

GENERAL INFORMATION

Newsweek

Man to See in Washington

Robert Kennedy's Role—The Incoming Administration
[NATIONAL AFFAIRS]

NOVEMBER 21, 1960 25c

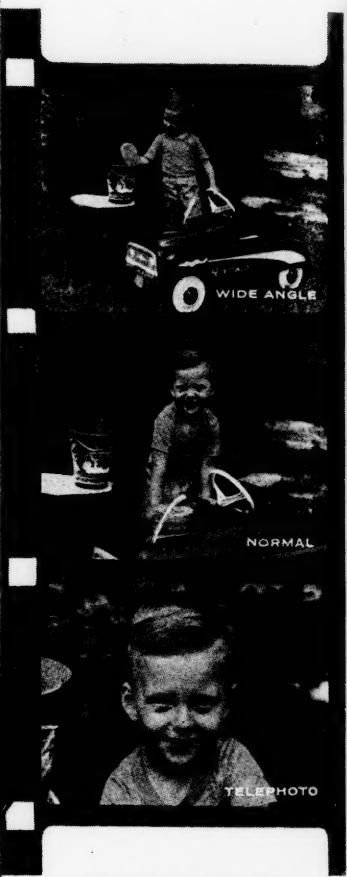
[INDEX-PAGE 19]



The President-Elect's Brother: Manager-at-Large



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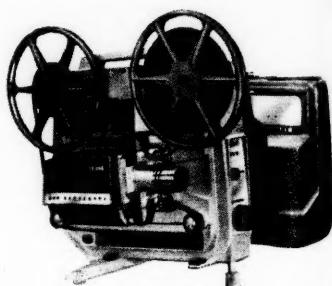
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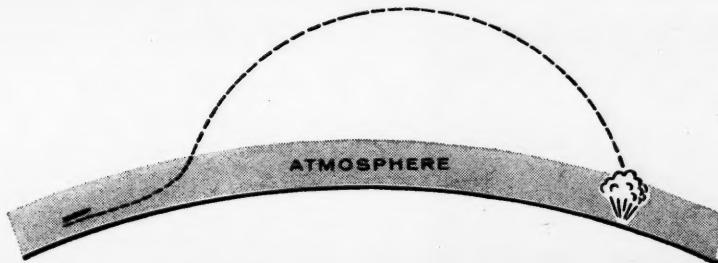


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MISSILE



When operational, Sky Bolt ballistic missiles could ring an enemy with sure retaliation... and make any aggressor think twice.

Sky Bolt will turn our bombers into missile "launch pads"



Nineteen years of Douglas experience with military and space-research missiles is wrapped up in the Air Force's new Sky Bolt GAM-87A—an air-launched hypersonic ballistic missile now under development.

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LETTERS

United We Stand

Now that Election Day has come and gone, there is one thing for which we should be thankful—and that is the supreme ability this country has to close ranks and pull together. Never more than now do we need to show how "united we stand."

MARK DAVIS
St. Louis, Mo.

►We often ask ourselves why anyone would want the most killing job on earth. That two men (and a handful of lesser candidates) would fight tooth and nail for it is proof America still has heart for a challenge.

HARRY ANDERSON
Tacoma, Wash.

►However many faults the French governmental system has, it has one advantage over ours: Men at the top change, but the corps of the government stays on, unchanged. That kind of continuity would help stabilize us in Europe's eyes. With a new President, we should keep some of the old personnel, like Ambassadors.

EDWARD MCKINLEY
Rome, Italy

Incomplete? Vile?

Several times I have read that sociological study of premarital sexual standards in America (SCIENCE, Oct. 31) and am convinced that the conclusions, the inferences, and the "facts" are wholly unsatisfactory. The author of the book describes it as a study of "contemporary America." Then it turns out to be a study of college students in Florida, in the spring, and on the beaches. There are still a few people who uphold chastity. I

High fashion at an old-fashioned price

For the sake of thrift, Simca makes no sacrifice in looks, comfort, or performance. Sure, Simca is a real saver (low price, high mileage), but the similarity to other economy imports ends there. From roomy deluxe interiors to classic French styling, Simca looks like a real car. Performs and handles like one, too. Simca's 50 horsepower engine will get you anywhere you want to go, delivers pep and power anytime you ask for it. Take another good look at the Simca shown above. Have you ever seen a smarter way to save your money?

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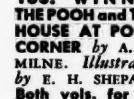
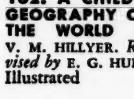
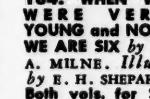
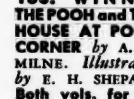
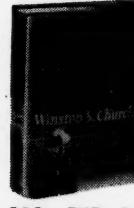
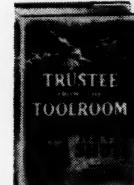
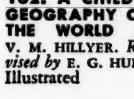
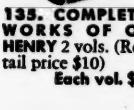
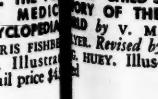
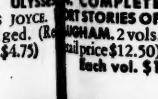
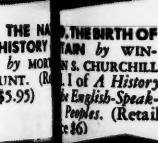
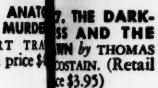
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LETTERS

hope the American people can realize that this report is illicit universalizing, and see its incompleteness.

JOHN E. CREAN
Worcester, Mass.

►Why do you allow such vile material to appear? I do not believe it. It is as a rabid animal turned loose.

Rev. RAY WISEHART
Tulsa, Okla.

The President's Chair

The President's chair is indeed the mightiest seat in the world. I refer specifically to your cover picture (Nov. 14) showing where the Presi-



George Tames

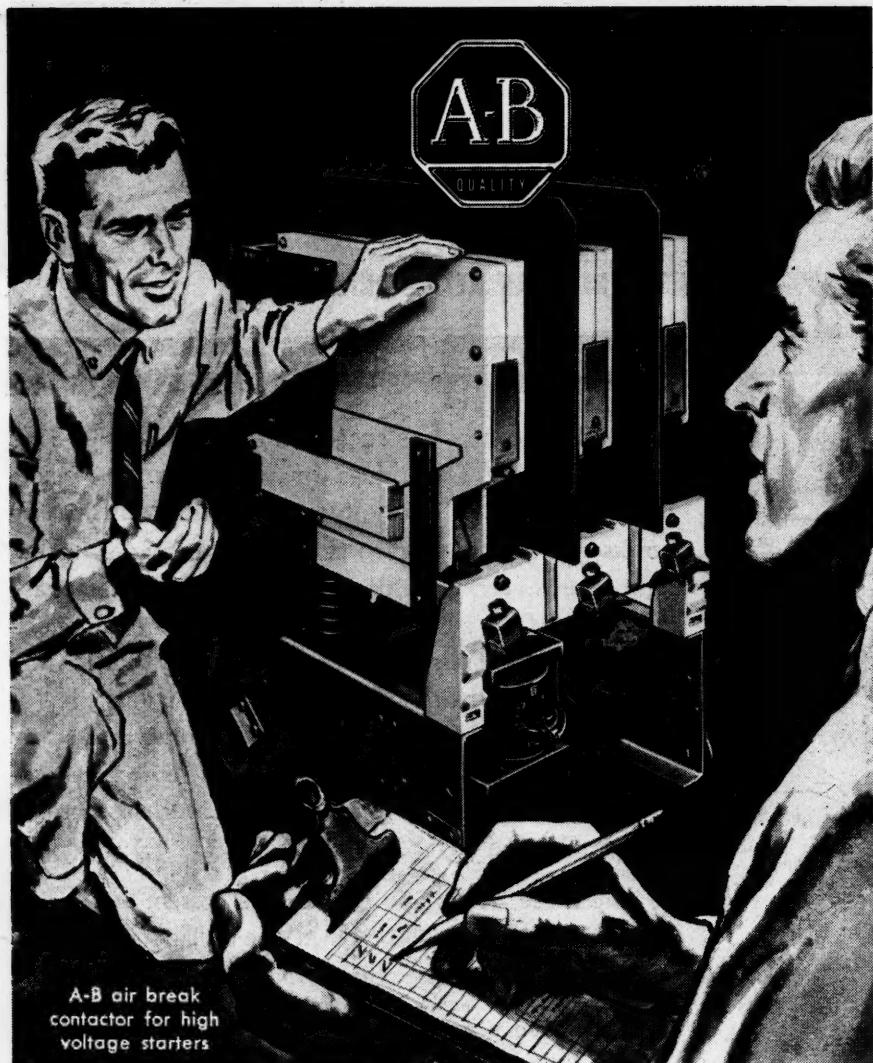
dent of the U.S. sits in his White House study. But since it is actually a symbol, I'd like to know its history.

NED WATERS
New York City

✓The President's chair is a regulation, government-stock chair. It was issued to the White House in 1953 and has never been repaired. It is traditional for an outgoing President to take his chair with him; the Truman chair is in Independence, Mo., the Roosevelt chair, in Hyde Park, N.Y. No one knows yet if President Eisenhower will take his chair with him.

