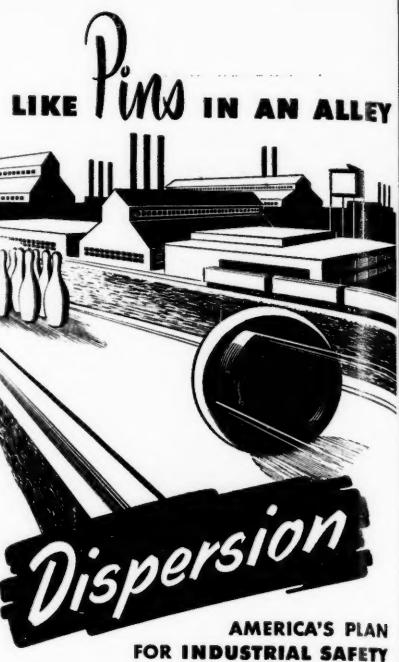
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# The "Humbug" That Made Good!

In 1832, near Lexington, Virginia, Cyrus McCormick gave the first public demonstration of his reaper. Farmers and laborers came from miles around, ready to cheer or jeer.

At first he had difficulty because the field was bumpy. Someone shouted, "It's a humbug!" And McCormick was jeered.

But in an adjoining, more level field, the reaper worked satisfactorily. Before sundown, Cyrus McCormick had reaped six acres of grain—and his reaper was on the way to fame and fortune.

It was obvious that young McCormick had answered people's needs—in a better way. He had met the challenge of Free Enterprise.

When Burlington Mills first decided to weave rayon, 25 years ago, it, too, met with much skepticism. Rayon was not considered either practical or profitable. But Burlington persisted, and today the vital importance of rayon is obvious in every home throughout America. While, for its part, Burlington Mills has come to be one of the greatest textile producers in the world.

This, however, is not the end of the story, but merely the beginning. For Free Enterprise sounds a constant challenge; through competition, it demands that products be *continually* improved.

Burlington Mills intends to continue to answer that challenge as effectively as it has in the past.



**Burlington Mills**  
*"Woven into the Life of America"*

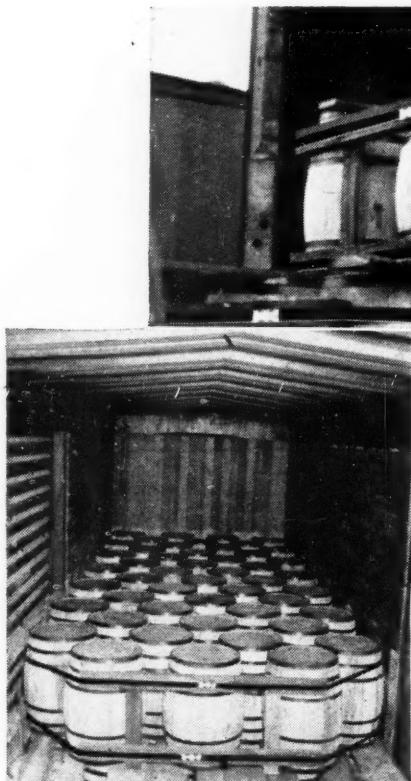


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# How Shipper Saves \$30 per car

**Acme methods and Unit-Load Band help chemical shipper save time, materials on carload shipments**



**ACME FULL-FLOATING LOAD METHODS**  
with Acme Unit-Load Band mean an easier "ride" for shipments, less shock damage in transit, safe arrivals. These pictures show double-decked carload of barrels of ammonium thiocyanate flakes on its way to be used in making insecticides, adhesives, and dye fixatives.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Everett, Massachusetts, market a by-product of coal (ammonium thiocyanate flakes) widely used in the chemical industry.

Carload shipments call for loadings of two hundred barrels, 200 pounds each, double and triple decked.

By using Acme full-floating load methods and Acme Unit-Load Band in place of the previous wood bracing method, this company saves approximately thirty dollars in time and materials on every car shipped.

This is just one instance of our ability to help get substan-

Doc. Steelstrap ®



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NEW YORK 17

ATLANTA

CHICAGO 8

ACME STEEL CO.  
CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES 11



Acme

Osteopath Osborne can still jump

at the Texas Relays in 1925 when he cleared 6 feet 8 and 15/16 inches.

►The arrival of Mrs. Josefina Guerrero, the Philippine resistance heroine, at the Carville National Leprosarium this week (NEWSWEEK, July 12) brings to mind Mrs. Hornbostel and her gallant husband, Maj. Hans Hornbostel, who gave up his Army career to follow his wife to Carville. How is Mrs. Hornbostel doing?

SEAN KELLY

Chicago

In a recent issue of *The Star*, the monthly magazine edited and published by Carville National Leprosarium patients, Gertrude Hornbostel wrote: "My skin is clear and nicely bronzed by working in my garden in the Louisiana sunshine. As I never had any open lesions, there are no



Acme

Mr. and Mrs. Hornbostel in 1946

scars of any kind . . . I believe it won't be long now before I have a negative test." Major Hornbostel lives in a cottage near the Leprosarium and spends twelve hours with his wife daily. They recently were visited by the eldest of their two daughters, their son-in-law, and 8-year-old grandson. The other daughter lives in Shanghai but is scheduled to visit her mother in Carville this fall.

## Greener Grass?

After reading your article on Mike Kivatisky (NEWSWEEK, July 12) and hearing him on America's Town Meeting

## *An Announcement by the Publisher*

*Effective August 1st,*

**GENERAL CARL SPAATZ**, Retired, will join the Newsweek staff as air and military consultant and as Contributing Editor. He will interpret significant air and military trends for Newsweek readers under his own signature and will confer regularly with the editors and staff on air and military affairs.

One of America's pioneer airmen, "Tooey" Spaatz has had unparalleled experience in a career that saw him become Commanding General of the United States Strategic Air Force in the European Theatre, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Force in the Pacific Theatre, and finally the first

Chief of Staff of the independent United States Air Force until his retirement this month at the age of 57. He brings to Newsweek an unexcelled reputation as aviation expert, air tactician, and world strategist.

This atomic era calls for thinking in new world-wide terms. Accordingly, the appraisals of one with General Spaatz's expert knowledge and broad-gauge concepts should prove indispensable reading

for thinking Americans. Newsweek considers his appointment a major step forward in keeping with its credo that "A Well-Informed Public is America's—and the World's—Greatest Security."



*Malcolm H. Brule*  
PUBLISHER

"Hey! who started that CYCLONE?"  
BELLOWED B.J.

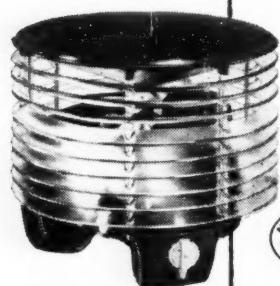


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### LETTERS

of the Air, it is a pleasure to know of someone who does not think the grass is greener on the other side of the fence. As he expressed it after his trip to Las Vegas, Nev., he still likes the city best.

M. D. HUNT  
Chicago

### Look Alikes?

Paint out the medals on Tito's tunie (NEWSWEEK cover, July 12), dub in a litt



Acme Photos

Tito and Benny: Any resemblance?

in the eye and an unlit cigar in the mouth, and you have—Jack Benny.

H. M. SILVERMAN  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

### Congratulations!

Your story on Christian Life magazine (NEWSWEEK, July 12) was excellent. The religious-journalism field has been so long neglected. Robert Walker is to be commended for his vision and courage in pioneering this field, and you are to be congratulated for your keen sense of news value in bringing it to the public eye.

LESLIE B. FLYNN  
Saint Clair, Pa.

► . . . It was a healthy sense of news proportion that assigned generous space to this new evangelical magazine.

CARL F. H. HENRY  
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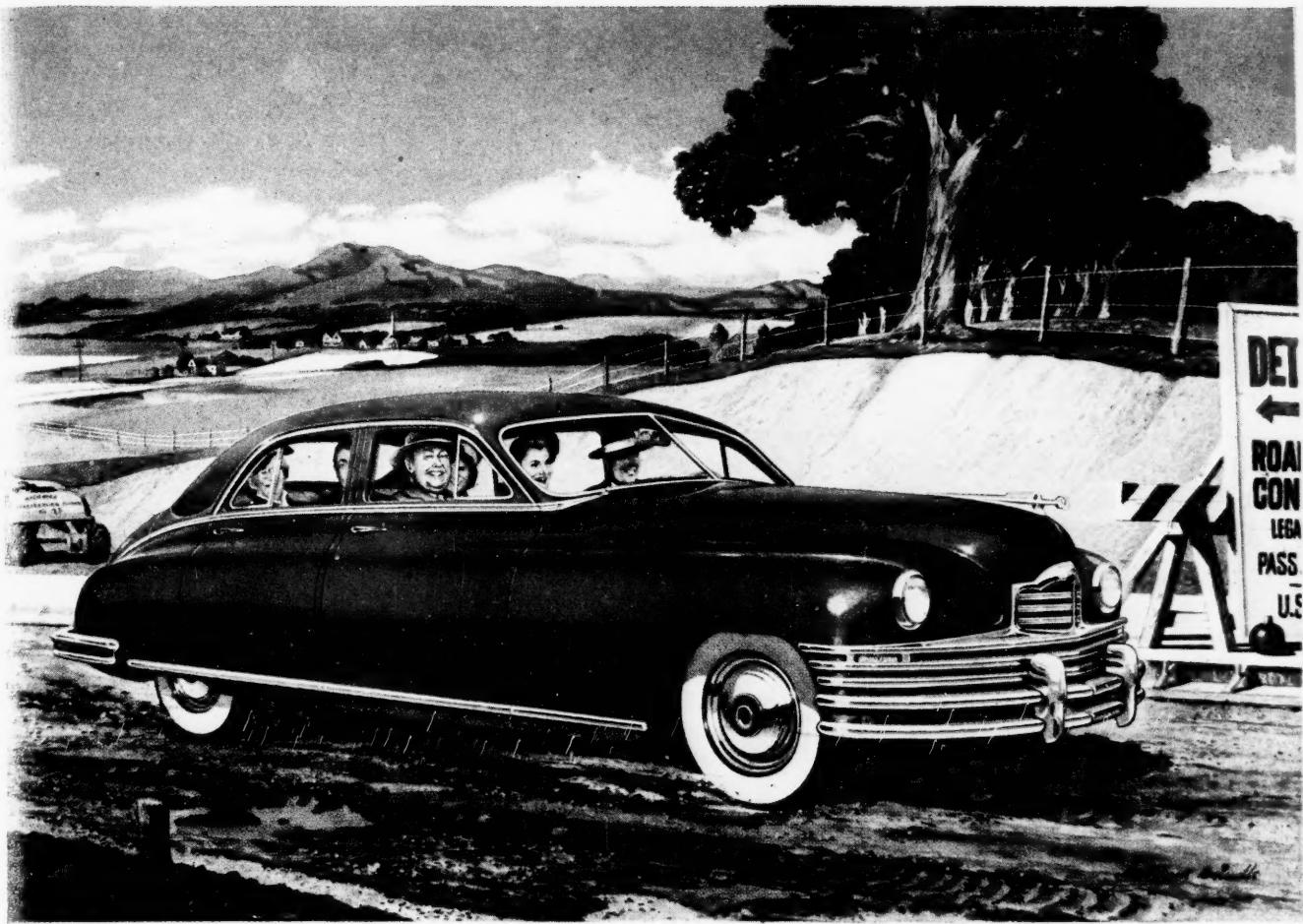
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NEWSWEEK

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



## Why Packard owners call it a "limousine ride"

THE enthusiastic owner who first coined that phrase was more correct than he knew.

For it's a fact that many of the engineering refinements which give every Packard its gliding *dream* ride were first developed for the lordly *Custom Eight* limousine.

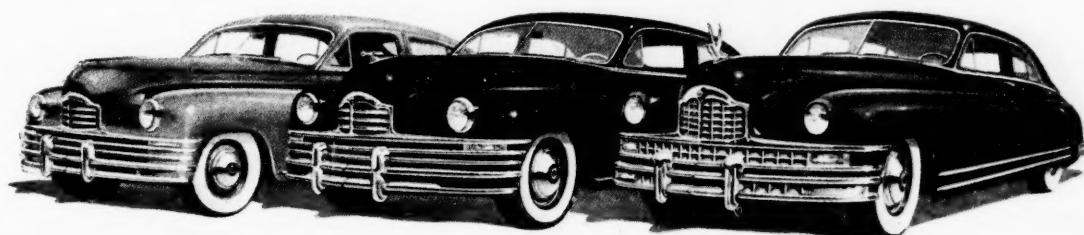
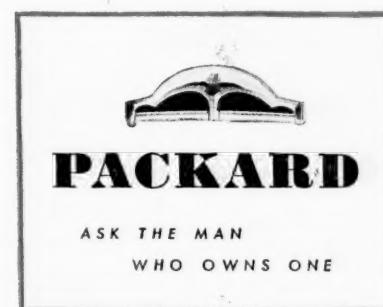
But let your Packard dealer tell you the big *basic* reason why a Packard ride is smoother, on boulevard or detour alike . . .

The secret is Packard's exclusive *spring suspension system*—an engineering triumph that automatically compensates for variations in load and road.

It's a "self-controlling" system that provides *soft-but-firm* cushioning—up and down, side to side, front to rear—combining luxury comfort with wonderful *roadability*.

So, don't wait another week to see this precision-finished Packard

for yourself. And ride in it—don't miss *riding* in it!



130-HP EIGHT

145-HP SUPER EIGHT

160-HP CUSTOM EIGHT

## The hammer that knocked itself out

**A**n air hammer used for chipping steel takes terrific punishment. And the piston gets the worst beating of all, as blasts of air drive it against the chisel at a rate of 2400 smashing blows a minute!

This severe pounding used to chip and crack the pistons. Even the best hammers were soon knocked out of service.

Studying the problem, metallurgists of The Timken Roller Bearing Company thought the answer might lie in 91140—a remarkable graphitic alloy steel developed by the Timken Company. 91140's unique structure, containing free graphite and

diamond-hard carbides, had already shown amazing resistance to impact and wear in lathe ways, spindles, cams, work heads, and dozens of other machine parts.

When a leading pneumatic tool maker tried out an air hammer with a piston made of 91140 steel, here's what he found:

The piston didn't crack or chip. It stubbornly resisted wear. The steel's non-seizing qualities reduced wear on the hammer barrel too, preventing air leaks.

91140 also offered important manufacturing advantages. It machined very much faster. It didn't crack when quenched. And it could

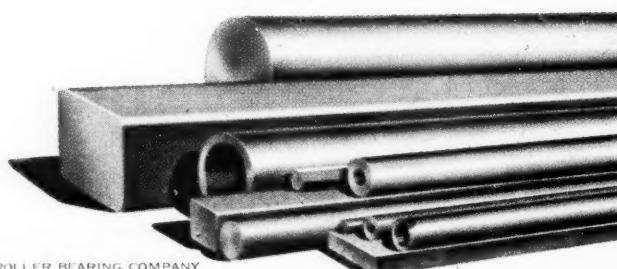
be heat treated to uniform file hardness.

The hammer maker now uses 91140 for pistons, bushings, cylinders, rotors, vanes, gears and several other parts.

This case is another in the long record of tough steel problems that can be stamped "Solved—by Timken Alloy Steel". It's a record no other steel producer can match. Why not let us tackle *your* special problem too? Write The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Steel and Tube Division, Canton 6, Ohio. Cable address, "TIMROSCO". Tapered Roller Bearings, Alloy Steels and Seamless Tubing. Removable Rock Bits.



YEARS AHEAD—THROUGH EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH



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**and Seamless Tubes**

# Newsweek

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# For Your Information

**DOUBLE PLAY:** On the masthead to the left this week there are a couple of changes which should not go unnoticed. In Chicago, Ed O'Brien officially takes over as bureau chief,

moving down from Detroit. Typical quotes about O'Brien's reports: "Ed will even tell you how many blades of grass there are on a lawn." "It's almost an insult to suggest any angles he ought to pursue on a story because he'll have thought of them and a dozen others." Already the wires are burning from the Loop. Taking over in Detroit, one of the hottest news centers in the country these days, is Norman E. Nicholson, who moves out of the slot in the United Press news desk in the Motor City.

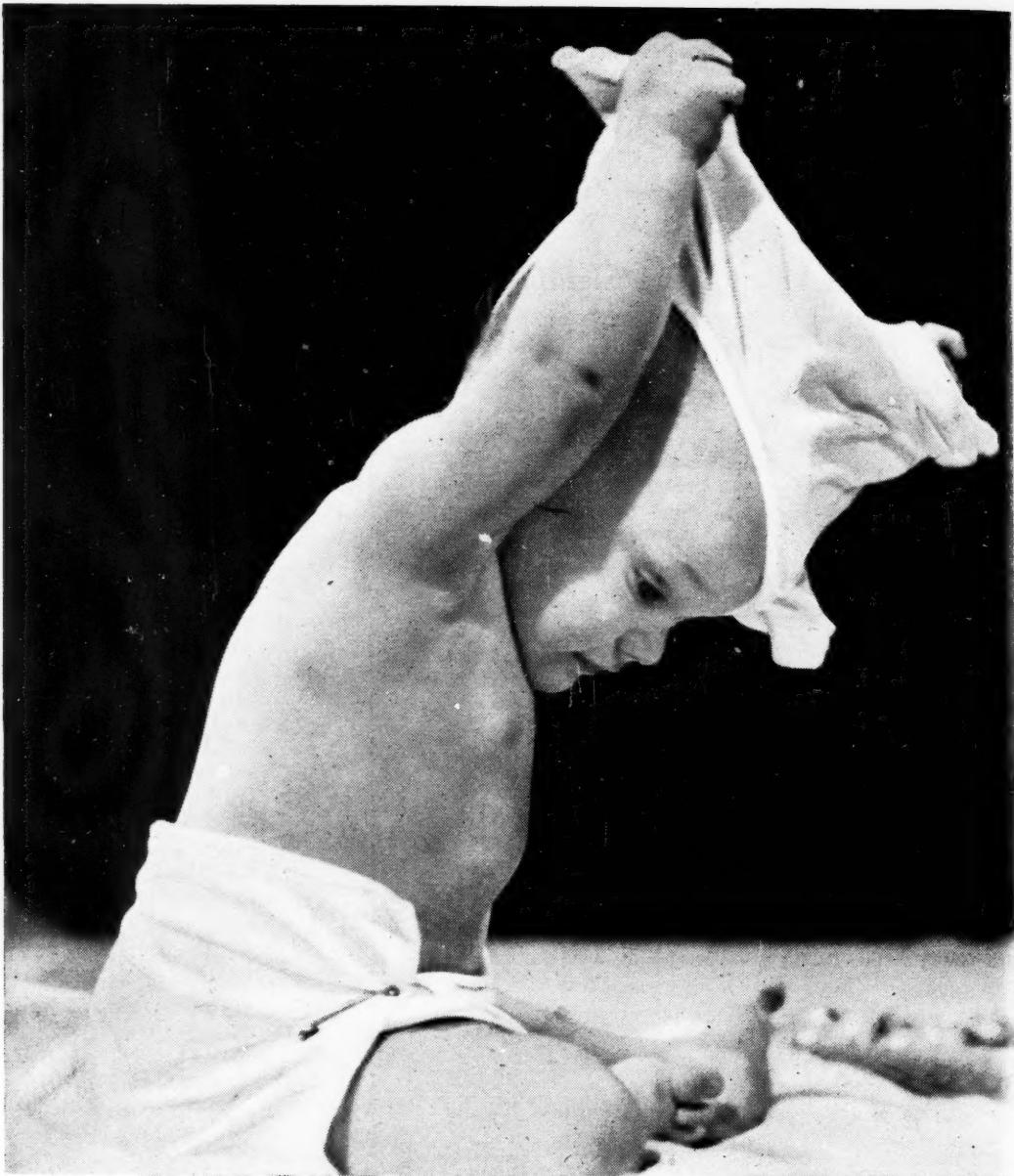
**DEMOCRATIC DATA:** Once again NEWSWEEK's team of Washington-New York political specialists has produced a comprehensive and detailed account of an explosive convention which, in advance, looked to be cut and dried. The story, beginning on page 17, was based almost completely on talks in Philadelphia with top-flight Democrats at meals, in their quarters, and, especially, in NEWSWEEK's suite at the Bellevue-Stratford. At one time in one room Ernest K. Lindley and National Affairs Editor Bob Humphreys were discussing things with a group consisting of Jimmy Roosevelt, Jim Farley, George Allen, and Leon Henderson. At another, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, Secretary of the Interior Krug, and ex-Secretary of Agriculture Anderson were closeted with the NEWSWEEK staff while waiting to go on a DuMont-NEWSWEEK television exclusive. Such were the contacts that enabled our National Affairs department to put the convention story together and enabled Lindley to anticipate, in last week's Washington Tides, before the first convention session, the calling of a special session of Congress by President Truman. Periscope predicted the special session in the issue of June 28 and suggested that the Presidential call would put the GOP on the spot. That sounds a lot like what many other people are saying now—nearly a month later.

**WATCH THAT BIRDIE:** One of the flock of white doves released from the rostrum at Philadelphia was responsible for the outstanding pictures to come out of Convention Hall via television. James Caddigan, director of programs and production for the DuMont television network, caught the white cloud of birds in his camera as they were released. His men followed the darting doves all over the hall, and Caddigan wound up the spectacle with a magnificent close-up of one bird sitting on a huge electric fan, a 16th of an inch away from disintegration. And speaking of television, on page 52 there's a report on the job done by the NEWSWEEK staff in cooperation with DuMont, which furnished excellent facilities and direction for the operation.



**THE COVER:** In 1936, when the Olympic Games were last held, no American girl swimmer won a title. This year one of our best hopes for female natatorial honors is 22-year-old Ann Curtis of San Francisco. Miss Curtis has won 31 national titles since 1943 and holds three world records. In the Olympics she will swim in the 100- and 400-meter free style. She will also be a member of the 400-meter relay team (photo by Guillmette).

*The Editors*



## We've outgrown the old size, too



The telephone facilities that seemed big enough before the war are not nearly big enough for now. So we've been hard at work on our biggest expansion program.

Just in the past year, we started work on 1500 new telephone buildings or additions to present buildings. In the three years since the war, we've added nearly 9,000,000 new Bell telephones. And still more are needed!

It shows how the Telephone Company must keep growing to meet your needs. To serve a nation like ours, the Bell System can never be too big.

We're going full speed ahead with this expansion program so that everybody, everywhere, can have more and better telephone service than ever before.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



# The Periscope

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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

### Capital Straws

Dewey and his advisers—not Speaker Martin or Senator Taft—will be calling the shots on GOP party strategy for the special session . . . Add Dewey Administration possibilities: Rep. Carl Hinshaw of California, one of the most aviation-minded men in Congress, for Secretary of the Air Force; ex-Senator La Follette for Labor Secretary . . . Truman is considering Robert Wagner Jr., head of the New York City Planning Commission, for the vacant Labor post in his Cabinet . . . Representative Smathers of Florida probably will head the speakers' bureau for the Democratic campaign drive . . . It may not be admitted, but the five Atomic Energy Commissioners joined in a report which urged Truman to sign the bill extending their terms for only two years. Further, they supplied the President with some of the verbal ammunition he used in his accompanying statement denouncing Congress for passing the measure.

### Truman and Barkley

It's known that the Democratic running mates, Truman and Barkley, hadn't been intimate friends since the former entered the White House. Generally overlooked is the fact that the President had never telephoned Barkley to ask his advice, nor had he ever conferred with Barkley alone. Friends of Barkley never understood this slight on the part of the President. As senators, the two men were on most friendly terms. When Truman became President he told Barkley he wanted his constant advice, and the senator said he would be ready at any time his telephone rang to carry out any assignment from the President. The phone didn't ring until the day after the Kentuckian gave his keynote speech, when it was clear the convention wanted Barkley for Vice President. Truman then telephoned, congratulated Barkley on his speech, and discussed the Vice Presidential nomination (for details see National Affairs).

### National Notes

Representative Knutson of Minnesota, boss of new tax legislation in the House, has been in and out on the question of running for reelection this fall. He's now definitely "in," and the word in his home district is that he'll be back writing the new tax bill next January . . . Dewey has several of his top advisers in Washington checking the records of Federal agencies and conferring with the staffs of Con-

gressional committees. Purpose: some hot new campaign material . . . Watch for several old-time Democratic newspapers in the South to declare for Dewey and Warren . . . American Youth for Democracy, listed by Attorney General Clark as a subversive organization, soon will dissolve into a new Communist front, the Young Progressives of America, centered in the Henry Wallace movement . . . Jimmy Roosevelt's efforts to ditch President Truman may cost him a chance at the California governorship in 1950. Before his pre-convention antics Democratic leaders in the state considered him a logical candidate.

### Memorial to Slain Fliers

The superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery is receiving complaints from visitors that the common grave of the five U. S. fliers shot down by the Yugoslavs in August 1946 is unmarked except for the men's names, rank, and date of their deaths. The superintendent explains that under Army regulations a government headstone can contain no other data, but high Air Force officials say privately that any unofficial move to erect a monument stating the tragic circumstances of the fliers' deaths will get their enthusiastic support.

### Democratic Funds

The low state of Democratic Party funds provides an interesting sidelight on Truman's call for a special session. While Congress is in session it will serve to keep his case before the voters without cost to the Democratic Party for radio time and campaign trips. Incidentally, the widow of an industrialist probably will be the biggest individual contributor to the Truman campaign.

### Federal Pay Raise

In anticipation of a GOP victory in November, Dewey is anxious for Congress to raise the pay of Federal officials. Outside of the Cabinet, the ceiling for most Federal jobs is \$10,000, and he feels that this is not enough to attract outstanding administrators. He may ask GOP leaders for action at the special session.

### Trivia

H. L. Mencken, who covered the conventions for The Baltimore Sun, proved that he still has his old eye for color when he described a woman politician as being not unlike a British tramp steamer all decked out for the king's birthday . . . Former President Hoover received hundreds of letters and wires congratulating him on his

speech at the GOP national convention. One was from President Truman . . . One Democratic delegate from the South wanted to vote against the proposed states'-rights amendment to the platform at Philadelphia. But he had only half a vote. "I couldn't get up courage to make a half-vote dissent," he confessed later . . . Truman is giving members of his White House staff some informal campaign pep talks. He points out that he's come through before when the odds were against him.

### Trends Abroad

European observers, looking to 1949, predict heightened rather than relaxed East-West tension. This reasoning is based largely on an expected Dewey election victory, with the post of Secretary of State going to John Foster Dulles, who's violently disliked by Moscow and Cominform leaders . . . Iran's growing internal troubles may lead to far-reaching international complications. The basic conflict within the country between the Shah and the almost feudal political bosses may lead to civil war, thus creating a situation of advantage to the Soviets . . . Anti-Communist Rumanians say a counterrevolution must be staged within the next two years, or it will be too late. They say the number of genuine Communists in the country is small, most of the party membership being made up of persons who joined to get ration cards. But unless the country is "liberated" soon, according to this view, the Soviet-dominated government will become so entrenched it may last a lifetime . . . A break is expected before the end of the year in Canadian construction prices.

### Yugoslav Second Thoughts

Diplomatic reports from Belgrade indicate that Yugoslav leaders are having second thoughts on the wisdom of their challenge to the Cominform and only now realize the seriousness of the step they've taken. While Yugoslav counterattacks on individual satellite Communist parties continue, there's a notable tendency to spare the Soviet-led Cominform. Observers on that spot wouldn't be surprised at an attempt by Tito to patch up his differences with the Cominform if he's given even the slightest encouragement by Moscow.

### Diplomatic Shift

Loy Henderson was relieved as Director of the State Department's Near Eastern Office, which handles Palestine matters, after a gentle but firm White House suggestion that he be given a

## THE PERISCOPE

foreign post. When Secretary Marshall demurred, he was told that in view of Henderson's services he could have the choice of two important ambassadorships—Turkey or India. Henderson chose the latter.

### Italian Farm Plans

The European Recovery Program may enable Italy to embark soon on a large-scale program of road-building, water-power, and irrigation projects. Italian agricultural experts think that the appalling poverty in Southern Italy can't be improved simply by dividing the land into smaller holdings. The chief difficulties, they believe, are (1) the system of leasing under which the owner for a fixed fee lets a middleman get all he can out of the peasants, and (2) the lack of water, power, and good roads. The Italians are planning to reform the lease system but are counting on ERP to finance the second phase of the program.

### Foreign Notes

The State Department has received diplomatic dispatches flatly denying press reports that French Communist leader Thorez has been dressed down for "Trotskyism" and "nationalism." These dispatches reveal that certain prominent French Communists, notably Pierre Hervé and Georges Cogniot of L'Humanité's editorial staff, are being purged, but that Thorez still stands high . . . In the jungles of Indo-China there are still an estimated 18,000 Japanese soldiers who escaped the cleanup at the end of the war and merged with the native outlaws . . . Still another colossal monument to the Red Army is to be erected in Berlin. Groundwork for the base is being laid in Treptow Park in an eastern suburb.

### Politics and Prices

The biggest worry facing Republican leaders in the special session is the new rise in the cost of living. If other prices follow recent jumps in meat, they may be forced to definite action to calm worried housewives. The chances are, though, that if Congress can sit it out, the kickback won't be too serious before election day. Meat prices will probably sag a bit for a short period this fall before they again rise sharply next winter or spring.

### Truman's Anti-Inflation Issue

White House orders have gone to government agencies that an all-out attempt must be made in support of the anti-inflation program that Truman will submit to the special session. While other matters will be important, Truman plans to make the Administration's big fight on this issue. Each agency will be assigned its special role, and White House aides Clark Clifford and John Steelman will see to the coordination. The Administration wants

to present a united front and will concentrate its big guns on keeping its anti-inflation program at all times before Congress and the public.

### The Taft Report

It's strange but true that one of the first documents the Administration will use to try to force Congress to do something about inflation will be the economic report put out by Senator Taft and published the day before Truman announced his call to Congress. Issued by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and signed by Chairman Taft, it says that in May "consumers' prices even exceeded the all-time peak reached in April."

### Union-Shop Test

Labor lawyers think that the issue of the legality of the union shop which John L. Lewis won in soft-coal contracts probably won't be decided before next spring, traditional deadline for mine strikes. Unless Congress acts meanwhile to strike out the Taft-Hartley law's union-shop section—a step that now appears unlikely—the Lewis case is expected to travel to the Supreme Court from the National Labor Relations Board, which accused him of unfair labor practices.

### Aviation Notes

Although it's on the military secret list, the Navy's new XAJ-1 bomber, which has both jet and reciprocating engines, is making test flights from the busy Los Angeles airport . . . The Air Force is considering converting some of the giant B-36s, whose bomb bays hold the equivalent of four railroad cars, into tankers to handle refueling aloft . . . Gen. Lucius Clay is preparing to request 150 more C-54 transports to reinforce the 164 U. S. cargo planes now flying food and coal to Berlin . . . The Post Office Department suddenly has cooled on plans for helicopter air mail for Chicago suburbs. Tests at Los Angeles, where helicopters have been operating since last October, show the cost is \$1,271 a day and that trucks could do the job for \$134.24 a day.

### Vet Housing Inquiry

Watch for new activity by housing authorities on charges of fraud connected with the veterans' housing program. An additional 200 investigators have been hired to check priorities and prices.

### Business Footnotes

Ford Motor Co. production men now think they won't be able to achieve their original goal of 3,700 new Fords a day until early next year. More than 2,200 a day now are being rolled off assembly lines, but steel problems are expected to hold output below the 3,000 mark for the rest of 1948 . . . There'll probably be some more auto price boosts as a result of the new steel price rise . . . Bell & Howell soon

will market a high-speed microfilm recording camera for use by banks and other firms. The camera will photograph simultaneously the front and back of a document, and an automatic feed device will handle more than 250 check-size documents a minute . . . Look for a fight to push oleomargarine tax-repeal legislation when the special session begins. Senator Fulbright, author of the measure which failed to reach the Senate floor before adjournment, plans to push it immediately . . . Government economists privately forecast that retail butter prices may above \$1 a pound by fall.

### Movie Notes

Hollywood film production is at the lowest ebb in many summers, and payrolls at most major studios are taking a second-round trimming to adjust costs to present box-office levels . . . After being on and off for seven years, Metro will start filming "Quo Vadis" in Rome next spring . . . Several studios are bidding for the life story of the late Eva Tanguay. It'll be titled "I Don't Care," the song the madcap singer used as a theme . . . Orson Welles is planning a production to beat the foreign frozen-funds situation. He'll star Akim Tamiroff in a "chase" picture to be filmed in Britain and on the Continent. Scenes will be shot on location, with frozen funds used to pay costs in each area.

### Radio Lines

A radio-series adaptation of the old comedy hit, "Three Men on a Horse," has been auditioned by NBC and may pop up on the air before long . . . Garry Moore is withdrawing as MC of Breakfast in Hollywood because of ill health and overwork. Likely successor: Alan Young . . . Film star Jack Holt is working on a new fictionalized sports program, Pete Baxter, Special Sports Investigator. It'll combine interesting highlights of actual sports events with fictitious mystery-story angles . . . The surprise hit of the summer replacement-program season is CBS's new comedy series, *My Favorite Husband*, starring Lucille Ball. It's based on the former best seller, "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat."

### Book Notes

Film rights to William Faulkner's new novel, "Intruder in the Dust," his first in several years, have been sold for \$50,000 to M-G-M. It'll be published this fall by Random House and already is being eyed favorably by book clubs . . . Irving Stone, who wrote "Lust for Life," the novelized biography about Van Gogh, is doing a quickie biography of Gov. Earl Warren which Prentice Hall expects to bring out next month . . . George Fielding Eliot is completing a book based on material gathered during a recent trip through the Middle East. The title will be "Hate, Hope, and High Explosives."

# For Americans only

**Every decent American of course wants to share, to prevent hunger and want anywhere. Therefore this is addressed not to recipients of the Marshall or European Recovery Plan, but to Americans only.**

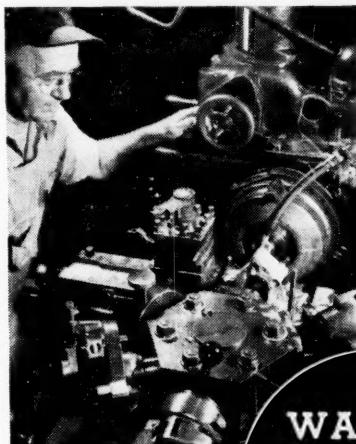
★ One of the most significant facts about the European Recovery Plan is never mentioned. It is that this Plan, (without which the entire civilized world might very well collapse and be crushed into slavery)—this Plan would not be possible if it were not for capitalism.

It is only America that can even hope to do the job—because of modern machines which enable our workmen, on farm and in factory, to produce more.

We have the modern machines because under capitalism Americans have been able to save money and invest it in more and more modern tools, hoping to share in the increased production they made possible.

And it is that increased production which is pouring out now to save millions of lives and to save civilization from ruin.

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YOU CAN MACHINE IT BETTER, FASTER, FOR LESS WITH WARNER & SWASEY TURRET LATHES, AUTOMATICS AND TAPPING MACHINES

# Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **Truman's call for a special session** of Congress puts an entirely new face on the Presidential race. The session will make a contest of the campaign.

**Republican victory in November** still appears more than probable. But Truman's tactics will give him a chance of doing the improbable. *Republican victory by Democratic default is no longer the prospect.*

**Democrats jubilantly contend**, and some Republican leaders grudgingly agree in private, that Truman has put the GOP on a spot, at least temporarily, and put himself back in the running.

► **Truman is smashing the Democratic Solid South** to accomplish this. He and his advisers fully realize that some Southern states may be driven into the Republican camp by the nature of the Democratic campaign.

**They are paying this price deliberately.** They will direct their appeal to the Northern and border states—to farmers and urban workers—and let the Southern chip fall where it may.

**They hope the Democratic Party** will emerge from the campaign, if not victorious, at least intact as a strong farmer-worker minority, ready to challenge the Republicans for control of Congress and the White House in 1952.

► **How labor will respond** to the new Truman is important but uncertain. Its leaders probably can't give him the kind of support they used to give Roosevelt, even if they want to.

**Labor is politically divided** not only by the Wallace candidacy but by the support some AFL leaders and John L. Lewis will give Dewey and Warren.

**The CIO's Political Action Committee** probably will endorse Truman, but it won't lead the fight for him as the PAC did for Roosevelt in 1944. The AFL is not expected to give either candidate a formal endorsement.

► **Republicans will try** to turn the special session to their own advantage. But so far they have not agreed on tactics going beyond their effort to persuade the country that Truman, in desperation, has resorted to political trickery.

**Three courses are open to them** and under consideration: **First:** *Meet on July 26, promptly push through a resolution declaring a special session unnecessary, and immediately adjourn.* **Second:** *Go through the motion of considering President Truman's various recommendations, but act first on civil-rights bills and count upon Southern filibusters in the Senate to prevent action on these or anything else.*

**Third:** *Adopt a program of their own, including housing, minimum wages, and perhaps some other items on the President's program, and push it through along with civil-rights legislation. This would require a serious effort to limit Senate debate by cloture.*

► **Dewey's advice will be sought**, and probably will be heeded, by Republican Congressional leaders. Taft and others

are inclined to follow whatever strategic plan Dewey, as head of the party, may devise.

**What they expect him to do** is use the special session to make good some few of the GOP platform pledges and to ram home the civil-rights program. This, they think, would help his campaign and further aggravate the Southern revolt to Truman's detriment.

**The key to the course of the special session** will be the success or failure of any effort to limit Senate debate by two-thirds vote under the present cloture rule. *Opinions differ as to whether this can be done.*

► **Truman plans to ask specifically** for legislation carrying out all the objectives listed in his acceptance speech at Philadelphia. This probably will be done in a series of messages to Congress.