Shock Treatment

We were delighted to hear a renowned artist attacking modern art (ART, Oct. 24). John Graham's statement that "art is now a racket" is a masterpiece of truth. I am tired of the shock-treatment type of art. Why must we be psychologists to understand a painting? It is the lack of an ideal (symbolic of our age?) that has led our artists to such bizarre art forms as abstract expressionism. It was put quite concisely by Oscar



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Smart way to find your favorite scotch



make the blue-glass test

It's an intriguing game—making the **blue-glass test**—and a wonderful conversation piece when you have guests. To play it, all you need are three different brands of Scotch whisky—a set of three blue glasses numbered 1, 2, 3, for each player—and one person to be the umpire.

The idea is very simple. It is to enable you to judge impartially which Scotch is your favorite. The three brands of Scotch are served in identically the same way (with soda, water or on the rocks) in the blue

glasses, so that all look alike and you will not know which glass contains which brand.

Be sure one brand of Scotch is Old Smuggler. The other two can be any brands you like. Sip each judiciously. Compare the flavor thoughtfully. Then decide which you like best.

Which Scotch will you pick? Frankly, we don't know. But we do know that among men who have made the blue-glass test, many find their favorite Scotch is Old Smuggler.

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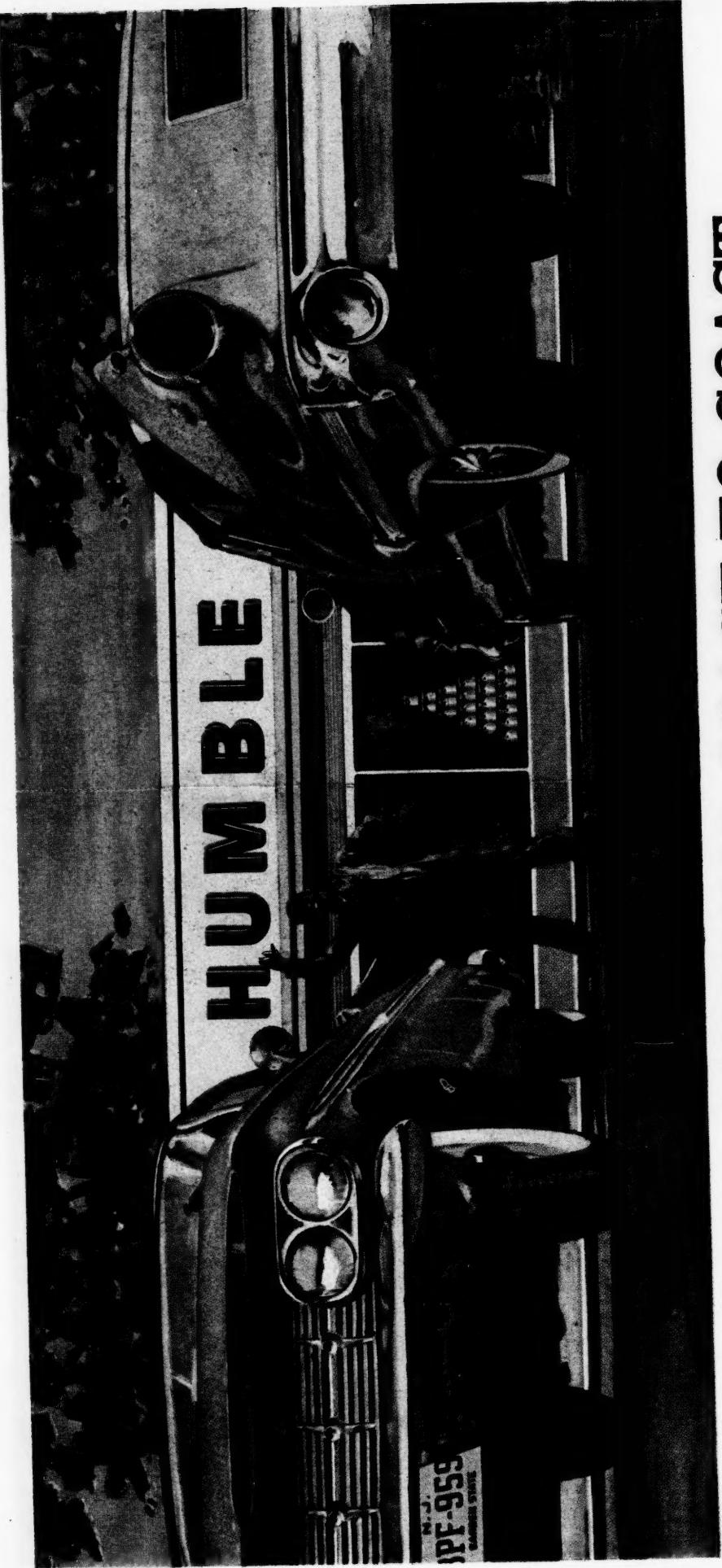


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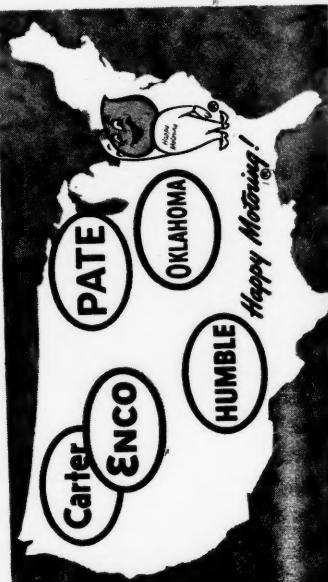
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LETTERS



Bettmann Archive

Wilde: Dangerous to be modern

Wilde: "Nothing is so dangerous as being too modern; one is apt to grow old-fashioned quite suddenly."

Mrs. YVONNE MURPHY
Baltimore, Md.

Algeria and 'Friends'

Why shouldn't Algeria speak of her Soviet and Chinese "friends" (INTERNATIONAL, Nov. 7)? It seems to be the quickest and best way to build up an armed force and get international recognition these days.

RAYMOND CUMMINGS
Carthage, Mo.

Who Came First?

It is an established fact that by the time the ancient Greeks had reached the climax of their civilization, Ghana was not known; nor even was she on the map of the then-known world. How could the Ghanaians therefore afford to present themselves as the teachers of their "masters" and the forerunners of chemistry, medicine, and even shorthand (INTERNATIONAL, Oct. 31) ?

JOHN MAMACOS
El-Fasher, Sudan

►One wonders at the Ghanaian version of history. What American schoolboy ever heard of the ancient Mali or Ghana empires until the current resurgence of African political activity?

BARI BARROW
New York City

Look Closer to Home

In its frantic efforts to overcome the academic gaps in its officer cadre, the Air Force (EDUCATION, Oct. 31) overlooks a fine source, readily available: Its own enlisted personnel. The

FLORSHEIM

High Fronts



*The LARK, 20627 in black calf;
in Perfecto brown, 30632*

*The BEVERLY, 20010, in black calf;
in Perfecto brown, 30012*



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Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaners clean, rinse and dry a thousand surgical instruments an hour—and, compared to previous methods, achieve microscopic cleanliness in a fraction of the time at less cost.

SONIC ENERGY WINNING CLEANING "BATTLE" IN HOSPITALS

In the war against dirt and disease, hospitals have always fought to achieve the greatest possible degree of cleanliness. Today, the fight for dependably clean surgical instruments is being won with a new "weapon"—Bendix® Sonic Energy Cleaning.

Former cleaning methods—laborious hand scrubbing or mechanical washing—were not only time-consuming and costly, but frequently ineffective in attaining the microscopic cleanliness prerequisite to certain sterilization.

Five years' experience in hospitals proves that Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaning gets surgical instruments meticulously clean, does the job ten times faster, and at a substantially lower cost than previous methods. To do this job so efficiently, Bendix Sonic Energy generates high-frequency cleaning power that reaches into, and

cleans, even the tiniest crevices of surgical instruments when placed in a water-detergent solution. Soil on metalware, glass, and rubber tubing also succumbs before it.

This is why hundreds of hospitals are today relying on Bendix Sonic Energy to improve and speed the cleaning of surgical instruments—a monumental task involving some 90,000 instruments per operating room each year. If your hospital does not have the efficiency and time-and cost-saving benefits of Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaning, we suggest you get in touch with Wilmot Castle Co., Rochester, N. Y., a subsidiary of Ritter Company, Inc., our exclusive distributors to the hospital field.



The average operating room has about 90,000 surgical instruments to be cleaned every year. In many hospitals, Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaners easily perform this difficult task.

Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaning is also filling a long-felt need in industry for faster, better, lower-cost cleaning of precision parts and assemblies. In missiles, for instance, even submicroscopic contamination can result in malfunction. All along the industrial front, Bendix Sonic Energy Cleaners are doing a more efficient job.



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And Time
To Come!



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The coming years of our century are certain to give birth to many new marvels. But the performance and styling of these Movado Kingmatics will be difficult to surpass.

Kingmatic Calendar (square), with patented instantaneous date-setting mechanism, 14K gold \$240; without Calendar feature \$220. Kingmatic (round), Subsea (water-resistant), 14K Gold \$210. Other Kingmatics from \$100. 28-Jewel movements. Fed. Tax Incl.

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LETTERS

only objection I have ever heard to the idea was voiced by a (fortunately) retired general who once remarked: "Come, come, gentlemen—how would a former sergeant act at the Officers Club?"

HENRY C. KALBER
Omaha, Neb.

Child in the Pulpit

Any serious-minded 5-year-old child with a loud voice and a strong urge to attract attention to himself can deliver a perfectly meaningless sermon, such as the one quoted in your story about "Jeep" Reineke, the baby evangelist (RELIGION, Oct. 31). Moreover, a boy with an IQ of 119, although above average, is not "a miracle of God."

ANTOINETTE MENDLOW
New York City

►"And a little child shall lead them . . ." This *Wunderkind* of the pulpit, this baby evangelist, can bring more souls to righteousness than a weary grownup.

LUKE MILLER
Chicago, Ill.

►Children should be seen and not heard. This goes for prodigies of all kinds, including baby preachers.

MICHAEL BROWN
Portland, Ore.

Off Limits to Robots

Who's afraid of the "big bold robots" (Special SCIENCE Report, Oct. 24)? Until man abdicates in such fields, need we worry too much that robots will someday sit in executive chairs, on school boards, or clatter about in our kitchens? Thanks for a most interesting article.

MRS. R. E. VOGT
Birmingham, Mich.

Yoga and the Yogi

Too bad you did not take more explanation from Yogiraj Vithaldas (Special MEDICINE Report, Nov. 7) instead of referring to the opinions of Western medical men and authors whose knowledge and experience of yoga are quite limited. Nowhere did you refer to yoga as a science. When the mysticism and yogic law are dusted away, what remains is the only true and active physical and mental culture to elevate man to his full individual potentials.

EDWARD RUDOLPH
Carlinville, Ill.

►Your article recalls an old Taoist saying, which seems to be as appropriate now as it was in ancient times: "You cannot speak of the ocean to a well frog."

Mrs. BETTY O'HANLON
Cut Bank, Mont.

The Glories of Spirit

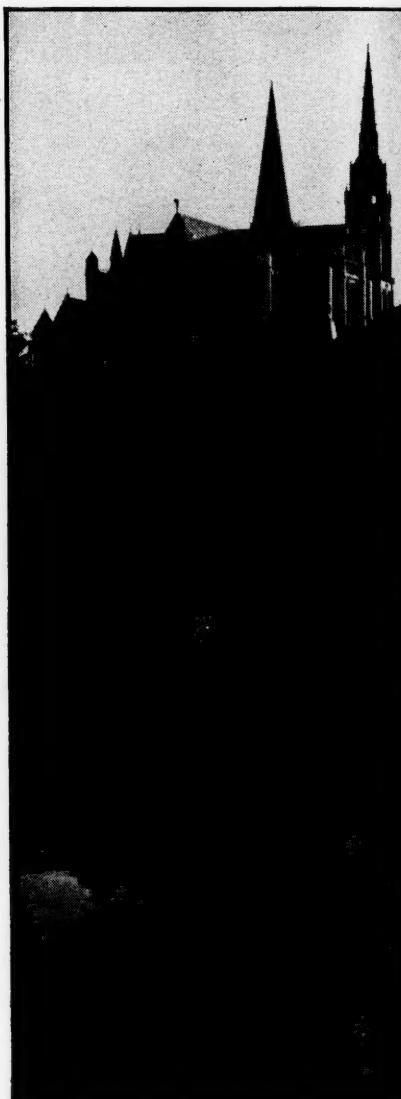
For seven centuries, the great cathedral at Chartres (RELIGION, Oct. 31) has been a symbol, an embodiment of the Middle Ages. Yet, as we celebrate the 700th anniversary of its dedication, we should note more than its tangible glories as "the cathedral that fills our ideal." These glories were a manifestation of a spirit—of a time when man believed in something. Such a cathedral would never be possible again, because we no longer believe in anything. We don't even believe in ourselves.

SAMUEL CROSS
New York City

►Chartres would lead any list of the world's great cathedrals. After seeing it, everything else looks so little and puny!

JOHN ALEXANDER
Chicago, Ill.

►My personal "collection" of the world's great cathedrals leads with Chartres, of course. Then I would



Newsweek—Lionel Durand

Chartres: A living testament

Newsweek, November 21, 1960



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LETTERS

add Notre Dame in Paris and St. Stephen's in Vienna.

PETER JOHNSON
St. Louis, Mo.

►After Chartres, I would rank the two cathedrals of Salamanca.

ANDY TAYLOR
Los Angeles, Calif.

►For me, it's Chartres, then the cathedral at Seville.

HENRY STEWART
Houston, Texas

►More than its strange amber light or great rose window or nine portals of beautiful sculpture, the greatest thing about this, the greatest of all cathedrals, is the way it impresses one as a living testament to the ages of faith. How long ago, alas, was its world!

ANTHONY ROBERTS
Boston, Mass.

►You failed to mention one of the great glories of Chartres: Its black Virgin of the Pillar is also one of the cathedral's most popular objects of veneration. The Virgin's Veil is still probably its greatest relic, however, and it was given to Chartres by Charlemagne's grandson.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN
Denver, Colo.

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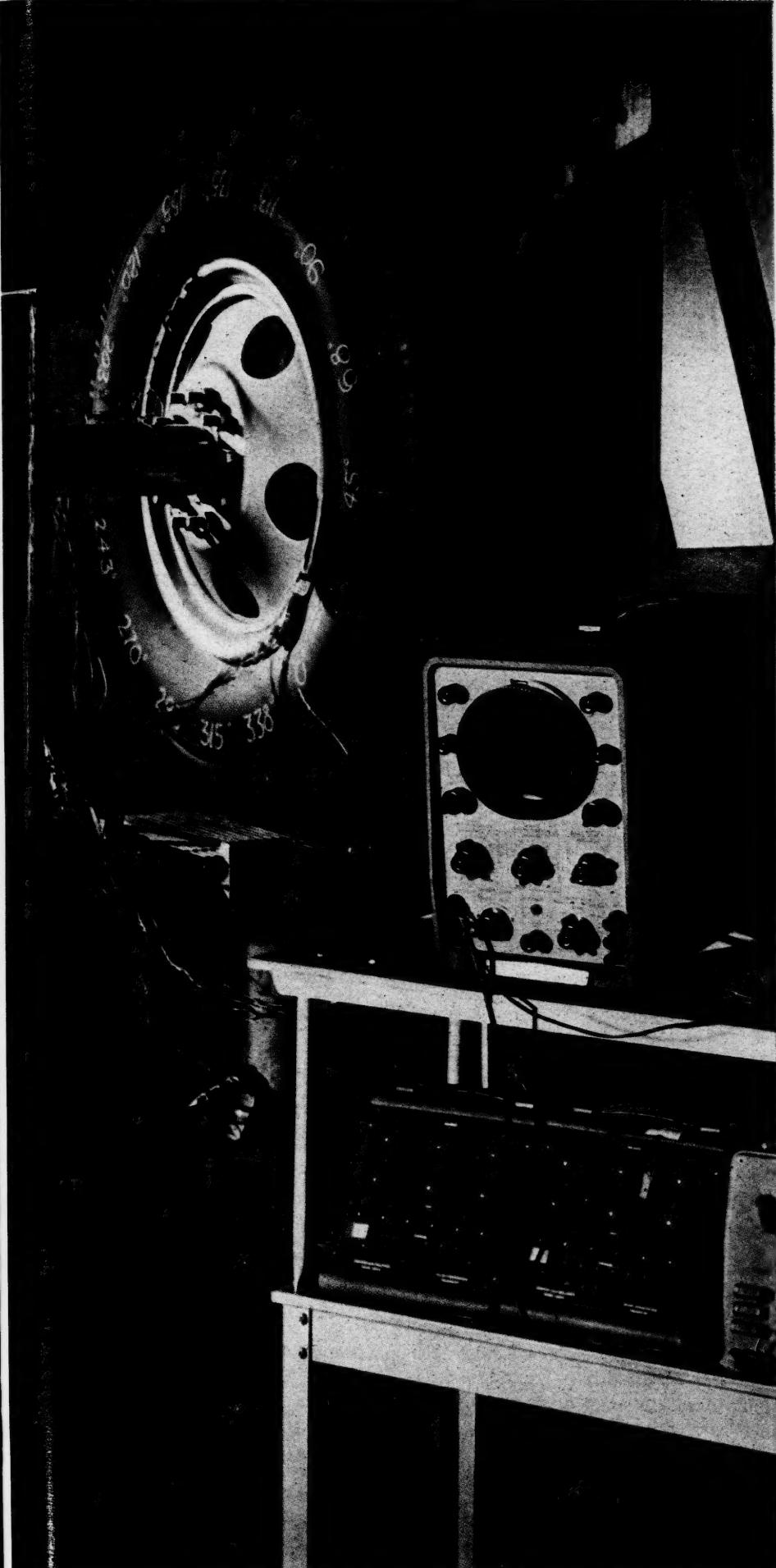
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Top of the Week

KENNEDY—THE BEGINNING

● **Closing Ranks in a Brawling World.** The President-elect meets with his defeated opponent—Vice President Nixon—amid a din of global violence and threat. Free world leaders turn to Kennedy; the Reds test him. Page 27. (Danger zone reports—pages 43-50.)