**Prospects for action** on his recommendations, assuming that cloture is imposed, now appear to be about this:

**Housing:** *The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill was passed by the Senate at the last session but tabled by the House Rules Committee. A large group of House members signed a committee discharge petition at one point. It would have a good chance.*

**Education:** *A bill carrying \$300,000,000 for Federal aid to the states was passed by the Senate but was buried in a House committee. Southern Democrats as well as Taft Republicans favor the legislation. Good chance.*

**Minimum Wages:** *An increase from the present 40 cents an hour to 75 cents is favored by Truman. Many Republican leaders favor a compromise figure, 65 or 70 cents. Excellent chance.*

**Price Control and Rationing:** *Most Republican leaders are opposed to the stand-by legislation Truman wants. Slight chance.*

**Allocation of Scarce Materials:** *Republicans passed a voluntary bill which is now in operation. Until it is fully tested and shows itself to be inadequate, there is slight chance of making it mandatory.*

**Labor Control:** *Truman and the Democratic platform demand outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. The Republicans think it is a campaign asset and will stand by it. No chance for repeal.*

**Taxes:** *Republicans will stand by last session's income-tax reduction in the face of Truman's charge that it was "a rich man's bill." No chance for upward revision.*

**Power:** *The immediate issue is a \$4,000,000 TVA steam plant, which Republicans refused to authorize at the last session. Almost no chance.*

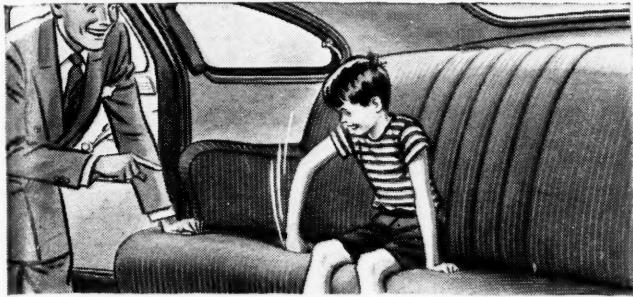
**Social-Security Extension:** *Congress passed a bill contracting social-security coverage. Proposals to extend coverage got nowhere. Very slight chance.*

**Displaced Persons:** *The bill Truman calls "anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic" was jammed through by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The House was more liberal. Revision possible.*

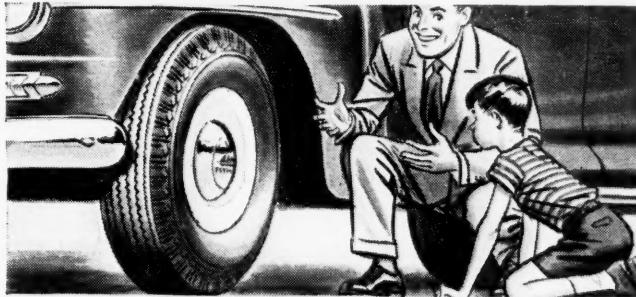
► **How civil-rights bills will fare** depends entirely upon the outcome of the cloture fight. If Republicans and Northern Democrats cooperate, they may be able to control the Southern Democratic minority. Otherwise all these bills will be filibustered to death.

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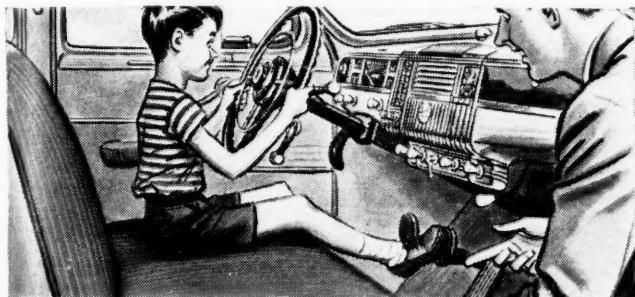
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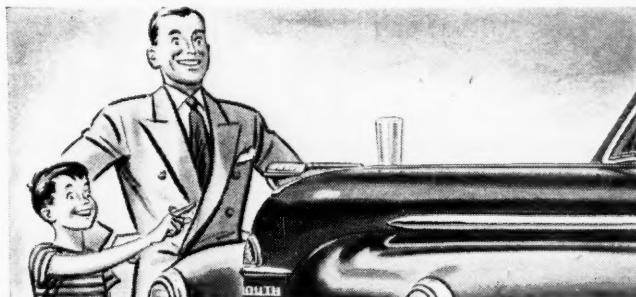
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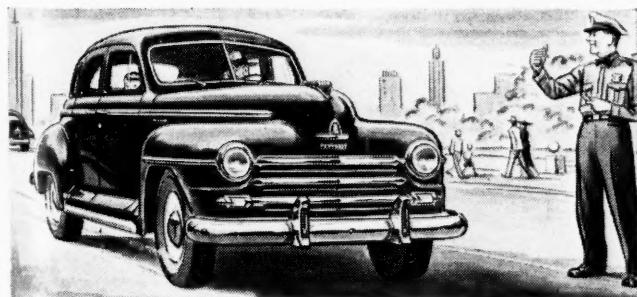
**Look → Super-Cushion Tires on new, wider Safety-Rim Wheels.** Only Plymouth in the lowest-price field offers you as standard equipment these fatter, bigger, low-pressure tires that absorb road impacts from sides and below. They put a pillow on every highway.



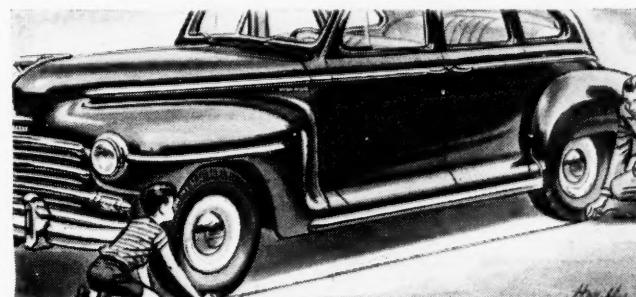
**Look → Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes.** Easy does it! Pulling up to a light, or in emergency stops, when action must follow thought in a second, Plymouth brakes obey instantly. The gentlest foot pressure finds a smooth, controlled response. Braking power is 32% more effective.



**Look → Floating Power Engine Mountings.** Another factor in the comfort of the Plymouth ride. The Plymouth engine is insulated from the frame by patented mountings of live rubber bonded to steel. So smooth you can place a glass of water on the hood and not a drop will spill!



**Look → Hotchkiss Drive.** For many years a Plymouth feature of proved success. The Hotchkiss Drive adds to your comfort by permitting rear springs to cushion the shocks of starting and stopping. And it lessens unsprung weight —another aid to comfort.



**Look → 117" Wheelbase.** Plymouth is the only car in the lowest-price field with a wheelbase of this length. There's more base to ride on—all passengers travel more on the level and ride more comfortably doing so, whether occupying front or rear seats.

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# Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

July 26, 1948

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEMOCRATS:

## The Mutineers and the Firm Hand

Like a ship beating itself to pieces on a rocky shore, the Democratic Party for three days last week did its seeming best to disintegrate beyond future salvage. Panic-stricken Democratic leaders, their instincts for political self-preservation in full control, elbowed and trampled each other in an unheroic rush for leaky life-boats, leaving party innocents standing helplessly on the dissension-swept decks.

High on the bridge, like some old mariner, Harry S. Truman alone seemed determined to ride out the storm or go down with the ship. Aware that not even shouted orders could be heard above the cries of his deserting crew, he had no choice; until the factional roar died down, it would do no good to speak.

In the end, after three days of ceaseless pounding, the storm gradually played itself out, the once great ship partly righted itself, and the remaining crew members looked sheepishly toward the bridge. Only then did Harry Truman begin to shout commands, and, electrifying though they were, few could believe that even he thought he could bring the wreckage safely into port by Nov. 2.

### PARTY POLITICS:

## Three-Cycle Hurricane

If the 30th Democratic National Convention proved nothing else, it demonstrated that a man with courage, integrity, and plain spunk could survive even the three-day hurricane which the 1,234 delegates visited on President Truman. Last Thursday at 2 o'clock in the morning when Mr. Truman finally walked to the speaker's podium in Philadelphia's packed Convention Hall, it was to receive a genuine ovation that was more a tribute to his fighting spirit than a recognition of the political principles which he represented.

For as he stood there, the President knew what the lowliest delegate knew: The Democratic Party, rich in 116 years of political tradition and in power for the last sixteen consecutive years, was leaking at the seams in a dozen places. Already the entire Mississippi delegation and half of Alabama's had walked out of the convention, and a half dozen other Southern States were threatening to bolt the Truman ticket in November, despite the fact that a scant half hour earlier the conven-

tion had chosen a Southerner, Sen. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, to be Mr. Truman's running mate. Any hope for party harmony had gone overboard when the Americans for Democratic Action, a New Deal splinter group controlling only 104 votes on the floor, had decided to force the civil-rights issue on the convention.

Now, as the President opened a black notebook before him (he did not have a prepared text), it was evident that nothing short of a stroke of magic could infuse the remnants of the party with enthusiasm. But magic he had: In a speech bristling with marching words, Mr. Truman brought the convention to its highest peak of excitement by announcing the call of a special session of Congress for July 26 in a direct challenge to the Republican Party to enact its platform promises of three weeks ago into law.

Never before had a President of the United States used his power to convene Congress in such an outright political move for partisan purposes; never before had a President chosen a political convention for such an announcement. But desperate though his gamble might be, his political acumen could not be denied. In the space of 3,000 words Mr. Truman had given the Democratic Party its first real chance for hope in months.

**Moves Behind Moves:** The origins of the President's decision were rooted deep in a chain of behind-the-scenes events that had commenced weeks earlier in Washington and culminated in the convention itself. Ironically, Mr. Truman had little control or none at all over most of them; yet by them he had set his course, and, in the end, it was little short of a political miracle that he survived as well as he did.

Nobody knew better than politically wise Harry Truman, one-time protégé of Kansas City's hard-boiled Pendergast machine, what he had inherited when he assumed the Presidency upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. Under F.D.R. the Dem-



Philadelphia Daily News  
Nominees Truman and Barkley: Could they make port with the wreckage?



N. Y. Mirror

Doves of intraparty peace? Truman, McGrath, Barkley, and Rayburn hoped so

ocratic Party represented the greatest collection of political misfits in American history—Southern conservatives, Northern city bosses, progressives of the old agrarian school, organized labor, Socialists, Communists, and a group of theorists, economists, lawyers, and college professors who believed that there could be a marriage between socialism and capitalism, a group which eventually became known as the New Dealers.

## Truman's Plan Is Born

By last February, an appeasement formula of firing New Dealers from government while sending New Deal messages to Congress had reached an unexpected climax when Mr. Truman's civil-rights message (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 16) split the Southern and Northern wings wide open. With both the Southerners, who believed the message, and the New Dealers, who could not match Mr. Truman's words with his actions, in open rebellion against his nomination, the President began to devise his pre-convention strategy.

**Its essence:** Convinced that the effort of both groups to unite behind Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would come to naught, as it finally did, the President would seek a younger, more liberal Vice Presidential candidate than himself to placate the New Dealers. He would offer the Southerners a mild civil-rights plank in the party platform, patterned after the 1944 one which they found acceptable. This would be balanced by a states'-right plank.

To accomplish the first objective, Mr. Truman two weeks before the convention named a committee of five government officials—Federal Security Adminis-

trator Oscar R. Ewing, Under Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, Federal Communications Chairman Wayne Coy, and Sen. J. Howard McGrath, Democratic national chairman—to recommend a Vice Presidential candidate.

To achieve the second goal, Sen. Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, one-time House member who had many friendships among the Southerners, was chosen as chairman of a platform drafting committee with orders to get civil- and states'-rights planks that would close the breach between the Northern and Southern factions.

## Truman's Plan Collapses

The five-man committee on the Vice Presidential nomination met almost daily in Brannan's spacious offices in the Department of Agriculture, debating the problem and consulting party leaders over the nation by phone. One by one, they weeded out the various prospective choices until the list had narrowed to two men—Justice William O. Douglas, 50-year-old New Deal member of the Supreme Court, and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, 61-year-old liberal and a Catholic.

Chapman was all-out for O'Mahoney. McGrath, a Catholic himself, objected to the senator on the ground that once before when Al Smith was the nominee for President in 1928, the Democrats had a Catholic on a defeated ticket; if Truman lost next November with O'Mahoney, Catholicism would be on the spot because critics would lay a double defeat to that religion.

With Chapman a holdout till the end for O'Mahoney, the other four members of the committee finally notified Mr. Truman on

Friday, July 9, three days before the convention, that their choice was Douglas.

That night all five attended a formal dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia for members of the Democratic National Committee and the President's Cabinet. There, Leslie Biffle, a Truman crony, long-time associate of Barkley, and liaison man between the White House and Capitol Hill, was tipped off that Douglas was the choice and that Barkley had been among those eliminated. Incredulous, Biffle buttonholed Ewing for confirmation.

All night long Biffle fumed. He reached a decision: Although in constant touch with Mr. Truman on a private wire installed in Biffle's Bellevue-Stratford suite, he decided to avoid any discussion of the Vice Presidency with the President and announce himself for Barkley. This he did the next day.

On Saturday night, Harry Truman himself put in a call for Douglas, who was vacationing in Oregon, and offered him the Vice Presidential nomination. Biffle, aware that Douglas had told McGrath six weeks earlier that he didn't want to be candidate for anything this year, redoubled his efforts for Barkley.

**Booms for Everybody:** When, on Monday morning, the day the convention opened, Douglas phoned Mr. Truman his refusal (NEWSWEEK, July 19), ADA followers, big-city bosses, and the Truman forces themselves were without a candidate. Edward J. Flynn, boss of the Bronx, phoned the President urging Wilson Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville and ex-Federal Housing Administrator. The O'Mahoney boom revived, and House Minority Whip John McCormack, a Catholic from Massachusetts with Vice Presidential ambitions, got fresh hope.

Meantime, the second half of the Truman strategy was heading toward shambles. Myers, spending sleepless nights on the job, was making little progress with the civil- and states'-rights planks.

The Southerners, outnumbered 3 to 1 on the resolutions committee, could not get their states'-rights suggestions into the platform; the platform, in fact, eventually emerged without even a clause to which they could point unequivocally. On civil rights, the ADA group headed by 37-year-old Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, was demanding an all-out plank which would specify support for anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, and fair-employment legislation, and opposition to race segregation in the armed forces.

Only a vitriolic counterattack by Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois, speaking for the Administration and accusing the ADA of attempting to wreck the Democratic Party, finally held the civil-rights plank to a mere rewrite of the 1944 plank.

**Sweat and Tears:** By the time the convention met in Philadelphia's humid heat at 11 a. m. Monday, it was clearly

evident that the Democratic Party was in more pieces than a \$5 jigsaw puzzle. Little that was to happen in this, the zaniest, worst-managed, and most dispirited convention in American political annals, was going to remedy the basic ailments, but few could foresee that by the early hours of Thursday morning one man, the President, could snap the delegates out of their sullen lethargy. In fact, the President himself was finally beginning to despair as the convention opened; it was not until 24 hours later that a change in strategy gave him new hope of some measure of salvage for the disintegrating Democratic Party.

The initial session was notable only for the appalling absenteeism of both delegates and galleryites. Listlessly, the convention sat on its hands at all mentions of Mr. Truman in the opening speeches, and even the once-magic name of Franklin D. Roosevelt drew only polite applause.

Downtown, hotel lobbies and restaurants were all but empty; hotel managers with hundreds of cancellations on their hands started taking in the few transients who showed up. Taxicab drivers commiserated with newsboys on the lousy state of business; Democrats from the top leaders down to page boys spoke openly of certain defeat next November.

To make sure that their own futures would not be impaired, Southern delegates held caucus after caucus trying to agree on a Presidential candidate of their own (first, it was Gov. Ben T. Laney of Arkansas; ultimately it was an absentee, Sen. Richard Russell who was at home in Winder, Ga.). For identically the same reasons, Northern leaders like Frank Hague of Jersey City, Jake Arvey of Chicago,\* Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, and James Roosevelt, California Democratic state chairman, first plumped for Eisenhower to supplant Mr. Truman, then eventually upset the President's strategy for party unity by backing the Humphrey civil-rights plank.

**Pepper Pot:** In precisely the same spirit the ADA, led by Leon Henderson, cigar-smoking, rumba-dancing ex-OPA administrator, pushed its program—first, to unseat Mr. Truman; next, to write the platform, in the hope that it could inherit control of the wreckage that was left. At the same time, Democratic senators, faithful to the Senate "exclusive-club" spirit, banded together behind the 70-year-old Barkley for Vice President, although the President had made it clear that he thought the Kentuckian too old to help a struggling ticket against the GOP's Dewey-Warren combination.

Finally, there was the cloud-launched candidacy for the Presidential nomination announced on Sunday afternoon by Sen. Claude E. Pepper of Florida ("I am yielding to a draft") which provided more laughs than bitterness, but which was

seriously engineered by Drew Pearson, political commentator and seer of the airways. This attempted palace coup had its inception on Saturday night before the convention in a caucus in Pepper's headquarters attended by a handful of delegates and David Karr, Washington legman for Pearson.

In a speech in which he said he was present not as Pearson's reporter but as the commentator's personal representative, Karr told the assembled listeners: "I can assure you that Drew Pearson is even more enthusiastic in his support of Pepper now than he has been in his support of Eisenhower and Douglas."

On Sunday when the senator announced his candidacy, Pearson, in his broadcast that night, himself put in some plugs for Pepper. But the Pearson-Pepper campaign was to be deflated within 48 hours like a child's balloon. Reason: Out of 1,234 delegates, less than a dozen had any intention of voting for him. On Tuesday, Pepper withdrew in 600 well-chosen words.

**Breath of Air:** Small wonder, then, that when Barkley arose Monday night to deliver his impassioned keynote speech (NEWSWEEK, July 19) the delegates and spectators alike were ready to leap to their feet at the first clean bill of goods they had

yet examined. Barkley was speaking for something that nearly everyone else had forgotten—the Democratic Party. If he wanted anything for himself, the evidence was not at hand. For 28 cheer-filled minutes the delegates demonstrated in a tribute to the senator. For the first time, the Democratic Party was beginning to show some of the cohesive power that had made it a great political instrument for more than a century.

An hour later Barkley, all Democratic members of the Senate who were in Philadelphia, McGrath, Biffle, and other leaders gathered in the Rittenhouse Square penthouse apartment of Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia manufacturer, for a party. With President Truman at that moment trying to reach Barkley at the Bellevue-Stratford to congratulate him, Barkley was the toast of the evening. McGrath, watching the proceedings, left Mann's party, went to his own suite in the Drake Hotel, and put in a call for the White House:

**McGRATH:** "Did you hear the keynote speech and demonstration for Barkley, Mr. President?"

**MR. TRUMAN:** "Yes, I heard it all. A wonderful speech, a great demonstration."

**McGRATH:** "It's put Barkley out in front for the nomination, Mr. President."

**MR. TRUMAN:** "That's fine. If the convention wants him, I'd be delighted to have him as my choice also."

Barkley, arriving back at his own hotel at 3 a.m., told the operator not to ring his phone "under any circumstances on earth" before 10 a.m. and went to bed. McGrath, sleeping on what the President had told him, arose early the next morning and phoned the White House. Mr. Truman had gone to nearby Silver Springs, Md., to greet Mrs. Truman and Margaret, arriving from Independence, Mo. Matthew J. Connelly, of the White House secretariat, agreed that McGrath should make public his conversation with Mr. Truman of the night before and authorized it in the President's absence. McGrath promptly called in newsmen, repeated the substance of the conversation with the President, and the Barkley nomination was all but in the bag.

**Do Not Disturb:** About 9 a.m. Mr. Truman again tried to reach Barkley. The hotel operators, on Barkley's orders, refused to put the White House call through. Finally, at 10:01 a.m., the President talked to him. Mr. Truman said he had had no idea that the senator was a candidate. Barkley replied that he hadn't been and wasn't now. The President replied that the convention seemed to want him and if the convention wanted him, he did too.

The usually patient and long-suffering Barkley (see page 22) did not think the invitation had been put very forcefully. Miffed, he told a press conference a few hours later that the Vice Presidency had not even been discussed by the President.

But the stampede was on. O'Mahoney



International  
Dixie exit: Alabama takes a walk

\*Ed Kelly, ex-mayor, stuck by Truman.



**Democratic strategists:** Les Biffle, Jake Arvey, Scott Lucas, Ed Kelly, Howard McGrath, Ed Flynn . . .

withdrew his formal candidacy. McGrath rushed over to talk to Barkley. Leaders by the score phoned congratulations. Part I of the Truman strategy—to get a young New Dealer for a running mate—had been completely reversed. Part II, covering appeasement on civil rights, would likewise go out the window ere another 24 hours had passed. The tip-off was to come Tuesday night when George Vaughn, a Negro delegate from Mr. Truman's home state of Missouri, made a rousing speech demanding the Mississippi delegation be unseated because of its stand on civil rights and the Truman candidacy. The move failed, but the convention was beginning to stir uneasily over the issue.

The Tuesday-night session opened with a memorial service to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the war dead. For sheer irreverence and exploitation, the ceremonies hit the high mark of a convention replete with mishap.

**All Off Key:** For the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Lawrence Tibbett, famous baritone, the convention organist pitched the anthem a fifth too high, forcing Tibbett to drop his voice a whole octave on the climactic high notes. The opening address was delivered by Mayor O'Dwyer and was scarcely heard as politicians chose the interim for huddles and delegates milled about the floor to make conversation with each other. Conducting the service after his own address, O'Dwyer repeatedly had to remonstrate with the convention: "We are having a service for the honored dead; won't you *please* give us your attention."

The climax came when the eulogy to Roosevelt was delivered by Van Heflin, Hollywood actor. Loaded with phrases that made more reverent persons cringe, the Heflin address was noteworthy chiefly for the fact that it amounted to a Hollywood commercial coup: Newspapers for 24 hours had carried half-page ads announcing the "world première" of a Heflin movie in a Philadelphia movie emporium the following day.

Finally, much as the evening had opened, the ceremonies came to an end with taps blown by an Army bugler who hit no less

than a half-dozen sour notes. O'Dwyer, his face an ashen gray, left the platform mopping his forehead, plainly distressed at the whole spectacle. The delegates and the audience, seemingly unabashed by their part in the performance, continued to shift restlessly while Sam Rayburn, Democratic minority leader of the House, took over the gavel as permanent chairman and made a speech that ordinarily would have had a Democratic convention cheering itself hoarse—but not this one.

Next day—Wednesday, July 14—Democratic leaders made their final drive to bring the convention to an end. Putting delegates on notice that they would be kept in session until all business had been completed, McGrath and his aides laid out a program that called for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominations to be out of the way by 10 p.m. The reason: Mr. Truman intended to appear in person to accept the nomination with the Vice Presidential nominee. In fact, for three days, Mrs. Sarah Hart, seventh-floor housekeeper at the Bellevue-Stratford, had been making suite 716 ready for the President's arrival.

The afternoon session saw the ADA's

civil-rights plank go into the platform, and with it probably the last hope of appeasing the South. With the plank offered as a minority report, the convention panicked as big-city leaders, hoping to attract enough Negro votes to help their local tickets, rushed for the bandwagon once the roll call forced a show of hands.

Missouri (Truman's home state), Kentucky (Barkley's), and Rhode Island (McGrath's) all were caught short when Pennsylvania's big 74-member delegation suddenly changed its mind and plumped for the ADA plank. In the White House, watching the proceedings on television, Mr. Truman himself was caught napping when he commented on Missouri's vote against the amendment: "They're right on the beam." The result: Pennsylvania's switch later in the roll call put over the amendment 65½ to 58½. For ADA, which had lost its battle for Eisenhower, then its fight for Douglas, it was a life-saving victory. For the Democratic Party it had all the appearances of the final wedge between the North and South—it caused 35 Mississippi and Alabama delegates to stage their walkout.

## But Truman Rides Again

The final night's session was an admixture of tedium (nominating speeches, interminable seconding speeches, and the roll call consumed more than five hours), hilarity (Rayburn's futile efforts to get the band to stop playing at a half-dozen points had the audience in stitches), and corn (white pigeons, released from a basket on the platform after the President's appearance, promptly performed in typical pigeon fashion, numbering among their casualties Bess Truman, the wife of the President, and Barkley's hostess-daughter, Mrs. Max Truitt). The ultimate result: Truman 94½, Russell, the South's choice, 263, Paul V. McNutt, nominated by a Florida delegate, ½ vote; Barkley by acclamation.

Now as the hands of the clock pointed toward 2 a.m., the convention sat back for its biggest moment. Since 9:15 p.m. the President, arriving by train from Washington



Philadelphia Daily News  
**Van Heflin: A press agent's dream**



European, Acme

... Leon Henderson of ADA, George Vaughn of Missouri, Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, Ben Laney of Arkansas

ton, had waited in Convention Hall, first in McGrath's office, later seated in one of the hall's huge garagelike basement doorways, the cooler to keep himself.

Shortly after midnight he had broken the big news in his speech—a special session of Congress—to two men who, as the top Democratic leaders in Congress, could have rightfully expected prior consultation—Barkley and Rayburn. In the words of Clark Clifford who had helped the President reach the decision only 24 hours earlier: "We've got our backs on our own 1-yard line with a minute to play; it has to be razzle-dazzle."

**Another Happy Warrior?** And razzle-dazzle it was once the President began his acceptance speech to a convention which suddenly seemed to realize that the party would sink or swim with Harry Truman, onetime bank clerk, onetime haberdasher, ex-county judge, former United States senator, and for three and a half months, Vice President.

To his plea: "I must have your help," the convention echoed with responsive cheers; to his cry: "You must get in and push and win this election," the delegates let loose heartfelt whoops; to his electrifying announcement of a Congressional call on July 26 "which out in Missouri they call 'Turnip Day,'" the audience rose to the last delegate in a roar of admiration for a man who dared to fight.

But in the cool of the early morning hours as the President and his family made a sleepless train trip back to Washington, Philadelphia hotel lobbies still echoed with argument over whether Mr. Truman's action in the long run would mean a won battle and a lost war, or a successful coup reminiscent of Al Smith's "Happy Warrior" days when, as Democratic governor of New York, he used to call the Republican legislature into session and then campaign on its refusal to enact his programs.

Republicans promptly attacked Truman's action as "politics at the lowest level," but top-drawer GOP leaders, among them Dewey and Warren, cagily kept their silence. For Harry Truman had forged a two-edged sword: If the Republicans balked at meeting their platform promises

by legislative action, he might win the day. But if Southern members of his own party ran true to form and successfully filibustered his civil-rights program, the Presidential strategy might backfire with devastating results for his already tottering party.

#### THE SOUTH:

### War Between the Democrats

Defeated at Philadelphia as disastrously as their forefathers had been at Gettysburg, the shattered remnants of the Southern Democratic rebels last week fell back across the Mason-Dixon line in retreat to Birmingham. There, in the Alabama city's big red-brick municipal auditorium, they dug in Saturday, July 17, and prepared to avenge themselves against the North.

*Their plan of battle:* to enter their own states'-rights ticket in the Presidential election and keep the South's electoral votes from going to either Harry S. Truman, who normally would get them, or Thomas E. Dewey.

*Their hope:* that no Presidential candidate would receive the majority of Electoral College votes required under the

Constitution. The election would then be thrown into the House of Representatives where the South would hold the balance of power and could swing the Presidency to someone who opposed Federal legislation on civil rights.

Desperate as this plan of battle might seem, forlorn as the hope might be, the 6,000 Dixiecrats who filled the Birmingham auditorium nevertheless were full of fight. Nor were they dismayed by the fact that although they represented thirteen Southern and border states, few of them had any real power in the Democratic Party except for the Mississippi and Alabama delegates who had stalked from the Philadelphia convention after the civil-rights plank was voted, and who now constituted the rebellion's shock troops. The issue, as they saw it, was an inflammatory one in the South—the right of the states to segregate the races. They did not believe that any Southern politician could afford to stay away from them in the long run.

**Stars and Bars:** They broke into wild cheers when former Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama warned in his keynote address that any politician who refused to support them would suffer at the polls. When he added: "The South will fight the attempt to mongrelize our people," they rocked the auditorium with roars of approval.

They surged from their seats screaming "We want Dixon," "Dixie wants Dixon," and "To hell with Truman." Although the band had been dismissed during Dixon's speech, even without it they paraded for twenty minutes. The floor was a surging sea of frenzy, while in the galleries the crowd remained on its feet cheering. Confederate flags waved wildly. A college student paraded down the aisles carrying aloft a huge portrait of Robert E. Lee.

As their standard-bearers, the Dixiecrats unanimously chose Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi. As their platform, they unanimously adopted a declaration that: "We stand for the segregation of the races and the racial integrity of each race."

Everywhere in the South and even in

International  
Ft. Sumter's Thurmond, Wright

Missouri, Mr. Truman's home state, and Kentucky, Sen. Alben W. Barkley's home, they proposed to put up rival electoral slates pledged to Thurmond and Wright. They were positive of carrying Mississippi and Alabama (20 votes). They felt the odds were in their favor in Georgia (12), South Carolina (8), Florida (8), Arkansas (9), Louisiana (10), Texas (23), and Virginia (11). In Tennessee (12) and North Carolina (14) they counted on taking enough Democratic votes from Mr. Truman to swing the electoral vote to Dewey.

Even if they didn't catapult the Presidential election into the House, they were confident they at least would enjoy the satisfaction of having made Mr. Truman's defeat certain.

**NOMINEE:****The Admirable Barkley**

In his 43 years in politics, Alben W. Barkley had been the Democratic Party's Admirable Crichton, a faithful retainer who had seldom let pride or principle swerve him from his duty. Like the butler in the James M. Barrie play, he frequently had been wiser than his masters, but he served them all with undeviating loyalty, and only once did he even dare to question what they had done.

Though a fervent Prohibitionist, a leader in the fight for the Eighteenth Amendment, he did not blink when the 1928 convention at Houston voted in favor of repeal. Instead, he seconded the nomination

of Alfred E. Smith and campaigned for him vigorously. To the raised eyebrows, he gave the answer that was his Golden Rule. Party regularity, said Barkley, was the all-important issue.

Woodrow Wilson was in the White House when Barkley first came to Congress in 1913 as representative from Kentucky, after having served as McCracken County prosecutor and judge. He championed every measure of Wilson's New Freedom as devoutly as though it were his own, including the farm loan, Federal Reserve, and antitrust legislation. In the same way, he was later to become the leading spokesman in Congress for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and still for Harry S. Truman.

He fought doggedly for the court-packing

## Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

**Bad Faith Without Good Judgment**

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THAT Machiavelli suggested to the Prince the priceless value of deceit and of the disregard of promises is well known. It is not so well known that he added that immorality must have the appearance of morality. And most important, that the means used must succeed.

Bad faith, hypocrisy and the appeal to sordid motives are so common in politics that they seem to be taken as legitimate tools of the trade. But a certain fastidious skill in their use has come to be expected. Immorality, when properly clothed, can pass in the market place of virtue. Because it has at least the value of restraint, of peaceful agreements, of grace and of disdain for violence and grime. But when bad management consorts with bad faith, when sharp practice exposes itself, when the hidden ace protrudes from a torn sleeve, nothing can excuse the offense. There is nothing so repellent as clumsy deception.

ALL of this occurred to me as I witnessed Bastille Day in Philadelphia. One great politician, who made no public appearances and who rather sadly remained almost alone in his hotel room, remarked about Truman that no President in his memory had been so badly treated by so many and with so little justification. The scramble to ditch Truman in the past few weeks was, except for the Southerners, led by people who owed the most to him. As President, he has given the Hagues, Kellys and Arveys what they have demanded. He is the

same Truman that they helped to make the Vice Presidential candidate in 1944.

The Hendersons and Jimmy Roosevelts have posed as liberals and heirs of F.D.R.'s policies. Truman has advocated everything that F.D.R. left undone and,

as a senator for ten years, he voted straight New Deal. And yet, these spurious New Dealers would have dropped him for Eisenhower, whose views, as far as they know, might be those of General Grant. These people showed they

care more for power than principle.

In fact, the whole Eisenhower movement was phony. The great name of the general was used as a stopgap until anti-Truman sentiment could find someone else. But these promoters were too stupid to find someone else. Even Justice Douglas, to whom they later turned, was an unknown quantity. These anti-Truman people by chasing phantoms made Truman's nomination inevitable. In some cases, like that of James Roosevelt, a sworn promise to support Truman was violated.

McGrath has been a colossal flop as national chairman. He has never or seldom consulted old hands in the party. The Truman trip West was a fiasco. Truman himself has contributed to the confusion. It is freely known that it has been many months since he has called upon

Barkley or Rayburn individually for consultation and advice. He did not want Barkley as a running mate nor did he, up to the day of nomination, ask him outright. Barkley has the melancholy satisfaction of running with a President, despite that man's opposition to him and despite inevitable defeat. And to fill Barkley's cup, he believes that in 1944 F.D.R. first preferred him and then dropped him for Truman.

BUNDLING has marked the whole course of the civil-rights issue. Instead of consulting Southern leaders and soliciting their help in achieving more equality through cooperative action with the states, Truman hurled the book at Congress.

As the convention approached, Truman and McGrath tried to get a compromise in the platform. That was almost achieved when three political midgets got before the convention the offensive plank which was finally adopted. Efficient convention management could have kept that plank from a vote. When the vote came, delegates who really wanted a compromise were compelled to support it because of the pressure of minorities in their home bailiwicks.

To crown it all, the final night's welter of yapping, stalling, clowning and crowing could have been cut by 90 per cent by stronger management.

The donkey whose likeness dominated Broad Street is a maligned beast. The donkey is an efficient and trustworthy servant.



plan, helped to frame the Securities and Exchange Act, and wrote into the Utility Holding Company Act the famous death-sentence clause. As long as Democrats were doing it, Barkley had no hesitation in defending the use of relief patronage in election campaigns. In fact, he himself allowed it to be used in his behalf in 1938, when he was fighting "Happy" Chandler for renomination.

**Turning Both Checks:** Yet his loyalty frequently was repaid with snubs. Although while still in school he courted the girl who eventually was to become Mrs. Will Clayton, wife of the former Under Secretary of State, with the promise: "Marry me, and you'll become the wife of a President," his real ambition was somewhat more modest. He wanted

either the Vice Presidency or a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

He was first considered for the Vice Presidency at the 1928 convention, receiving nearly 100 votes, and his availability was weighed by party leaders at every convention thereafter. In 1944, when Big Jim Farley backed him, he might well have won it—and, like Harry Truman, the Presidency as well—if Mr. Roosevelt hadn't written a letter to Robert E. Hannegan endorsing Mr. Truman and William O. Douglas instead. Roosevelt, similarly, kept passing him over for Supreme Court appointments. Barkley sometimes exploded, and sometimes he raged, but he always managed to swallow his chagrin.

His worst snubs of all came from Mr. Truman. It was Barkley, first as majority

leader and later as leader of the minority, who had the job of attempting to push Mr. Truman's program through a hostile Congress. Yet the President never consulted with him before drawing up his proposals. Another man might have rebelled; Barkley simply smiled. When the President's demand for a straight \$40 income-tax slash caught him unawares, he was able to joke about his embarrassment.

"This is like playing in a night ball game," Barkley told a Presidential aide. "I'm supposed to be the catcher and I should get signals. I'm not only not getting signals, but someone actually turns out the lights when the ball is tossed."

**First Reward:** It was this kind of unquestioning loyalty which made him majority leader in 1937 after the death of

## WASHINGTON TIDES

# The Democrats Make a Great Decision

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

THE Democratic convention was as decisive in its way as the Republican. At each a long-standing internal conflict came to a head and was settled by a clean-cut verdict.

The great question which the Republican convention resolved was where the Republican Party stands on America's role in the world. The isolationist wing of the party was beaten. For the first time since the first world war, the Republican Party has come to the country with a ticket and a platform which commit it clearly to international policies.

The great question which the Democrats had to decide was whether they would go straight along the road of progressivism in domestic affairs charted by Bryan, Wilson, and Roosevelt. Tied to this, although not identical with it, was the special issue of Negro rights. For the first time since the War Between the States, the Democratic Party as a national party comes before the country without equivocation on the matter of Negro rights.

THE Roosevelt Democrats of the North and West controlled the convention. On all questions save that of Negro rights, their grip was strengthened by the Roosevelt Democrats of the South.

The Truman managers tried to appease the South a little by backing the civil-rights plank adopted by the resolutions committee. They were thinking chiefly of electoral votes in November but were supported by other Northern Democrats who were mindful of the plight of such Southern progressives as

Senators Hill and Sparkman of Alabama. The Truman managers lost control of the situation when the ADA New Dealers took the fight to the floor and the delegations from the states with substantial Negro voting population were forced to stand up and be counted.

But, in reality, Truman's own decision to cast his lot with the Northern and Western progressives, even at the risk of further alienating the South, had been made already. It was made when he resolved to call Congress into special session. If a special session was to be held, the civil-rights bills obviously would be given priority, by the Republicans if not at the President's recommendation.

The session could accomplish nothing until it could break a Southern filibuster in the Senate. The decision to convene Congress was, first of all, a decision to force cloture in the Senate—assuming that the Republicans are in earnest about civil-rights legislation. This decision was not reached until a canvass indicated that the necessary two-thirds majority to limit debate was, or ought to be, available.

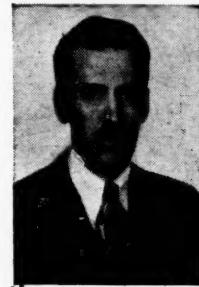
Truman's militant decision and acceptance speech sealed his alliance with the Roosevelt Democrats of the North and West. He did his utmost to overcome their feeling that he was not a

forceful and skillful leader and could not make a good campaign. No other national convention in recent times has been so remarkably transformed in spirit by a single speech.