● **Creating the 'New' Washington.** Change-over: Ike to Jack. How smooth? Kennedy's men—the "ins" and the "maybes." What about the 87th Congress—a straightaway or detour for Kennedy? Pages 28-30.

● **Next for the Nixons? The Stir Over the Vote—and Electoral College.** Why the Vice President can't be counted out of the '64 race. The tight popular vote, a demand for recounts, the Electoral College. A chart—the great cliff-hanger. Pages 30-31.

● **The Man-to-See in Washington.** Enter Bobby Kennedy, the President-elect's hard-driving younger brother. Where will he swing his weight? What is the Kennedy manager-at-large really like? Pages 32-34.

✓✓✓ **Lagging Nations—The Help They're Getting, and What They Need.** Special Report. Pages 54-56.

✓✓✓ **A Kennedy Bull Market?** That's one Wall Street notion. The election-time price swings. Page 87.

✓✓✓ **What's the Buying Mood of the Biggest Spender of All—The Consumer?** This week's SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS, reporting the NEWSWEEK Consumer Survey, has the answer. Pages 94-97.

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THE COVER: Standing in the shadow of the White House and his brother Jack, young Bobby Kennedy is the new backstage manager of the Kennedy Administration. For the story of the President-elect's younger brother, his personality, and the role he will play, see page 32. NEWSWEEK painting by Bob Engle.



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The Periscope

Periscoping the Nation

That You, Joe?
Ike's Own Postmortem
Top Hat in the Ring
Why K Woos Jack

Kennedy Camp Backstage

PALM BEACH, FLA. — President-elect Kennedy tells intimates he's convinced Nixon has already decided to try again in 1964. He'll prep for it, the senator believes, by running for governor of California in 1962. Note: Most Nixon confidants insist he is not interested in running for governor (see page 30).

HYANNIS PORT, MASS. — Joseph Kennedy? Sorry. He's even busier than his son Jack. People from all over the world are calling him. Some of them he doesn't even know. This from a Joe Kennedy secretary.

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB — For about nine hours last week, Senator Kennedy sat tight on a telegram from Ike prematurely congratulating him on his election. The wire reached Kennedy about 3 a.m. Wednesday, despite Jim Hagerty's efforts to stop delivery. The senator toyed with the idea of reading it on nationwide TV, even though Nixon had not yet conceded. But he decided finally to have an aide check with Hagerty. The White House press secretary admitted jumping the gun, and Kennedy agreed to hold back until Nixon admitted defeat.

GOP Camp Backstage

WHITE HOUSE — Nixon would have won if he had used Ike more in October, rather than at the tail end of the campaign. Whose election post-mortem is that? It's Ike's. A Democrat who holds the very same view: Bobby Kennedy.

GOP HEADQUARTERS — Now it can be told: A few hours before that fateful first TV debate—in which Nixon seemed to some GOP strategists to be too easy on Kennedy—the Vice President had a long phone talk with his running mate. Lodge, insiders here now report, strongly urged Nixon to "stay on the high road" in the debate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING — In private, as Senator Kennedy squeaked through to his win, Ike remarked bitterly on "those in the

USIA who are nonpartisan only when it comes to helping us." He was talking to Republican Party aides and referring obviously to pre-election leaks of those controversial prestige reports. Authoritative sources insist this had nothing to do, however, with the resignation of USIA chief George V. Allen (see page 90).

The Political Beat

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. — Democratic Gov. Pat Brown's "winter book" on possible 1962 GOP opponents: (1) Richard Nixon, toughest to beat; (2) San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, hard driver who never quits; (3) Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, pondering entry, not too tough; (4) ex-Gov. Goodwin Knight, doubtful starter, but would make interesting contest.

DES MOINES — Discount reports that Iowa's Democratic Gov. Herschel Loveless, defeated for the Senate, will now get a Cabinet post. Persons close to the President-elect say no.

CAPITOL HILL — One key goal in Clark Clifford's "take-over" plan for the Kennedy Administration: Set up machinery to make really effective use of the Democratic National Committee. Under Ike, Clifford believes, the GOP National Committee was often left completely out in the cold, especially on patronage.

Of Politics and Men

HYANNIS PORT, MASS. — To members of his family, Senator Kennedy is now "Prez." They started calling him that during a family touch-football game last week.

WHITE HOUSE — What will happen to the putting green Ike installed on the South Lawn here? It will be plowed up, according to Kennedy camp insiders, and resown as lawn.

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB — First invitation Senator Kennedy personally issued for his coming

Give

The Periscope

inauguration: To 13-year-old Suellen Fulstone of Coleville, Calif. With \$100 she had saved raising sheep, Suellen bought five minutes time on a local TV station last Monday night to speak on Kennedy's behalf. He read about it, wired her the invitation late last week.

UNITED NATIONS — Soviet U.N. diplomats are passing this word to Afro-Asian representatives here: Premier Khrushchev will send a formal invitation to President-elect John Kennedy to

visit the U.S.S.R. All the courtesies, they add, that were planned for President Eisenhower's visit last summer will now be given to Kennedy.

PALM BEACH, FLA. — Remember all the fuss when Ike wore a Homburg instead of a top hat for his 1953 inauguration? There will be none of that when President-elect Kennedy rides up Pennsylvania Avenue. He'll wear a silk top hat. Note: He's worn it before—as a Harvard Overseer at commencement exercises.

Periscoping the World®

Behind the Headlines

EMBASSY ROW — Behind Khrushchev's quick overtures to President-elect Kennedy: In his own political self-interest, the Soviet Premier needs to get on a better footing with the U.S. State Department officials report this view, based, they say, on private comments by Soviet representatives at a just-concluded "People to People" meeting at Dartmouth College.

UNITED NATIONS — "This is not the way for a responsible Soviet leader to behave. We don't like it." One of those Russian visitors (see above) was talking to an American about K's desk-thumping at the U.N. Although the Soviet press made no mention of his outbursts, word got around the Kremlin, the Russian reported. Many Red leaders, he says, were shocked.

EAST BERLIN — More economic aid next year. A return of the engineers and technicians who were recently called home. Help in launching the first Chinese sputnik. The Soviets are offering all that, reports a ranking East German Red just returned from Moscow, to get the Chinese Communists firmly back on the Kremlin party line.

The Diplomatic Pouch

LONDON — Britain will cut its garrisons in Cyprus, Malaya, Libya, the Caribbean, and possibly elsewhere next year. Why? To hold to its NATO commitment of 55,000 troops in West Germany. The only alternative would be an extension of the draft, due to end Dec. 31, 1961. The Macmillan government rejects that as politically out of the question.

LEOPOLDIVILLE — Rajeshwar Dayal, chief U.N. representative in the Congo, may soon be returning to India on orders from Nehru. A top Indian source here reports Nehru is unhappy about the unfavorable publicity resulting from Dayal's mission.

EMBASSY ROW — What happens when a top Soviet regional party boss is caught forging meat and dairy production figures. He kills himself. On best authority, THE PERISCOPE learns that A.N. Larionov, top man in the Ryazan region party did just that, and for just that reason. Note: Tass said he died of natural causes.

Where Are They Now?

PARIS — Auguste Petit, engineer of the train on which the World War I Armistice was signed 42 years ago last week, lives quietly with his wife in a small house in Villers-Saint Paul near here. Petit, now 73, has a railroad pension, spends most of his time tending a small garden. At 10 a.m. on Nov. 7, 1918, Petit was at the Creil depot, just north of Paris, when his supervisor summoned him: "Take a locomotive and get on your way immediately. Your destination is Senlis. You will get further instructions there." At Senlis, he coupled onto a short train which included Marshal Foch's headquarters-car (a vengeful Hitler insisted on using it for France's surrender in World War II). Petit pulled the train into the Forest of Compiègne in early evening, and there he—and the world—waited until Nov. 11. He recalls: "I played more cards than I have in my whole life."

GALENA, MD. — Giuseppe Mario Bellanca, early-bird designer-builder in whose planes famous fliers like Clarence Chamberlin (1927) and Clyde Pangborn (1931) set ocean-hopping records, is now 74. He lives near here with his wife, Dorothy, and bachelor son, August, 34, in a fourteen-room house at Shorewood, a 250-acre estate overlooking the Sassafras River. He seldom flies any more, but experiments with new aircraft materials, enjoys sailing and duck hunting.

For Periscoping Education, page 66; Books, page 112.

• Newsweek, November 21, 1960

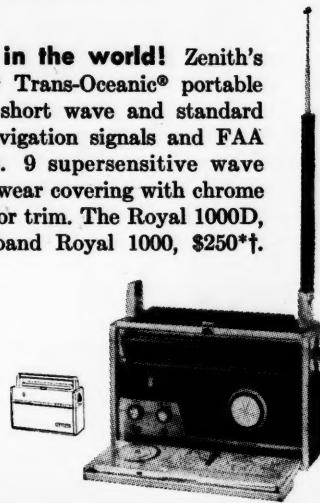
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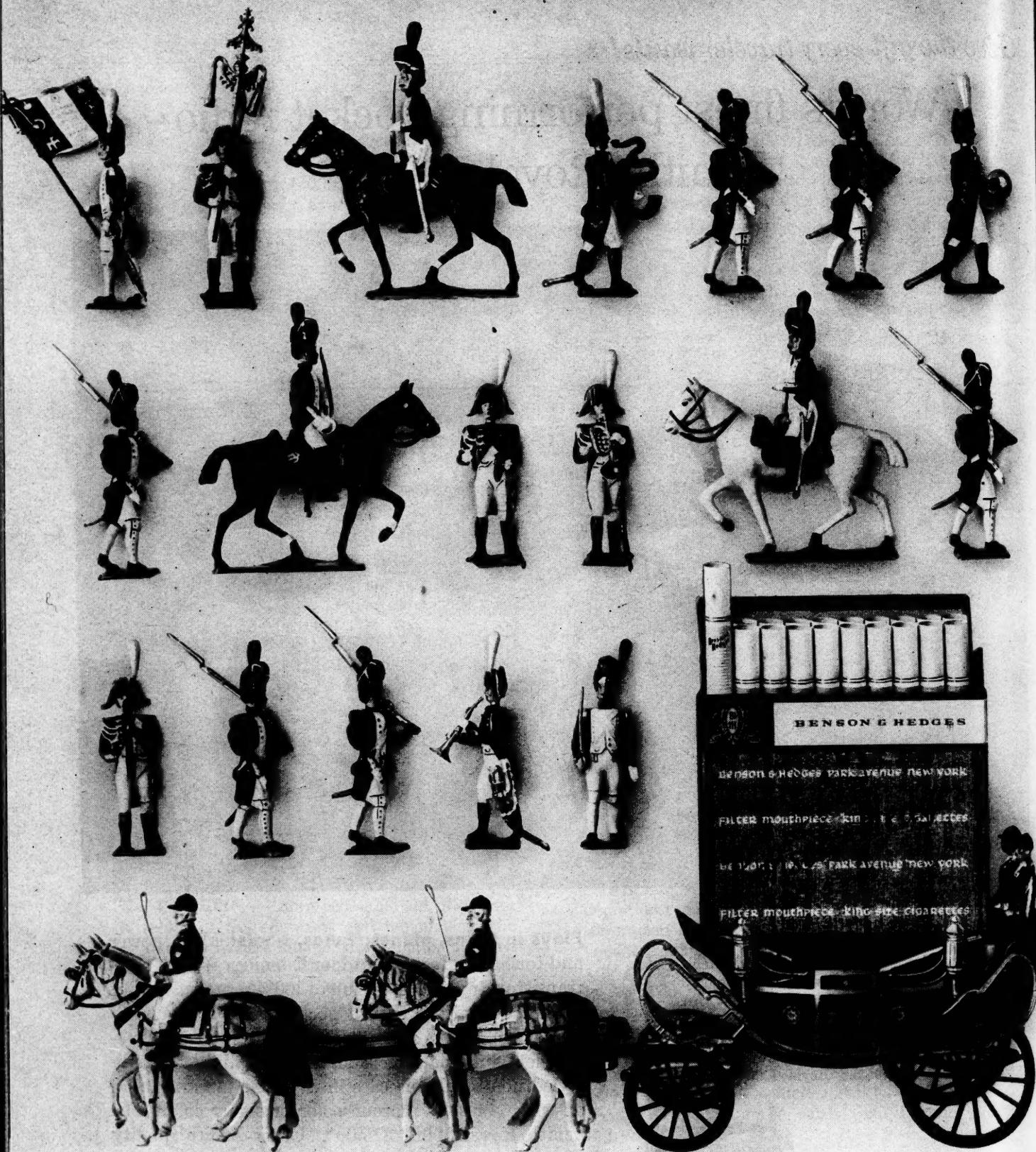
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The Periscope

Washington Trends

The Way Lyndon Leans

Look for Lyndon Johnson to become an all-out New Dealer after he becomes Vice President.

Far from acting as a brake on John F. Kennedy, he'll be pushing legislation to expand civil rights and social security.

It has been forgotten, but Johnson was a New Dealer when he came to Washington in 1937. He started his career in the House of Representatives, as a protégé of F.D.R.

He turned conservative only when the voters of Texas did.

Grateful for the support he received from Negro and Mexican-American voters in the last election, he'll now revert to his old liberalism.

Who Helped Kennedy In . . .

It now seems clear that Spanish-speaking minorities and Negro voters contributed heavily to Jack Kennedy's election.

The Democrats say that Mexican-Americans, who were cultivated intensively in Los Angeles, made the difference in California and "helped like hell" in Texas.

The Negroes, more worried about unemployment than they were about civil rights, voted 70 to 80 per cent for the Democratic ticket in New York and Chicago, and very nearly that in Philadelphia and Detroit.

The Kennedy camp, incidentally, thinks Nixon made one of his biggest mistakes in concentrating too much on the South, not enough on the Negroes of the North.

"We were in real trouble at the beginning with the Negroes," one Kennedy aide now admits.

. . . And How Labor Performed

Leaders of organized labor think they did a bang-up job producing votes for Jack Kennedy in the big-city industrial centers.

But they have had to admit the Congressional races were a disappointment.

Of 296 House candidates (including five Republicans) endorsed by AFL-CIO's political arm,

COPE, only a little more than half were elected.

On the Senate side, COPE endorsed 23 candidates (all Democrats) and only fourteen won.

Labor's explanation: Kennedy didn't run strongly enough to nudge in marginal candidates.

Disbanding the Team

Nixon's campaign staff, the best the party has had in years, is breaking up. There's no way to hold it together.

Nixon's general campaign manager, Leonard Hall, and his campaign director, Robert Finch, will go back to practicing law, after vacations in Florida.

Nixon's press secretary, Herbert Klein, plans to return to his San Diego newspaper job, after vacationing in the Virgin Islands.

All three have said they'll come running, anytime Nixon needs them. Meanwhile, however, there's no provision in the GOP's budget for a staff for the titular head of the party.

Note: Though a private citizen, Nixon will find he needs a staff merely to answer mail and to handle speaking engagements.

Curbing the Castros

The State Department is taking a new look at U.S. policy on recognition of political upheavals in Latin America.

Since the 1930s, the U.S. has acted on the principle that "recognition does not mean approval." If a government appeared firmly in the saddle, that was enough for the U.S.

This principle is now being challenged on the ground that, by recognizing pro-Communist coups, the U.S. freezes the Red victories and demoralizes anti-Communist resistance.

What started the debate: The leftist coup in El Salvador. Ordinarily, the leftist junta would have received recognition almost automatically, but now the State Department is holding back until the pros and cons can be argued.

For Business Trends, see page 85.



Norman
Rockwell

At certain times of the year we're reminded how well off we are—as Americans. The most heartfelt thanks of all often come from the head of the table—especially these days when being a family provider is no light responsibility. For past blessings, it is a time for gratitude. For the future, a time for high hopes and careful planning.

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Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

November 21, 1960

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CLOSING RANKS -RISING CRISIS

"I, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

—The Oath the Chief Justice of the U.S., Earl Warren, will administer on Jan. 20.

Nothing precisely like it had happened in the memory of anyone now alive. In popular votes, two Presidential candidates had run a near dead-heat. The tantalizing returns, still trickling in, made lively conversation over the nation's coffee cups, and the "Ifs" will be argued as long as men argue. But for all practical purposes, the race had been won. The Electoral College majority was clear, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy had to push on with the job of getting ready to take over the White House from Dwight D. Eisenhower in January. He did push on with vigor and sureness.

The President-elect knew what he wanted to do.

And one of the very first things he wanted to do was to make it plain to the rest of the world that the heat of the campaign, the closeness of its finish, did not mean that the United States was divided. Jack Kennedy made the point with a spectacular gesture.

Meeting: He telephoned the man he had defeated, Vice President Richard Nixon, and arranged a meeting for Nixon and himself on Monday morning. The grace of the gesture was underscored by the fact that Kennedy did not ask Nixon to come to him; he proposed to go to Nixon's vacation retreat at Key Biscayne, just across a strip of water from Miami. The President-elect is spending his own vacation—a work-and-rest vacation—at the Kennedy family's oceanside mansion in Palm Beach, 70 miles north of Miami. But he decided to fly down to Key Biscayne in his private Convair, the Caroline (named for his daughter).

Whatever the two men actually said, there could be no doubt of the meeting's purpose: To present a unified America to a troubled world.

Trouble Areas: To that hard fact, emphasis was lent another—and intraparty—Kennedy move. The night before he was to see Nixon, he received an aide of the Democratic Party's elder statesman, Adlai Stevenson, who brought the President-elect a sweeping report on the world's probable trouble areas—a report on which the two-time presidential nominee had been working for two months.

A number of "trouble areas" were already more than merely "probable."

Hardly had Kennedy been elected when, in Saigon, an attempted military coup d'état left fifteen dead in the streets



Cummings—London Daily Express

'To think he actually likes the idea of carrying it!'

of the handsome capital of South Vietnam. The Algerian crisis erupted into bloody violence almost simultaneously in Paris and Algiers (see page 43).

This was foreign policy made real.