It is too early to say whether the historic stand on Negro rights taken at Philadelphia will set back or strengthen the Roosevelt Democrats of the South, who on other issues have stood with the liberal Democrats from other states. But it is reasonably certain that the Southern reactionaries, whether they leave the Democratic Party or stay in it, will not again have much influence on its national policies.

WHETHER Truman's audacious tactics will lose or win electoral votes for the Democratic national ticket, no one can say confidently now. They are the tactics which Al Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt employed so successfully in the New York governorship. Both lashed unmercifully a Republican majority in the legislature. They made votes out of what it refused to do, and more votes whenever, usually belatedly, it accepted their recommendations.

Whatever the outcome in the electoral college, Truman's tactics will help the Democratic ticket in the North and West. They will increase his popular vote outside the South and may save or recover for the Democrats a number of seats in the Senate and House. They make it a practical certainty that, win or lose this year, the Democratic Party will march into the future under the banner of progressivism.



the venerable Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas—this, and the hatred for Pat Harrison of Mississippi which twisted Theodore (The Man) Bilbo's mind and vote. Although Roosevelt had promised to keep hands off the vote for Robinson's successor, the President's bitterness against those senators who had deserted him in the court-packing fight led him to break his word. After putting patronage pressure on several senators to vote for Barkley, as a final fillip he wrote a letter beginning "Dear Alben" and clearly endorsing the Kentuckian. The pressure and the letter shifted enough votes from Harrison to Barkley to put the decision in Bilbo's hands.

In 1923, Bilbo had been sentenced by Federal District Judge Edwin R. Holmes

to ten days in jail for contempt of court in connection with a seduction case. In 1936, Harrison had backed Holmes for promotion to a Circuit Court seat. Bilbo was a man with a long, vindictive memory. He voted for Barkley, and Barkley was elected leader by the margin of one vote—Bilbo's—38 to 37.

Until then, Barkley had sometimes been ridiculed by Republicans as "a party wheel horse." Now, even many Democrats joined in the gibes. He was known as "Dear Alben."

The jeers limited his effectiveness at first, but his unfailing good nature, his admitted fairness, and his capacity for work slowly gained him respect. On every major Administration measure, his was the major Administration address. Even

opponents acknowledged that he spoke effectively. A man of iron lungs, he would stride up and down the green-carpeted center aisle roaring until his face turned red, but his speeches were usually well reasoned and organized.

**First Revolt:** Not until he made his one and only break with the Administration, however, did he finally choke off the jeers. That was in 1944. The issue: Roosevelt's veto of a tax bill as "relief for the greedy, not for the needy." The President had read parts of the veto over the phone to Barkley, and Barkley had protested against it, but party loyalty had triumphed and he reluctantly agreed to fight to sustain it. However, when he read it and saw how abusive Roosevelt's language was, he blew up. It was, he thought, a reflection

## BUSINESS TIDES

### Democratic Platform Economics

by HENRY HAZLITT

**T**HE ideal that emerges from the Democratic platform is the complete paternalistic state. Less and less are the people to do anything for themselves. More and more are the bureaucrats to do everything for them—insure their health, federalize their education, build their homes, boost their wages, raise the prices at which they sell and lower the prices at which they buy. Everybody is expected to owe everything to the officeholders in Washington. Everybody is expected to forget that the officeholders can give nothing to B and C and D unless they have first taken it from A. A is the taxpayer, the forgotten man. The effect of confiscatory taxation on his incentives and on the national production is ignored. Spend and spend, tax and tax, and—elect and elect?

The sheer effrontery of some of the economic planks in the Democratic platform makes them read like intentional humor. "The Republican 80th Congress is directly responsible for the existing and ever-increasing cost of living." Why? Because it refused to give Mr. Truman power to dictate prices. Mr. Truman thinks that the cause of inflation is the absence of price control. Nowhere in the Democratic platform are the real causes of inflation so much as whispered. Nothing is said about the threefold increase since 1939, brought about by Democratic fiscal and monetary policies, in the volume of money and credit. No connection is pointed out between all the foodstuffs being shipped abroad under the Marshall plan and the consequent rise of food prices here.

The platform, in fact, demands still higher Federal spending on everything—social security, education, housing, veterans, public works, TVA's, school lunches. Though the American taxpayers stagger under the greatest absolute peacetime burden of expenditures that the taxpayers of this or any nation have ever been asked to bear, they are calmly informed that their expenditures are still "inadequate."

Affecting to deplore high prices on one hand, the platform boasts of them on the other. It is stuffed with figures on the increase of wage income, farm income, business and professional income. It never once seems to have occurred to those who inserted these figures that they are simply high prices looked at from the other side. If the Republican Congress is responsible for the high prices that consumers pay, then it should also get credit for the high prices that producers receive. They are precisely the same prices. But the Democrats blame the first on the Republicans and grab credit for the second themselves.

**I**NDEED, they want to boost prices and costs still higher. They insist on jacking up minimum wages from 40 to 75 cents an hour—an increase of 87½ per cent. This would, of course, push up wages all along the line, for skilled work-

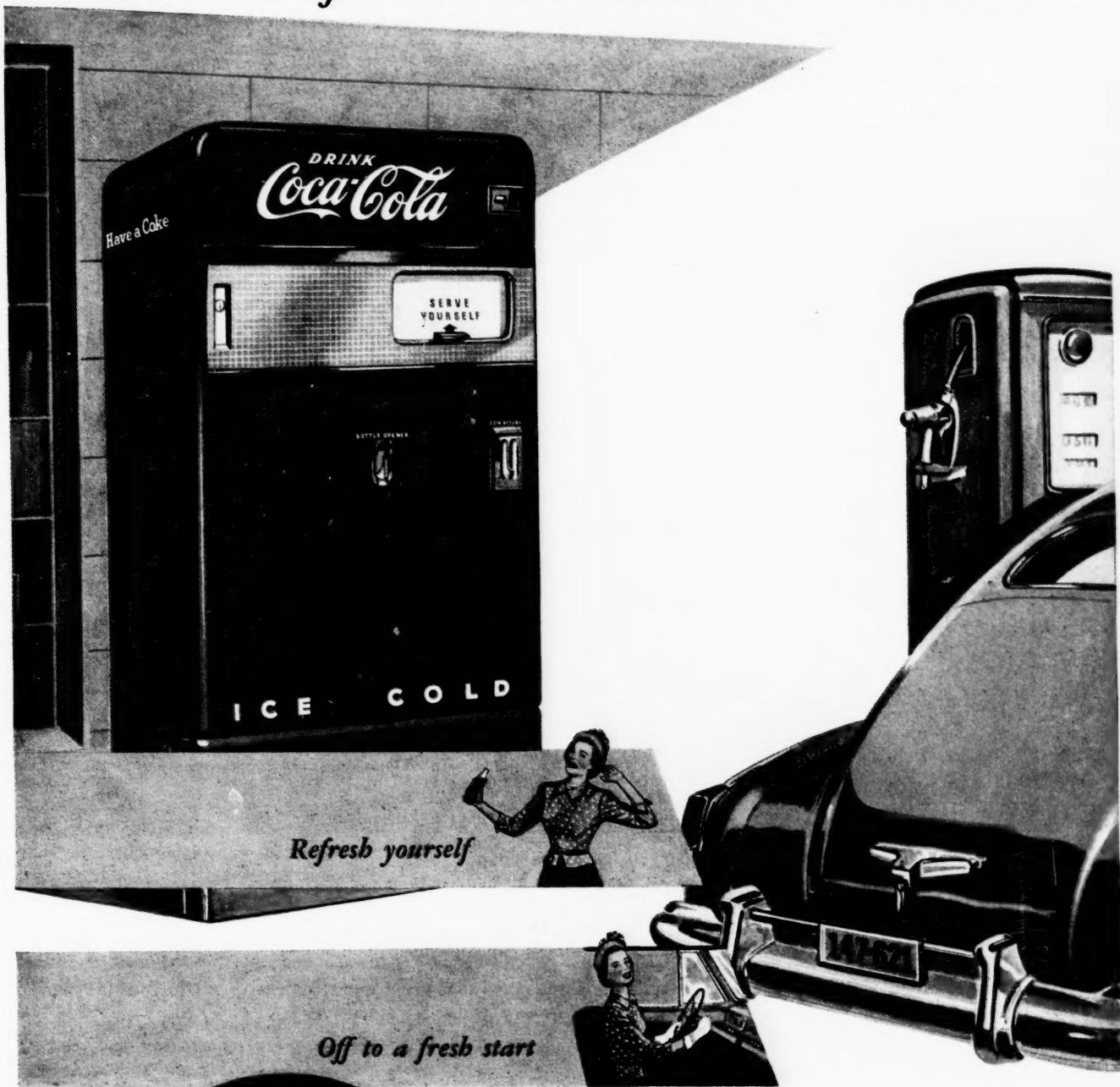
ers would insist on the maintenance of existing differentials. Pushing up costs further would push up prices further.

The platform insists on still more direct ways of increasing prices. Though in one section it complains that food is becoming too expensive for the average wage earner "and the prospects are more frightening each day," it demands at another point "a permanent system of flexible price supports for agricultural products"—to make the prospect still more frightening. If a permanent system of price supports for agricultural commodities, why not a permanent system of price supports for all commodities? Why the discrimination? Could a shabby and unprincipled scramble for votes have anything to do with the matter? Yet while demanding that the prices of unioners and farmers be pushed up by law, and that the prices of nearly everybody else be pushed down by law, the platform blandly declares itself in favor of "free enterprise" and opposed to any "arbitrary and discriminatory restrictions."

**O**n labor relations the platform is even more inconsistent, if that is possible. It demands "the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." This is a direct repudiation of the party's own Congressional record. Only 81 Democrats in Congress voted against the Taft-Hartley law, while 120 voted for its enactment. In fact, 126 Democrats in Congress voted to override the Truman veto, compared with only 93 who voted to sustain it. What a plank for that record!



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European

**"Dear Alben": An OK by Farley**

on the integrity of every member of Congress, including himself.

He dictated to one of his secretaries, Loraine Winfrey, an impassioned speech breaking with Roosevelt and resigning from the leadership. He was so angry that he could not wait for her to finish transcribing it. Grabbing the first seven pages of typescript, he hurried from his office into the Senate chamber, gained immediate recognition from Vice President Henry A. Wallace, and started delivering it. Miss Winfrey rushed the remaining pages to him one by one.

When he finished, the Senate broke into an uproar. It was the greatest ovation any speech had ever been given in the memory of the oldest senator. Republicans pushed aside Democrats in the rush to congratulate him. Barkley could barely restrain his tears.

**Forever Regular:** Roosevelt capitulated. From Hyde Park, he telegraphed Barkley that he was sorry if the language of his veto had given offense and that he sincerely hoped the Democratic senators would immediately and unanimously re-elect him their leader. They did. Barkley announced that he felt a great affection for Roosevelt: "He stands with Woodrow Wilson who was my ideal." Barkley became the faithful retainer again.

In all, Barkley was majority leader for ten years—six years longer than anyone else in the history of the Democratic Party. It was only the Republican Congressional sweep of 1946 that deposed him; then he became minority leader.

If the Democratic ticket wins in November, he will be past 71 when he takes office, the oldest Vice President in the history of the United States. He was born in Graves County, Ky., on Nov. 24, 1877, the son of John W. Barkley, a small tobacco farmer, and Electra Smith Barkley. He studied at Marvin College in Clinton, Ky., Emory College in Oxford, Ga., and

the University of Virginia Law School. His skill in shorthand won him a job in the Paducah, Ky., law office of the late Judge W. S. Bishop—the prototype of Irvin S. Cobb's "Judge Priest."

He became a member of the Kentucky bar in 1901 and two years later married Miss Dorothy Bower, a Paducah girl. They had a son and two daughters. It was in 1905 that he became McCracken County prosecutor, his first public office.

**And Rolling Along:** Still vigorous despite his years, he spoke as often as ten and twelve times a day during his campaign for reelection in 1944. He can rise at a moment's notice and deliver a speech off the cuff on almost any subject. His favorite amusement is singing, and his favorite song, "Wagon Wheels." At the 1940 Democratic convention he sang a duet with a professional singer.

Barkley is also the Beau Brummel of the Senate. In spring he usually wears a sports jacket, slacks, and brown-and-white shoes; in summer, an immaculate white suit. For the opening of the 80th Congress, the first Republican Congress in sixteen years, he grew a mustache. "The people asked for a change," he explained. "Well, here's mine." He probably will be little more downcast if the people ask for another change in November.

**GOP:****Dewey Days**

However Harry S. Truman was doing last week, Thomas E. Dewey was "in great shape." That verdict was official. It came from his physician after his semiannual checkup. His only trouble was one cavity spotted by his dentist.

While the Democrats were wrangling in Philadelphia, Dewey took things easy, vacationing on his 486-acre dairy farm at Pawling, N. Y., swimming at nearby Quaker Lake, and golfing almost daily

with 15-year-old Tommy Jr. Whereas President Truman had eavesdropped on the Republican convention by television, Dewey preferred watching the baseball game between the Pawling boys and a YMCA group from Brewster. With Tommy Jr. pitching, Pawling won, 11-4.

In hopes of doing as well with some political pitching of his own before Nov. 2, Tom Sr. drove to New York for two days with his GOP teammates and coaches. While there, he came out with no public pronouncement which could guide rank-and-file Republican congressmen at the special session. However, in his suite at the Hotel Roosevelt (T.R., not F.D.R.), he chinned with Sen. Robert A. Taft, his erstwhile top rival; John Foster Dulles, now as in 1944 his signal caller on foreign policy; and Herbert Brownell Jr., again his campaign manager. With Taft, who saw no reason for recalling Congress, Dewey had "a thorough discussion of a large number of legislative problems which will come before the next Congress." After talking with Dulles, he condemned the Democratic platform for its "extremely partisan and provocative assertions concerning foreign affairs," and said the Democrats claimed to have "done everything from the beginning of time." With Brownell, he decided to locate GOP campaign headquarters this time in Washington instead of New York.

Dewey's reason: "To achieve complete integration and close harmony between the national committee and the campaign organization." Both Brownell and Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr. of Pennsylvania, who shortened his name to a punchier Hugh Scott last week, would maintain offices in the four-story red-brick mansion (plus sun deck) at 1337 Connecticut Avenue which the GOP had used since 1942. Having their GOP GHQ there, in the old residence previously occupied by Dr. Charles Richardson, Calvin Coolidge's eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, would be extra-



N.Y. Star

**"In great shape": Pitcher Tom Dewey chinned with teammate Bob Taft**

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

handy for an election campaign waged on the record of the 80th Congress. Now for a new look, to be given by a fresh coat of paint on its white colonnade and a high polish on its marble stoop.

### SERVICES:

#### Jets to Germany

For five days last week the sixteen F-80 Shooting Stars had been fogged in at Goose Bay, Labrador, their crews waiting for good weather to make the next leg on the first west-to-east transatlantic jet flight.\* Late Saturday, with favorable weather reports, they hopped to Narsarsuak, Greenland. The 4,500-mile trip—from the starting point at Selfridge Field, Mich., to Fürstenfeldbruck Field, near Frankfurt—would take about twelve flying hours.

Official reasons for the hop: to determine the logistics of ferrying jet-propelled fighters over the great-circle route and to perform limited training maneuvers overseas. But the timing of the experiment, the coincidence of mass B-29 flights to Europe (see page 32), and the full armament of the F-80s with six of the new fast-firing 50-caliber machine guns, seemed more like a broad hint to the world of America's renascent air power.

### NEWARK:

#### Bad Judge of Horseflesh

Whether by design or by accident, Pellegrino James Pellecchia Jr., presiding judge of the Newark Police and Family Courts, chose a loud black tie, with hand-painted white horses and hansoms, from his collection of 400 for his big day in court last week. Otherwise the dapper 38-year-old bachelor, named "Best Dressed Judge" by the Fashion Foundation of America last fall, looked like any of the bookies whom normally he fined stiffly.

Jimmy's wavy black hair, usually sheik-sleek, was tousled. His gray-green eyes, under jet-black eyebrows, were bloodshot. His unshaven face was as lined as the wrinkled pants of his gray gabardine suit, which hardly looked to be one of his twenty tailor-mades at \$125 to \$150 each. Of his fifteen pairs of shoes, he wore plain black instead of his alligator or lizard-skin jobs.

This time Jimmy was not the tough judge, who had warned an alleged embezzler of a paltry \$950: "I'd let you stew in your own juice on a rock pile"; or the soft-hearted judge, who had settled a fight between two women over the ownership of a bracelet by buying a \$12 duplicate; or the understanding judge who called a \$2 horse-race bettor, whom he fined \$10, "a pretty lousy handicapper"; or the check-

\*British Vampire jets last week were covering the same ground, but east-to-west.



story: A bad judge of nags, he had lost every cent betting on horses which ran as fast as if they were hauling hansoms.

**Father's Boy:** It was because his father, a Neapolitan immigrant who rose from \$5-a-week mason's helper to millionaire contractor, had lavished the best on him that Jimmy had the chance to go bad. Sent to fashionable Blair Academy, he excelled as football tackle, boxer, and debater and was voted "the best executive." Graduating from the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and George Washington Law School in Washington, he became, largely because of his father's influence, a rising young Republican politician in Newark. His father also made him vice president and counsel of the Columbus Trust Co. But Jimmy, in rebellion at the role of father's boy, played a long shot to make his fortune in his own tinsel way.

As an unbelievably bad picker, Jimmy got \$150,000 to \$200,000 in debt to the bookies by playing 5-1 and 10-1 shots. To pay off and try to recoup, his \$6,000 annually as judge and \$3,000 from Columbus weren't enough. He therefore began milking his father's bank: He would spot a real apartment house up for sale, get a real mortgage on it approved by his bank, and have its fictitious sale to a fictitious person recorded on the mortgage application. He would then pick up the mortgage check, sign the fictitious person's name, and deposit the money to his own account. Twenty times during two years he got away with it, only to drop an average of \$840 daily on the races. Like boss Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, he rode to his downfall on slow horses—though skeptical officials were "not completely convinced that all the money was lost to bookies."

"Like a moth beating against a light," said Dr. Robert D. Weitz, Jersey criminal psychologist, "he played a fast, dangerous game to become master of his soul. And he lost." Even then his 72-year-old father said: "I'd give all I own to keep Jimmy out of jail." But he couldn't. Jimmy, resigning his judgeship, was sent to Newark Street Jail to join dozens of petty wrong-doers, whom he had committed there.

### BOSTON:

#### Catts on the Common

When Boston's city fathers paid 30 pounds sterling for Master Blackstone's orchard in 1634 to make a common of its wandering cowpaths, they guarded against commercial invasion by decreeing that "there shall be no land granted for houseplots or garden" from its chartered acres. The depravity of early Bostonians led to another prohibition: "Noe person shall throw forth or lay any . . . garbidg . . . or dead Dogs or Catts . . . or stinkeing thing" within its confines.

Last week the tradition which for 314 years had withstood the pollution of com-



International  
... had an eye for Gloria Cook, too

merce crumbled before the assault of Boston's septuagenarian mayor, James Michael Curley, Democratic boss and two-time loser—once for impersonation, the second time for mail fraud. Two previous flanking attacks had already won a foothold on the Common, with a new babysitting lot on it and legal permission to build a huge garage under it. The appearance on the Common on Monday, July 12, of three mobile ice-cream and soft-drink stands was the first real desecration.

The stands—white, rubber-tired structures large enough to hold a man and his stock—were the property of Hub Concessionaires, a corporation headed by Michael DeLuca, one of Curley's political favorites, and financed by State Sen. Edward M. Rowe, a Republican with avowed designs on the governorship. Permits for these lucrative stands to operate on the Common had been sold by Curley's Park Commissioner, John J. Murphy, to DeLuca for \$380 after private negotiations.

**'Desecration':** To the more proper Bostonians, Curley's combination of a fast deal and the invasion of the Common was as reprehensible as a couple of dead cats would have been to another generation. To Boston's business interests, which had paid as much as \$1,500 for use of a less valuable site, it was also an abomination, but a very living one. Donald Stahl, a lawyer representing a local ice-cream company, demanded that the Park Department open to competitive bidding its sale of sites for refreshment vending. Myron E. Pierce, executive secretary of the Boston Common Society, organized many years ago to preserve the historic area, recommended court action against the city for leasing the Common in violation of its charter.

Pitching in, The Boston Herald took a practical and noble viewpoint: "All the citizens of Boston get out of the business is \$380 off the tax levy . . . Even if it had been . . . a reasonable share of the profits, the desecration of the Common would have been unforgivable . . . As it is, the citizens not only lost some of the Common's seclusion, but lost it by a Curley deal." Less articulate citizens merely glared at the stands, pointing to the cases of soda stacked up on the grass and at the litter cluttering the walks. But with temperatures holding at 95 degrees, business was rushing.

Although indignation was easy, what could be done about it was another matter. A Massachusetts Supreme Court decision legalizing the underground garage had left a loophole through which the Park Department had quickly crawled. Curley himself declared bluntly: "There is nothing illegal about it as long as the stands are movable and no alcoholic beverages are sold."

If the law was really on his side, the refreshment stands would remain on the Common as long as the Curley machine ran Boston.

July 26, 1948



... Mark of PROGRESS in Railroading



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and traveling chemists as additional checks to insure purity.

This is but one example of laboratory control carried on by the Erie. Examinations of materials now used and research to discover even better methods and equipment are constantly under way. Such a program is typical of *progress in railroading*—progress for continued improvement of transportation.

## Erie Railroad

Serving the Heart of Industrial America



**BERLIN:**

## The Squeeze on the Corridors

*Frankfurt to Tempelhof . . . Buckeburg to Gatow . . . Hamburg to Gatow.*

Make these lines on the map 20 miles wide, put them 5,000 feet above the flat countryside, and you have the air corridors leading from the Western zones of Germany to Anglo-American airfields in Berlin. Fill these corridors with some 400 British and American planes day and night. Add Russian Yak fighters zipping across the corridors at all hours "on maneuvers," some flying blind, some possibly under remote control. Add occasional Soviet parachutists and barrage balloons. On the ground, line up anti-aircraft guns perhaps ready to lend substance to rumors that the Russians might hold "mass artillery practice" in the air corridors.

The situation thus created was as combustible as the red flames shooting from the exhausts of American transports as the pilots enriched their gasoline mixtures on the last leg of the approach to Tempelhof. Old-fashioned wars involved calculated risks. The air age has made the risks three-dimensional and incalculable. At the first "accident" or "incident," the waiting corps of correspondents would flash the news back across the Channel, back across the Atlantic. Within a matter

of hours, scores of headlines would tell the black story: REDS BRING DOWN TWO AMERICAN PLANES; 8 DEAD; RETALIATION DEMANDED.

**Biggest Bluff:** That was the great danger—that the issue of peace and war hung on the delicate adjustments of aerial navigation and the equally delicate adjustments of national honor and national temper. Furthermore, both sides had gone too far to retreat from Berlin without a disastrous loss of prestige. Both sides threw ever more into the scales. Like homing eagles, American bombers returned to wartime bases in Britain (see page 32). All leaves in the 20 to 30 Soviet divisions in Germany were reported canceled after the arrival of Marshal Ivan Koneff, head of all Russian ground forces and the man who would probably lead an invasion of Western Europe. In Prague, business offices, schools, and hospitals were ordered to apply for blackout material for their windows—in a hurry.

Against this background, American officials in Berlin underwent a sudden and dramatic change of attitude. They came out for a "show of force" that would demonstrate whether or not the Russians wanted to go to war over Berlin. Their

reasoning: If the Russians plan war, we will have it soon anyway. Three or four months delay now can only cause deterioration of the Western position. If the Russians do not want war, they will back down and the Berlin problem will be solved.

A convenient spokesman for these ideas appeared in the person of Maj. Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan. The former chief of the Office of Strategic Services, on a "private" visit to Berlin, told correspondents: "If the Russians are determined to have war, we might as well have it here as 500 miles back . . . The issue is whether the Russians want to halt the European Recovery Program and drive us out of Europe." Donovan also identified what American officials meant by a "show of force." They meant breaking into the Soviet zone along the Autobahn to Berlin with an armed convoy. The Russians then would be forced either to start a shooting war or let it go through.

### Significance--

The idea of forcing through an armed convoy was also suggested off the record in London, but with this vital reservation—that the United States take the initiative. Despite the attitude of Americans in Berlin, the United States Government has no intention of taking this initiative at this time. Instead the State Department feels that the Russians do not want war, that they are eager to talk things over again, and that delay favors the West. The United States, therefore, plans to rely on a stepped-up diplomatic campaign of successive protest notes rising to a crescendo of indignation and culminating in a direct appeal from President Truman to Stalin. At the same time, measures are being considered for retaliation against the Soviets in other parts of the world and for bringing the Berlin situation before the United Nations.\*

Meanwhile, the possibility of a chain-reaction "accident" hangs over the world. In order to convince the Russians that they are serious about remaining in Berlin, the Western Powers are forced to take steps that put events on a slippery slope indeed. As of last week, for example, Washington estimated that the chances of the Berlin situation leading to war were about double what they had been two weeks ago. In Berlin, American sources said that the risk of war a month ago was one out of ten. They now think it is one out of four.

### Commercial

In Frankfurt last week United States Air Force officers sported calling cards labeled "LeMay Coal & Food Co." They guaranteed "round-the-clock service via the air lift." A tiny coal-filled sack was attached to each of these advertisements for the Berlin-Frankfurt transport-plane



War by accident is a constant threat in the air corridors to Berlin

\*For an opinion, see Joseph B. Phillips's Foreign Tides, Page 40.



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The new Advance-Design Forward Control Chassis double cubic load space without additional wheelbase.



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Illustrated above is the 125 1/4" wheelbase Forward Control Chassis—bumpers optional equipment.



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fleets under the command of Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, who as chief of the B-29s that bombed Japan proved himself one of the toughest and most flexible-minded of American Air Force leaders.

## It Shouldn't Happen

Almost the only complaints about the great Anglo-American air lift into Berlin came from the Western sectors' dog lovers. According to the Associated Press, "about 100 breeders and sad-eyed bloodhounds" held a protest meeting. They bayed that the Russians had cut off the supply of dog food into the Western sectors and that none was being brought in by air.

## Tougher Than Tough

A Berlin carpenter: "Now we will have war. It can't go on like this."

A Berlin physician: "All the Russians want is to gain time."

A Berlin housewife: "I feel like jumping out the window."

These were the reactions of three average Berliners to the Russian reply to the American-French-British note demanding the lifting of the Berlin blockade. The Russians refused in language so hard-boiled that it bordered on the insolent. They repeated their already well-publicized view that the Western Powers had relinquished their right to remain in Berlin by setting up a Western German state and by introducing the currency reform. They were ready to talk, not about the problem of Berlin, but about the problem of all Germany—an offer that the West did not feel could be accepted in view of Soviet stalling tactics in previous conferences and Western commitments in Bizonia. Nonetheless, the note came as no great shock in London, Paris, and Washington. As Premier Robert Schuman of France sadly observed: "It is about what we expected."

## The Yanks Are Back

*At three Midlands airfields the British hailed the arrival last week of 60 B-29 bombers. Some of them had left their bases at Rapid River, N. D., only sixteen hours before. For many of the crews, arrival in Britain was like a homecoming. It was from similar bases during the war that they had shared drinks, slang, honors, and death with the RAF. Fred Vanderschmidt, chief of Newsweek's London bureau, cables this report on the prodigals' return:*

The market towns of East Anglia were bustling and beflagged July 17. For the first time in weeks the sun came out bright. In the crooked, crowded streets of ancient Lincoln, traffic slowed to a crawl as the townsfolk watched a big plane circle high in the blue.

"Going to see the American armada?" a filling-station man asked cheerfully.



cartons of American cigarettes with him, a fact which led some crewmen to calculate they would be in England for 30 days (two packs a day). Most of them, however, thought the stay would be longer. Col. Stanley Wray added that the planes would be equipped with bombs for practice purposes, probably from Continental Army dumps. There will also be flights to show big wings to English cities and possibly dummy duels with RAF fighters.

The airmen who had seen wartime combat service in England fitted into the Scampton scene like pieces of a familiar puzzle. Officers jostled politely in the bar of the RAF officers' mess, insisting on paying for the drinks for their blue-clad hosts. Noncoms spread out after lunch in the anteroom of the sergeant's mess, some still in flight togs with upturned baseball caps, others wearing summer uniforms in the abnormally chilly English weather (they had brought heavy uniforms, too). Tall bottles of flat English beer littered every table. "I like it better than the stuff at home," said heavy-set Staff Sgt. Robert McKenzie of Gloucester, Mass., sipping his pint appreciatively. "Too much burp in American beer." Sergeant McKenzie had spent eighteen wartime months in England.

**Crisis Chart:** The noncoms' story of their preparation for this flight followed a course roughly parallel with a fever chart of the Berlin crisis. The crews were put on a twelve-hour alert on June 29 and loaded their planes. They stayed on that status until July 14 when they were put on a 48-hour alert and told to unload. Next day—July 15—they were suddenly put back on a 12-hour alert and told to reload.

They took off July 16, but did not know exactly where they were going until they were airborne. It did not escape their notice that the final alert came the day after "Uncle Joe's" note was received by the Western Powers.

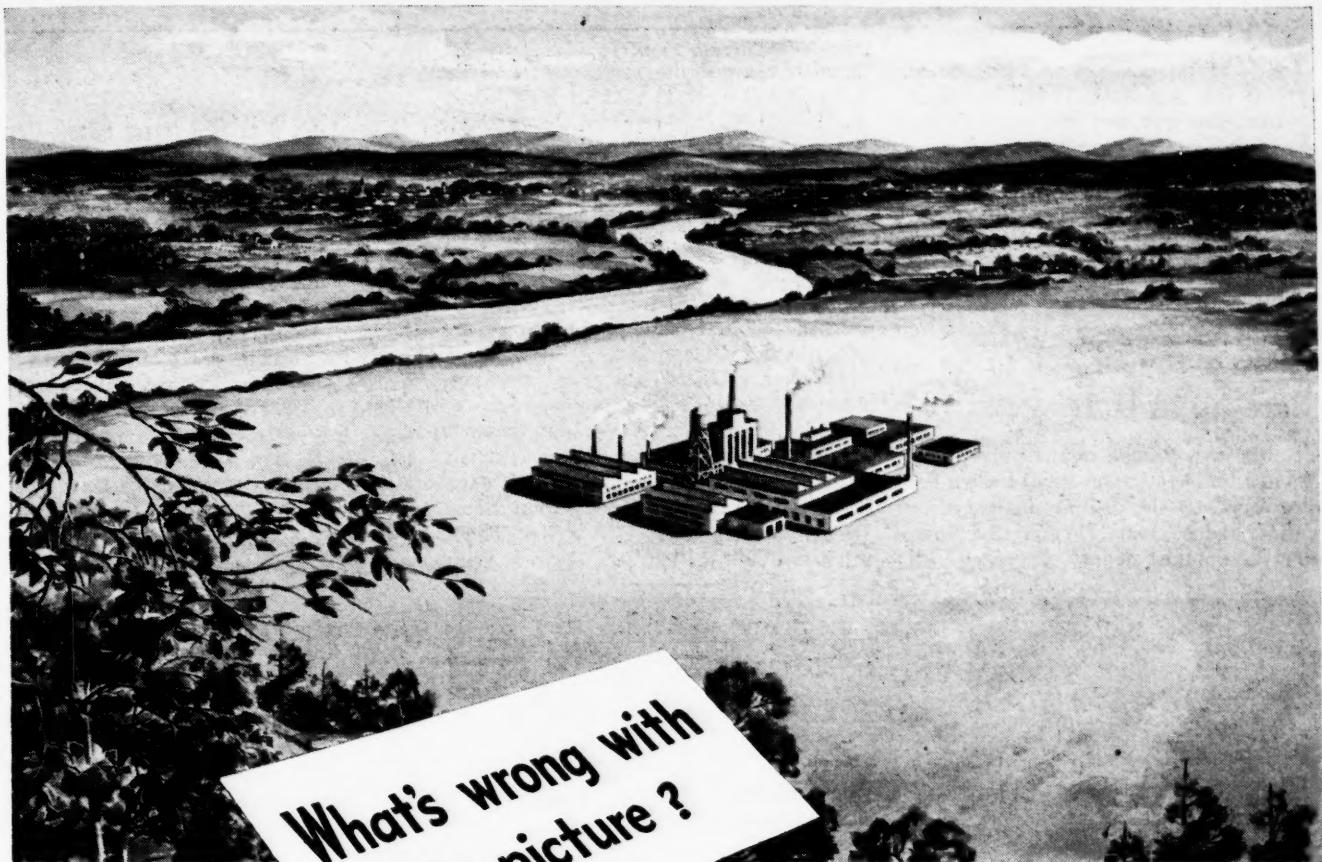
All the crewmen were confined to station for 48 hours after their arrival, thus disappointing the flaxen-haired lassies of Lincolnshire who had put on their best New Look for Saturday night in town. All afternoon, however, Yanks clustered at the highway gate of Scampton, whistling at girl bicyclists and commenting on the little English automobiles that filed past.

### GREECE:

## Yugo-Mongolia

On April 7 Yugoslavia charged, in an impressively documented note to Athens, that two Greek planes had violated Yugoslav sovereignty by flying over "Sector 1715 of the Yugoslav territory situated 91 degrees 30 minutes longitude, and 40 degrees 59 minutes 15 seconds latitude." Last week Greece gave UN Secretary General Trygve Lie a copy of its snappy reply: Yugoslavia must have expanded suddenly,

Every man was permitted to bring six



**What's wrong with  
this picture?**

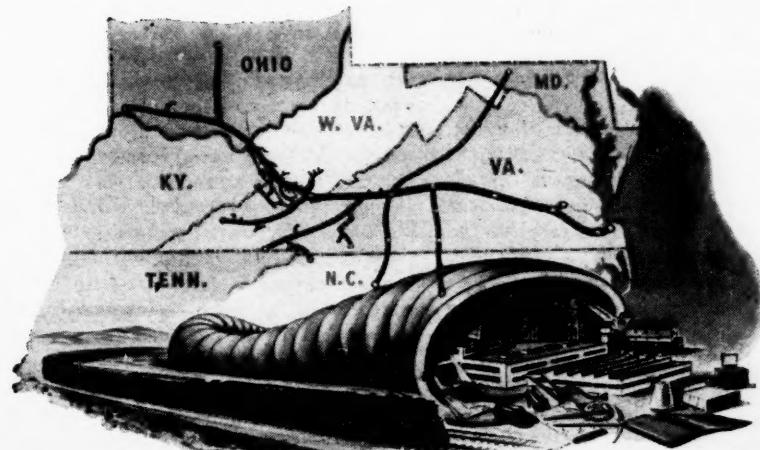
An artist might say, "Nothing's wrong with it . . . it looks good to me." But no manufacturer would look at this picture without immediately seeing what's wrong — *No Railroad.*

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LAND OF PLENTY

since "the intersection of those coordinates is not in Yugoslavia but in Mongolia near the Sinkiang River, somewhere near the Kourouk Dang chain of mountains, near a town called Hami." The Greeks were the better geographers. The point identified by the Yugoslavs is actually a salt-encrusted lake bed in the Chinese province of Sinkiang, 250 miles from the Outer Mongolian border.

## COMMUNISTS:

## Flare-up in Italy

It was nearly noon in the warm, noisy Chamber of Deputies on July 14 when Palmiro Togliatti decided he needed some fresh air and ice cream. He nudged a plump fellow-Communist, deputy, Leonilde Jotti,

communists charged the government and the Christian Democrats with at least inspiring the attack, and rumored that Pallante was in American pay.

**General Flop:** While the Communist Party demanded that Premier Alcide De Gasperi resign, the General Confederation of Labor called a general strike throughout Italy. Shops closed in large cities, strikes halted industry and transport, and rioters worked themselves up to pitched battles and occasional bloodshed.

De Gasperi alerted the army, air force, navy, and carabinieri—a combined force of 305,000 men. He waited two days, then felt strong enough to declare the government intended to fight "a parliament of union leaders" with anti-strike legislation. Some Italian workers refused to strike. Thousands of others drifted back to work. With



Three bullets in Togliatti brought Italy new riots and bloodshed

and the two walked out. Without bothering to summon Togliatti's bodyguard, the two left the Palazzo Montecitorio by a side exit and ambled down the quiet street. They had walked a few yards when an excited young man behind them drew his pistol and fired four shots. Togliatti fell to the sidewalk, bleeding. Jotti screamed "Assassin!" Within a few hours, thousands of Italian workers were rioting and nearly all Italians were fervently praying that their country's top Communist would live, lest his death spell civil war.

Before crowds around the parliament building could seize and perhaps lynch him, a 24-year-old Sicilian student named Antonio Pallante was whisked off by police in a jeep. With homicidal idealism, he claimed to have acted to revenge "murdered Italians"—presumably killed by Communists—and because he could not bear it that an Italian had attended a meeting of the Cominform. Italian Com-

the strike obviously failing, the Communists called it off. Surgeons extracted a bullet from Togliatti's left lung, but bronchial pneumonia developed in the right. Bolstered with American penicillin, he was pronounced "noticeably better" on July 19.

## Echo in Japan

Ichiro Koga, a 27-year-old coal miner, "probably got the idea from Italy," the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi said. Koga's idea: throwing a homemade bottle bomb at Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary-general of the Japanese Communists, during a party rally in Saga City, Kyushu, on July 19. Tokuda went on with his speech for twenty minutes before collapsing. Doctors at the Ohta Hospital found he was filled with 38 holes from the metal pellets with which the bomb was loaded, but called his condition "pretty good." Japanese police were alerted to prevent Communist-led riots.