For the moment, Kennedy could console himself with the fact that Dwight D. Eisenhower was still President of the United States, and that these specific problems were still the President's to handle. But the reins of government were being handed over to him—Mr. Eisenhower had already offered consultations between his Administration and the one-to-be—and John Kennedy himself soon would have to come to grips with these problems. Already they were hardening, visible through the polite disguise of diplomacy. ▶Among the 13,000-odd messages of congratulations

Kennedy received in the two days after his election was one from Charles de Gaulle, the grand Charles, President of France. It began—de Gaulle finally accepting Kennedy almost as an equal—“Welcome dear partner.” But what would Kennedy now say to his “dear partner” about Algeria?

►Nikita Khrushchev cabled that now he “really” hoped that Russia and the U.S. would be able to get down to cases on the issues of disarmament and on West Berlin. But since Kennedy’s position is basically Mr. Eisenhower’s on both issues—that there can be no effective disarmament without inspection, and that the West will not abandon Berlin—then what could Kennedy say to Khrushchev?

►Another President-elect—Brazil’s Janio Quadras—was scheduled to sit down with Kennedy at a near-future date, so far unfixed. The meeting itself would be routine—but it emphasized Kennedy’s determination to reestablish the “Good Neighbor” policy, particularly in the light of the dangerous situation in Fidel Castro’s Cuba.

For Americans, the task of the new President was to press ever harder for a unified, stronger United States. And for the rest of the world, the new President had to show clearly—and at once—the quality of leadership the forces of freedom—the forces of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”—could respect.

Shifting the Load

The brand-new temporary-White-House-to-be was boiling with an inner sense of urgency and purpose this week. This was the palatial waterfront mansion of Joseph P. Kennedy at Palm Beach, Fla., where Joe Kennedy’s son, President-elect John F. Kennedy, had come for a post-campaign vacation.

It would be precious little vacation. There was the meeting with Nixon, and others scheduled with Connecticut’s stalwart Democratic Gov. Abe Ribicoff and Sen. Stuart Symington (who would bring his report on Pentagon reorganization). Within a matter of hours after his arrival, he was to receive Adlai Stevenson’s emissary, Washington lawyer John Sharon, with Stevenson’s world report. Also for his reading, Kennedy had the so-called “Nitze report,” a study of national security prepared by Paul Nitze, former chief policy planner of the State Department, and a five-man committee at Kennedy’s request.

It looked as if E-Day plus one—when Kennedy played a little touch football and sipped a couple of Daiquiris at Hyannis Port—would be just about all the real vacation he would get. The urgencies of the Presidency were al-

ready upon him; already his Administration was assuming its pre-dawn shape. To give the country a sense of continuity, Kennedy—almost as soon as he was elected—reappointed FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and CIA Chief Allen Dulles (see page 34). He also appointed Clark Clifford, long Harry Truman’s chief counsel, as his liaison man with the White House during the interregnum, and James M. Landis, former dean of Harvard Law School, to survey the Federal regulatory agencies.*

To nobody’s surprise, Kennedy also named his closest campaign associates as his chief aides:

- Ted Sorensen, to be special counsel, in charge of new Administration policies.
- Kenneth O’Donnell, one of his closest aides during the election campaign, to be a White House special assistant.
- Pierre Salinger, his campaign press chief, to be White House press secretary.
- Andrew T. Hatcher, an assistant press secretary during the campaign, to be White House associate press secretary (first Negro in such position).

For the larger assignments in his Cabinet-to-be, Kennedy is almost sure to offer some high post to Connecticut’s Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (possibly Attorney General), who was the first nationally prominent Democrat to support Kennedy. (“That Abe,” Jack once said, “he can have anything he wants.”) Kennedy will also offer some important assignment (perhaps Postmaster General) to John Bailey, Connecticut’s Dem-

ocratic chairman and one of Kennedy’s key strategists.

Michigan’s outgoing four-term Gov. G. Mennen Williams could go into the Cabinet, or take a high Ambassadorial post; North Carolina’s former Gov. Luther Hodges is regarded as a shoo-in for Secretary of Commerce. New Jersey’s Rep. Frank Thompson, who handled the Kennedy registration drive (NEWSWEEK, Oct. 3) is a possibility for Secretary of Labor or chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Other Cabinet or sub-Cabinet offers may be made to Arizona’s Rep. Stuart Udall, to Rep. Edith Green of Oregon, and to Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri.

There may be big names for the big jobs—Sen. J. William Fulbright, Eugene Black, head of the World Bank, Ralph Bunche, U.N. Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and Adlai Stevenson are all under consideration for the all-important job of Secretary of State.

Frontiersmen: For Secretary of Defense, Kennedy was giving serious consideration to Robert Lovett, who held that post from 1951 to 1953. Lovett is a Republican. And Kennedy hopes to have Republicans in the Cabinet.

While some of the faces in the Kennedy Cabinet and Administration will be familiar, more will be new.

Among these New Frontiersmen: Byron (Whizzer) White, All American tailback (Colorado ’37), Rhodes scholar, and Colorado lawyer who headed the Citizens for Kennedy-Johnson; Meyer Feldman, a young Washington attorney who has worked for the SEC (and is talked about as Budget Director); William Battle, son of the former gover-

*The Landis appointment caused the first conflict-of-interest charge against the Kennedy Administration; Landis’ Washington law firm does business with several Federal regulatory agencies, (e.g., the FCC and the SEC.)



The Big Two together: A rare photo (in Iowa in 1958)

or Virginia; William Walton, a Washington artist who served as Kennedy's New York City liaison man; John Siggenthaler, a Tennessee reporter who is now Bobby's administrative assistant. These names, and hundreds of others, are now being sifted, sorted out, and tentatively matched to jobs they may be filling in the Kennedy Administration. And some of the New Frontiersmen who are entirely anonymous today may, a year hence, be among the most powerful men in Washington.

Kennedy's 87th?

Will President-elect Kennedy's paper-thin margin force him to curb his program for new legislation? Will the conservative coalition block his plans? What other problems will Kennedy face with the 87th Congress? For the answers to these questions, Newsweek's chief Congressional correspondent Samuel Shaffer talked to leaders of both parties. His report:

The Democratic leadership of the Congress that assembles next Jan. 3 is determined—and confident—that no combination of conservatives will be able to block the legislative program of the new president, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, in either house.

They hold to this optimistic view in the face of two harsh political facts: Kennedy's hairline margin means that barely half of the American people have given him their mandate.

The Republicans actually will be stronger in the new Congress than in the last, with two more seats in the Senate, and at least twenty more in the House. To GOP leaders, these were heartening facts. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who will certainly be one of his party's top spokesmen in the new Senate, put it this way: "The conservative coalition has been strengthened by our gains in both houses. We'll do a good job taking care of some of Kennedy's other proposals."

But the Democratic leaders don't see that way at all. Their conviction that Kennedy's program will go smoothly enough is based on these expectations: that Lyndon Johnson, as Vice President, will be one of the most effective men in history between the White House and Capitol Hill; that Kennedy's program will be submitted to Congress after thorough consultation with the states and will thus, bill by bill, have massive backing.

The Democrats' optimism was reflected in such public statements as this by House Speaker Sam Rayburn: "We are going to have a good program

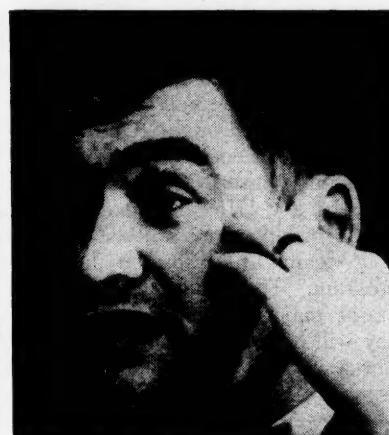
Kennedy's Men—They're Already In...



Newsweek—Jim Mahan

TED SORENSEN, 32

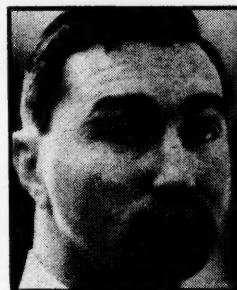
Appointed White House Special Counsel—and idea man



UPI

PIERRE SALINGER, 35

Once a city editor, will be the new President's 'Jim Hagerty'



Newsweek—Jim Mahan

KEN O'DONNELL, 36

Appointed a special Presidential assistant



Associated Press

ANDREW HATCHER, 37

Will be associate press secretary



UPI

CLARK CLIFFORD, 43

Once Truman Aide, now White House liaison

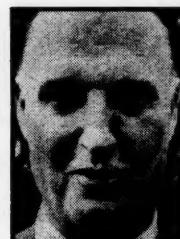
...They're Shoo-Ins or 'Maybes'



Newsweek—Wergoles

ABE RIBICOFF

New Attorney General?



UPI

JOHN BAILEY

New Postmaster General?



Associated Press

BYRON WHITE

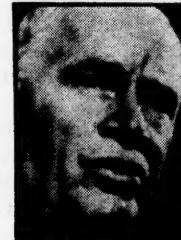
New Secretary of Defense?



Associated Press

J.W. FULBRIGHT

New Secretary of State?