## FRANCE:

## Twelve Times and Out

Since Nov. 22, 1947 when elderly Robert Schuman succeeded Socialist Paul Ramadier as premier, his coalition government had weathered eleven confidence votes. The twelfth crisis came this Monday, July 19, on his proposed 1948 military budget. If the National Assembly approved a Socialist party amendment for a \$40,000,000 slash, Schuman announced, he would resign. For two days he had waited while the various parties maneuvered. At the last moment he received support from former Premier Edouard Herriot, Assembly president and Radical Socialist. Even this was unavailing. The final vote was against the government: 284 to 226.

## Joie de Vivre

*The gloom makers, who think 1948 is Europe's year of decision, cried that Paris was dancing to its doom. For Parisians couldn't remember since long before the war—any war—a social season so dizzy, so dazzling as the one now ending with the appearance of the classic sign "Fermeture annuelle" (annual vacation) on closed shop fronts. Loren Carroll, chief of NEWSWEEK's Paris bureau, sends this account of the glittering windup to a glittering season:*

Not since the turn of the century, said an overheated Paris journalist, had Paris witnessed a night to compare with it. The plebeian swimming barge Deligny, moored in the Seine near the Pont de la Concorde, ordinarily used by unglamorous jeans and Maries in scanty swimming suits known as slips and bikinis, had been transformed overnight by an army of decorators, electricians, carpenters, and florists into a floating palace. Walls were covered with garnet velvet heavy with gold fringe. Candles in golden candelabra shed a mild, flickering light on roses, lilacs, and laurels. A gondola in the pool was manned by a Venetian-costumed gondolier. Around the pool were small tables—enough for 700 persons.

**Tout Paris:** The invitations had gone out to "Tout Paris"—the upper crust of Paris society plus glittering names in the international set. For several days, however, the success of the party hung in the balance: The duchesse of this and the marquis of that had never heard of the new party giver, one Antonio Carvalho e Silva. It only slightly whetted their appetites to learn that he was Portuguese, only 23 years old, had inherited a \$20,000,000 fortune from his father, stood to inherit another \$10,000,000 from his mother, and, having recently arrived in Paris where he scarcely knew a soul, had decided to launch himself in one broad attack. All hesitation ended the day of the party in a wild stampede to attend. Rereading the invitations, the *invités* learned they were bidden



## Perfume and Parabolics



During the war, The Springs Cotton Mills was called upon to develop a special fabric for camouflage. It was used in the Pacific to conceal ammunition dumps and gun emplacements, but the Japanese learned to detect it because of its lack of jungle smells. To overcome this, when the fabric was dyed, it was also impregnated with a permanent odor of hibiscus, hydrangea, and old rubber boots. The deception was so successful that when Tokyo fell, the victorious invaders hung a piece of this fabric on a Japanese flagpole.

This process has been patented, and the fabric is now available to the false bottom and bust bucket business as SPRINGMAID PERKER, made of combed yarns, 37" wide, 152 x 68 approximate count, weight about 3.30, the white with gardenia, the pink with camellia, the blush with jasmine, and the nude dusty.

If you want to achieve that careless look and avoid skater's steam, kill two birds with one stone by getting a camouflaged callipygian camisole with the SPRINGMAID label on the bottom of your trademark.

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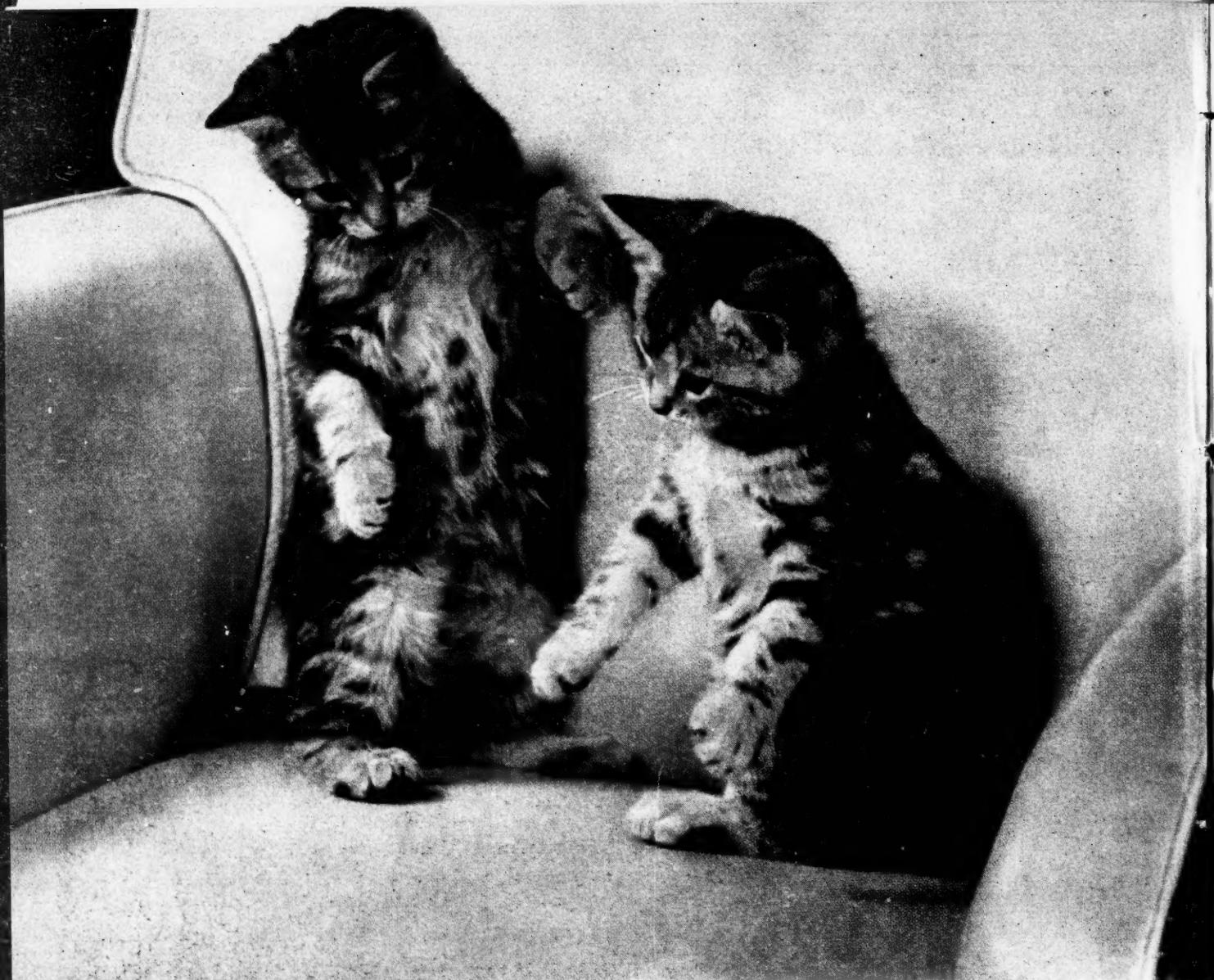


Photo by Nickolas Muray

## We haven't scratched the surface either!

HERE'S SOMETHING NEW that can brighten up not only your home but your homelife, too . . . a group of colorful new materials that are neither textile, plastic, nor rubber . . . although they have some of the properties of all three.

These new "chemical materials" have already found a host of uses: for upholstery so tough and durable you'll never have to worry about its getting scratched, torn, scuffed or marred; in transparent films for shower curtains, rainwear, and packaging; for garden hose and floor coverings; and for use in handbags and shoes. These interesting materials are made possible by the rapidly expanding uses for Acrylonitrile, an

amazing chemical developed by American Cyanamid Company originally for use in the manufacture of oil-resistant synthetic rubber.

But Acrylonitrile has proved such a versatile and adaptable material that "we haven't scratched the surface" of its possibilities. It is the key material in a whole new group of plastic coatings and synthetic fibers. It is also an effective insecticide . . . an important intermediate in chemical manufacture . . . useful in improving adhesives and plastic products. And researchers in many fields are

continually finding new uses for it. Here, indeed, is a Cyanamid development that is helping to "mold the future through chemistry."



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MOLDING THE FUTURE THROUGH CHEMISTRY

to wear Venetian costumes and masks. There was a rush to costume shops.

From dusk onward orchestras throbbed on the barge. The gondola swished around the pool, and the 700 guests in velvets and silks, laden with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls, let their imaginations roam back to the days when Venice held "the gorgeous East in fee." When imagination faltered there was food: pâté de foie gras, truffled chickens, resplendent ices, silver bowls of raspberries, champagne, and vodka served in silver goblets. It came to an end only when the sun rose behind Notre Dame de Paris.

**Tired Chipmunks:** It was a fitting climax to a season in which a typical woman of fashion daily received on her breakfast tray an average of seven invitations—to luncheons, dinners, cocktails, and receptions. An ambassador received as high as ten. While the dizziest high-lifer could absorb but one lunch and dinner a day, he could, with expert timing, cram in four or five cocktails, teas, or receptions before time to dress for dinner. There was also a succession of late-evening parties that kept the high-lifers rushing like chipmunks in a wheel. One chipmunk lamented: "I'm worn out. There must have been 300 things to go to, and I went to 175 in 22 days."

What "la grande saison" had meant for "the rich, idle, and privileged" the 14th of July meant for the masses. As gaily as in prewar years the streets were filled with dancing feet for the Fête Nationale (the French never call it Bastille Day). Orchestras sat on platforms in front of cafés. The great avenues were magnificently lighted; the façade of the Opéra glowed rose; Notre Dame and the Arc de Triomphe were bathed in silvery light. Darkness brought on a sky turbulent with fireworks. Like the rich padding giddily around the last of the receptions, the poor hoped they wouldn't have to look back on 1948 as "the good old days."

## The Price-Gap Strike

A scowling redhead man, wearing a worn, braided frock coat, stood in the pouring rain at the Rue de Rivoli entrance of the Ministry of Finance in Paris, stared at the bolted iron door, and grumbled: "C'est une grève pagaille. You can't tell whether you're supposed to work or strike." A few steps away, a little old woman muttered to a policeman: "The worst July weather since I was a girl, and now I can't get my pension and haven't a sou left."

A husky truck driver looked at a slate in a shopwindow bearing the chalked words "No Cigarettes" and growled: "I hoped never to see a sign like that again in my whole life. I haven't had a cigarette since yesterday." All over France people ran from café to café looking for cigarettes but finding stocks exhausted.

By contrast, at Athus, the small frontier station between France, Belgium, and Luxembourg, a steady stream of happy French carried bags, sacks, and bundles filled with coffee, sugar, and flour past the empty French customs shanty and dumped them on the black market. One Belgian grocery sold 2 tons of coffee within five hours. This incident, repeated scores of times at other points on the frontier, caused Belgian customs to exercise stringent control lest Belgium be cleaned out of sugar, coffee, and other comestibles.

**Postponed Showdown:** France, and to a limited degree its neighbor, was thus harried last week by a general civil-service strike. Union leaders called out 100,000 government employees, with the threat of nearly a million more to follow. The Finance Ministry was the hardest hit when 60 per cent of its employees walked out, snarling the country's tax system, cutting off pensions, and suspending customs inspection. Striking ground crews on French airfields made foreign lines by-pass France.

The civil servants, harassed by mounting food prices for which their small,

prompt distribution of a supplementary \$106,650,000 already appropriated, would once more postpone a general civil-service strike.

## PALESTINE:

### Another Truce

"For the moment I have done my utmost, and for the moment I cannot do more. It is now up to you, gentlemen, to decide what you want to do. It is necessary that quick decisions—I should like to say 'immediate' decisions—be taken."

Thus Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations Mediator for Palestine, reported to the Security Council at Lake Success on July 13. The same day, the United States introduced a resolution declaring for the first time that the Palestine situation was "a threat to the peace" and ordering Jews and Arabs to resume the truce, which expired July 9, under threat of economic sanctions or even armed force. Two days later, the Security Council passed the resolution, calling for a cease-



Bernadotte (with his wife) bade good-bye to UN Secretary General Trygve Lie and returned to a troubled truce in Palestine

frozen salaries were inadequate, demanded that the government regrade all categories of functionaries—a euphemism for wage increases. The chief strike leaders were the non-Communist Force Ouvrière and independent unions, forced to act lest their discontented members drift back to the Communist-run CGT, but embarrassed, like the entire French labor movement, by tiny war chests. By payment of a \$12 bonus to strikers who returned to work, the threats of suspending department heads, the government tried—with growing success—to get its own machinery running again. Its next hope was that

fire for Jerusalem within 24 hours and for all of Palestine within three days. Bernadotte returned to his headquarters on Rhodes to resume his attempt to find a permanent solution.

The Jews and Arabs agreed at once to the Jerusalem truce. The Jews promised to obey the order in all of Palestine only when Bernadotte could assure them that the seven Arab League countries had agreed. The Arab League Political Committee met secretly in Lebanon. Crowds in Amman and Beirut demonstrated against British "treachery and deceit" in supporting the American resolution. The Arabs



Acme

**No Applause Wanted:** When cheers rose for ex-President Eduard Benes and Marshal Tito at the Sokol Congress athletic parade in Prague July 6, Czechoslovakia's Communist President, Klement Gottwald (center), could match neither his wife's tepid smile nor the salute of Joseph Truhlar, Sokol head.

finally agreed too, on July 18, the deadline day. But peace did not return at once to Palestine. Fighting continued in the north and northwest where, the Jews said this Monday, they were launching counter-offensives against new Arab attacks.

#### BRITAIN:

#### A Minister Welshes

As part of a statement to the House of Commons last week, George Isaacs, Minister of Labor, had to read out a list of Welsh towns. Isaacs, born and bred a Londoner, started bravely with Blackwood, got over Treorchy without trouble, stumbled over Tonypandy, and did not even attempt Ystradgynlais. "Another place beginning with Y," said Isaacs. A Welsh M.P., Sir Henry Morris-Jones, seized this occasion to ask if the need for a Minister for Wales was not indicated. "No," replied Isaacs. "It indicates that others should have pity for a poor Cockney minister."

#### Country House at Twilight

In the Old World setting of Christie's famous auction rooms in St. James's Place in London, a sleek auctioneer climbed to his high pulpit at precisely 11 a.m. on July 15. At the lower desk on his right, an elderly clerk in a wing collar fussed with his papers. At the U-shaped, green-baize tables, poker-faced dealers, many wearing hats, sat patiently. Behind the dealers several score of lesser bidders or mere spectators crowded amid marble-topped tables, long case (grandfather) clocks, and venerable chests. One elderly onlooker with Dickensian sideburns, a bowler hat, and a rolled umbrella delicately took two

pinches of snuff and glared defiantly at the "No Smoking" signs.

The bidding was swift and incisive. It jumped 1, 2, or 10 guineas at a barely perceptible nod of the head or flick of the index finger. When the last of the Etruscan and Greek vases had been sold, the more serious buyers slipped out quickly and the prices came closer to earth. For example, one oak clock surmounted by a winged victory went for only 6 guineas. And a polished armchair, reputedly made from a mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare at Stratford, brought just 20 guineas.

**Bleak House:** Thus were dispersed the ornate furnishings of the greatest country house in England and probably in the world—Wentworth Woodhouse, whose master, Earl Fitzwilliam, died in a plane crash in France May 13. But the death of its master cast a final shadow on the three-century-old Yorkshire mansion, which has 365 rooms—one for every day in the year—1,000 windows, and 5 miles of underground passages. In happier days guests used to be provided with wafers to scatter along the corridors so they could find their way back to their rooms, and at one Doncaster Race Meeting the butler was equipped with a pedometer. It rang up 54 miles in four days.

The doom of the stately homes of England has been relentless and is all but complete. They have become everything from reform schools to bureaucracy palaces for such nationalized monsters as the National Coal Board. But the fate of Wentworth Woodhouse was the most dismal of all. In the Middle Ages its great pile—at first, all wood—was built on a rich coal vein barely below the surface. Inevitably, the Socialist government in the first flush of power seized upon this mineral wealth for strip-mining opera-

tions. For more than a year, bulldozers ravaged its lovely groves and gardens, encroaching closer and closer upon the house until cracks appeared in its 600-foot frontage and it was almost hidden by mountains of muck. At length the earl's agents arranged to rent most of the house as a physical-training center for lady school-teachers. At the time of his death the earl planned to retain 30 rooms for himself. His successor, a 65-year-old cousin, expects to reduce this to twenty merely to preserve the family connection with the estate.

#### Murder, Bad and Worse

"If you should decide to kill your wife," Winston Churchill told the House of Commons last week, "because, after cold, calculated, and deliberate consideration, you come to the conclusion that you will live more agreeably alone or with another woman or benefit under the terms of her will, you have a variety of methods at your disposal without risking your life even if you are found guilty. You can strangle her, hold her head in a gas oven until she expires—that is not my language, that is what we are asked to put on the statute books—stab her, cut her throat, or dash her brains out. If you can arrange it you can set her on fire, push her off a station platform in front of a train or through the porthole of a ship, or, more easily, you can drown her in the bath."

All these possibilities, said Churchill, were now open to Britons without risking the death penalty. Half amused, half queasy, the House nevertheless approved 307 to 209 the government's amendment to the new Criminal Justice Bill. This compromise amendment acknowledged the House of Lords' and the public's violent opposition to the original bill's five-year suspension of all capital punishment. Instead, it established the death penalty for only certain types of murder, among them systematic poisoning, second murders, killing of policemen, and murders accompanying rape, robbery, and escape from prison.

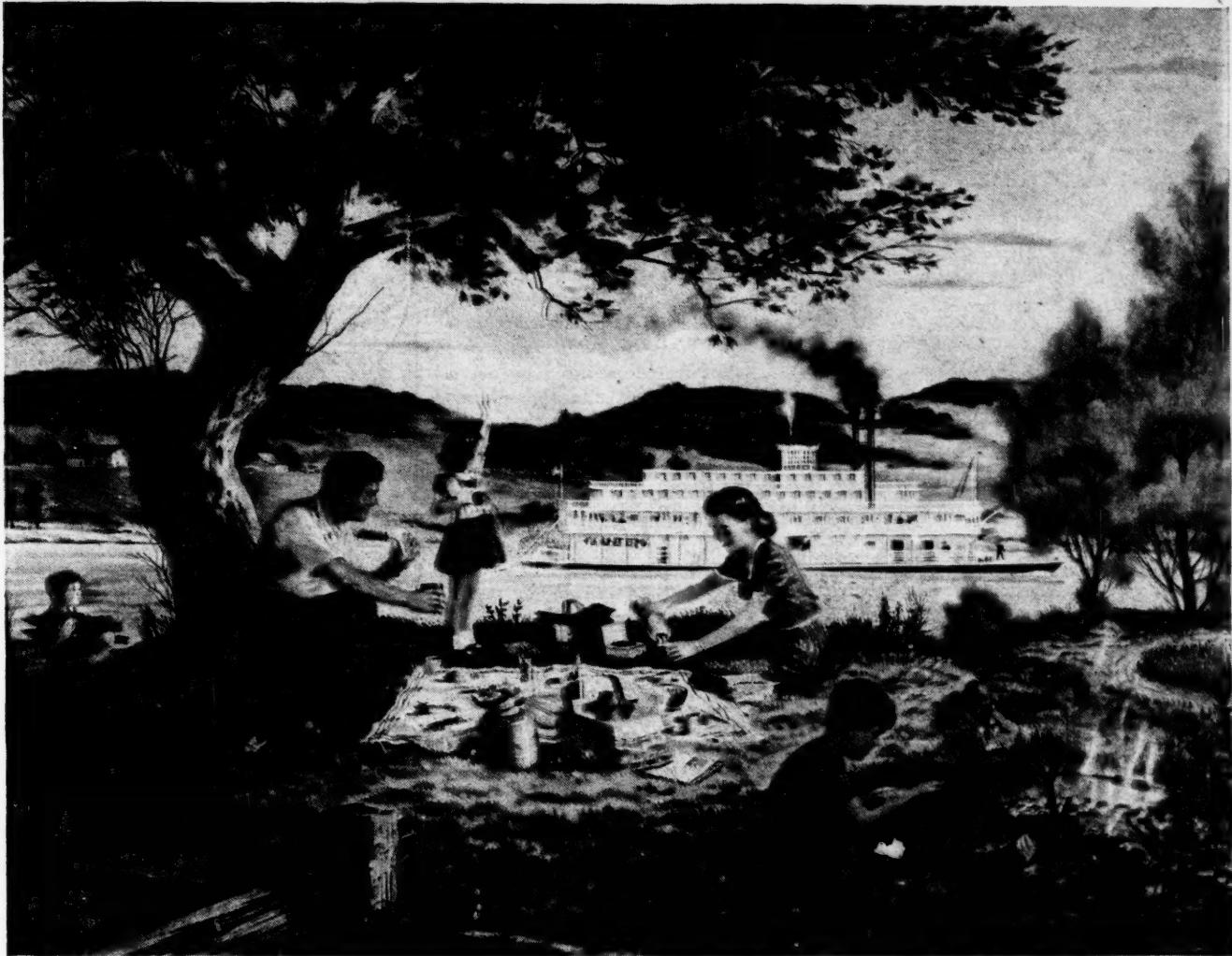
#### Churchilliana

An easy lesson in how to beat off a bludgeon attack with a rapier was given to Aneurin Bevan last week by Winston Churchill. In a speech on July 4, Bevan, Minister of Health in the Labor government and a left-winger of violent feelings, had characterized the Tories as "lower than vermin." On July 10, Churchill merely observed that Bevan's title should be changed to "Minister of Disease."

#### A Curve on Curves

On July 10 some 3,000 Socialists cheered as a 16-year-old girl named Crystal Nash was chosen Labor Beauty Queen of the town of Kingswinford. Last week Crystal

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## FOREIGN TIDES

## Berlin: Possibilities for Action

BY JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

MANY of our greatest military successes in the last war came from constant repetition of a specific tactical plan. The plan was to probe out an enemy weak spot, build up strength until success was practically certain, and then pile on the heat by land, sea, and air.

This still seems to be our most rewarding line of action in the present cold war. And in following this line, Berlin certainly is not a soft spot, either militarily or diplomatically. Hence, the suggestions emanating from Berlin that we attempt to push through an armed convoy to test out Russian intentions seems to me to be the one least apt to accomplish our objective and most apt to lead us into the risk of failure.

I am assuming that the British, French, and ourselves have an objective beyond merely trying to find out whether or not the Russians want to go to war. The only objective that makes any sense is that of an understanding with the Soviet Union on Western Europe which will restore conditions of peace and reasonable living.

WITH this as the broad strategic aim, what tactics can be used to achieve it? Pursuing the theory of the soft spots, there are quite a number which might be exploited to help accomplish our aim. We could close the Panama Canal to Soviet shipping and might even be able to get an agreement to close the Suez Canal, although this is much more doubtful. A strict application of our own health and safety regulations to the Soviet merchant marine would instantly exclude their shipping from all our ports. Similar measures might be adopted in Latin America.

These measures all deal with transportation and would amount to extending the Berlin struggle on that issue to a wider scale. There are other fields where soft spots also may exist. For example, investigation might show that Soviet financial and trading practices in this country do not always conform to our laws. More important, there probably are numerous soft spots within the Russian sphere in Eastern Europe which



would respond to a little exploitation. I do not think the Tito-Cominform quarrel makes Yugoslavia one of these at the moment, as Tito still is too hostile to the Western democracies and would rebuff overtures. But Hungary is certainly a soft spot and Poland and Czechoslovakia might be, in that order of probability. We can exploit these soft

spots through propaganda, showing we have not forgotten the anti-Soviet majorities in all these countries, but this, of course, would have to be backed up through specific offers of trade and aid.

Such a plan of action as this is being studied very seriously. It has one grave weakness: We do not have any assurance that even if pressure were applied at all these points at once, the effect upon the Soviet Union would be serious enough to make it release its pressure on Berlin. In fact, all these moves might serve as nothing more than added irritants and hence increase the tension between ourselves and the Soviet Union, rather than decrease it.

However, there are certain steps which we do know are open to us. The Berlin situation still is on the third diplomatic rung—the General Clay-Marshal Sokolovsky-General Robertson level; that is why we have stumbled into a position where a single trigger-happy soldier or even an accident could precipitate a debacle.

BUT setting aside—although not minimizing—the risk of an incident of this kind, there still are two levels to be explored before war should become a real inevitability. The first is the Marshall-Molotoff-Bevin level. The exchange of notes two weeks ago was only a beginning.

We can increase the protests, possibly invoke the International Court or more probably the United Nations, and continue for some time yet on this level to try to find out whether or not we can meet the Russians on any grounds of conference which have a reasonable chance of accomplishing our strategic aim—an understanding on Western Europe. Maybe that won't get us anywhere. If it fails, then there is still one last step: a direct approach by the President to Stalin.

revealed the horrid truth: She belonged to the Young Tories, a junior Conservative organization. Nonetheless, the Kingswinford Labor Party secretary gallantly announced: "She will get her prize—a permanent wave—from the party funds."

## CHINA:

## Found Out

The Chinese newspaper Hsin Min Pao discovered on May 13 the strange case of Yang Mei, 20-year-old peasant girl. When abused by her stepmother, she had gone to live with a herd of cattle and existed for nine years on a few sips of water a week. Dr. Daniel D. Y. Li, American-educated commissioner of health at Chungking, doubted the report, sent for the girl, and admitted her to the Municipal Hospital for observation.

Yang Mei enjoyed free accommodations, a permanent, gifts of dresses, and free publicity. The Associated Press wired the story around the world. Her picture was sold on the streets. Doctors came to investigate and remained to wonder. The original story was revised. Yang Mei had given up eating since taking a Chinese medicine for some stomach ailment.

On June 1, Yang Mei was reported as having been sent back to her village, with the mystery unsolved. Last week, however, the Chinese official Central News Agency killed the mystery. It reported that Yang Mei was still in the hospital and that on the night of July 15 nurses pretended to be asleep and watched her. They saw her rise and go to the kitchen. There they found her enjoying a midnight snack of pork and potato stew, porridge, rice, pickled beans, and that irresistible Chinese delicacy, split chicken heads.

## JAPAN:

## Hirohito's Bare Cupboard

Tokuo Akiyama, chef to Japan's imperial family, never wracked his brains about what to serve in the old days. Hirohito's tastes are simple (NEWSWEEK, June 7). Criticism came only when the dullest possible routine was varied by some unusual delicacy. But during the past year Akiyama had to wrestle with the housewife's eternal problem: left-overs and how to use them. Last week, it was announced that despite Akiyama's economy meals, the 8,000,000 yen (\$160,000 U. S.) granted the emperor by the Diet for 1947 had not been enough. Hirohito had to dig into personal cash deposits to make up a deficit of 2,340,000 yen.

Some items in last year's imperial budget: personal expenses, 3,280,000 yen; food for the household, 1,200,000 yen; the crown prince's expenses, 520,000 yen; salary for Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, the prince's tutor in English, 150,000 yen.

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## CANADIAN AFFAIRS

### RAILWAYS:

#### It's All Right

Less than fifteen hours before trains all over Canada were due to stop running on July 15, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell emerged from an hour-long Cabinet meeting and told reporters: "It's all right; there'll be no strike. We've settled it at 17 cents."

Mitchell had personally taken charge when negotiations between rail unions and companies broke down July 8. Some 150,000 workers demanded a 35-cent-an-hour wage increase; the companies offered the 7-cent raise recommended by a federal conciliation board (NEWSWEEK, May 17). The 17-cent compromise, retroactive to March 1, averted a strike which would have tied up Canada's transportation system, closed seventeen railway-owned hotels, and shut down two telegraph services.

**Price of Peace:** The cost of the settlement would be more than just an additional 17 cents an hour out of the railways' pockets, Canadian Pacific promptly made plain. N. R. Crump, CPR vice president, declared that to provide for the payroll increase a 15 per cent freight-rate increase should be granted immediately.

Freight-rate-conscious Canadians knew nothing would be done right away. The railways got a 21 per cent boost last March, fifteen months after they had applied for a 30 per cent increase. Prime Minister Mackenzie King emphasized that no freight-rate commitment had been made to the railroads. But another increase seemed inevitable.

This wasn't worrying the railway employees, who were happy to get about half the amount they asked for. The settlement boosted the average hourly wage from 88 cents to \$1.05 as compared with a prewar 64 cents.

For Labor Minister Mitchell, it was a victory in what might prove to be his last major dispute before he takes an expected post on the Unemployment Insurance Commission and retires from politics.

It also marked the entry on the national scene of a powerful new labor man, 55-year-old Frank Hall. The quiet, British-born chairman of the negotiation committee of eighteen international brotherhoods masterminded the unions' negotiations. Hall showed leadership qualities which may win him a major post in the senior union organization of Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress, this fall.

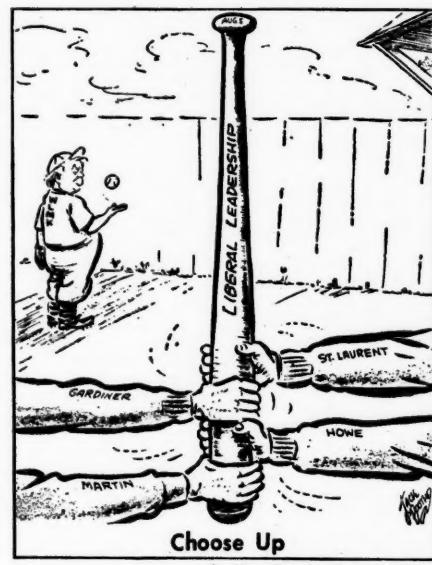
### POLITICS:

#### Three Nice Fellows

The candidates for Liberal leadership at next month's convention in Ottawa aren't as exciting as the men who competed at the Republican and Democratic conven-

tions in Philadelphia. The Toronto Star admits, but there is "something typically Canadian and rather nice" about them. Most Canadians agree with The Star's choice of the leading contenders—External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent, Agriculture Minister James G. Gardiner, and Minister of Health and Welfare Paul Martin—as more desirable than anyone displayed at Philadelphia.

Handsome and distinguished, St. Laurent, 66, was one of Canada's great lawyers when he entered politics in 1941. He flatly refuses to campaign but declares: "If it is



offered to me I won't run away from it." He is supported by Trade Minister C. D. Howe, who refused to let his own name stand.

Gardiner, 64, has been waging a strenuous campaign behind the scenes and announced his candidacy on July 7. He is a crafty professional politician, second only to retiring Prime Minister Mackenzie King in experience. Busy in politics since he was 21, he has a brilliant record as an administrator. He resigned as Premier of Saskatchewan to become minister of agriculture in 1935.

"Dark horse" Martin, 45, is most like King as a young man. He is an ardent left-wing liberal who has found plenty of scope for his social-security ideas in his Cabinet job.

All three come from poor families, worked their way through school, and are warm personal friends. None would be trying very hard to succeed King if they didn't know he would be around to give them a hand almost daily.

Liberals aren't sure just how their convention, the first since 1919, should be run. But compared with Philadelphia this show will be like a church social. There will be no bands, streamers, whistles, nor even any speeches. Nominations will be written, and delegates will vote by individual secret ballot.

## —LATIN AMERICA—

### PANAMA:

#### Convertible Coup

From the pearl-columned Palacio de las Grazas, which last week was a virtual fortress guarded by loyal, gray-clad Presidential police, Enrique Jiménez challenged the National Assembly which deposed him as President of Panama on July 12. "I'll leave the Presidencia dead, but I won't resign," cried the angry man who was once called a jellyfish for his handling of the bases and election crises.

President Jiménez had called the National Assembly to approve the state of siege he imposed July 4 to quiet the country until the winner of the May Presidential election was decided. But ever since the Assembly named Jiménez chief of state in 1945 he has been unable to control it. Now, by a vote of 26-25, assemblymen ousted him, continued the state of siege, canceled the election, and named Henrique de Obarrio President for four years.

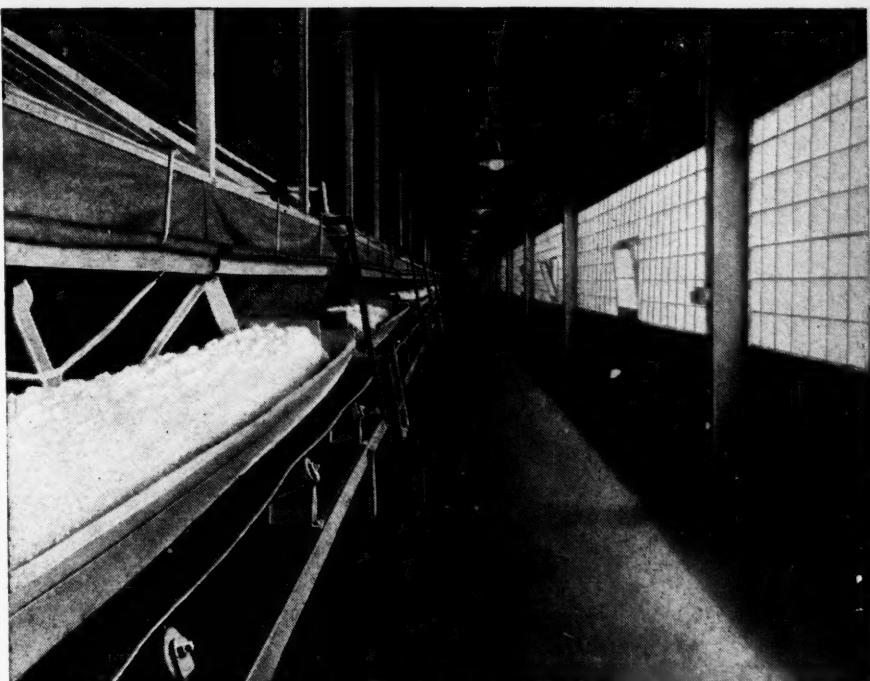
Obarrio, a businessman who was inactive in politics until Jiménez named him comptroller general, was called to the Assembly immediately and sworn in as President. The majority faction claimed that this solution to the election deadlock would save the country from the bitter feeling which "disqualified" both government candidate Domingo Diaz Arosemena and opposition leader Arnulfo Arias. It also believed it had the support of Obarrio's powerful brother-in-law, police chief José Remón, who heads the only armed force in Panama. But early the next morning Remón declared his support for Jiménez.

**Null and Vivid:** After night-long conferences while hundreds milled around the Presidencia, Jiménez declared the coup had failed. "Under no circumstances will I renounce my office until my constitutional term ends" Oct. 1, he declared.

The next day the Supreme Court unanimously nullified the Assembly's unconstitutional actions. The only measure it upheld was the continuance of the state of siege. Obarrio returned to his comptroller job and gave no indication he would resign. President Jiménez decided to suspend the special session of the Assembly.

Throughout the political maneuvering the country was calm and cynical, even when it had two Presidents, as well as two Presidents-elect, for several hectic hours. Panamanians were disgusted because the assemblymen tried to squeeze out both Diaz and Arias. The two parties condemned the action and asserted their leaders would move into the Presidencia Oct. 1, as the undisturbed election jury continued its vote count.

From the Canal Zone, Arias observed: "The problem is very simple." If he were named President, "I feel quite sure the country would thus return to a state of calmness."



**How would you** daylight a plant constantly filled with salt air? Insulux Glass Block turned the trick at International Salt Company's plant at Watkins Glen, N. Y. Little maintenance is needed, because Insulux is free from rot, rust and corrosion.

#### How to check the ravages of salt air

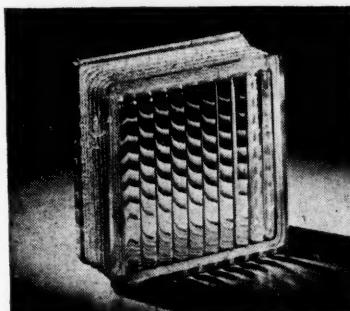
Maintaining buildings economically in the face of corrosive atmospheres is a common industrial problem.

Many businesses up against such conditions are replacing conventional windows with Insulux Glass Block. Insulux resists moisture—is little affected by fumes which play havoc with other materials. No painting is needed; upkeep consists of occasional washing.

Insulux Glass Block transmits daylight indoors for better illumination. Certain patterns actually bend light rays, bringing daylight deep into buildings.

The high insulation value of Insulux makes it valuable to industry. Heat gain or loss is much less than with ordinary windows.

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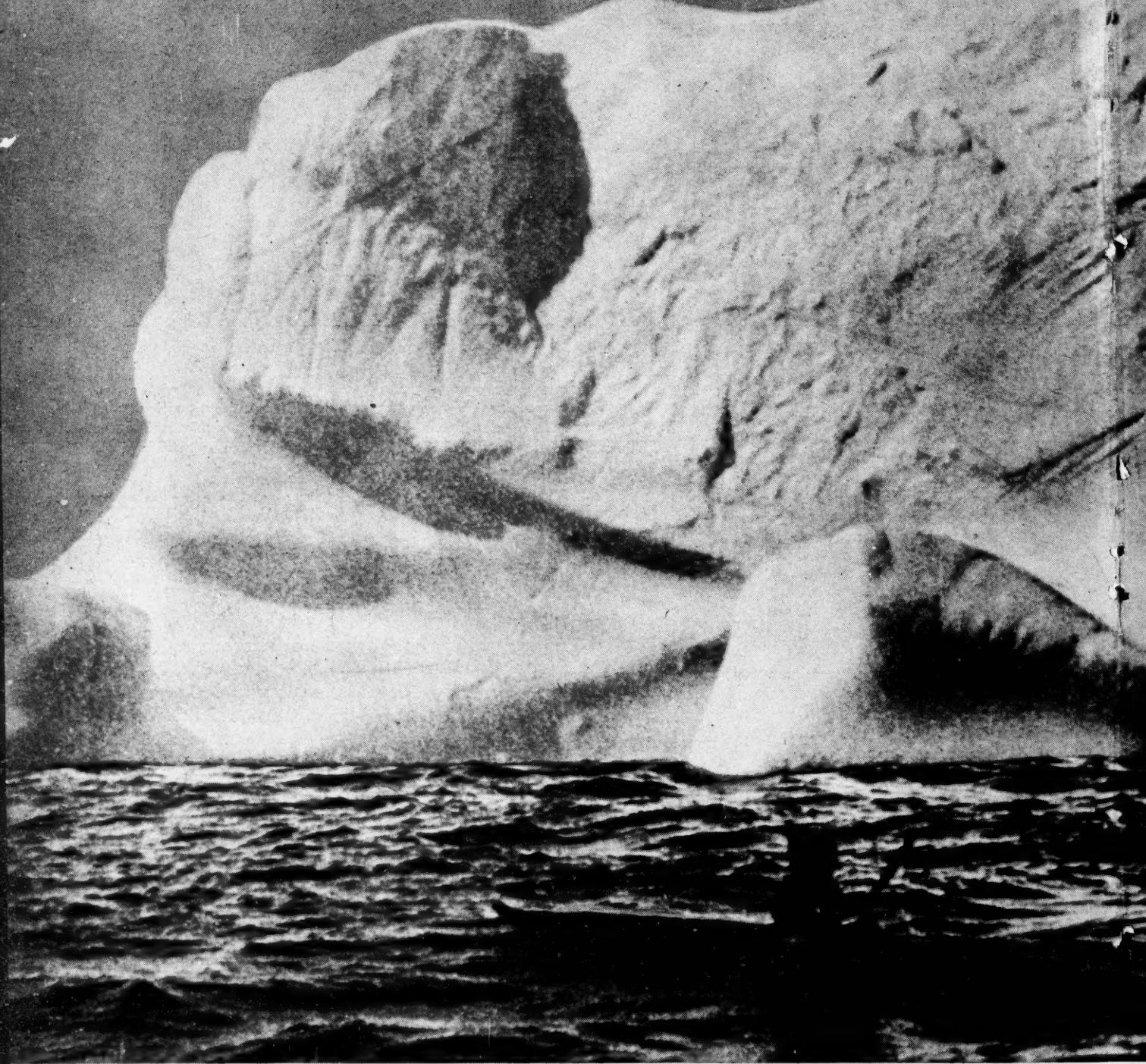
Please send me your free booklet, "Daylight in Industrial Buildings."

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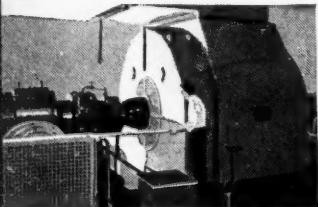
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

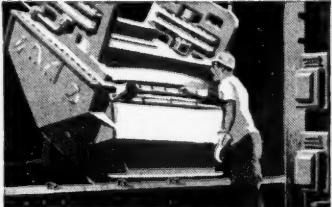
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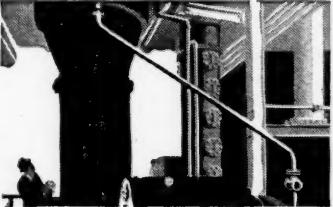
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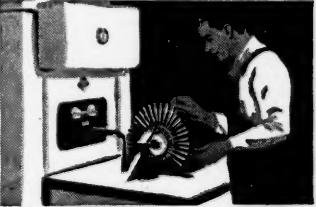
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**GLASS CO. CHEMIST:** "We've found Allis-Chalmers Utah electric vibrating screens the only type to handle our soda ash problem effectively."



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**TEXTILE MACHINE MFR.:** "Output upped from 400 to 2250 trimmer blades per hour, warpage eliminated, with new Allis-Chalmers 20kw induction heater."

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**J**UST one thing wrong with this North Pole model. You're too apt to *quick-freeze yourself* along with your food!

Around here, nobody has to take that chance.

*There's a cabinet* in your kitchen—made of steel, synthetics and porcelain—insulated with "wool" made from melted rock or spun glass . . .

*There's bitter cold* brewing inside—magic doings of heat, electricity and chemicals—ammonia, sulphur dioxide, methyl chloride or freon . . .

*There are hidden hands* automatically controlling the temperature—to preserve your food—save you time, bother and money.

Here again are science and industry enriching your life—working wonders with the fabulous tools of their trades!

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We build intricate devices that help control heat in steel making . . . crushers, grinders, whole reduction plants for mine operators, and chemical processors . . . turbines, generators, motors and switchgear for makers and users of electric power . . . hundreds of different machines to aid every basic industry.

The confidence of technicians and engineers in A-C product design, integrity of A-C workmanship and manufacture, accounts for Allis-Chalmers' rank in industry today: *One of the Big 3 in electric power equipment—biggest of all in range of industrial products.*

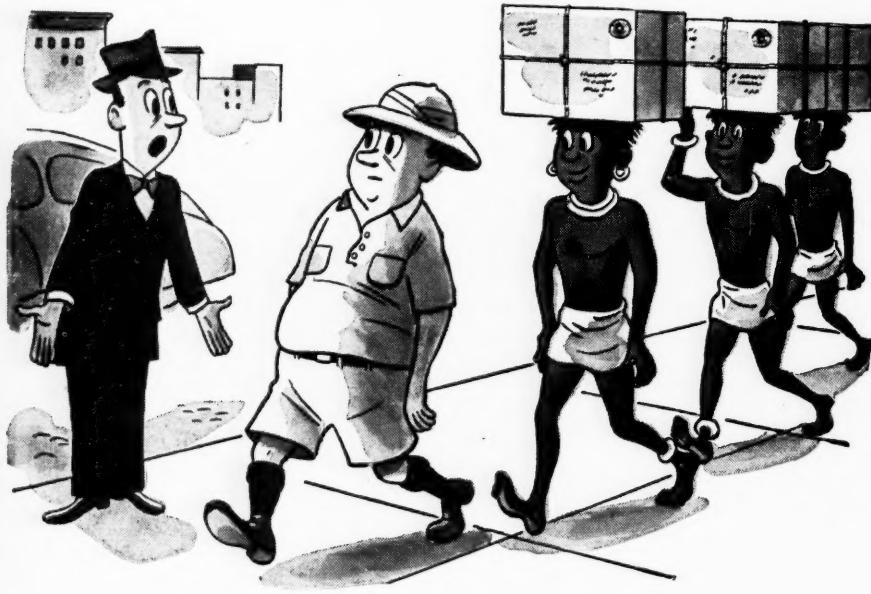
*Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin*

# ALLIS-CHALMERS

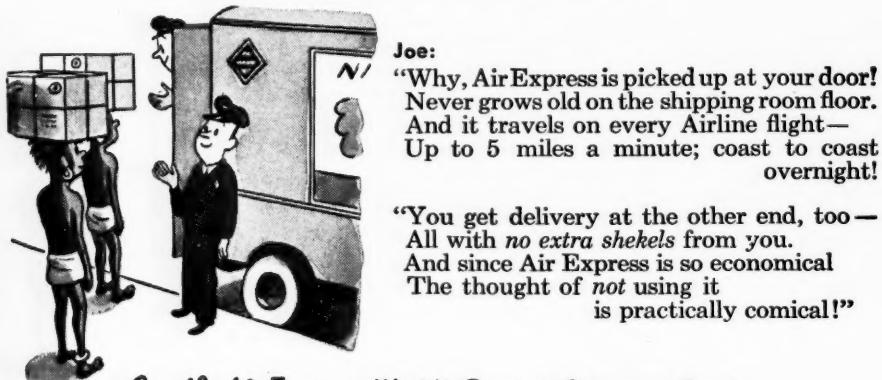
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**Harry:** "We're off to the airport—quite a trip—  
But, Joe, it's vital that I ship  
These products by Air Express. You see  
Speed's the word . . . gentlemen, follow me!"



**Joe:**  
"Why, Air Express is picked up at your door!  
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Up to 5 miles a minute; coast to coast  
overnight!

"You get delivery at the other end, too—  
All with no extra shekels from you.  
And since Air Express is so economical  
The thought of not using it  
is practically comical!"

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## — IN PASSING —

**Spanking:** Field Marshal BERNARD VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, pontificating on British youth, discovered "a general disinclination to do a good day's work." "There is no discipline," he scolded.

**Precaution:** Stewardesses on Pan American World Airways planes—already forbidden to "concentrate all their attention on one passenger or indulge in conversation which might be considered risqué"—are now being equipped with Girl Scout knives.

**Reversal:** Vacationing in Scotland, COL. ROBERT R. McCORMICK, Britain-baiting publisher of The Chicago Tribune, suggested that he would gladly welcome that part of the British Isles into the United States. "I don't think Scotland would benefit by joining," he said. "The United States would benefit."

**Hard Times:** Appraising the first half of leap year, Hollywood architect JOHN LINDSAY bemoaned the scarcity of anxious females. "Margaret Truman has set a very bad example," he complained.

**Chest Thumper:** Renouncing historical fact, the Moscow radio continued to claim everything since Adam and Eve for Russia. It credited Capt. ALEXANDER MOZHAISKY with inventing the first heavier-than-air craft in 1882, just 21 years before the Wright brothers' experiment at Kitty Hawk.

**Plea:** UPTON SINCLAIR, novelist and political maverick, called upon ex-Democrat, ex-Republican Henry Wallace to renounce his Presidential fight and return to the "rededicated Democratic Party."

**Cashiered:** Maj. Gen. BENNETT E. MEYERS, retired, serving a prison term for subornation of perjury was dismissed from the Air Force by President Truman under a provision in the Articles of War permitting such action after an officer had been imprisoned for more than three months.

**Testament:** MARDE HOFF FOSTER, prize-winning artist and onetime model (NEWSWEEK, April 19), who still brushes in "McB" under her signature on paintings in honor of her teacher McCLELLAND BARCLAY, was the principal beneficiary in his will. The late illustrator, a combat artist killed when a Jap torpedo sank his LST, left an estate of \$177,903.

► Had she survived EARL CARROLL, the bulk of his \$1,000,000 estate would have gone to BERYL WALLACE, show-girl friend, who was killed with him when their plane crashed last June 17. Now the money will be used—after other bequests—for a \$50,000 marble memorial over their joint grave and for a cancer-research clinic.

# No more soot for Santa

(AND NO MORE SMOKE FOR YOU!)



## Don't look for it right now, but—

Before too long (say by Christmas, 1949), there'll be a vastly improved warm air furnace ready for use in your home. A furnace that burns every kind of coal—smokelessly!

This "furnace of the future" has already been *home-tested*—with outstanding success. Smoke was eliminated. The fire needed feeding only once every 12 hours in very cold weather—once every 24 hours in milder weather. And home temperatures varied only 2 degrees from the thermostat setting throughout a 24-hour period.

What's the secret of this non-smoking furnace? It's an ingenious device that mixes air with the burning coal in the right place and in the right pro-

portions to prevent smoke from forming. Not only that—it gives you *more heat* from every lump of coal you burn. Which means greater *economy* with every ton you buy!

This furnace improvement was developed by Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., the national research agency of the bituminous coal industry. It's one more product of the industry's research program, dedicated to continual improvement in the mining and use of coal. Already a smokeless stove is available; and of course modern stoker-fired furnaces are smokeless and automatic. The bituminous coal industry not only *be-*

*lieves* in the future of coal—it is also working unceasingly to make coal a better servant of mankind.

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BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE  
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## MEDICINE

### Polio Progress

Ten years ago the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was established by medical history's best-known victim of this crippling disease—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Last week, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the foundation celebrated its decennial by calling together the world's outstanding research and clinical authorities for the first International Poliomyelitis Conference. In the six-day session some 1,800 scientists from 38 countries met to coordinate and evaluate the last decade of progress in the treatment of polio, now a major health problem in many countries.

Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, acted as host to the visitors, and Dr. Hart E. Van Riper, foundation medical director, handled the scientific exhibits and medical sessions.

**Trouble at Home:** As the conference opened, polio epidemics were raging in several parts of the United States. Cases reported for the whole country up to July 12 numbered 2,881 as compared with 1,419 for the same period last year. Texas reported 735 cases in this period; California, 447. In North Carolina, where the situation is the worst since 1946, there were 658 cases to July 16, and the state will probably have at least 1,000 before the season is over, Dr. Van Riper said.

Where and how the polio epidemic would spread was unpredictable. The entire northeastern section of the country had had very little polio for the last five years, Dr. Van Riper pointed out. This means that there may be many susceptible people in that area. It does not mean, Van Riper emphasized, that the New England States, for instance, are definitely in for an epidemic.

**Paralysis but Not Infantile:** The key speech of the opening session was a report from Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the University of Cincinnati showing that infantile paralysis, once regarded as chiefly a children's disease, is now striking more teen-agers and adults and fewer young children.

Dr. Sabin's survey, based on a check of epidemics in foreign countries as well as the United States, shows that in 1916 only 3.7 per cent of the polio victims in this country were over 15. Today 25 per cent are over that age. The trend to greater susceptibility in older groups was heavier in Europe, particularly in Copenhagen, Berlin, and London.

Dr. Sabin projected two theories which may account for this rising age group. A person may be temporarily immunized, following some mild, unnoticed contact

with polio in childhood, or "some subtle influence—water, soil, or diet—may build up differences in constitutional resistance to the disease among people in various regions with different environments and ways of life."

Infantile paralysis does its greatest harm usually within a week after it strikes, and new muscles are seldom involved after that period. This report, one of the most significant of the conference, was made by Dr. E. T. Bell, University of Minnesota pathologist, based on autopsies of 245 fatal polio cases.

Of those who died in the 1946 Minnesota epidemic, Dr. Bell said, about 44



Raymond Martin  
Polio conferees saw hydrotherapy demonstrated

succumbed during the first week, and only about 17 per cent lived longer than a week.

"It appears that those who survive as long as five months usually live indefinitely," Dr. Bell pointed out. "Although studies show that virus is present in the central nervous system for some time, there is no evidence that it continues to damage nerve cells after the first week."

**What Are the Symptoms?** Headache, increasing soreness in specific muscles, fatigue, and digestive upsets were the most common symptoms reported to Dr. W. Ritchie Russell of Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England, by 150 adult polio patients. The most common of all symptoms—pain—was not universally present, he said.

Dr. Russell also produced evidence to back the belief of most doctors that physical activity after the onset of polio contributes importantly to the severity of the paralysis. "Once the headache and sore

throat have begun," he said, "extreme physical activity is almost suicidal and merely average activity is highly dangerous."

The English authority emphasized the need of putting to bed immediately any child who begins to run a fever, complains of sore throat, or shows signs of stomach disturbance during the polio season.

**Don't Go Near the Water:** In a group discussion, eleven experts agreed that public swimming pools should be closed during a polio epidemic. There is danger, they warned, not only of contracting the disease from the water, but swimming activity and resultant fatigue might make a child sicker and extend the paralysis.

Should a child contract poliomyelitis, a skilled psychological approach in early convalescence is necessary, Prof. Edward A. Strecker of the University of Pennsylvania told the conference delegates.

"Poliomyelitis is a major insult to the developing personality of the child, notably the ego," he said. "It is an enemy of emotional maturity."

Inevitably, there is a temptation on the part of his family to pamper the victim of this disease. Such oversolicitude may become a major factor in psychological crippling that will warp the child's personality for life.

On the other hand, Dr. Strecker commented, poliomyelitis may make instead of break a victim. The inferiority resulting from the disease is sometimes a "golden complex for the child and the personality yield is very rich."

The parents' job, Strecker explained, is to "set the stage for the child and the family so that poliomyelitis interferes as little as possible with the emotional growing process."

Other highlights of the conference:  
► A simple operation in which growth in one leg can be arrested until a short leg can catch up with it was described by Drs. William T. Green and Thomas Gucker 3rd of the Children's Hospital, Boston. Sections of thigh or leg bone containing cartilage are removed. The sections, usually about 2 inches long and an inch wide, are then turned around and grafted back on the bone. The graft serves as a clamp, checking the bone's growth. The operation is done quickly, with most patients leaving the hospital in ten days.

► A new device which stimulates paralyzed muscles with electric currents and thus prevents them from wasting away through disease was demonstrated by the General Electric Co. and a group of Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin, and University of Illinois doctors. The "electric nerve," about the size of a television set, sends weak alternating-



HIGHLIGHT ATTRACTION for visitors to Chicago this summer is the spectacular Chicago Railroad Fair, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the West by rail transportation. Sponsored by America's leading railroads, it opens July 20 and continues through Labor Day.

Only one hundred years ago, a 10-ton, wood-burning engine, bought third-hand from eastern railroads, chugged out of the young city of Chicago, pulling a flatcar loaded with local dignitaries of the day. This historic 5-mile trip of the "PIONEER" marked the beginning of Chicago's growth to leadership as a center of rail transportation.

The Chicago Railroad Fair is a celebration of that growth. Rich with educational exhibits, it enlivens the contributions made by the railroads in the settlement of the country, the development of its economy and the winning of its wars. It pays tribute to Chicago's position as transportation center of the world and accords recognition to its eminence in cultural, educational and industrial achievements.

The foremost railroads of the country have prepared fascinating exhibits, including trains from every period of railroad progress, from the old "PIONEER" to the very newest streamliners, including the famous "TRAIN OF TOMORROW."

Visitors to the Fair, conveniently located on the Lake Michigan shore, will sample the travel attractions of every part of the country. A mile-long narrow-gauge railroad transports them to a typical southwest Indian village, past a replica of Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, beach and Everglades scenes from Florida and through a western dude ranch.

Highlight of the Chicago Railroad Fair is a colorfully staged pageant depicting the development of transportation from the birch bark canoes of the Indians to the de luxe trains of the future. More than 200 actors will present this dramatic pageant several times daily on an outdoor stage.

Many railroads are planning special economical excursions to Chicago and its Railroad Fair.



*This is one of a series of advertisements on the industrial, agricultural, residential and cultural characteristics of Chicago and Northern Illinois*

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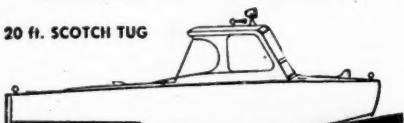
35 ft. SEA BUS



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Only Steelcraft's mass production 'know-how' can bring you steel workboats like these at such low stock prices. Rugged enough to take the roughest handling. Yacht-like quality, plus ocean sea-worthiness.

20 ft. SCOTCH TUG



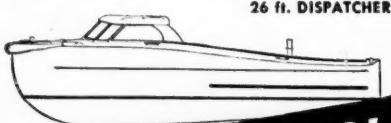
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One Caribbean fleet-operator reports his Steelcraft have been operating for over 2 years — more than 500 working days — without loss of a single working day! Among Steelcraft workboat operators are:

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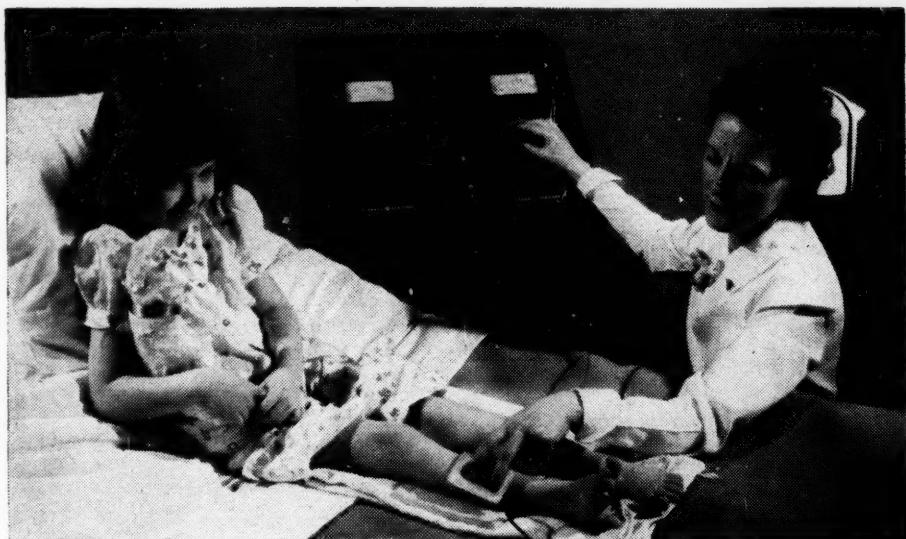
NAME *[Signature]*

COMPANY *[Signature]*

ADDRESS *[Signature]*

CITY *[Signature]* STATE *[Signature]*

## MEDICINE



GE showed the "electric nerve" for stimulating paralyzed muscles

current impulses through the injured limbs, causing muscles to flex and unflex 24 times a minute. It can be used in almost any kind of paralysis with no discomfort to the patient.

► Another machine developed at Northwestern University enables doctors to "hear" a muscle and tell whether it is ailing or healthy. Similar to the electrocardiograph, the electromyograph picks up clicks from sick muscles and a deep glup-glup-glup from sound ones.

► Artificial respiration can now be given by electronics. An electronic stimulator, first successfully used on deeply anesthetized rabbits, was demonstrated by Drs. James L. Whittenberger and Stanley J. Sarnoff of the Harvard School of Public Health. A small cut is made in the patient's neck, and a silver electrode is attached to the phrenic nerve which serves both the lungs and diaphragm. When the machine is turned on, the patient stops controlling his breathing, and the machine continues the work at whatever speed the doctor orders. Developed as an aid to research on respiration in polio, the electronic gadget may some day take the place of the iron lung.

► A new drug, oxythiamin, which has successfully "starved" the virus of infantile paralysis in mice, was reported by a group of Philadelphia doctors. According to the scientists, the drug operates by producing a deficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. The parasitic polio virus, they explained, apparently lives on nerve-nourishing food, and it has already been recognized that B<sub>1</sub> is vital to nerve stability. Since human beings could not be put on a deficiency diet, the scientists' job was to find a compound which could be given with full diet and still starve the polio virus. Oxythiamin does this in mice. Unwilling to leap to conclusions on human test cases, the scientists nevertheless believe that this research offers an important clue to the control of poliomyelitis.

► Discovery of the exact location of the brain centers which control breathing and circulation was announced by Dr. A. B. Baker of the University of Minnesota Medical School. Damage to these two pea-size centers, now definitely placed in the center of the medulla or bulb, the lower part of the brain just before it joins the spinal cord, is linked with the highly fatal form of infantile paralysis, bulbar polio. Apparently poliomyelitis is the only disease that affects this area of the brain, the Minnesota neurologist said. He feels that if bulbar cases could be kept alive for two or three weeks until the brain center controlling breathing began to function again, the patient would recover.

## Sleeping-Pill Antidote

Victims of overdoses of sleeping drugs, taken either by accident or for suicidal purpose, may be saved from death by a new device described last week in the journal Science by Drs. Augustus C. P. Bakos and William L. Howell of the Georgetown University School of Medicine.

It is a new kind of tourniquet, similar to the sphygmomanometer, the familiar rubber cuff used in taking blood pressure.

Barbiturates and other sleeping pills affect the breathing centers of the brain. When dangerously large amounts are taken, breathing can be kept up only through reflex drives both from the lung and chest wall. In laboratory experiments with dogs, the Georgetown doctors found the animals' breathing at this crucial stage could be increased by compressing the chest wall with this cuff. Steadily maintained lung reflex kept the dogs breathing even when the breathing centers in the brain were deadened.

Treatment of clinical cases is still in the preliminary stage, the doctors said. But from results thus far, they are hopeful that the technique may be successful with barbiturate cases.



## What's wrong with this pitcher?

The pitcher is the umpire too. He'll call his own pitches — and what kind of a ball game will that be?

We have the same situation in our business. Government — which regulates the electric companies — is in competition with them!

The electric companies recognize their public obligation to supply continuous and dependable service. They have provided America with the most and the best electric service in the world. Electric rates have been lowered

until today the average family gets twice as much electricity for its money as it did 20 years ago.

Yet today government sets up politically managed electric agencies, and runs them by a different set of rules. They receive subsidies, pay little or no interest on money they borrow, pay no Federal taxes.

If it can sell electricity on this basis, government can sell anything else the same way!

We believe that the people who

work in our companies, as well as the people who invest their savings in them, deserve the same protection from political attack that most other people still enjoy. Since the umpire calls the pitches, should he play too?

*It is to your benefit to know the facts about your electric service, and to ours to have you know them. That's why this advertisement is published by America's business-managed, tax-paying ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES★.*

\*Names on request from this magazine  
*Listen to the Summer Electric Hour—FRANKIE CARLE AND HIS ORCHESTRA. Sundays, 5:30 P.M., EDT, CBS.*

### Television Score

Televiwers and televisors alike were agreed last week. The job done on the Democratic convention was better than on the Republican fracas two weeks earlier. Credit was not due the politicians, however, but to the video directors, technicians, and reporters.

As television's first all-out reporting job, the Republican convention was of necessity a dress rehearsal. Although the political results of the Democratic conclave were evident even before it started, it was the big show for video. Direction and relaxation replaced indecision and nerves. And when Sam Rayburn pounded the gavel for the last time early on the morning of July 15, it was obvious that he sounded the end of the old-type convention put on for the immediate benefit

eighteen years, Caddigan is no political expert, but as the drawn-out roll call of states went on and on, he learned to reduce the action to picture size. At both conventions the big cameras ranged back and forth between rostrum and floor to pick up delegates as they called their state's vote—providing televiwers with a better conception of the show than was gotten by anybody in the hall.

And when the clerk called the roll last week, to get no answer from the Mississippi delegation—which had walked out over the civil-rights issue (see page 21)—Caddigan's setup shot of the empty chairs with a coat draped over the abandoned floor mike was the traditional picture worth 10,000 words.

**In the Studio:** As DuMont's floor work had improved, so had its special shows, done mostly from a two-room suite at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Under

hot studio and, though sweating profusely, hung around cheerfully until his turn came. So did John Snyder, Clinton P. Anderson, John L. Sullivan, Claude Pepper, Leslie Biffle, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Mon Wallgren, Oscar Ewing, and Paul V. McNutt.

Mrs. Perle Mesta, the Washington hostess whose operations are more suited to a well-organized drawing room than a confused, steaming, cluttered studio, agreed to an interview if it were short and fast. But when she finished she forgot cooler assignments to sit down and watch other guests perform. Even Margaret Truman, who had accepted a NEWSWEEK invitation (given about 9 a.m. on July 14), didn't mind waiting for her pool telecast appearance, with Mary Margaret McBride of NBC and Vera Clay of NEWSWEEK's distaff side as co-interviewers, until 1 a.m. on July 15—and the appropriate moment for the appearance of the daughter of the Democratic Presidential nominee.

**Up the Stairs:** On July 12, Vera Clay had lined up various wives and committee-women, including Evie Robert, the vivacious wife of the former national Democratic committeeman, Lawrence (Chip) Robert, and Drucie Snyder, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, for a show-on-the-lighter-side. About half an hour before the 4:45 p.m. program the hotel's power went dead, shutting off microphones, cameras—and elevators. Nonetheless, all the guests huffed and puffed up seven flights of stairs to make the show—which finally got power and went on three minutes late.

Unlike other television networks, which imported a Hollywood make-up man to plaster even freshly shaven chins with stage camouflage and daubed dark lipstick on the ladies, NEWSWEEK and DuMont relied only on good lighting, except in the case of Faye Emerson, the actress wife of Elliott Roosevelt, who was made up before she came to the studio.

Thus with the stage set with comfortable chairs and smoking privileges, television proved itself a good reporting medium. And the short NEWSWEEK format turned out several legitimate news items with its entertainment. George Allen, friend and confidant of General Eisenhower and President Truman, hinted broadly that the general would be available for office in 1952. Andrew Biemiller, a Wisconsin member of the platform committee, and Hubert Humphrey, the Mayor of Minneapolis, tipped off NEWSWEEK viewers on Monday to the outspoken stand they would take Wednesday to push the civil-rights plank—a moment on the floor that was perhaps the hottest of the convention.

When it was all over, television had moved in not just as a medium for reporting the news but for helping to create it. And NEWSWEEK staffmen, whose job, along with others at the convention, heretofore had been to dig up the news, analyze



Ernest Lindley was televised interviewing Julius Krug

of the state delegates. Hereafter, the show would be played to the cameras and microphones and the millions of voters who also watched and listened. Television's first big assignment had won it a permanent by-line.

**On the Floor:** Of all the lessons learned, the most effective came from the DuMont Television Network whose programs were put on with the collaboration of NEWSWEEK's staff. That was the lesson of movement and variation on the floor.

Thanks to pure coincidence, in the pool arrangements which saw ABC, NBC, CBS, and DuMont splitting the coverage of the hall, DuMont was assigned the roll calls at both conventions. Both times, James Caddigan, the stocky, quiet, curly-haired director of programming and production for the network, sat in the video control room and called the shots for his four cameramen in what was the fastest technical action of the convention.

A cameraman himself for more than

the direction of Leslie G. Arries of DuMont and Hugh D. Beach and Kenneth Crawford of NEWSWEEK, the magazine's Washington and National Affairs staffs came away from the second convention old hands in the new art of television reporting. They had managed the trick of making interviews interesting.

Instead of giving 15- or 30-minute sessions to one headliner, NEWSWEEK split a half-hour into a variety of 3- or 4-minute spots. Thus on one show, for example, such personalities as Jim Farley, James Roosevelt, Leon Henderson, Tom Clark, and George Allen followed one another before the camera for a brief question-and-answer stint with Ernest K. Lindley, Robert Humphreys, Kenneth Crawford, Samuel Shaffer, and others of the NEWSWEEK staff, with Walter Compton, head of DuMont's Washington station, as producer.

The Secretary of Interior, Julius A. Krug, certainly the heftiest man in the Cabinet, brought his bulk to DuMont's

# Cold snap coming!



Weather forecast: Temperatures going down due to ice-mass forming on glasses holding sprigs of fragrant mint and world-famous Kentucky Tavern, The Aristocrat of Bonds. Sunny smiles will follow.

Glenmore Distilleries Company, Louisville, Kentucky

# KENTUCKY TAVERN

NO OTHER BOND CAN MATCH THAT KENTUCKY TAVERN TASTE

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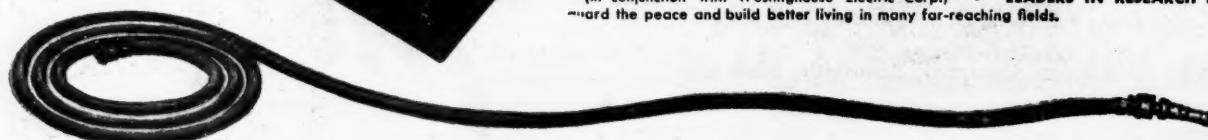
Resins, Plasticizers and Stabilizers, Produced by the Chemicals Division of  
THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY—

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So attractive,  
so easy to clean.





Newsweek

Vera Clay talked with Faye Emerson

it, and write it down in impersonal fashion, had doped out the trick of getting the story and showcasing it personally. Television and its legmen weren't polished professionals yet—but it was certain that the NEWSWEEK-DuMont formula would be part of the 1952 coverage.

## With Lotions of Cash

After sixteen years of peddling Jergens Lotion along with Sunday-evening news, gossip, and personal comment, Walter Winchell last May failed to renew his contract with his sponsor. Instead, he signed directly with ABC, which guaranteed him a minimum \$10,000 a week. This \$2,500 raise made Winchell one of radio's two or three highest-paid performers.

Last week ABC showed it had no intention of footing the mammoth bill. For sale for a year beginning Jan. 2, 1949, it offered fifteen minutes of Winchell for 45 weeks a year plus a substitute for the remaining seven over 218 network stations. The year's price ticket: \$1,000,000.

## Words and Pictures

It was almost a year since the United Press announced its intention of feeding news to television as well as to the press and radio—only to abandon the idea immediately, stymied, as was the television industry, by the problem of combining today's news with today's news pictures. Last week, this time working with Fox-Movietone News, the UP came up with what looked like a real on-the-spot news service for television. Until the camera catches up with the mobility and speed of the microphone, the UP and Fox were pre-

pared to combine old pictures and new news to make good video.

In the Fox vaults are 80,000,000 feet of newsreel, covering nearly 60 years of world history. Much of it is applicable to current news, which more often changes in tenor than in place and condition. Thus yesterday's pictures of General Clay and Marshal Sokolovsky, a Berlin street scene, or a military plane unloading civilian supplies can dramatize today's story of the United States-Russian crisis in the German capital.

In the next two months Fox will edit this library down into thousands of short clips, each cut to ten- or twenty-second running size and comprising the video station's equivalent of a newspaper morgue. Subscribing stations will receive individual, if identical, morgues, kept up to date by weekly refreshers from Fox's ever-increasing film library.

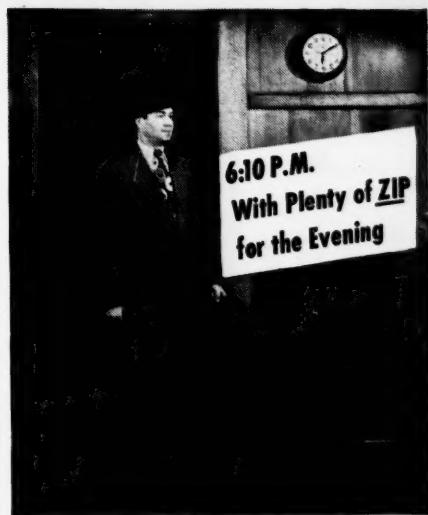
**Scripts and Clips:** When the new service gets under way—baring problems, by Oct. 1—the UP will step in to supply the late-news wordage. In New York, editors will prepare ten-minute scripts, first daily and later twice daily, noting beside each item the applicable picture clip. The UP will then rush script and instructions by leased wire to each station. Thus all the station must do is to pull out the proper clips, splice them together, and run them off on television as a backstage announcer reads the synchronized script.

In New York, LeRoy Keller, the UP's general sales manager and co-manager of the service with Peter Levathes, Fox-Movietone's director of television, admitted the plan would not solve all problems. Stations would still have to fall back occasionally on still photos of such spot news events as fires, floods, or accidents. But to Keller the service was a long step toward providing video with "today's news today, no matter how or where it breaks," in interesting, dramatic, visual form.

## All-Time Hooper Highs

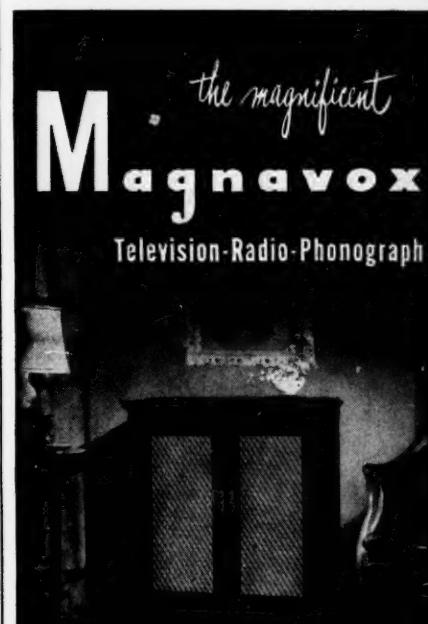
Recent record-breaking television ratings (NEWSWEEK, July 12) last week prompted the trade magazine Billboard to publish the 30 all-time high Hooperatings for radio. As in video, Presidents and prizefights led all the rest.

The highest mark was the 79.0 scored by the address to the nation on Dec. 9, 1941, by President Roosevelt, whose speeches and fireside chats took seventeen other top places. President Truman was right behind with six of the 30 high spots. Next came Joe Louis and his fights with Max Schmeling, Billy Conn, and Joe Walcott. Wendell Willkie, with his Oct. 26, 1942, report on his one-world flight, squeezed into 27th place. This left only two top ratings, the 25th and 29th, for entertainers. Both were captured by the late Maj. Edward Bowes, whose Amateur Hour gong in the middle '30s outclanged any commercial show before or since.



**WHY?** He's been properly seated all day on a STURGIS POSTURE CHAIR. That's why he's in the mood for an active evening, whether he tackles briefcase problems or frolics with friends.

Sturgis Posture Chairs can make you and your office people feel better and work better. Write for helpful literature. And ask your Sturgis dealer for a demonstration.



The Berkeley, \$350; with FM \$415.

Other models from \$179.50 to \$850.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Write for booklet, "Television Today And Tomorrow," that explains how you may add Magnavox Television at any time.

The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne 4, Indiana

## One Dozen Roses

Nine times have the people of Philadelphia been exposed to the Shakespearean hamming of the Don Rose Players—the dozen sons and daughters, plus grandchildren and in-laws, of the lanky, 6-foot-2 columnist of The Philadelphia Bulletin. And evidently Philadelphians like the experience, for they are in for another one. Currently, rehearsals are in progress on the crowded Rose farm at suburban Bryn Athyn for a fall performance of "The Merchant of Venice" in the staid old Academy of Music, under the auspices of Packages for Britain.

Rose, now 58, is a native of England, and more than a trace of the old country remains in his speech after 40 years in the United States. His middle name might well be Versatility; he had to be versatile to keep his remarkable family fed and shod. He gave up a schoolteacher's career for newspaper work twenty years ago, when teaching, plus photography, plumbing, and selling washing machines, didn't produce income enough for the needs of his wife and their seven sons and five daughters. For a time he published a magazine called *Stuff and Nonsense*. Nowadays that is the title of his daily column.

Rose has done four books under his own name, scores of magazine articles, and a ghosted book on the future of the Autogiro. His column is likely to touch any topic. His own family affairs frequently appear in print. A few years ago he asked his readers to mail him "keyholes—new or used." He

"Rose family crest"—consisting of "a safety-pin rampant, a checkbook dormant, a stork indignant, and a sheriff expectant."

**The Merchant:** Rose, who confesses to a lifelong secret ambition to play Shylock, got his chance last summer when it came his turn to provide Sunday entertainment for the Civic and Social Club of Bryn Athyn. He prepared an abbreviated version of the play, drafted eight Roses for the cast, and made a hit. The show is now two hours long, with some original Rose touches, and has been popular in the culture-loving suburbs of Philadelphia.