Associated Press

LUTHER HODGES

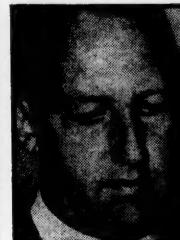
New Secretary of Commerce?



Associated Press

EDITH GREEN

New post in the Cabinet?



Associated Press

BILL BATTLE

One of the New Frontiersmen?



Associated Press

MIKE FELDMAN

New Director of the Budget?

and we are going to try to get it done early." And this one by Sen. Mike Mansfield, who is generally expected to succeed Johnson as Majority Leader: "What he [Kennedy] wants we'll do—or break our necks trying."

Privately, some Democratic leaders put it even more strongly. One asked rhetorically: "What coalition could stand up to Lyndon Johnson, Mike Mansfield, Sam Rayburn, and [House Floor Leader] John McCormack? They will be working as a team to push the legislative program. They will have huge Democratic majorities in both houses. And they will have the President behind them—for a change."

Johnson will play a greater legislative role than any Vice President ever. He will be the two-way channel between Kennedy and the legislators, especially the 64-36 Democratic majority in the Senate. If a senator needs a dam, it will be Johnson who makes his needs known to the White House. And it will be Johnson who later reminds that senator—when his vote is needed—of favors past and future.

Hold on House: In the House, the Kennedy Administration will have the powerful backing of Speaker Rayburn and Leader McCormack. Between them, they should have no difficulty in breaking the present stranglehold of the Rules Committee (probably with a tactful shift of personnel). Once that has been achieved, Rayburn may have no problem in moving the Kennedy program through the lower chamber.

Rayburn, too, will have a large Democratic majority to work with—perhaps a margin of about 90 (some recounts are still going on). Further, with a Democrat in the White House, Rayburn will be better off than he was in the last session, with a far larger majority and a Republican in the White House.

Given such rosy prospects, the new Administration is likely to press for:

- Aid to depressed areas (which President Eisenhower twice vetoed).
- Medical care for the aged under social security.
- Aid to education, including teachers' salaries at state discretion.
- Minimum wage boost to \$1.25 (killed by the Rules Committee last session).
- Civil rights, in some moderate form such as aiding school districts trying to end segregation.

By and large, it will probably be a program that will displease extremists of right and left but find wide acceptance by moderates of both parties.

How long such relative harmony can prevail is anybody's guess. But Lyndon Johnson thinks it will last a long time. To a close associate, Johnson said: "This honeymoon will last so long it will be hard to tell when it ends and everyday marriage begins."

Next for Nixon?

It was hardly a festive occasion—the post-election party Richard Nixon's staff and the Republican National Committee gave for the Vice President and his wife, Pat, in Washington's Mayflower Hotel. For the first time since his defeat, tears welled in Dick Nixon's tired eyes and his hoarse voice quavered.

But Nixon's audience wanted no farewell to the troops; only a pledge to lead them again.

"Will you run again?" they kept asking. An exhausted Richard Nixon replied simply: "I want a little time to reflect—just to think." Next morning, Dick and Pat Nixon and their daughters packed off to Florida's Key Biscayne for a week or

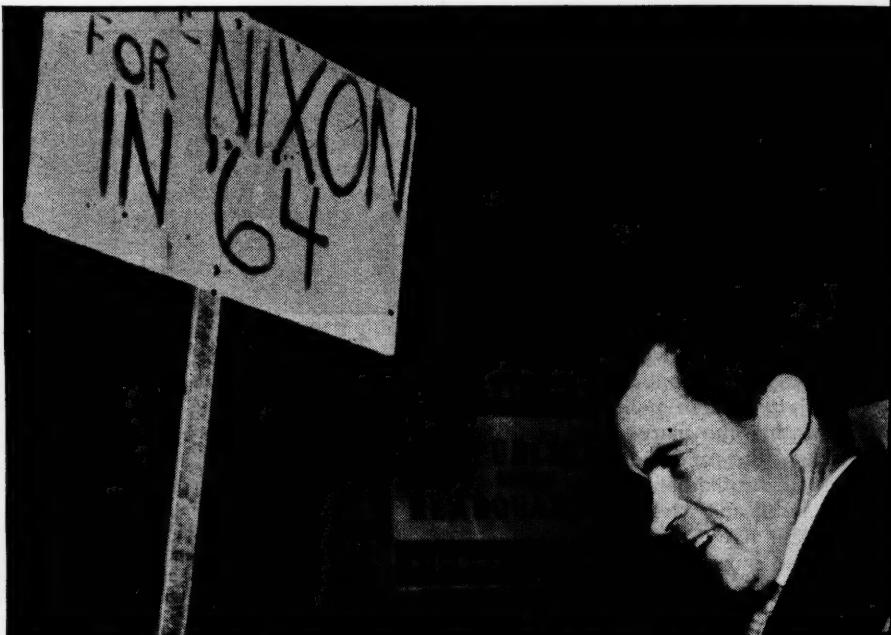
close friends believed he would settle on a law partnership.

Everyone who had talked to Nixon agreed that he had no interest in running for governor of California in 1962.

What he has voiced intense interest in, even in the first few days after the election, is shoring up the strength of the Republican Party—rebuilding its badly mauled big-city organizations in the East; continuing its efforts to make it a national party, with a full slate in every Southern state; coming up with younger, more attractive candidates nationwide.

As he boarded his plane for Florida at the weekend, just after riffling through some 3,000 telegrams urging him to run again, Richard Nixon said: "When you hear from so many friends, you have to give it careful thought."

And while the plane still was winging south, Leonard Hall in a single, guarded



The loser by an eyelash: To Republicans, not farewell, but hail

two of unwinding, reflecting, thinking.

First, however, there was the meeting with President-elect Kennedy. Whatever happened there, Nixon's intimates could guess what his decision would be:

Richard Nixon intends to rule, not just reign, as titular leader of the Republican Party, to be an active and articulate spokesman of the loyal opposition and, almost surely, to seek the Presidential nomination again in 1964.

There were more specific indications of Nixon's future intentions. He already had invited Leonard Hall, his campaign manager, to visit him in Florida for a clinical postmortem. He had asked Sen. Thruston B. Morton to stay on as national GOP chairman. Nixon himself was sifting scores of lucrative job offers with a view to choosing the one most congenial to sustained political activity. Most of his

statement said: "My feeling is that in the four years ahead, Republicans across the country will be looking to Dick Nixon for leadership." It was the same Leonard Hall who had predicted, immediately after Dwight D. Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955, that the President would run again.

So Close That...

Throughout the nation, Republican Party workers clamored for a "recount." Richard Nixon had conceded the election, but many workers weren't quite ready to concede. As Nixon's popular vote last week crept to within a whisper of John F. Kennedy's (see chart), they

The Great Cliff-Hanger

Not for almost a century had a popular vote been this razor-thin in a Presidential election—and that was back when the country was young, with less than half its present population. A switch of just over one vote per precinct could have changed the result. Absentee ballots and official canvasses still could make Kennedy a minority winner. This chart shows how close it was.

STATES (Electoral Votes)	Popular Vote	
	KENNEDY	NIXON
Alabama (11)	298,764	225,065
Alaska (3)	26,711	27,286
Arizona (4)	146,143	184,295
Arkansas (8)	199,647	167,766
California (32)	3,121,261	3,084,121
Colorado (6)	327,001	396,285
Connecticut (8)	656,873	566,783
Delaware (3)	99,159	96,141
Florida (10)	732,876	761,197
Georgia (12)	407,228	248,560
Hawaii (3)	92,409	92,500
Idaho (4)	138,991	161,200
Illinois (27)	2,371,572	2,366,082
Indiana (13)	939,970	1,174,365
Iowa (10)	549,814	722,375
Kansas (8)	357,174	550,286
Kentucky (10)	517,808	595,342
Louisiana (10)	390,577	220,163
Maine (5)	181,047	240,547
Maryland (9)	559,748	481,365
Massachusetts (16)	1,487,180	975,500
Michigan (20)	1,682,291	1,617,157
Minnesota (11)	776,812	751,829
Mississippi (8)	103,400	70,131
Missouri (13)	925,081	902,906
Montana (4)	133,641	140,896
Nebraska (6)	226,028	361,733
Nevada (3)	47,273	44,894
New Hampshire (4)	137,765	157,941
New Jersey (16)	1,373,456	1,352,753
New Mexico (4)	155,779	153,302
New York (45)	3,831,718	3,427,183
North Carolina (14)	709,503	643,411
North Dakota (4)	107,382	134,236
Ohio (25)	1,940,803	2,210,248
Oklahoma (8)	369,174	534,758
Oregon (6)	354,890	392,409
Pennsylvania (32)	2,513,234	2,381,981
Rhode Island (4)	257,072	144,936
South Carolina (8)	195,487	186,662
South Dakota (4)	120,178	167,239
Tennessee (11)	475,989	549,062
Texas (24)	1,103,617	1,053,469
Utah (4)	168,016	203,789
Vermont (3)	69,382	98,158
Virginia (12)	359,627	400,130
Washington (9)	557,026	575,005
West Virginia (8)	440,913	395,918
Wisconsin (12)	827,195	881,426
Wyoming (3)	62,544	77,611
TOTALS	33,627,229	33,348,397

Whatever the final popular vote (the figures above do not include an estimated 1 million uncounted absentee ballots), the absolute electoral vote may not be known until Dec. 19, when the Electoral College meets. Kennedy is a sure winner (with 300 electoral votes now to Nixon's 188), but California (32) and Alaska (3) are still uncertain; and fourteen unpledged electoral votes in Alabama and Mississippi may go to neither candidate.