One problem bothers the columnist in connection with the projected fall performance in the Academy of Music. His 24-year-old daughter Sylvia, who plays Portia, was married in June. "As things go in our family," muses Rose, "she'll probably be pregnant by fall, and nobody ever heard of a pregnant Portia." But if his fears become fact, parts are interchangeable, and another member of the numerous clan may play the stately heroine.

## At Philadelphia

Echoes of press coverage at the Democratic convention last week:

► Crowds so jammed the hall the night President Truman awaited his chance at Philadelphia to accept the Democratic nomination that harried officials were forced to lock the doors—they had tossed out too many passes. Even the usual free movement of reporters and photographers was checked to the point that Roy W. Howard, who briefly left his press-section

The Associated Press was not represented. After two hours J. Oliver Emmerich, chief of the states-rights steering committee and publisher of The McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal, an AP paper, announced that the caucus had recessed. When the other newsmen left, Duffee and Henry stayed, and the caucus asked hotel police to remove them. The police refused, and about 2 a.m. Emmerich emerged again and asked how long it would take to organize a press conference. Henry objected, on the ground that he and Duffee had shown enterprise that should be rewarded. Emmerich refused to talk until an AP man was present, but Henry tried another string. Playing his hunch that the caucus had selected Governor Laney of Arkansas to buck President Truman, he called Laney and got his story—a pleasant beat.

## Hollywood Reporteress

For almost twenty years Hollywood has known Edith Gwynn as one of the best informed of the 400 or so dishers of filmland dirt on the air and in print. Readers of her "Rambling Reporter" column in the trade daily, *The Hollywood Reporter*, could generally expect a crisp paragraph or sentence on big Hollywood news, ahead of its publication anywhere else. But outside of Hollywood neither she nor her works had commanded much attention until recently.

Early in July her throaty, wisecracking voice was heard in the first of an NBC summer series, a coast-to-coast ad-libbed program called *Let's Talk Hollywood*.



Don Rose and family: A Rose by any other name continues to play Shakespeare with him

Philadelphia Bulletin

got such replies as empty envelopes with invisible keyholes enclosed.

On another occasion, Rose told readers that he needed bricks to complete a walk around his home. For years afterward he got bricks through the mail, sometimes with \$4 postage due on a single brick. Eventually the contributions completed the walk, which Rose entitled "Pilgrim's Pavement." Embedded in one path is the

place, was embarrassed. Howard has crashed news barriers all over the world, but neither his credentials nor his persuasive tongue got him back into this press box.

► Unusual, too, was the secret caucus of Southern delegates the night of July 13. Reporters for press and radio, including John R. Henry of the INS and Warren Duffee of the UP, watched and waited.

Her column, syndicated for the first time in 1947, now appears in more than ten daily newspapers, including clients in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis.

The literary-minded daughter of a New York lawyer, Edith was working on the long-since defunct comic magazine *Judge* in 1924 when she met W. R. (Billy) Wilkerson, a young man with an ambition to publish a daily trade paper in Holly-



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In training its own application engineers in these techniques—as well as Motor Maintenance, Planned Lighting, etc.—Westinghouse has developed certain proved training methods. By means of sound films, printed lesson books and quiz books, practical uses of the equipment are explained in readily understandable

form. The success of these training courses has led us to make them available for customer use, to help your employees produce faster, cheaper, better.

Producing equipment is only *part* of our job. Helping customers to *use* it most efficiently, we also accept as a definite responsibility. Why not investigate the training courses available through your Westinghouse office?

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PLANTS IN 25 CITIES . . .

OFFICES EVERYWHERE

MORE PRODUCTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRY



**Tues in Ted Malone . . . Every Morning,**  
Monday through Friday . . . ABC Network

wood. They were married in 1927, and when The Hollywood Reporter was started in 1930, Edith did the gossip column and the reviews.

She soon lost the latter assignment. Her forthright opinions irked advertisers, and Wilkerson has operated on the sound cynicism that a good advertiser is never wrong. The gossip column called "The Lowdown" is not admired by Edith today. "It was the absolute tops in bitchery," she admits.

The Wilkerson marriage broke up in 1935, but the business association continued. She got the Beverly Hills home and alimony, and remained on the job until 1937. Then Wilkerson found fault with her story that a big film leader was on the way out. Noted for her careful checking of facts, Edith refused to retract, quit, and stayed out for five years. The story was confirmed soon afterward, but Wilkerson's apologies were fruitless until she got tired of idleness in 1942.

**Bedtime Stories:** Miss Gwynn's working day usually runs from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Most of that time is spent in a comfortable bed, with two telephones that keep the news pouring into her ear. Around 1 o'clock she gathers her notes, and by 3 she has completed her 900-word daily column stint. Purely local items are deleted from the syndicated column. In addition to these and her new radio show, she also writes a monthly fashion article for Photoplay.

One of Hollywood's best-dressed women and a lover of diamonds, she is an inveterate partygiver and partygoer. She talks as she writes, in a terse style somewhat suggestive of Walter Winchell's, and her comments on fellow guests are searing. To a writer who gushingly told her at one party that she was as beautiful as Cleopatra, La Gwynn scornfully retorted: "Name dropper!"

She picks up many a piece of what Hollywood calls "pillow talk" on her party rounds, often in fields far from the normal movie beat. She forecast the Congressional investigation of Howard Hughes, and during the war she came up with surprisingly accurate information on changes in draft-age regulations, the end of tire rationing, and new specifications for the Constellation airplanes.

Wielding a big stick in Hollywood, she likes to use it occasionally. In war days she got the manager of a big Los Angeles hotel fired by publishing an item without names to the effect that the hotel man was taking bribes in return for accommodations. She has taken cracks at Hedda Hopper for journalistic slips, without provoking any retort from the cagey Hedda. She formerly disliked Louella Parsons, but is now on friendly terms with that powerful rival.

**Passions and Pains:** Her confessed secret passions are Frank Sinatra and adagio dancing, and she is also fond of



**Edith Gwynn: Sharp pen**

Cary Grant and Anita Colby, but doesn't follow the Hollywood custom of plugging her pals in print. Typical of her cracks: "Elisabeth Bergner gives me a pain in my Mittel Europa." Party hostesses live in prayerful anticipation of her comments on the clothes and manners of her fellow guests.

She hasn't remarried and declares that she won't. She lives alone, with a Negro maid and a stone-deaf, fourteen-year-old black-and-white cocker spaniel named Alphie. As an ex-Mrs. Wilkerson, she is on excellent terms with the four other Hollywood ladies entitled to the same designation.

## News Sister Kenny

The North American Newspaper Alliance added a new staff correspondent last week. It was Elizabeth (Sister) Kenny, the 61-year-old Australian nurse whose methods for treating infantile paralysis have roused bitter controversy in the ranks of orthodox American polio experts. On July 9 the news-sister had joined the Newspaper Guild as a full-fledged reporter.

Miss Kenny's initial assignment was the First International Poliomyelitis Conference held in New York, July 12-17, under



**Sister Kenny: Now a reporter**

the auspices of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (see page 48). A majestic, white-haired woman in a long black frock, large plumed hat, and heavy ropes of pearls, the NANA correspondent startled the working press by appearing first at the conference under private-detective escort. The guard remained with her throughout the week, waiting outside when Miss Kenny covered medical discussions.

To other reporters, Sister Kenny explained that she had been denied the privilege of presenting an exhibit at the conference because she was "not a grantee of the National Foundation." To attend the meetings at all, she had been compelled to become a newspaperwoman.

Foundation officials promptly denied this statement. The nurse could have attended, they said, simply by registering as a physiotherapist. "Now, as a NANA correspondent," they added, "she will be accorded the same courtesies as any other member of the press."

The Kenny series on the conference, at the start a collection of plugs for the nurse and her work, grew more objective as the week progressed. Finally, her stories seemed to hew to the line of the pressroom handouts.

**Nurse or Journalist:** In the opening medical sessions, Sister Kenny listened, tight-lipped, forced to silence by her newspaper role. But when Dr. Herbert J. Seddon, orthopedic surgeon of Oxford University, told visitors that the cost of the Kenny method in Britain was three times greater than classic methods, Miss Kenny went into the pressroom, challenged the Seddon statement, and demanded that Hal L. Childs, director of publicity for the conference, set up a full press interview with the Oxford polio authority.

This unprecedented gathering, in which a lone correspondent took issue with a world-famous scientist, was attended by Dr. Seddon, Dr. Nicholas S. Ransohoff of New York, who used the Kenny treatment in a 1942 polio epidemic, Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association, and a dozen reporters.

The Kenny entourage included the NANA correspondent, attired in a royal purple dress and large garden-party hat, a press agent, a London physiotherapist, and a secretary who tried to hand out a batch of Kenny testimonials until she was stopped.

To the regular science press, accustomed to easy, businesslike rapport with doctors, what followed was not news. Miss Kenny reiterated that her treatment was "cheaper and had better results than any other." Frequently, she left her subject entirely and launched into a stream of cutbacks into her history, here and abroad. Dr. Seddon stood by his original remarks.

In the end neither side gave ground. As the reporters filed out, Sister Kenny was still talking—but to an empty room.



Washrooms rank as one of the four most important factors in good working conditions—according to a survey of workers from 400 plants.

In these hands...  
good publicity  
for your plant

What your employees really think about your plant, and what they say about it, too, is partly determined by your washrooms.

Clean, modern washrooms, with plenty of hot water, soap and ScotTissue Towels create good impressions—*good* publicity. How long has it been since you've checked up—to make sure that your washrooms are *right*?

ScotTissue Towels are a symbol of the right kind of washroom. They're softer, more pleasant to use, stay tough when wet because of a patented "Duralose" treatment, and they're less expensive in the long run because one towel dries both hands.

Always specify ScotTissue Towels. And for suggestions and sample plans on how to improve your washrooms generally, call on the Scott Washroom Advisory Service, Chester, Pa.

Trade Marks "ScotTissue," "Washroom Advisory Service," "Duralose" Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



**SCOTTISUE TOWELS**

Symbol of the right kind of washroom

## TRANSITION

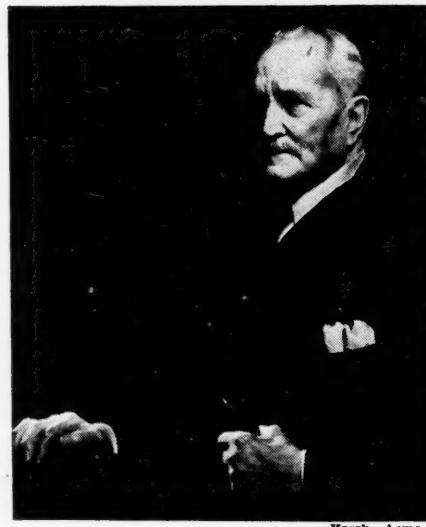
**Married:** VIRGINIA LEE WAGNER, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corydon Wagner of Tacoma, Wash., and GEORGE HUNT WEYERHAEUSER, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weyerhaeuser of Tacoma; in Seattle, July 10, thus uniting two of America's largest timber empires. Thirteen years ago young Weyerhaeuser was kidnapped and ransomed for \$200,000.

**Arrived:** WERNER FRED LUCK, 11, who went to Germany ten years ago to visit his grandmother and was caught by the war; in New York, July 14. For the mother he knew only from pictures, Mrs. Mary Delbert of the Bronx, Fred clutched a gift: a bouquet of wilted roses and carnations he had carried 3,000 miles.

**Departed:** Grim, unsmiling ANDREI GROMYKO, 40, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and UN delegate, with his family from New York, July 16, for Moscow and a long-delayed vacation. Asked if he planned to return to the States, Gromyko snapped: "I hope not!"

**Died:** WILLIAM N. SELIG, 84, a pioneer of the film industry; in Los Angeles, July 16. Selig produced his first commercial picture in 1896 and installed the first motion-picture studio in a tiny building behind a Chinese laundry in downtown Los Angeles. ► General of the Armies JOHN J. PERSHING, 87, of a blood clot in his lungs; at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, July 15.

Born near Laclede, Mo., the railroad foreman's son hadn't wanted to be a soldier. But while teaching school he read a newspaper ad urging "honest, strong, God-fearing boys" to compete for West Point. He did so, admitting: "No, I wouldn't stay in the Army. There won't be a gun fired in the world in a hundred years. I'll study law. But I want an education and now I see how I can get it."



Pershing: "The last bugle is sounded"

Graduating from West Point in 1886 as cadet captain, Pershing stayed on after all, hearing guns fired by Apache Chief Geronimo, by the Spaniards at San Juan Hill in Cuba (his colonel praised him as "the coolest man under fire I ever saw"), and by the savage Moros. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt jumped Pershing from captain to brigadier general over 862 other officers.

With the period of the first world war came tragedy and fame. After he was shifted to the Mexican border, his wife and three daughters were burned to death in their San Francisco home; only their son Warren, who later became a stock broker, survived. Still straighter than a ramrod but with his hair whitened, "Black Jack" proceeded to chase a wild goose, Pancho Villa, across Mexico. Named in 1917 to command the American Expeditionary Force, he was told by War Secretary Newton D. Baker: "If you make good, the people will excuse almost any mistake.

If you do not make good, they will probably hang both of us to the first lamp-post."

Pershing made good—against the red-taped general staff back in Washington, against the Allies' efforts to absorb American doughboys into their own armies, against the Germans at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. On the eve of his first battle, the stern, taciturn Missourian told his men: "Meet the enemy like Americans. When you hit, hit hard and don't stop hitting." After his last, he regretted the Armistice. In 1944 he said: "If we had gone to Berlin then, we would not be going there now."

Back home, Pershing was made General of the Armies, as George Washington had been before him.\* He served from 1921 to 1924 as chief of staff, then retired. He silenced any talk of himself for President by saying flatly he was not in politics, and thus helped make the 1917-18 conflict the first war in American history which did not send a war hero to the White House.

Following the other great generals of the first world war to his grave, Pershing lay in state last Sunday and Monday in the Capitol rotunda, as had only eleven Americans from Abraham Lincoln on. Monday afternoon a horse-drawn caisson, carried his body to Arlington National Cemetery. There, on a grassy slope below the grave of the Unknown Soldier who had died in his AEF, Pershing was interred in the burial plot he himself had chosen to fulfill his wish: "When the last bugle is sounded, I want to stand up with my soldiers."

\*The Army now lists Pershing as the fifth holder of that rank. In accordance with a 1924 ruling by the Comptroller General, it figures that Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Philip H. Sheridan held that same rank although their titles during their lifetimes were General of the Army. However, the Army considers Generals of the Army George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, and H. H. Arnold to be of lower rank.



"Black Jack" in Mexico, commanding the AEF, at his desk, and after coming back from death's door in 1938.

Culver Photos

Harris & Ewing

# WILLYS-OVERLAND TRUCK NEWS



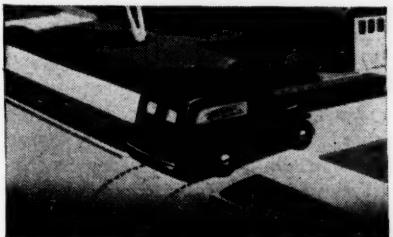
## THE LINE THAT CUTS HAULING COSTS ADDS ANOTHER MONEY-SAVING TRUCK

Now, the 'Jeep' Panel Delivery takes its place in Willys-Overland's great line of 'Jeep' Trucks—the trucks that cut hauling costs.

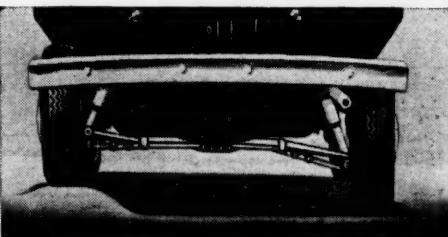
Feature by feature, the 'Jeep' Delivery was engineered to be the new criterion for measuring long service and low cost-per-mile. It is powered by the 'Jeep' Engine, world-famed for getting extra miles from fuel, for endurance and maintenance economy. The distinctive body is functionally designed to provide standard space, to achieve low weight with exceptional sturdiness, and to give easy access to wheels and engine. It is built to pay a dividend in more thousands of usable miles.

We invite you to see and compare the 'Jeep' Panel Delivery, on display at Willys-Overland dealers.

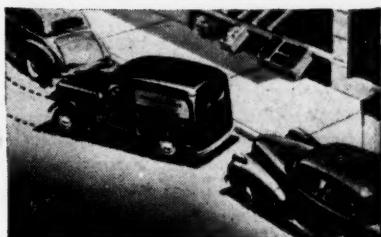
**WILLYS-OVERLAND MOTORS, Toledo, Ohio**  
MAKERS OF AMERICA'S MOST USEFUL VEHICLES



The 'Jeep' Panel Delivery is highly maneuverable in traffic, and takes narrow driveways and sharp turns with ease. 104-inch wheelbase — turns around in a 35-foot street.



Independent front-wheel suspension gives the 'Jeep' Delivery a smoother ride on rough streets, makes steering easier and lengthens tire life. Wheels maintain nearly vertical position as they pass over bumps and holes.



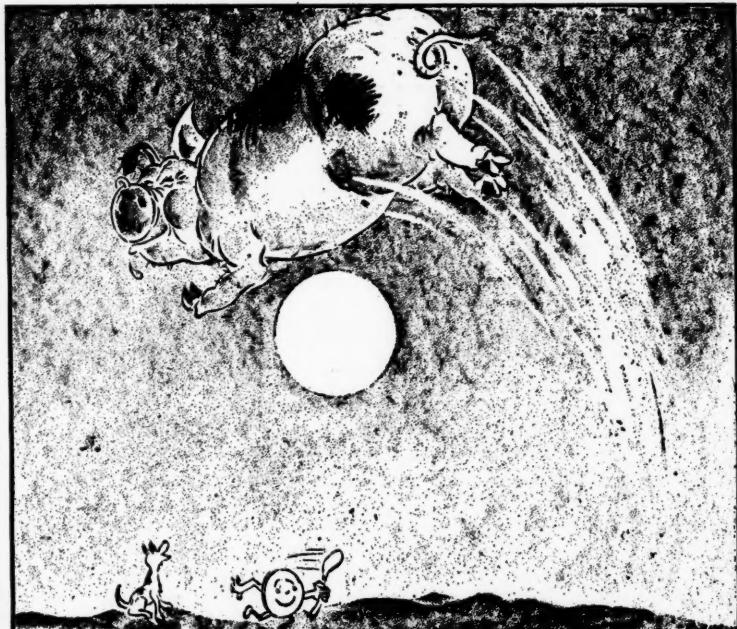
'Jeep' Delivery parks in small spaces —overall length, 175 in. Note common-sense fenders, designed to avoid damage from high curbs and to provide easy accessibility of wheels.

THE  
**Jeep'**  
PANEL  
*Delivery*



Harris & Ewing

Too high: Even retailers rebel as meat prices jump over the moon



Robinson—Indianapolis News

### THE ECONOMY:

## A New Spurt in the Spiral

At 1 p.m. last Friday, the greatest industrial titan of all surrendered unconditionally to inflation. Three months after its attempt to hold the wage line while simultaneously lowering prices, United States Steel raised its 170,000 employees an average 13 cents an hour and announced an imminent price rise (as forecast in *Newsweek*, July 5).

The news reflected the end of hopes for stabilizing the economy at this time; it would also accelerate the rout. Iron Age predicted a hike of \$10 a ton for steel. Coal was slated to jump 50 cents to \$1.25 a ton. Some oil companies planned to raise prices. Dun & Bradstreet reported that its wholesale food price index (of 31 foods) hit an all-time high, rising 24 cents in one week to \$7.36 (\$6.52 a year ago).

Livestock had already jumped over the moon. Cattle and hogs were bringing record prices in the stockyards, with beef-steak and pork chops retailing at about 30 cents a pound higher than a year ago. T-bone steak sold for \$1.25 a pound in Miami and \$1.20 in Kansas City.

**'Don't Buy From Us':** Incomes were rising to new peaks, too, but they were hardly keeping pace with the skyrocketing prices. Some businessmen feared they were pricing themselves out of the market. As the annual summer Furniture Show ended in Chicago with disappointingly few orders placed, a number of dealers took the hint and reduced prices 10 per cent. A spokesman in the ordinarily calm auto industry said: "It will probably take a depression to put the price of cars back into the average man's range."

Some retailers showed their anxiety by taking the unusual course of urging consumers to strike. The National Association of Retail Grocers said that the one sure way of beating higher food prices was to "stop paying them." In Chicago the executive secretary of the Associated Food Dealers cried: "We indorse consumer resistance." And in New York meat dealer Anthony D'Amelio hung a sign in his window. It said: "The management of this store will not continue to sell meat. Prices are entirely too high!"

How bad would it get? Probably much worse. Cost-of-living statistics lag at least two months behind the fact; the impact of the latest price and wage hikes would not be felt fully before September.

Even those groups which contributed their full share to unleashing renewed inflation grew fearful: "Where—and when—will it end?" asked The CIO News.

### STOCK MARKET:

## The Crisis Pattern

Wall Street this week was acting in an old, familiar pattern—that of July 1914, September 1938, and August 1939. The stock market was sniffing an explosion in Berlin that might or might not happen. It was liquidating, trimming, and strengthening to get ready for the worst.

As the market opened on Monday, July 19, sales ran to 540,000 shares in the first hour, tickers lagged behind trading, and stocks broke, erasing all gains made since mid-May, and wiping out \$2,000,000,000

in market valuations. Rails, coppers, and oils led the downward trend.

Curiously enough, every time the uncertainty of crisis has turned into the certainty of war, the sagging "crisis" market has started advancing, with industrials leading. Only peace or the threat of peace could depress the market once it had adjusted itself to the idea of hostilities.

This week's break was touched off last Thursday morning by another cause—the President's announcement of a special session of Congress. As Ralph Hendershot, financial columnist, put it in *The New York World-Telegram*: "Until a few days ago it was assumed that the Republicans would have everything pretty much their own way, and that, of course, was pleasing to those who have the most money invested . . . Almost any thing in the way of legislation could result from the special session at a time like this."

### TRADE:

## Bid by New Orleans

To Europeans, international trade fairs like the famed Leipzig, Brussels, and Lyon shows are an old story. But to New Orleans businessmen, their new ultramodern International Trade Mart, which was noisily filling up with exhibitors last week, was strictly a thing of wonder and promise.

It was a nonprofit civic venture. New Orleanians from bank presidents to stenographers had chipped in (at 3 per cent interest) the \$1,500,000 needed to build the streamlined glass and white-concrete structure. Its guiding lights numbered such figures as Mayor Chep Morrison, 74-year-old Theodore Brent, president of the Mississippi Shipping Co., and William G. Zetzmann, president of the Gulf Tung



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'With Havoline Motor Oil in your engine you save on gasoline, battery and repairs. For Havoline cleans your engine and keeps it free of carbon and sludge, *while it lubricates!* This means more power, quicker starts, smoother performance, longer engine life. Change today to Havoline, the modern motor oil at your nearby Texaco Dealer, the best friend your car ever had.



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it lubricates

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Tune in: TEXACO STAR THEATER every Wednesday night featuring Gordon MacRae and Evelyn Knight. See newspaper for time and station.



*Artist's conception of one of the new "4 Aces"—by Lester Fagans*

# *Announcing* THE NEW "4 ACES"

FOUR DISTINCTIVE NEW AMERICAN PASSENGER LINERS  
FOR SERVICE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

DESIGNED TO PROVIDE a new concept of comfort, convenience and pleasure in the spirit of modern American living. • • • Embodying the results of extensive research and wide experience in Mediterranean travel. • • • Possessing an air of charm and quiet good taste in the beautifully decorated, roomy interiors. • • • Fully air-conditioned. • • • All staterooms are outside, each with private bath. • • • Every cabin resembles

a completely appointed living room when arranged for daytime occupancy . . . equipped with ingeniously arranged oversize downy berths for night-time comfort. • • • Permanent outdoor pools. • • • Cookery that is true culinary art. • • • Service by specially trained American stewards.

★ ★ ★

*Ready early fall . . . the new "4 Aces" will maintain regular fortnightly sailings from New York to principal Mediterranean ports.*

★ **S.S. EXCALIBUR**  
★ **S.S. EXOCHORDA**  
★ **S.S. EXETER**  
★ **S.S. EXAMBION**  
*Beautiful counterparts of the pre-war vessels of the same names.*



*For further information ask your Travel Agent or*  
**AMERICAN EXPORT LINES**

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Corp. and of the Zetz 7 Up Bottling Co.

Their motive was frankly selfish: to snatch for New Orleans, already the country's second port in point of tonnage, a still bigger slice of international commerce, particularly that flowing to and from the Mississippi Valley.

**Show Window:** The new mart is to be a sort of permanent world trade fair without sideshows or fortune tellers. Along its glistening corridors and 76,000 square feet of floor space, foreign buyers will be able to see and order American goods without touring endless inland factories. American businessmen can inspect a cross-section of European and Latin American products.

The International Trade Mart opened with a fanfare of flags and ceremonies on July 6 before it was completed. Last week, while workmen put on the finishing touches, nearly 100 firms were moving in. By mid-August some 300 will be open for business, displaying goods ranging from Peoria tractors and New Jersey plastics to Belgian lace and Argentine hides. Belgium and Argentina have signed leases; other foreign countries are negotiating for space.

New Orleans tub thumpers were careful last week to point out that the mart is just another step in the city's drive to trade eminence. It follows hard on such developments as its new customs-free Foreign Trade Zone, two-year-old Moisant International Airport, and, a short block from the trade mart, the International House, an elaborate meeting place for foreign traders.

How is old New Orleans doing? In 1939 imports and exports moving through the city were worth \$279,200,000. Last year the goods passing through were valued at \$1,265,300,000.

#### BANKING:

### Sh! Birthday Party

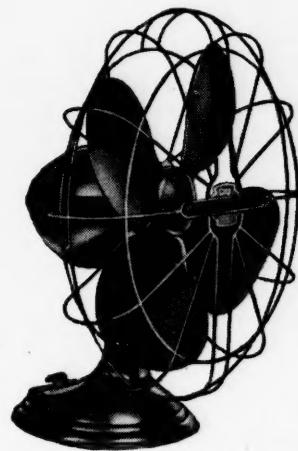
The most reticent bankers of Wall Street are Lazard Frères & Co. In business handled, the New York office ranks with such giants as J. P. Morgan, Kuhn Loeb, and Brown Brothers Harriman. The French office is synonymous with Parisian private banking; it has helped to alleviate three French financial panics since the days of Napoleon III. The London office rates as one of England's foremost private banks.

Lazard Frères' influence is exercised behind a curtain of decorum. No street signs at 44 Wall Street lure the passer-by. Only one partner allows "Who's Who" to list his name. For fourteen years no major magazine has chronicled its activities. Many financial editors believe Lazard Frères is a French banking house, unaware that it was founded in this country by three brothers who came here a century ago from Lorraine.

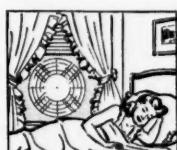
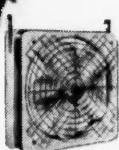
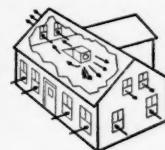
Last week the head partner, André Meyer, permitted the lifting of a corner of

### COLD WINTER, REMEMBER?

A whirring R & M Fan won't call to your mind a face as frosty as this. But it *will* give you days and nights of solid comfort all summer long. Here's a motor with power to spare; great big blades that whip up a strong, steady air-stream. And with scarcely a sound! Really beautiful, too, in a rich, new bronze finish. Use it anywhere as a desk model or mount it on a wall with the handy bracket included. Guaranteed one full year. In 10", 12", and 16" oscillating models. At better dealers from \$16.25.



**FREE!** R & M Fan Folder No. 3005 gives you all the details. Address: Robbins & Myers, Inc., Fan Sales Division, Springfield, Ohio; or Brantford, Ontario.



**ATTIC FAN** cools the whole house for years—for less than what a week's vacation might cost. Ready to install. No costly remodeling or construction. It's quiet. From \$112.20.

**PORTABLE HOME COOLER** sets into open window. You take it along when you move. Extends only 6½ inches into room. Quiet and static-free. No belts, no pulleys. From \$94.81.

**ROBBINS & MYERS** *Fans*

# Invitation to Speak

A column open to the world's leading spokesmen of all democratic causes.



**WILLIAM GREEN**

President of  
American Federation of Labor

SAYS

## "WAR IS NOT OUR WEAPON"

THE WORLD struggle between communism and democracy is being considered by almost everyone these days in terms of military conflict. But that is not the way in which it will be decided. In the long run, the system which offers most to the great masses of the people will prevail.

If we hope to halt and repel the sweep of communism we must prove not only to our own satisfaction but to the rest of the world that our own democracy works better.

*The working men and women of our country are wedded to the American way of life. But if it fails them, they can be divorced.*

It is up to the business leaders and the political leaders of our country to make good the great American promise. *I urge them to abjure the methods of repression and to join with labor in carrying out a program of economic, social and political progress which will give the American people a degree of prosperity and an assurance of security that cannot be matched by any other system.* The American Federation of Labor regards communism as a curse upon humanity, which degrades the citizen into the status of a slave and makes the State his master. Let us fight it with our strongest weapons — results!

All opinions expressed in this series are not necessarily those of the Royal Metal Mfg. Co., but are presented as a Public Service Feature.

Look to this publication for the next presentation of "Invitation to Speak."

**Royalchrome**

DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE

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"Metal Furniture Since '97"  
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## BUSINESS

the curtain. He approved a two-page press release announcing that "one of the oldest investment banking firms in America is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its founding in New Orleans in July 1848." Meyer turned down proposals that he pose for a picture for the newspapers. Lazard Frères' press adviser commented whimsically: "They probably expect now to stay out of the news for another hundred years."

### NOTES:

## Trends and Changes

**Railroad Control:** Frederic C. DuMaine, 82-year-old Boston financier, finally won control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad after sinking an estimated \$5,000,000 into the road's preferred stock. President Howard S. Palmer resigned after thirteen years.

**Europe's Bread:** The Agriculture Department estimated that Europe's 1948 crop of wheat and other breadgrains would be one-third larger than last year. However, this would still fall 13 per cent below the prewar average, and imports would be needed in short areas.

**German Trade:** The United States Army announced that the British and American zones of Western Germany might be opened to foreign investors next month. Outside investments have been banned since the end of the war to prevent "carpetbaggers" and "economic colonizers" from profiteering.

**Power Plans:** New York and Ontario filed plans with the American and Canadian Governments for a seven-year, \$400,000,000 St. Lawrence power project.

It is designed to generate the electrical equivalent of 5,000,000 tons of coal a year. The Senate last spring rejected a more extensive St. Lawrence Seaway plan.

**Dividend Melon:** Curtiss-Wright president Guy Vaughan, who has been under fire from minority stockholders protesting his "stingy" dividend policy, promised to pay \$16,000,000 in dividends this year and at least \$9,700,000 next year out of the company's \$98,000,000 surplus. He said this could be safely done now that the Air Force's buying plans have jelled. On the New York Stock Exchange, a buying rush sent Curtiss-Wright stock up 27 per cent and forced brokers to suspend trading for three hours.

### LABOR:

## Ford and the UAW

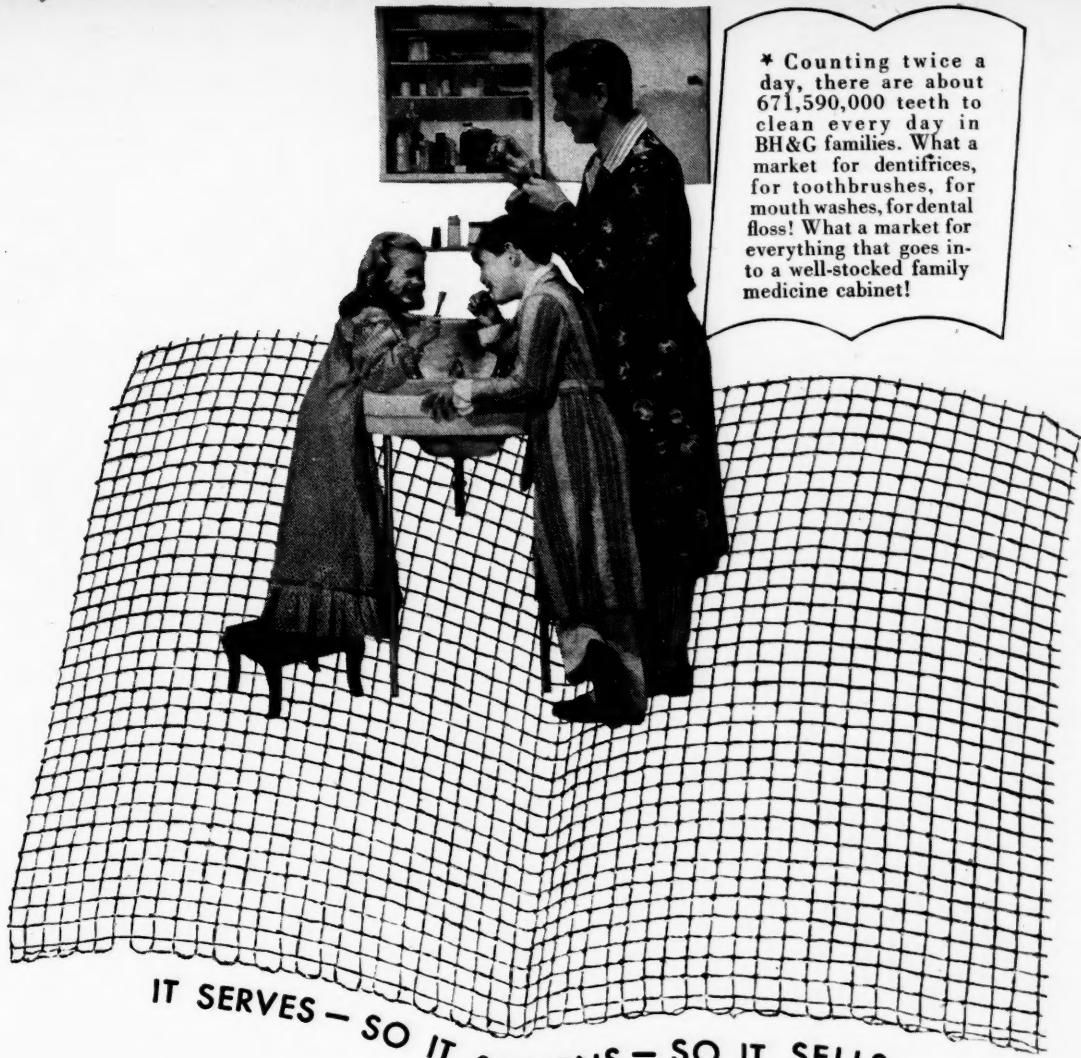
At 9:40 last Wednesday night Charlie Carll, Ford public-relations director, walked into the company's press suite in the Sheraton Hotel, Detroit, and broke up a quarter-ante poker game with an announcement: Ford had made its "final offer" to the United Auto Workers. Frank Winn, genial press wheel horse for the UAW, who had been munching Ford food, said with a grin: "In that case I'd better steal another sandwich."

The Ford offer of a straight 13-cent-an-hour wage increase plus one or two cents for fringe benefits was about 5 cents short of the union demand for a package of 20 cents (a 14-cent straight wage hike and another 6 cents for increased vacation, insurance, and premium pay allowances).

Both sides had already made what they considered sufficient compromises: The



**Biggest Clipper:** Pan American World Airways' new *Clipper America*, now being tested on the West Coast, is the world's largest commercial land plane. The \$1,500,000 double-decker carries 75 passengers and offers a bar and lounge on its lower level. It is the first of twenty Boeing Stratocruisers on order for Pan American.



\* Counting twice a day, there are about 671,590,000 teeth to clean every day in BH&G families. What a market for dentifrices, for toothbrushes, for mouth washes, for dental floss! What market for everything that goes into a well-stocked family medicine cabinet!

**IT SERVES — SO IT SCREENS — SO IT SELLS**

# **100% Service Screens your best market for you**

**I**t's the *way* families read Better Homes & Gardens that gives it a lot of its tremendous selling power.

They read it to do something or to buy something. Because it's 100% service for better living, only people interested in living better buy it in the first place. It has no casual readers.

Each copy of BH&G in each month in each of over 3,000,000 homes starts something. Maybe

a minor thing like a cheese soufflé; maybe a major thing like a new living room color scheme. Your ad on cheese fits right in with the soufflé; your ad on multi-purpose furniture fits in with the color scheme. You're part of the "how-to" character of the book itself.

How about letting our representative tell you more about how editorial screening selects your best customers for you?



**America's First Service Magazine**

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**TYLER**  
**FOR FOOD  
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If you handle food or other perishables, look to Tyler for latest improvements in WELDED-STEEL refrigerated storage and sales equipment—for groceries, markets, bakeries, restaurants, hotels and institutions, taverns, drug stores, florist shops.



Over 300 Tyler Sales Outlets service the entire United States and many foreign countries. See your Tyler Agent—he is an expert on food refrigeration.

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 Rush illustrated literature on Tyler  Reach-In Refrigerators  Walk-In Coolers  Cases for display and sale of  **DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
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BUSINESS



Acme

Reuther and UAW negotiator Ken Bannon: Theoretical windmills

union came down from its original demand for a 50-cent-an-hour package, Ford went up from his 14-cent-an-hour offer. At one point agreement seemed so promising that UAW President Walter Reuther arose from a sick bed and walked into negotiations, announcing his intention of "staying until it's over." Flanked by two husky bodyguards in his first public appearance since the assassination attempt of April 20, Reuther rested his riddled arm on a pillow. But after listening for a while, he stalked out angrily, declaring: "All they're doing in there is fighting theoretical windmills."

This week, apparently stymied, the UAW voted to call out its 116,000 workers from 46 Ford plants in 25 states. But on Monday, July 19, compromise talk revived: Reuther himself notified Henry Ford II that the UAW was "prepared to arrange" future conferences before it set a strike date. Ford agreed to talk once more.

SOCIALISM:

**Coal Facts in Britain**

The British Government last week released the long-awaited figures on the first year's operation of its nationalized coal mines. On the face of it, the showing was almost as bad as Conservatives had predicted: The government-run mines showed a deficit of slightly more than \$93,000,000 in 1947, compared with a profit of \$125,000,000 the year before under private ownership.

But, as Lord Hyndley, chairman of the Coal Board, had been pointing out from the beginning, there are two sides to the socialization picture. Operating under forced draft, British mines boosted their year's output to almost 199,700,000 tons, 8,000,000 more than in 1946 and only 300,000 short of the government's original tar-

get. Lord Hyndley blamed the fiscal deficit on high costs, strikes, and the need for tapping unprofitable mines to get out the last ounce of coal.

Unimpressed, Conservatives last week were sharpening epithets for an attack on the government showing. Their point: Is slightly greater coal production worth the loss of profits that might cushion the industry for the coming fight for world markets?

ENTERPRISE:

**Glass Wax Bonanza**

By last week Glass Wax had become a household word. A product of that name had taken the rub out of window cleaning. It was also piling up a fortune for Harold Schafer of Bismarck, N.D., 38-year-old president of the Gold Seal Co., pioneer and principal manufacturer.

By 1942 Schafer, who had been a silk-hosiery salesman and haberdashery clerk, thought he knew what he could sell best to women. He set up the Gold Seal Co. with \$2,000 to make floor wax and furniture polish. Three years later he decided that that wasn't quite it. He bought the rights to a war-developed chemical to clean fighter-plane windshields. Schafer called it Gold Seal Glass Wax (although it contained no wax) and tested it for two years in the Midwest as a window cleaner.

Housewives went for it. More than any previous product, it took the rubbing out of window cleaning—"smear the pink liquid on the glass and wipe clean." It also put a shine on bathtubs, silver, and other metal surfaces. It did the jobs of soap and water, a cleanser, and a metal polish with less effort.

**Success and Suits:** Last September Schafer decided to plunge. He sank a bank-roll into radio and full-page newspaper ads

in Chicago. That campaign sold 200,000 cans in a little more than a month. Then he started to blanket the country. By New Year's Schafer had spent \$20,000 in newspaper ads and netted \$1,000,000 in sales. By last February he was selling in most of the states.

Then the inevitable happened. Bril-Yant Products introduced a similar product called Waldorf Glass Wax. Objecting to the use of the name, Schafer sued for triple damages. By last week he was preparing to sue half a dozen other companies which, he charged, had lifted his advertising copy or taken over the name Glass Wax to cash in on the bonanza.

Despite these worries, Schafer was busy pushing his sales close to a \$5,000,000 yearly level and mapping a \$1,500,000 national advertising program. The American Druggist characterized Glass Wax as "the country's most outstanding selling hit of the season."

But Advertising Age could not resist an ironic comment: "It is a strange and sobering commentary on the times that . . . the sensational merchandising . . . successes of the postwar years have revolved around simple, almost unimportant things—Toni permanent wave, Gold Seal Glass Wax . . . The Buck Rogers developments will be coming along, in time."

#### PRODUCTS:

#### What's New

**Life Preserver:** The Air Force is testing a new life-preserver suit to replace the conventional "Mae Wests." The suit features inflatable neck and chest bladders to keep the pilot's head out of the water if he loses consciousness.

**New Tobacco:** The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, after fifteen years of crossbreeding tobacco, claims to have developed a strain with about one-tenth the normal nicotine content. The tobacco, which tastes like ordinary smoking types, leaves no stale smell.

**Windshield:** The Tonno-Shield Corp. of Detroit displayed a one-piece Plexiglass windshield to protect rear-seat passengers in open convertibles from wind and dust. The windshield, attached to the sides of the car, swings out of the way to let passengers in.

**Flower Cutter:** J. Wiss & Sons of Newark, N.J., is making a flower cutter designed for snipping hard-to-reach stems. The cutter has a long handle with a clamp and blade that will cut and hold the flower at the same time.

Henry Hazlitt's column, Business Tides, is carried in the National Affairs section this week, along with other features of Democratic convention coverage.

A Million Miles from Care!

Once you set foot in Bermuda, you step into a life and land of enchantment. When you're lolling on Bermuda's pink beaches . . . picnicking along its cedar-fringed shores . . . sailing on its blue-bright waters . . . there's a million miles between you and worldly care.

EVERYTHING IS BETTER IN—

*Bermuda*

SAILING, HAMILTON HARBOUR



Coat of Arms

FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, write  
The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda  
or 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y. In planning your trip to Bermuda,  
your Travel Agent will give you experienced help and complete service—at no cost to you.

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in black-and-white or full color . . . in the popular 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  size. Kodak Ektar f/3.5 Lumenized Lens . . . none finer in all the world. Flash Supermatic Shutter. Coupled range finder. With field case, \$270 plus tax. Flash attachment, \$9.50 plus tax.

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## RELIGION

### Expert Sibley

Guests invited to the Harper Sibleys' red-brick home in Rochester, N.Y., are likely to end up on the back porch with milk and crackers. Their hostess, slight but energetic at 61, is frankly much more interested in world fellowship, religious cooperation, civic improvement, scientific farming, and the status of women than in elaborate food.

Georgiana Farr Sibley's extra-housewife-



Mrs. Sibley goes to Germany

ly duties have kept pace with her famous husband's jobs as former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the United Service Organizations, treasurer of the Federal Council of Churches, and owner of four large model farms. While bringing up a family of six children, Mrs. Sibley has somehow managed at the same time to become a national church leader and civic worker.

Last week she began what she considered her most important undertaking—visiting expert for the United States Military Government in Germany. Her task is to deal with German women's groups, mainly through Protestant and orthodox non-Roman churches. The War Department, aware that the largest nonpolitical, voluntary women's organizations in the United States zone are religious affiliates, felt an American churchwoman should examine their work and recommend changes which might bolster reconstruction. Mrs. Sibley, with her bank of experience in organization and her unlimited enthusiasm, was a natural choice for the job.

**Will and Charm:** She is, for instance, a firm believer in interfaith understanding. An Episcopalian, she represented all American Protestant churches at the United Nations conference in San Francisco in 1945. Currently she is a national board member of the YWCA as well as president of the United Council of Church Women, an interdenominational body. Members of

the United Council recall her solution to a delicate problem at a national meeting when she set an example by making her own quarters in the building reserved for the National Council of Negro Women.

Friends feel Mrs. Sibley's success is due not only to her cast-iron determination but to her charm, which enables her to say what she pleases and make people like it. In Rochester, where the Sibley family has lived for generations, Mrs. Sibley once set back the city's rock-ribbed Republican administration with an attack on what she called its "psychological block" against public housing. Rochester, however, continues to demand her services as a member of its Civil Service Loyalty Board and leader of youth groups at the University of Rochester.

**Kinder, Kirche Plus:** On July 14, as Mrs. Sibley enveloped from Washington for her 90-day tour, she lined up her objectives in Germany. Churchwomen there, she knew, still confine themselves to the homely activities of church socials and sewing bees. The absorbing problems of economic and social survival remain outside their sphere. Mrs. Sibley hopes to arouse them into an active role in working out their country's future. "Women have a contribution to make, not only to the rebuilding of Europe but to the revival of faith and fellowship," she said. "Men, especially in Europe today, must of necessity be concerned with the material needs of their families. It falls to women to lead in the spirit and keep it alive."

On leaving Germany, Mrs. Sibley will report to the Amsterdam assembly of the World Council of Churches.

### Canterbury Controversy

William Temple was Archbishop of York from 1929 to 1942 but served as Archbishop of Canterbury for only two and a half crowded wartime years. One of the best-loved men ever to hold the primacy of the Church of England, he nevertheless was the center of many storms for his liberal views. Last week, four years after his death, he had provoked still another controversy.

It began on July 9 when The Church Times published two letters he had directed to the Vatican in 1943 and 1944. The first referred to the Pope's restrictions under the German occupation of Rome with "profound sympathy." The second, written on the following Good Friday, expressed Canterbury's desire for peace so that all members of the Christian fellowship might "together declare the Christian principles for the ordering of human life." Both letters, according to Canon John A. Douglas, then general secretary of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations, were intended to open the way for a spiritual reunion with Rome.

Dr. Temple planned to release the letters, addressed to the apostolic delegate in

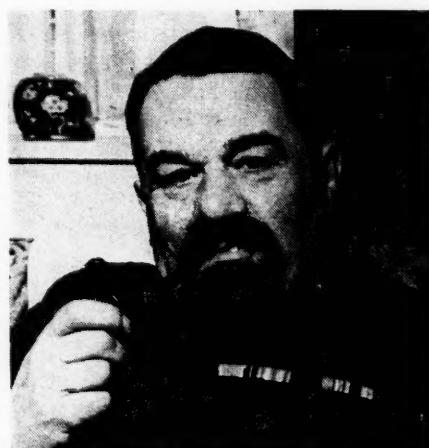
England, when they reached the Vatican. But notice of their arrival did not come until after his death. So Canon Douglas withheld the correspondence, presumably waiting for some such occasion as the Lambeth Conference now meeting in London (NEWSWEEK, July 5).

The Church Times objected to the canon's delay: "This last great action of a great man is a fact of history and should never have been so long suppressed . . . Maintaining his faith in Anglicanism intact, he still believed there was scope for a cooperation between Lambeth and the Vatican." But The Manchester Guardian acidly commented: "Into these two letters we may read as much or as little as one chooses. That it should be front-page news for an Archbishop of Canterbury in modern times to pass the time of day at second hand with a Pope of Rome is an interesting commentary upon the church in present-day Europe."

### Godly Numbers

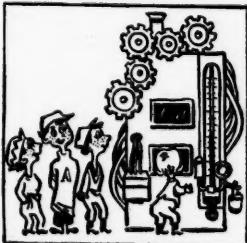
The United States now has 77,386,188 church members, the most in its history. This week the Christian Herald, which gathered the latest figures from 223 Protestant and 39 non-Protestant groups, revealed in its annual report on membership of religious bodies in the United States a gain of 3,713,006 over last year's number. The Catholics made the best percentage showing with a 3.5 increase to 25,286,178 members. Protestant churches accounted for 46,149,676 members, a 2.6 rise.

"Just how religious we are in spirit and in practice may be open to argument," commented the Christian Herald, "[but] statistically speaking, religion in these United States is enjoying the most robust health it has ever known."



Transatlantic

**Jewish Leader:** This study of Israel Brodie, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of Great Britain, arrived last week. To England's orthodox Jews what Canterbury is to Anglicans, he was installed June 28.



## They call it a "freckle comptometer"

Just put your face up to the peephole, see? And in a jiffy—gongs ring, lights flash and—no foolin'—this wonderful whatsit counts your freckles for you!

Its inventors, The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, call it a "comptometer." We beg to differ. Sure, it can count. But no real, self-respecting machine of that name kicks up such a fuss!

It never rings gongs, nor gives off bursts of light. On the contrary—it pulls off figure-problems far more complex than how-many-freckles-have-you with a quiet modesty many folks think quite refreshing.

So the Hollywood theatrics will have to go. Your whatsit will have to be streamlined, feather-light—speedy and accurate, of

course. And—oh yes! If you want to call it a Comptometer—(please note the big initial)—it'll have to be made and sold by us.

Why? Because the Comptometer (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is made only by Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co., Chicago, and is sold exclusively by its Comptometer Division, 1731 N. Paulina Street, Chicago 22, Illinois.

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**SPORTS**

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**OLYMPICS:****Stellar Swimmer**

Although Ann Curtis in her 22 years has traveled more than 100,000 miles, she visited New York last week for only the second time in her life. Getting her first taste of an old dream, shopping on Fifth Avenue, she looked as if she might be one of the avenue's models instead of America's greatest woman swimmer.

A catty rival once called her an "Amazon" (and in turn was called a "moose"), but in a black print dress she didn't look her weight (160 pounds), and she carried her height (5 feet 10½ inches) lithely. Her pointy-nosed, light-skinned prettiness was abetted by lively blue eyes and the clean line of sun-bleached blond hair pulled back in a George Washington hair-do.

Her companion was a little man with a scowl, a swarthy face, and a sickle nose: 48-year-old Charley Sava, her coach. He thought they'd never find a store with a black ballerina skirt that she liked. He fretted even more at the sight of the candy stores. But for once Miss Curtis didn't bother with those. A chocolate fanatic from away back ("I even like custard pie with chocolate ice cream on top"), she didn't suppose fancy Fifth Avenue had anything to match the Gill's Specials she gets back home in San Francisco. "It's chocolate ice cream with nuts and marshmallow, and then you cover the whole thing with a chocolate dip sauce that gets so hard you practically need a chisel to get it off the sides. Only 30 cents, too."

On Fifth Avenue, Ann Curtis spent



International

**Miss Curtis: Eight kicks to every windmill stroke**

nearly \$100, a "real splurge" for her. On board the liner America, later in the week, she received a blue flannel blazer, a gray skirt, and a white one without any charge. Money couldn't buy them on Fifth Avenue or anywhere else. They identified her as a member of the 1948 United States Olympic force, bound for the XIV Olympiad in London July 29-Aug. 14 and described by Olympic chieftain Avery Brundage as "the best all-around squad we have ever sent abroad."

**Board of Experts:** The team's 341 members ranged from 7-foot Bob Kurland, a basketball player, to Joe De Pietro, a 4-foot 8-inch weight lifter; from 16-year-old Mae Fags, a Negro girl sprinter, to 52-year-old Ralph Craig, a yachting alternate. Their expertise, demonstrated in exacting eliminations, covered everything from canoeing and field hockey to boxing and rifle work.

None of the 341 dominated his field more distinctly than did Miss Curtis. The first American girl in thirteen years to

break any world's swimming record, she now holds three: 59.4 seconds for 100 yards (shared with F. Nathensen of Denmark); 5 minutes 7.9 seconds for 440 yards, and 11 minutes 8.6 seconds for 880 yards free-style.

Miss Curtis has won 31 National AAU indoor and outdoor championships in the past five years and has been beaten only once in the last two. Relay anchor star of the Crystal Plunge Club in San Francisco, which has captured eight successive national team crowns, she also has been high individual point scorer in the eleven most recent national meets. She holds 35 American long- and short-course records, and her nearly 200 trophies and medals include the James E. Sullivan Memorial Award, the year's top prize for amateur athletes, which is given for character as well as competitive excellence.

In her quick and graciously pleasant way, Ann makes no pretense of being indifferent to either the trophies or the records: She worked hard for them. While she and Sava were in New York, the coach, a nationally notorious taskmaster, remarked: "Nobody ever worked harder to get where she is—and since she got there she has kept right on plugging because she's always afraid. Real champions are always afraid they'll lose."

**Sudsdy Dud:** Ann had just lost, and had had a good cry about it, when Sava first got hold of her when she was 14. At 9, attending the Ursuline Convent in Santa Rosa, Calif., she had learned to do more than just paddle around, and two years later she had won her first novice event. But then, in between helping out with the dirty dishes of her mother's 24 boarders ("I never would have become a swimmer if pools had suds on them"), she got caught up in the ballet-swimming fad of the time. Just before her mother took her to Charley Sava, she finished a race dead last, 70 yards behind.

She says now that she was then "fat, short-winded, and lousy." Sava didn't think she had a good stroke but believed she had a body for star swimming, provided she also had the obedient stubbornness to endure his methods. The Crystal

**Taskmaster Charley Sava with his Curtis pupils**

Acme

Plunge Club, where for almost twenty years Sava has been instructor, janitor, and general handyman (and banker when the girls need cash to get to a meet), has been called "The Home of the Beauties and the Beast."

Six days a week and two Sundays a month, Sava made the Curtis kid swim 2 and 3 miles a day in three-hour drills, always under nagging criticism. To strengthen her stroke, he forced her to swim with her feet tied. He had her pull weights, and for monotonous hours she did nothing but hang on a surfboard, practicing her kick. Sava was always finding fault with her head and body positions and her timing.

Some days she didn't feel like going to practice, but she went: "I'd go just so I wouldn't have to listen to Charley on the telephone."

**Murderous Methods:** After two and a half years, the Ann Curtis that Sava had in mind began to emerge. In her racing starts she was getting 25 feet out, kicking hard, before she took her first stroke. After two or three full revolutions of her arms, she took her first breath and settled into a windmill kind of stroke that featured a quick and shallow catch, eight kicks to each full stroke, and an exceptionally relaxed, high elbow recovery.

At the three-quarter mark in a race she checked the field, and Sava particularly liked the fact that "she never got rattled if she saw somebody ahead of her. That takes nerve and solid timing." And even if the pace had been fast up to that point, opponents found Ann's closing 15- to 20-yard rush plain murder.

Up to 1943 Sava had kept her away from the sort of opponents she would meet in national title competition. But before that year's nationals at Indianapolis, the glum-eyed coach said flatly: "The world has never seen a girl swimmer like this one. And she is just beginning to develop."

**Broken Records:** He was right. That year, during the Far Western championships, Ann won the 100 in American record time against Brenda Helser, national champion, and then swam off with the 220 and 440 too. At Indianapolis, later in the season, she picked up the 400- and 800-meter national titles.

The next year Miss Curtis fairly burst into the sport's No. 1 spot. In three days at Kansas City she took four national outdoor titles. She captured two indoor championships and broke her first world's record. That year, too, Ann became the first girl and the first swimmer ever to win the Sullivan Trophy. She was practicing as usual when formal notification of the award reached the Crystal Plunge Club. Sava whistled her up from the pool, gave her the telegram and an unprecedented kiss, and shoved her back into the pool. "Now," he said, "get busy."

From then on, in every national indoor and outdoor meet she scored title triples except twice. Brenda Helser beat her at



**WE'LL NEVER  
BE INVITED  
AGAIN!**



**BRENDA:** I've never been so mortified! Of all times for Bill to be sullen, he *would* pick tonight. I don't know what Sam and Betty and their guests must think of us. Well... I'm going to have it out with him...

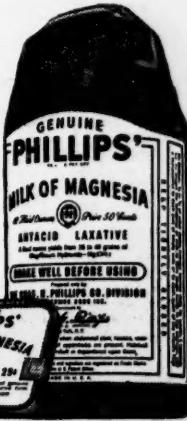


**BILL:** I told Brenda Sam had said: "Constipation is often accompanied by sleep-robbing acid indigestion. To relieve both, get Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It's a wonderful laxative and a really fast antacid."



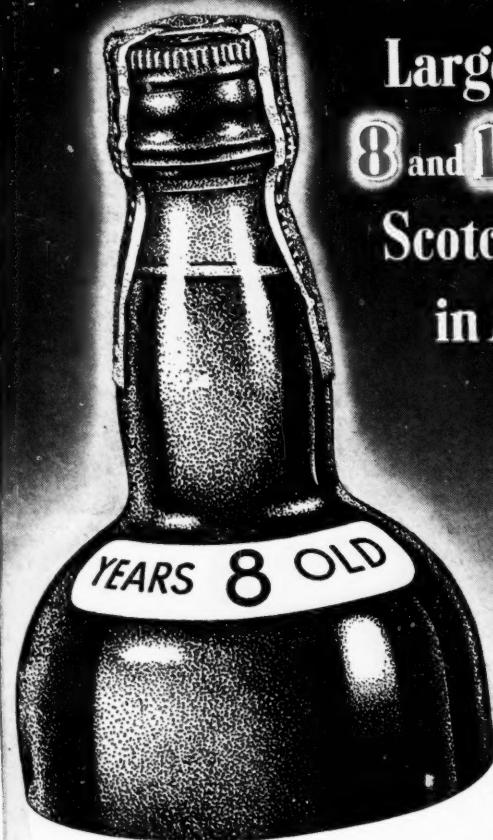
**BRENDA:** I should have known Bill wouldn't be mean without reason. But he's fine now. Thanks to Phillips', he slept soundly, awakened this morning to gentle, effective constipation relief. He left for work—whistling.

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## SPORTS

100 yards indoors in 1946. Then, this past April at Daytona Beach, Ann made the mistake of assessing Marie Corridon of Norwalk, Conn., as an early-speed swimmer. Concentrating on Miss Helser as usual, Miss Curtis lost her 100-yard title to Miss Corridon.

In the Olympic tryouts at Detroit two weeks ago Miss Curtis again met Miss Corridon. And again Ann made a mistake: A gesture of the starter's gun hand made her think there'd be a delay in the 100-meter race. She rocked back on her heels and was standing straight up when the gun went off. Two yards behind at the start, she won by two strokes.

She finished at least 10 yards ahead and nearly four seconds under the Olympic record in the 400-meter test. The only woman to win two of the tryouts, she'll have a third task in the Olympics as part of the 400-meter relay team.

**Winner's Luck:** Last week Miss Curtis frankly expected trouble in London (American girls failed to win a single swimming event in the 1936 Olympics) and hoped she would draw the No. 3 or No. 4 lane: "I've done a lot of my winning in Nos. 3 and 4. There's no backwash to worry about, as there sometimes is in the side lanes. It may be harder for some swimmers to check the field when they're in the middle lanes but it isn't for me; I can breathe on both sides. And I guess I do feel a little lucky about those two numbers."

With her to London went her other superstition: Dumbo. She bought him in 1943 for \$3. She came to count on the 10-inch toy elephant so much that she began propping him up on her starting block before a race. Eventually she stopped that because "so many other girls were decorating their starting blocks that it looked like a menagerie."

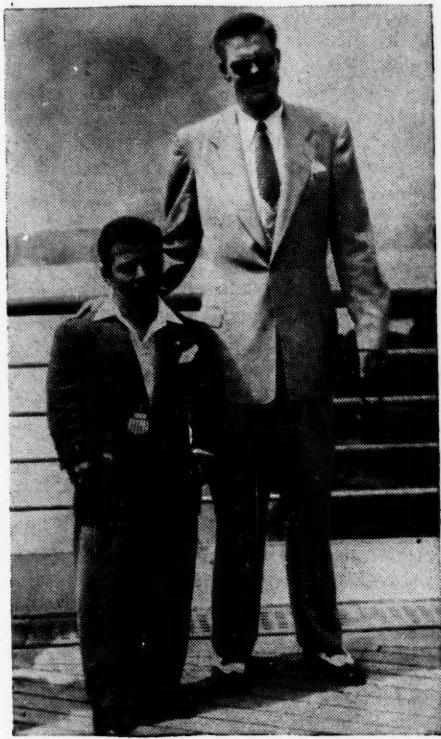
After five years of knocking around, Dumbo on his way to London looked either beaten-up or bored. His mistress was more concerned that eleven years of competitive swimming, eight of them under the inexorable Sava, have left her little time for an eager hodgepodge of interests.

**Eager Beaver:** With an Olympic place to be earned, Ann finished her junior year at the University of California last month as a B-minus student. Swimming meets have given her a chance for some unashamed sight-seeing, but getting off to London made her second New York visit a disappointment: "I saw St. Patrick's Cathedral from the outside and Macy's from the inside, but I still haven't had my first subway ride. I also want to hear a concert in Carnegie Hall—something by Beethoven or Debussy."

Swimming has restricted Miss Curtis's dancing, because "standing on your toes is likely to tighten up your leg muscles." A girl who made her own formal dress in her senior high-school year, she hasn't been doing as much sewing as she'd like, though she did make three of the seventeen

dresses in her current wardrobe. (Other items: 12 pairs of shoes, 12 skirts, 24 blouses, 12 sweaters.)

She hasn't read a novel since "Captain From Castile" ("I liked that a lot.") and she's seriously behind on her fan mail, too. She gets about 1,000 letters a year, some of it at the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority house at college in Berkeley and some at home in San Francisco. Home is a six-room house near Golden Gate Park that Ann shares with her stepfather (her father, a Marine captain, died of wounds suffered on Tarawa), her mother, her 20-year-old



Acme

#### Olympians De Pietro and Kurland

sister Sue, also a swimmer, and Madam, a seven-year-old shepherd.

Ann personally replies to all her letters (except occasional crackpot marriage proposals), but it may be two years before she gets around to some of them.

When Ann sailed last week, she was wearing the diamond-butressed emerald engagement ring given to her by Gordon Cuneo, University of California basketball player. Coach Sava deplores romance for his swimmers but evidently knew when he was licked. "That ring," he said as proudly as any Curtis fan, "cost \$1,000."

#### BASEBALL:

#### Manager Merry-Go-Round

Shortly before noon July 16, newspapermen burst out of a room of the Hotel Netherland Plaza in Cincinnati and began calling their offices. President Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers had just made an announcement: Leo ("I never

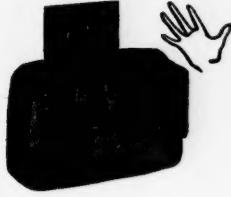
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## SPORTS

want to leave Brooklyn") Durocher had resigned as manager and was being replaced by his pennant-winning 1947 stand-in, Burt Shotton.

In New York, at the same time, President Horace Stoneham of the New York Giants told a press conference that his manager, Mel Ott, also had quit. But what really sent reporters racing for telephones was the name of Ott's successor: Leo Durocher, the man the Giants always heckled so hatefully.

Rumors about Durocher and Ott (but not about the possibility that Durocher would switch to the Giants) had smoldered for weeks. It was a quickie, however, that the Philadelphia Nationals chipped into the greatest one-day managerial turnover in baseball history: They fired Ben Chapman.

Chapman claimed that many of the Phillies cried when they left him. If they did, they recovered quickly enough. That night they went out and broke a seven-game losing streak for Chapman's successor and old friend, Allen (Dusty) Cooke.

**The Boys . . .** As for the Giants and Dodgers, their reactions closely paralleled those of their fans. Of Durocher's departure, the tersest Brooklyn rooter said: "Good!" Brooklyn player Jackie Robinson admitted: "I love playing for Shotton."

At the Hotel Schenley in Pittsburgh, when he heard about his new boss, shortstop Buddy Kerr of the Giants uttered a single incredulous word: "Durocher!" Teammate Sid Gordon mourned: "I sure

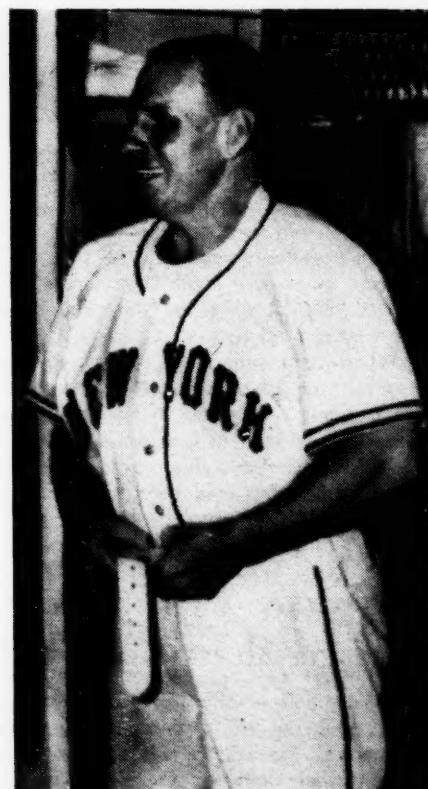
liked Ott," though the Giants had never done better than third place for Ott since he took charge in 1942, and had lost seventeen of their last 25 games.

Giant Captain Walker Cooper's feelings were reported to have been mostly unprintable. When photographers at Forbes Field asked them to pose with their new skipper, one Giant muttered: "The hell with that," and others drifted off but were persuaded to return.

**And Leo . . .** All the shocked comotion didn't stir a hair on Durocher's sleek, balding head. After his appointment Durocher, manager of the National League All-Stars in their 5-2 loss to the American Leaguers earlier in the week, flew to Pittsburgh in a chartered plane and held a press conference at the Schenley. Newspaper reporters were surprised: He went out of his way to be helpful, said he was "a very happy man," and didn't swear once.

But in his half-hour meeting with Giant players at the ball park, Durocher sounded more like the kind of man President Stoneham evidently hoped he would be. "This is a good club," he said, "but give us a little more life out there. You, Johnny Mize . . . it doesn't look good for you to lob the ball around the infield the way you do . . . You, Coop [catcher Cooper], when you see your pitcher throw a lazy pitch, fire it back at him and wake him up."

Obviously, Manager Durocher had no intention of being, as Ott had, "too good a guy for his own good."



Shotton took an old job, Durocher a new one

International Photos

## Perils of Politics

by JOHN LARDNER

**T**HE sound of Republicans chuckling to themselves—a liquid, warbling note, similar to the mating call of a squab under glass—was heard in the land last Monday night when Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky matched himself by radio, television, and electronics generally against a fight for the world's lightweight championship.

The fight, between Isaiah Williams and Beau Jack, was not much of a contest as these things go. Isaiah, the champion, knocked Mr. Jack out, though not down, in the sixth round, after spilling just enough blood to show the Red Cross that Beau is type O (a handy thing to know, in case of emergency). Then everybody went home. People who were home already, beside their radios and their video traps, or whatever you call them, stayed home. But they were mad. They cussed Senator Barkley warmly.

**T**HE trouble was, the Democratic Party turned the senator loose with a keynote speech in the shank of the evening and forgot to turn him off before the fight. The fight was booked for 10 o'clock that night. When the keynote speech overran its banks, as keynote speeches will, with the senator clinging to the sound waves with one hand and the light waves with the other, the fight was delayed. Finally, just as the speaker gathered himself to jump another waterfall, the panic-stricken broadcasters grabbed the current away from him and threw it to Williams and Jack. It was then 40 minutes after the time scheduled for the athletes to kick off.

They tell me that high Republican circles gasped with mirth, if you can picture a circle gasping.

"Oh boy, oh boy!" said the GOP leaders, falling on each other's shoulders. "How ignorant can a Democrat get? They have lost the radio vote, the video vote, the fight fans' vote, and the vote of the managers of both fighters, whoever they are."

For the information of the party's board of strategy, Mr. Jack is managed by one Charles (Hercules) Wergeles, while Williams is controlled by a certain Francis (Blinky) Palermo, who is said to have a piece of everything else in Philadelphia, including the

keynote speeches and the scrapple. However, Mr. Wergeles and Mr. Palermo between them can vote only six or eight times. What counts in this crisis is the great mass of television and radio bugs, including the boys in Grady & Brady's and Ryan & Bryan's saloons. It is a well-known sociological fact that hell has no fury like a voter tuning in on a fight who is asked to listen to how he should vote.

I am not going to examine the rights and wrongs of this human phenomenon right now. I will merely state that it exists. There is such a thing as a Hooperating—Walter Winchell says it consists of telephoning somebody in the middle of the night and demanding to know what he is up to. If he snarls back: "Get off the line—I am listening to Winchell," a person called Hooper makes a note of this on his cuff. Well, what I am getting at is, next to Presidents, the highest Hooperatings in recent years have been scored by prizefights (see page 55). Very likely our species is headed for intellectual suicide, but as long as it is the only species that votes (at least, in November), politicians have got to give it a certain amount of leeway.

**T**HE Republicans, it strikes me, are being a little oversmug about Senator Barkley's misfortune. They are having a lucky year themselves, and they might as well admit it. In a moment of staggering folly, they scheduled their Presidential convention to conflict with a Joe Louis fight last month. When Louis fights, even Hooper listens. It soon became clear to party chieftains that they could not carry Maine and Vermont against the heavyweight champion on the air. So they prayed for rain.

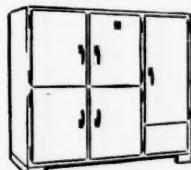
The rain, as you may remember, came. It rained for two nights, by the end of which time the Dewey-Warren ticket was safely smuggled home to the public. Inside sources inform me that Mr. Eddie Eagan, New York State boxing chairman, has claimed credit for the delay, on the ground that it never rained two nights in a row under anyone else's chairmanship. Maybe Eddie will be our next Attorney General as a consequence, but I still think he was just sitting there praying.



**Elks Club in Fargo, N. D., Buys Reach-In, Ice Cream Cabinet Chooses Frigidaire**

"Our committee checked on eight different makes of refrigerators and decided that Frigidaire is the real choice," says Frank V. Archibald (above). Mr. Archibald is secretary-manager of Elks Club No. 260, Fargo, N. D., which often serves up to 400 meals at a time.

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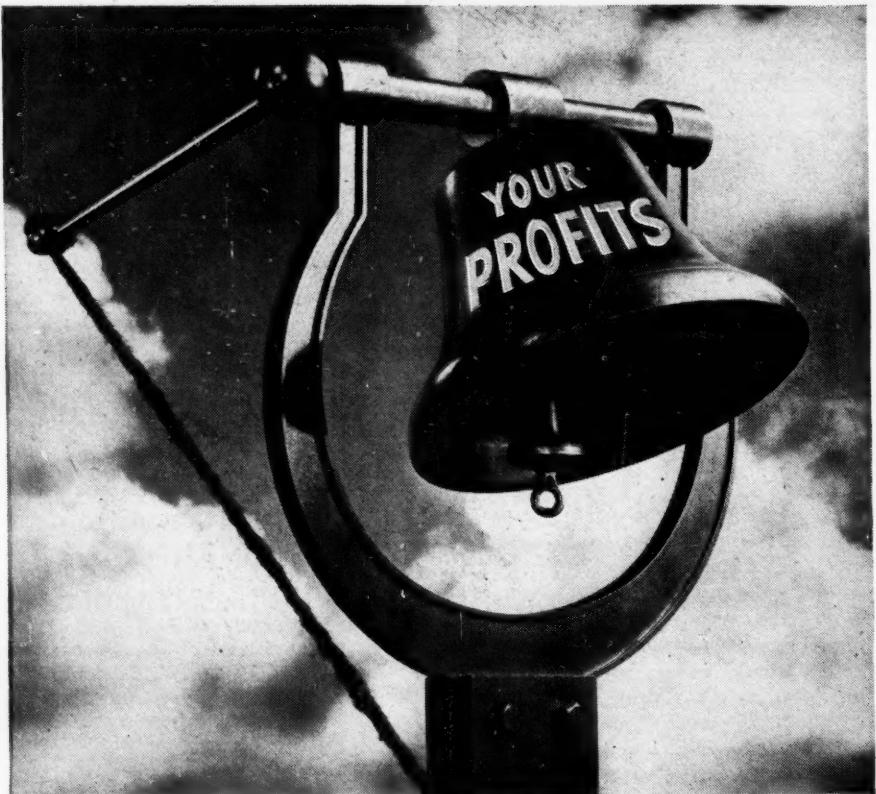
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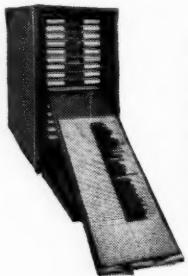
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### Weill's Valley

*Down in the valley, valley so low  
Hang your head over, hear the wind blow.\**

So laments an old Kentucky mountain tune, now one of the most popular of American folk songs. Around it Kurt Weill has built an opera called, not too surprisingly, "Down in the Valley," which had its première July 15 at the Indiana University School of Music.

Almost as obscure as the origins of the title song, which in countless versions has crossed all regional boundaries to become a national folk tune, are the origins of this opera. Some four years ago an advertising man named Charles McArthur suggested to Olin Downes of The New York Times that a thirteen-week radio series could be built around a nucleus of folk songs. The music critic agreed, and nominated Weill for the job.

As librettist McArthur, Downes, and Weill chose Arnold Sundgaard, who had written a Broadway folk play called "Everywhere I Roam" and several works for the Barter Theater in Virginia. Then Weill, Sundgaard, Downes, and McArthur culled reams of folk songs and finally decided on the skeleton of a program.

The radio series never materialized, and the script lay half-forgotten until the Schirmer music-publishing firm last winter asked Weill if he knew operas easily adaptable for school presentation. Weill suggested "Valley"; he and Sundgaard revised it for the stage and the Indiana University snared it for the world première.

**Prisoner's Song:** "Valley's" plot is the simple story of one Brack Weaver, who languishes in Birmingham jail. He waits in vain for a letter from Jennie Parsons, for whose sake he killed Thomas Bouché. The night before his execution, he escapes for a farewell visit with Jennie, and in flashback the pair tell how Brack courted her and then killed Bouché. When Brack finds Jennie still loves him but didn't write because her father forbade it, he goes back to jail, ready to die peacefully.

Interwoven with Weill's new music are five of the greatest old American airs. Brack and Jennie fall in love at a prayer meeting as the congregation sings "Little Black Train." They dance to "Hop Up, My Ladies" and "Sourwood Mountain" and are reunited to "The Lonesome Dove." And when Brack goes off to the gallows, Jennie and the chorus philosophize to "Down in the Valley" with its apostrophic:

*Roses love sunshine, violets love dew,  
Angels in heaven know I love you.*

"Valley" marks the first time that the 48-year-old German-born Weill had used his score paper for native American music. Widely known in Europe for his nine

\*Printed by permission of G. Schirmer, Inc.

operas, he now considers himself a theater composer—mainly for "Lady in the Dark," "One Touch of Venus," and "Knickerbocker Holiday." But he made his greatest impact with the 1947 musical version of Elmer Rice's "Street Scene," which Downes called a "most important step toward significantly American opera."

**So Much for So Few:** Both Weill and Sundgaard insist that with "Down in the Valley" they are not looking down in the canyons of Broadway. Weill says the folk opera was conceived for nonprofessional production and can be performed "wherever a chorus, a few singers, and a few actors are available." It takes almost no scenery, chiefly blue jeans and calicoes in the way of costumes, anything from a



Marion Bell: Folk songs and calico

twenty-piece to a full symphony-size orchestra, and a chorus that can range from sixteen voices on up.

For the première Indiana did Weill proud. The man with the baton was Ernest Hoffman, for ten years conductor of the Houston Symphony and now visiting conductor of the local School of Music. Both quality and quantity were supplied by the 50-piece orchestra and 80-voice chorus, composed largely of music students. The one highly professional exception was the feminine lead, the soprano Marion Bell, late of the Broadway musical "Brigadoon."

"Down in the Valley" is already slated to travel up hill and down dale. Beginning Aug. 5 the University of Michigan will put on four performances. Later in the summer, the Washington (D.C.) Civic Arts Center will present it, and Ernest Hoffman and his own company will tour the chief Indiana cities with it in the fall.

July 26, 1948



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<b>NEW YORK</b>	*	*	*	2 HRS 25 MIN	3 HRS 40 MIN	5 HRS 15 MIN	11 HRS 10 MIN	12 HRS 30 MIN	12 HRS 50 MIN	17 HRS 15 MIN
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	*	1 HR 45 MIN	1 HR 25 MIN	2 HRS 30 MIN	3 HRS 30 MIN	5 HRS 5 MIN	11 HRS	12 HRS 20 MIN	12 HRS 40 MIN	17 HRS 5 MIN
<b>PITTSBURGH</b>	1 HR 5 MIN	*	45 MIN	1 HR 30 MIN	2 HRS 30 MIN	4 HRS 5 MIN	10 HRS	11 HRS 20 MIN	11 HRS 40 MIN	16 HRS 5 MIN
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	1 HR 50 MIN	45 MIN	*	45 MIN	1 HR 45 MIN	3 HRS 20 MIN	9 HRS 15 MIN	10 HRS 35 MIN	10 HRS 55 MIN	15 HRS 20 MIN
<b>DETROIT</b>	2 HRS 35 MIN	1 HR 30 MIN	45 MIN	*	1 HR 15 MIN	2 HRS 50 MIN	8 HRS 45 MIN	10 HRS 5 MIN	10 HRS 25 MIN	14 HRS 50 MIN
<b>CHICAGO</b>	4 HRS 35 MIN	3 HRS 30 MIN	2 HRS 45 MIN	2 HRS	35 MIN	1 HR 45 MIN	7 HRS 40 MIN	9 HRS	9 HRS 20 MIN	13 HRS 45 MIN
<b>TOKYO</b>	38 HRS	36 HRS 55 MIN	36 HRS 10 MIN	35 HRS	34 HRS	32 HRS 20 MIN	27 HRS 40 MIN	26 HRS 20 MIN	27 HRS 15 MIN	18 HRS 30 MIN
<b>SHANGHAI</b>	43 HRS 55 MIN	42 HRS 50 MIN	42 HRS 5 MIN	41 HRS	39 HRS 20 MIN	38 HRS 55 MIN	33 HRS 15 MIN	32 HRS 35 MIN	33 HRS 15 MIN	24 HRS 25 MIN
<b>MANILA</b>	50 HRS	48 HRS 55 MIN	48 HRS 10 MIN	47 HRS	46 HRS	44 HRS 25 MIN	39 HRS 20 MIN	38 HRS 40 MIN	39 HRS 20 MIN	30 HRS 30 MIN

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## ART

### American Accessions

At the foot of Pikes Peak is a sprawling white building that is marking a trend in American art. It is the \$2,000,000 Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center which last week opened a show proving how dead are the days when galleries bought American paintings half-heartedly.

This second biennial "New Accessions: U.S.A." consists of 64 canvases by 59 American artists that 31 of the nation's museums have acquired in the past two years. Its aims are "to reflect the course of development in American painting of today" and to show how museums back up their judgment by purchase. In this field, the center finds that American museums are doing their job and doing it well.

Mitchell A. Wilder, director of the center, and Fred Bartlett, curator of paintings, have been assembling the show since last October. Wilder looks on it as a synthesis of art judgment.

Lending the works they feel do them most credit, the museums have sent from one to three canvases apiece. Yet among the 64 paintings only six artists are represented more than once.

One John Marin was sent by the Cleveland Museum of Art and another by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Ben Shahn was chosen by the Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo and by the University of Nebraska Art Galleries; the Albright and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis agreed on Abraham Rattner; both the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts and the Whitney Museum of American Art selected Henry Koerner; Walter Stuempfig was a choice of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington and of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; and Joe Jones, of the Denver Art Museum and of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art at Kansas City.



A Raphael Soyer at Colorado show



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## Porcupine Kinsey Report

In the fastness of pine and hemlock forests, the porcupine, large, bristling rodent of the Hystricidae family, slinks its mysterious way. It is solitary, nocturnal, and vegetarian. It shows little concern for man. But let one approach too quickly, and it will shake its tail and throw off its sharp, penetrating quills.

In the past, scientists had gathered a few scattered facts about the mating habits of this strange beast. (Only four had been born and bred in captivity.) November was said to be the porcupine's love season; the mating act was thought to be similar to that of mammals of the same size. Gestation was placed at sixteen weeks, but some scientists thought the period might be greater.

Last week Dr. Albert R. Shadie, head of the biology department of the University of Buffalo, announced the birth of the fifth captive porcupine, a small, furry bundle which even at birth revealed the sharp points of minute quills.

At the same time Shadie said the newcomer, along with the other four bred in the university's animal house and thirteen wild porcupines, would act as subjects for an elaborate sex-behavior study, financed by the National Research Council.

In this unusual experiment Dr. Shadie will have the help of another well-known zoologist, Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey of Indiana University, author of "that book," has offered to cooperate in the formal investigation of the porcupine's sex life.

## Running on Air

More than a hundred years ago a Scottish clergyman, Robert Stirling, and his brother, James, designed an engine driven by air. But it was awkward and inefficient, and it faded into twentieth-century obscurity as a laboratory motor and as a toy.

At a Munich industrial fair in 1937 an engineer of the Dutch-owned Philips electrical firm saw this clumsy, old-fashioned contraption. It might, he reasoned, solve one of the company's engineering problems—furnishing power for small radio transmitters in isolated areas.

What happened when the Philips staff began to analyze the possibilities of the almost forgotten Stirling air engine is described in a dramatic, illustrated article in the current *Scientific American*.

The pioneer Scots' device needed only redesigning with modern materials (stainless steel and aluminum bronze) to become "a remarkably efficient machine," the engineers found. Throughout the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands they secretly worked on its development. Since the war's end more than 25 laboratory and test models of the new machine, now known as the Philips Air Engine, have been built at the Eindhoven, Holland, laboratory. Other

work is under way in the United States and Britain.

On both sides of the Atlantic scientists are enthusiastic about the new engine. Some, the magazine points out, "compare its renascence with the discovery of the steam engine and the internal-combustion machine. Indeed, its performance so far indicates that for many purposes the air engine may be superior to both."

**Quiet and Trouble-Free:** Like the steam engine, the air engine is an external-combustion machine. The air, which is used instead of steam as the working me-

"prime movers." The Philips engineers hope within a few years to turn out for a variety of uses practical air engines with speeds of up to 3,000 revolutions per minute and power outputs of one to several hundred horsepower.

## Books on Wartime Secrets

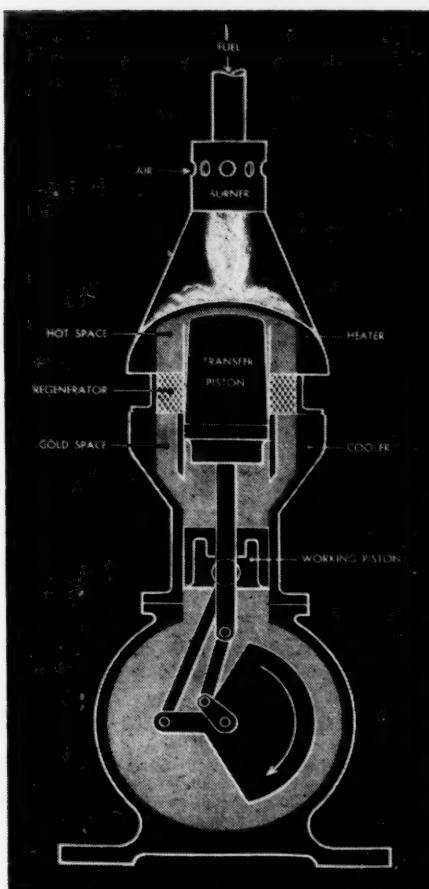
Aware that they were making both military and scientific history, and that they were expending vast sums of the people's money to do it, the laboratories that developed the weapons of the second world war kept reams of records. Since the war, they have been writing up the history they made. Among the latest books on secret wartime research:

**BATTLEFRONTS OF INDUSTRY.** By David O. Woodbury. 342 pages. Wiley & Sons. \$3.50. A talented science writer crisply describes for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. the company's achievements in production and research. The story ranges from the first long-range radar that spotted the Japanese planes off Pearl Harbor through the tube that jammed enemy radar, the GI plastic helmet liner, the electric torpedo, the axial-flow jet engine for aircraft, and the production of pure uranium for the atom bomb. As a sidelight on the last item, Woodbury reveals the "slightly amusing discovery" that at a time when the Manhattan District was highly worried about wartime atom secrecy, it nevertheless "had been shipping raw uranium compounds to Bloomfield in barrels plainly marked 'uranium'."

**CHEMISTRY.** Edited by W. A. Noyes Jr. 524 pages. Atlantic-Little, Brown. \$6. Another in the series sponsored by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, this volume is on the technical side, and some knowledge of chemistry is needed to follow its account of our wartime explosives, poison gas, smoke screens, and incendiary bombs.

**ROCKETS, GUNS, AND TARGETS.** Edited by John E. Burchard. 482 pages. Atlantic-Little, Brown. \$6. Unlike "Chemistry," this volume of the same series attempts, with good results, to make itself understood by the layman. Its account of the war's amazing development of rocket weapons is both fascinating and authoritative.

**Q.E.D. M.I.T. IN WORLD WAR II.** By John E. Burchard. 354 pages. Wiley & Sons. \$3.50. Another good job by Burchard, this time giving a cross-section of the contributions by one major scientific school. The famous Radiation Laboratory, home of many microwave radar and radio navigation inventions, is put in perspective as only one of the many wartime activities along the Charles River. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology appears equally proud of the way it carried on with its primary function of teaching, both of civilian students and those sent to Cambridge by the armed forces.

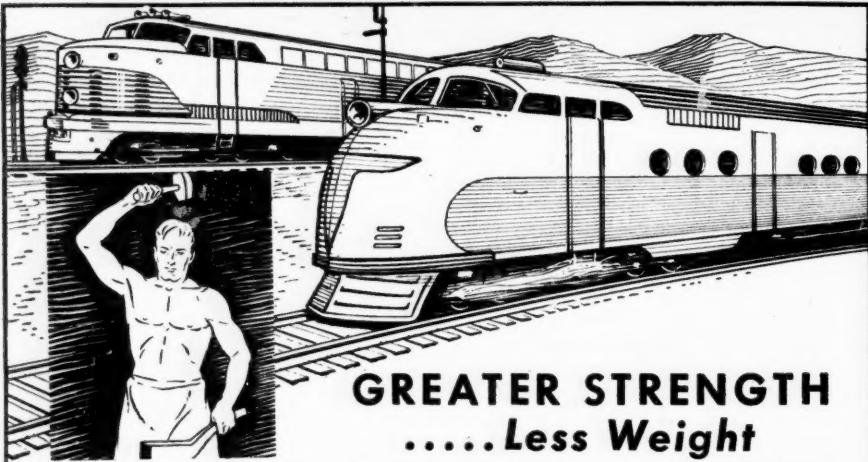


How air drives Philips's engine

dium, is alternately heated and cooled to drive a piston (see chart). The engine can be designed to run on "almost anything that burns," including bituminous coal.

As described in the article, the device is "built of ordinary metals, with few moving parts; as compact as a gasoline engine, but far quieter." Its efficiency (the proportion of fuel energy converted into mechanical energy) may ultimately exceed 30 per cent. This is "better than that attained by comparable gasoline engines at any time, and better than that of a Diesel under any operating conditions except full load."

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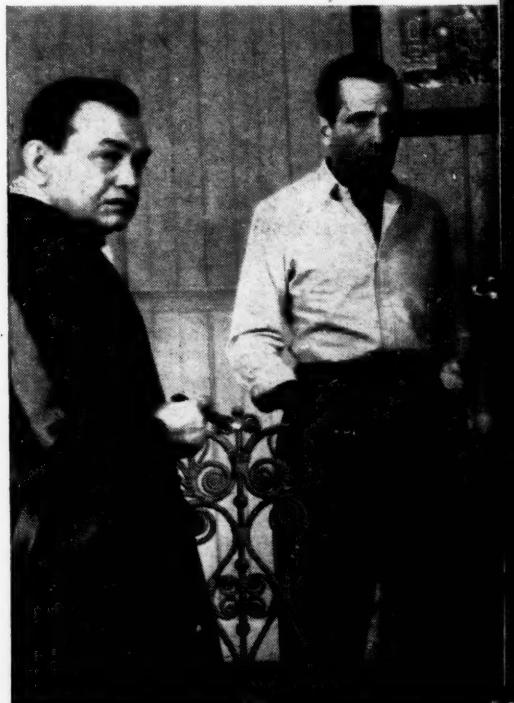
## MOVIES

### Bacall in Key

When they adapted Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo" for the screen, John Huston and Richard Brooks brought the 1939 drama up to date, also jettisoning Anderson's blank verse and most of his wordy preoccupation with the definition of "honor" in order to take advantage of the play's vigorous melodrama. They have retained a hint of significance with a returned GI and a predatory racketeer presented as prototypes of good and evil in a grave, new world. But first of all "Key Largo" is a conventional gangster story, raised by imagination and fine craftsmanship to a high level of excitement.

**The Heat's On:** Despite the numerous changes in plot and characters, there is still a strong family resemblance between screen and stage play. Frank McCloud (Humphrey Bogart), a disillusioned ex-Army officer, arrives in Key Largo by bus to call on the family of a buddy who was killed in the war. It is McCloud's intention to tell his buddy's father, James Temple (Lionel Barrymore), and his wife, Nora (Lauren Bacall), how their soldier fought and died; and then to drift along to some cooler climate in a world he no longer considers worth fighting for.

But there is more than the stifling summer heat to cope with in Key Largo. One Rocco (Edward G. Robinson), a supposedly deported gangster overlord, has taken over the Temples' rickety hotel for a business deal. Rocco's henchmen are restive with boredom and the heat, and his slightly dog-eared inamorata (Claire Trevor) is drinking herself into DT's. The



Robinson makes it hot for Bogart . . .

sheriff and his deputy are busy beating around the adjacent bush for a pair of escaped Indian convicts. A hurricane is blowing up. And the widow Nora is a beautiful if a determined lady in distress.

What with one thing and another, McCloud sticks around.

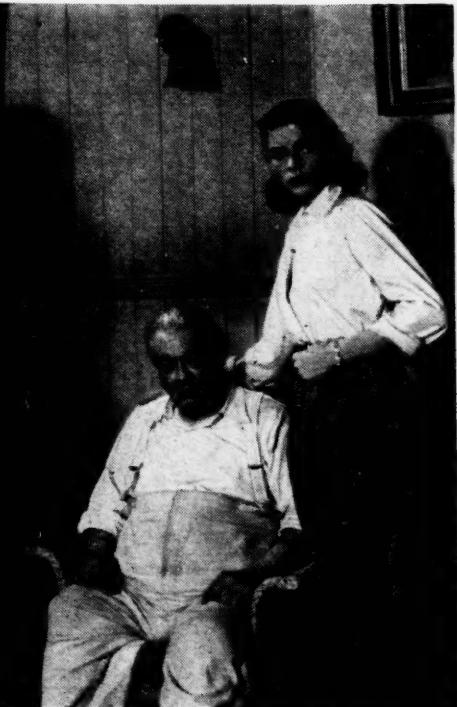
Relying as much on mood and accumulative tension as on overt action, Huston, who also directed the film, has added another superior melodrama to a list that includes "The Maltese Falcon" and "Sierra Madre." He is helped considerably by a first-rate cast. Bogart and Robinson, in roles that fit them as comfortably as old slippers, are as good as one might expect. The surprise of "Key Largo" is Miss Bacall, who forgets her curves to play Nora straight and comes off with a forthright, credible characterization. (KEY LARGO, Warner Brothers, Jerry Wald, producer. John Huston, director.)

## It's a Crime

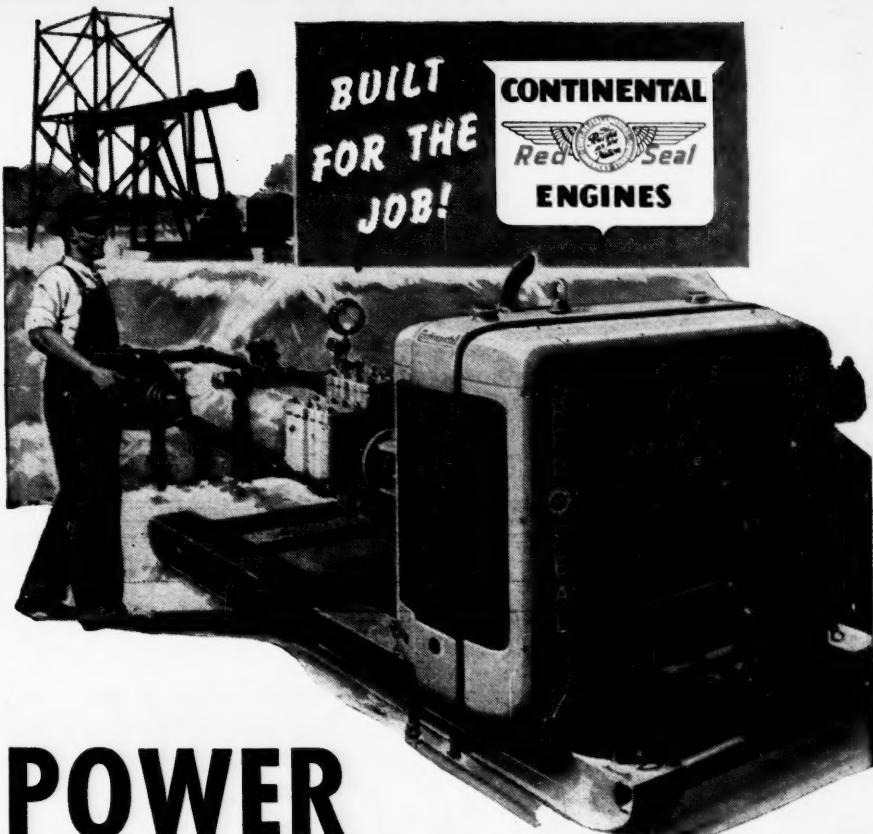
Crime isn't paying again in "Raw Deal." Neither, for that matter, is love, and although this story of an escaped convict on the lam has as much to do with one as the other, love comes off a poor second.

Unlike the ordinary lamster, Joe Sullivan (Dennis O'Keefe) is chaperoned through the police dragnet and roadblocks by two young ladies. Joe's faithful sweetheart (Claire Trevor) spells him at the wheel of the getaway car; an innocent bystander (Marsha Hunt) who is forced to accompany them at gun point is cast as the voice of conscience and, ultimately, as sacred versus slightly tarnished love.

It isn't difficult to call the shots from



...Lionel Barrymore and Miss Bacall  
July 26, 1948



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## Dry Cleaning Firm In Pittsburgh Purchases New Water Cooler — Chooses Frigidaire

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## MOVIES

the initial implausibility of Joe's prison break through the preposterous events that lead to his modified regeneration and a fatal showdown with his double-crossing chief. Aside from noting that "Raw Deal" doesn't stint on the violence, the only other comment worth making is that the players—including John Ireland and Raymond Burr—give more credible performances than might have been expected under the dubious circumstances. (**RAW DEAL**. *Eagle Lion*. Edward Small, producer. Anthony Mann, director.)

## Rough, Tough, and Western

In the most sadistic scene in a Western that is already tough enough by general standards, Forrest Tucker wallops Randolph Scott unconscious, then carefully stomps his right—or gun—hand into a hopeless pulp. Recovering miraculously a few minutes later, Scott performs the same operation on Tucker. Theoretically, this should eliminate any further shooting by either party. It doesn't, and "Coroner Creek" proceeds to keep the action fans jittering cheerfully in their seats.

Based on a novel by Luke Short, this is the story of Chris Danning (Scott)—a grim-faced, single-minded avenger who rides in search of a man he has sworn to kill. At first, all that Chris knows is that his enemy is a white man who led an Indian raid on a stagecoach and rode off with a payroll and Chris's fiancée. Then, from an Apache who was in the raid, Chris learns that the girl killed herself and that the bandit is tall, blond, blue-eyed, and conveniently scarred on the right cheek.

**Target:** Chris rides on and in *Coroner Creek* decides that he has found his man in the suave and sinister Younger Miles (George MacCready), a wealthy rancher who has surrounded himself with a mantle of respectability and a rough-riding passel of gun fighters.

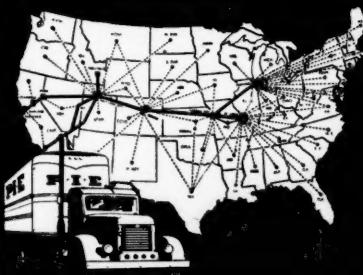
At about this point the writers take time out to introduce the distaff diversion—a pretty girl who runs the hotel (Marguerite Chapman), Miles's dipsomaniac wife (Barbara Reed), and a likely looking widow (Sally Eilers) who hires Chris as her ranch foreman. These last two ladies might have been omitted in favor of the feuding at hand, and while Miss Chapman is attractive as the necessary love interest, she is given to sententious talk on occasion and gets in Scott's hair when the shooting is hottest.

Nevertheless, the horse-operagoer has no complaint coming. Ray Enright stages Scott's cold war on the bewildered MacCready with considerable suspense. The gunplay is handled with proper regard to tradition, and the slug fests between Scott and Tucker are brawling at its roughest under Marquess of Hollywood rules. (**CORONER CREEK**. *Columbia*. Harry Joe Brown, producer. Ray Enright, director. *Cinecolor*.)

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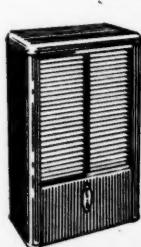


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## BOOKS

### Mrs. Nesbitt's Story

One by one the New Dealers tell their stories. The list is impressive: Mme. Perkins, Messrs. Farley, Hopkins, Ickes, Morgenthau, Moley, Hull, and Stimson, among the "big shots," and among those holding less exalted positions Colonel Starling, who headed the Secret Service, and Admiral McIntire, who guarded the health of the President. Now comes the garrulous and gossipy lady who was housekeeper at the White House throughout the entire Roosevelt Administration.

Henrietta Nesbitt may have had an editor fix up her manuscript but she obviously had no ghost to write it for her. This book, "White House Diary," is quite apparently her own. It contains no startling

revelations; it gives away no deep and dark secrets, but it is a genuine and very human account of the inside of the White House and what the inmates thereof liked most to put in their own insides, from a famous shrimp soup to the 48 varieties of foods which the doctors forbade Harry Hopkins to indulge in.

**Up From Hyde Park:** The Nesbitts—he was an Irishman and she was of German extraction—were living in Hyde Park before F.D.R. became governor of New York. They got along all right, raised a family, but like thousands of other Americans were distressed and depressed when hard times came. Nesbitt lost his job. Mrs. Nesbitt, who was a born pastry cook, took to making rolls, pies, and cakes, which she sold. The Roosevelts, who liked good, plain cooking that was also tasty, were among their customers.

During the gubernatorial years the Nesbitts supplied the Governor's Mansion at Albany, and Mrs. Nesbitt became interested in politics—in a very small way. She canvassed votes for F.D.R. in 1932. But it was her baking, and undoubtedly her efficiency, bravery, and personality rather than her minor activities for the Democratic Party, which got her the job as White House housekeeper. She had never done anything like this before. Indeed, as a young girl she had worked in a drug-store and been a bookkeeper, but mostly she had been a wife and mother.

Scared to death at the prospect of four years of "running" the White House, she and "Dad," as she rather coyly calls her late husband, went to Washington. It took a lot of courage on her part, but she adored Mrs. Roosevelt and knew how to get along with her, and she made up her mind she could do the work. It would only



Mrs. Nesbitt

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GIN**

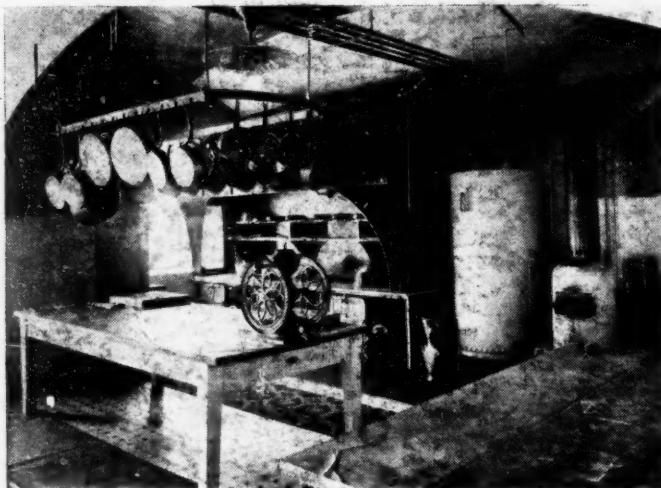
*The preference  
for this gin for all uses,  
and particularly in  
Dry Martini cocktails,  
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to its delicately  
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### The White House kitchen of the Theodore Roosevelts was modernized under the Franklin Roosevelts

be for four years, she thought. But she stayed there as long as the Roosevelts did, and soon she was handling in her stride notes from Mrs. Roosevelt like: "There will be five thousand to tea . . ."

**Eat Your Vegetables:** For thirteen years Mrs. Nesbitt sorted the sheets, ordered the meals, did the shopping, saw that the dusting was done right, and generally supervised the fascinating and complicated functions of the busiest household in America, if not in the world. She catered to F.D.R., saw to it that he ate his vegetables and had Sanka coffee at night but good, strong coffee, made just right, in the morning. And she took care of the wants of such people as the man who came to dinner—Alexander Woolcott—the King and Queen of England, Churchill, Hollywood stars, politicians, social workers, and the motley crowd who slept and ate in the White House for thirteen years.

Mrs. Nesbitt tells all about it in a lively style, just as if she were writing a letter back home or entertaining friends in her own parlor. Every so often she stops, just like any woman talking to other women, to tell to the last spoonful of sugar how to bake a cake. Men may think Mrs. Nesbitt chatters a little too much, but they will find this story of life in the White House pretty interesting just the same. (*WHITE HOUSE DIARY*. By Henrietta Nesbitt. 314 pages. Doubleday. \$3.)

## Uninteresting People

As editor of The New York Times book review, Robert Van Gelder built up quite a reputation as an interviewer of authors. He must have thought the life auctorial worth striving after, for two years ago, with a check for a reported \$20,000 advance on royalties from Doubleday in a pocket of his baggy flannels, he chuckle his job with The Times, bought a dictating machine and a couch, hired a part-time secretary, and settled down to write what he hoped would be the great American novel.

The result is a long and often tedious book called "Important People," which, as the title implies, is about the same kind of people who inhabited the glittering world of Ralph Ingersoll's recent failure, "The Great Ones." It is a better book than Ingersoll's, for Van Gelder has the storyteller's instinct which Ingersoll did not have, and his characters upon occasion do come to life. But it is not a great novel, certainly no more than a good first attempt, which differs from most other first novels in that it is in no way autobiographical.

"Important People" is mostly about Dixon West, heir to the hugely profitable and politically potent magazine chain of Carter West, and Mig, the chromium-plated, spoiled widow whom he eventually marries. Dixon, just back from the wars, finds his grandfather surrounded by an unsavory crew of males and females on the make along Park Avenue. This is the story of his rebellion, if it can be called that. There is not much plot, and what there is is rather trite, nor is there probably any moral intended—except that the story is a mild rebuke of a portion of society which depends upon inherited wealth for its existence.

The novel wanders back and forth in the minds of its principal characters. By this method we get the unpleasant autobiographies of various rich and powerful men and women whose sycophantic bitcheries fill these long pages. At times the reader will suspect Van Gelder of considering himself a satirist; but most of the time the reader will have the feeling that he has met all these people before—and won't really care. (*IMPORTANT PEOPLE*. By Robert Van Gelder. 339 pages. Doubleday. \$3.)

## Other Books

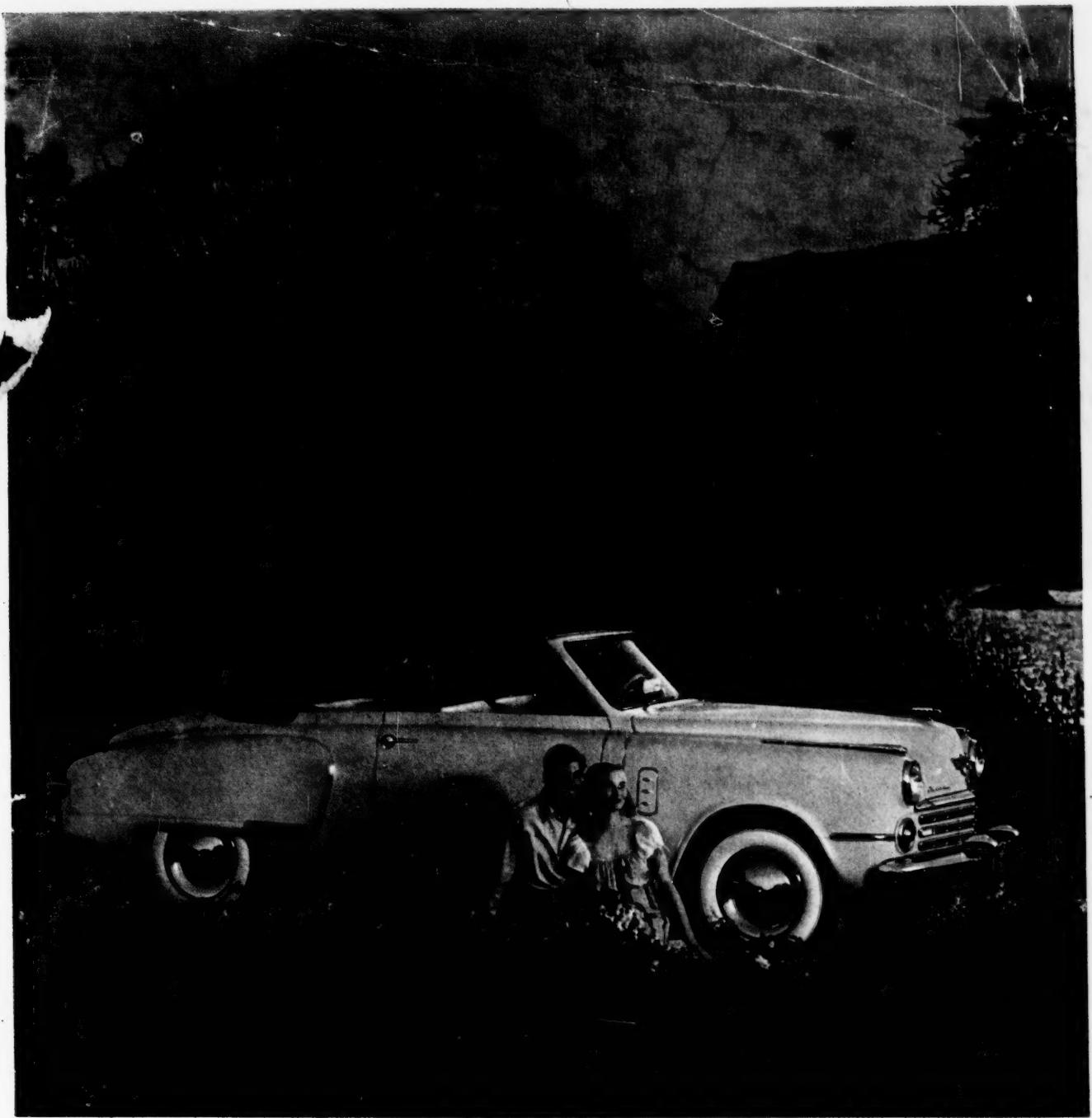
**A TREASURY OF JEWISH FOLKLORE.** Edited by Nathan Ausubel. 741 pages. Crown. \$4. A comprehensive collection of stories chosen from 3,000 years of Jewish

lore, from the ancient treasures of the Talmud and the Midrash, and from current stories of Jewish life; stories of fighters like the Maccabees, saints like Hillel and Akiba, wise men like Solomon, and scholars like Maimonides; and stories of the jesters and tricksters, schlemihls, schlitzmazl, and schnorrers. Added to the 750 stories are 75 Jewish folk songs, making the "Treasury" an altogether invaluable volume.

**DIVIDED.** By Ralph Freedman. 447 pages. Dutton. \$3.50. Into the Austrian town of Kleinbach, on the day of its capture by American troops, staggers Helmut Horn, formerly No. 45697 at Concentration Camp Gross Rosen. After buffeting by both Germans and GI's, Helmut becomes interpreter for an Army Counter Intelligence Corps unit and joins in the hunt for hidden Nazis. "Divided," the first novel by the 1947 winner of the Lewis and Clark Northwest Award, is a powerful, dramatic story of the psychological and political upsets caused by war and its aftermath.

**MIGNONETTE.** By Joseph Shearing. 246 pages. Harpers. \$2.50. The author of the successful thriller "So Evil My Love" has another deft and subtle suspense yarn in this elegantly styled mid-nineteenth-century romance. Things get off to a gothic start when the heroine, a retiring young English heiress, not yet on to the ways of the world, invites her illegitimate French half-sister to visit her and share in her fortune. The girl turns out to be a beautiful menace, given to fortune hunting and related arts. Before she is finished she has caused a whole series of macabre tragedies, most of them romantic in nature. It's all delicately terrifying.

Raymond Moley's column, Perspective, is carried in the National Affairs section this week, along with other features of Democratic convention coverage.



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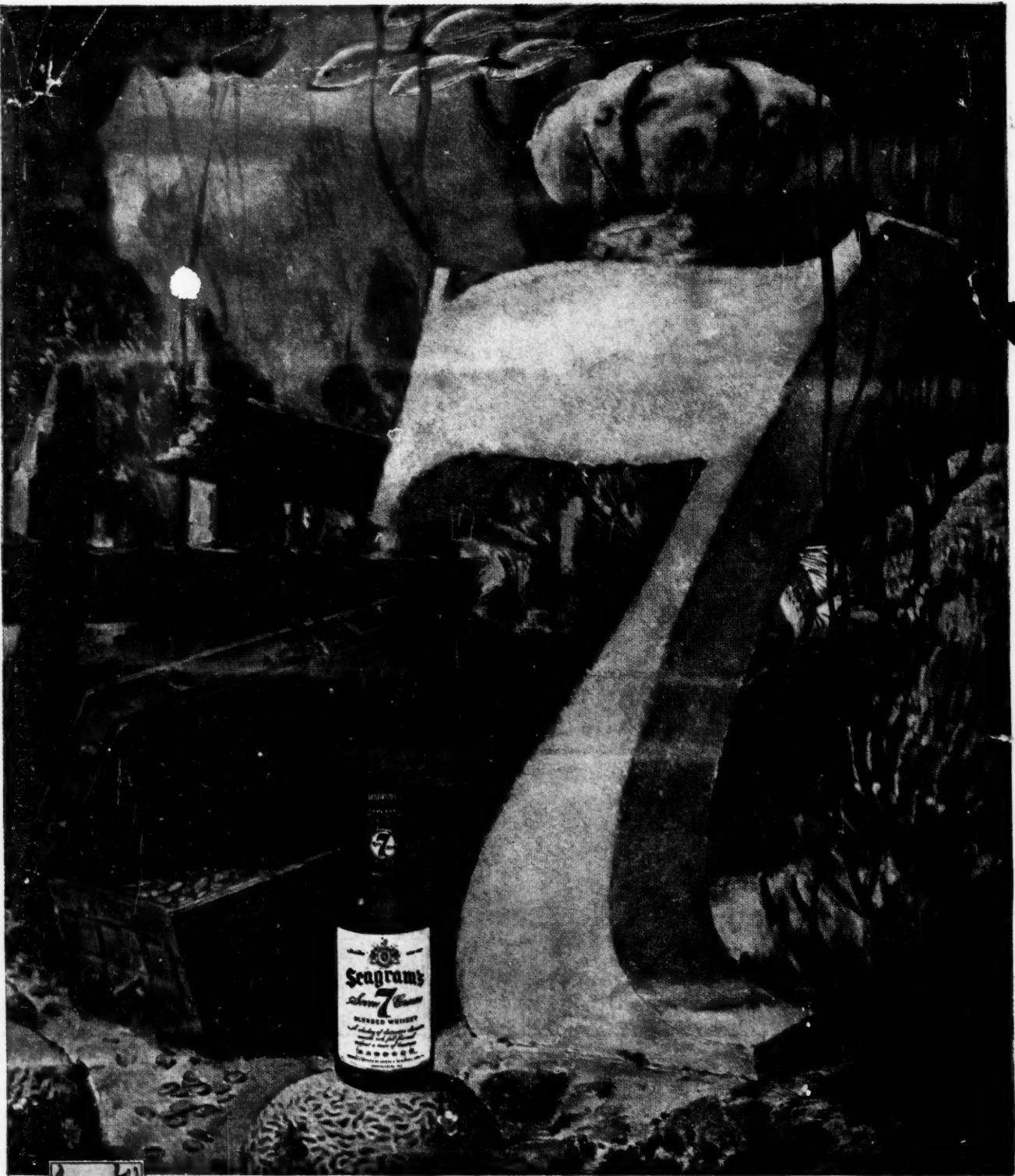
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