Newsweek—Bensel

bombarded the Republican National Committee with telegrams insisting that, if only a recount could be held, it would prove that Nixon, not Kennedy, actually had won the Presidency.

Illinois party workers, for example, pointed out that Kennedy had carried the state, with its 27 electoral votes, by a plurality of less than 5,500. Although they refrained from saying so bluntly, they clearly implied that a recount would show that Mayor Richard J. Daley's Chicago machine had swept at least that many Republican ballots under the rug on election night.

Hip-deep in such telegrams, Republican National Chairman Thruston Morton asked party officials in eleven states, where the popular vote had been particularly close, to begin legal action to get recounts. Almost in the same breath, however, he admitted that he was doing so for "morale reasons." He didn't expect a recount to reverse the election, he said, but it might add a state or two to Nixon's total.

"Our people who worked so hard deserve that much," said Morton.

Above the Clamor: Press secretary Herbert G. Klein made it clear that Nixon himself was above the clamor. "We accept the decision," Klein said—but he was cheered enough by the closeness of the popular vote to add: "With the possible exception of the President, Mr. Nixon is the most popular man in the United States."

The possibility that Kennedy might have been elected by a minority of the voters, focused attention once again on what Kennedy, himself, called "anachronism." Under the Constitution, Americans vote for members of the Electoral College, for men named Mathius Muller and William Zeck. The members, in turn, are theoretically free to vote for whomsoever they want for President and Vice President—and sometimes they do.

Under the Electoral College system, a candidate who carried a state by a plurality of exactly one could, and probably would, win all its electoral votes. Sen. Mike Mansfield, who probably will succeed Lyndon Johnson as Majority Leader, said last week that he would start a move for abolition of the Electoral College. Such a move probably would get nowhere. It would take a constitutional amendment, and, in the past, southern Democrats have always looked on the Electoral College as a bulwark of the one-party system. In most of the South, it makes a Republican vote a vote wasted—and that is the way the Democrats want it.

For the story of Brother Bobby Kennedy's important role in the incoming Administration, and more news of NATIONAL AFFAIRS, see pages 32-38.

Enter Bobby Kennedy —New Man-to-See in Changing Washington

TIME: *The morning after Nixon conceded.*

PLACE: *A beach home in Hyannis Port, Mass.*

SPEAKER: *Bobby Kennedy.*

"We're going to do what we thought Eisenhower was going to do in 1952 and never did—bring a new spirit to the government. Not necessarily young men, but new men, who believe in a cause, who believe their jobs go on forever, not just from 9 to 5; who believe they have a responsibility to the United States, not just to an Administration, and who can really get things done. It really makes a hell of a difference. Our campaign was made up of new faces, to a large extent, and this Administration will be made up of new faces, to a large extent.

"We want the guy in Nashville and South Dakota whom no one ever heard of, people who are never called upon except in a great national emergency. Those are the guys we want. Those are the guys we're going after."

With these rambling, candidly partisan, but drivingly intense words, young (35 just this week), drivingly intense Robert Francis Kennedy, the brother of President-elect John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was off and running again.

The day after Jack Kennedy was nominated in Los Angeles last July, the restless Bobby had routed the 50 sleepy Democratic state chairmen from their beds and laid before them his plan for a nationwide voter-registration drive.

On the morning after the election, Bobby Kennedy summoned the weary Kennedy campaign chiefs to his Hyannis Port home. Object: To launch the Kennedy Administration.

Actually, there was a great difference in this second historic meeting called by Bobby. This time, Jack Kennedy himself was present; this time Jack Kennedy himself took charge.

Short and Sweet: President-elect Kennedy told an aide to telephone FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. When Hoover was on the phone, Kennedy told him that he wanted him to remain in his job, and that he would like to announce, that day, that Hoover would do so. Hoover agreed. Kennedy then called CIA chief Allen W. Dulles and told him the same thing. Dulles also agreed. Neither telephone call took more than 30 seconds.

There were other appointments to be discussed, messages to be sent, political leaders to be thanked. President-elect Kennedy ran over them quickly, said what he wanted done, and left the

details to his staff—and especially to brother Bobby.

Bobby was, as always, his brother's good right arm. As naturally as he had taken over direction of the Democratic campaign after Jack's nomination, Bobby was assuming the job of chief of staff of the interregnum. It is Bobby who will do most of the recruiting for the Kennedy Administration team, just as he recruited all but a very few of the Kennedy campaign team. It is Bobby, in short, who will be the new man-to-see in Washington.

"We started a group study of the jobs we want to fill and the men we want to fill them," Bobby told a friend briskly after the Hyannis Port conference (for some of the first Kennedy appointments, see page 28). "Larry O'Brien [director of organization of the Democratic National Committee and a key Kennedy campaign aide] is going to concentrate on the political side . . . Sarge [R. Sargent Shriver, who is married to Eunice Kennedy] is going to concentrate on the most qualified people he can find, regardless of whether we know them or they know us."

Politics and Patronage: In appointing O'Brien as a deputy, Bobby Kennedy recognizes that part of his job during the formation of the new Administration will be political. Bobby has no great worries about the Democratic organization; in fact, he thinks its achievement in getting Jack elected in the face of all the odds against him was "just a plain miracle." But he realizes that the organization must not be allowed to grow fat and lazy in victory. Already, at his direction, every employee of the Democratic National Committee has been given notice of dismissal. Some will be rehired, but not all. And the party's official organ, *The Democratic Digest*, has been killed.

"Too expensive," Bobby says curtly.

Bobby recognizes as well that he'll have to deal with the horde of patronage seekers who always descend in swarms on a new Administration. Bobby does not deny that there are some Democrats who deserve to be rewarded, but he adds: "Remember, Jack didn't make a single commitment to anyone . . . there isn't a man in America who has any reason to believe he's going to get any job."

To underscore that point last week, the Kennedy camp let it be known that it will take a new approach to staffing the



Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., later killed on a volunteer mission in World War II, not shown

Newsweek

Foreign Kennedy filled by campaign made known campaignations from quite patriotic po Proto Kennedy same kind men who election. who will one of t charging Tousle locks on t the left) reminds Lindberg curiously first-time arming in His voice giggle. You can mista his engag Some f Kennedy which the "Bobbi -just as I more suc kid. He h Bobby' devotion and enem him 'Raú Once, wh

Jean is v November

Foreign Service: No longer, say the Kennedys, will key Ambassadorships be filled by those qualified only by heavy campaign contributions. In fact, it was made known, the Democrats in the 1960 campaign turned down offers of donations from two millionaires who made it quite clear that they expected diplomatic posts in return.

Prototype: Basically, Bobby says, the Kennedy Administration will be after the same kind of dedicated, hard-charging men who helped Jack Kennedy win the election. And by no coincidence, the man who will be seeking these men is himself one of the most dedicated and hard-charging of all.

Tousle-haired (he parts his unruly locks on the right side, brother Jack on the left) and boyishly good-looking (he reminds some people of the Charles A. Lindbergh of 1927), Bobby Kennedy is curiously deceptive in nature. To the first-time observer he seems to be a disarming innocent loose in a man's world. His voice is high-pitched and he tends to giggle. Yet no one who knows Bobby Kennedy at all well can mistake the startling firmness, the steel-toughness behind his engaging Kennedy grin.

Some friends also insist that Bobby, more than any of the Kennedy children, "takes after the old man," a theory to which the senior Kennedy himself seems to subscribe.

"Bobby feels more strongly for or against people than Jack just as I do," Joseph P. Kennedy said on one occasion. Even more succinctly, his father has said of Bobby: "He's a great kid. He hates the same way I do."

Bobby's capacity to like or hate—and his single-minded devotion to getting Jack elected—earned him some epithets and enemies during the campaign. Some derisively called him "Raúl" after Fidel Castro's obstreperous younger brother. Once, when Hubert Humphrey heard that Bobby had threat-



Jack and Bobby: Take-charge men

ened to throw Jack into the South Dakota primary (South Dakota is Humphrey's native state) to lock up its votes at the Democratic convention, Humphrey exploded: "Jack's bad enough, but that greedy little -----."

Is Bobby really the "ruthless little monster" his enemies have called him?

His closest friends—those who have worked with or around him for some time—insist that he isn't.

"He's hard-driving, uncompromising, dedicated," says one. "But he doesn't push people around or strong-arm them or put the heat on."

Soft Spot: These same friends concede that Bobby is no "buddy boy" type (he doesn't smoke and drinks only an occasional bourbon highball), that he sometimes is

withdrawn. But they insist that he has another, warmer side, and they like to illustrate it with the story of the starling. Bobby was deep in the labor-rackets hearings when one day he found a starling in distress outside his office window—its wings were heavy with tar from a newly tarred roof. Bobby took the starling to the washroom and spent two hours gently wiping away the tar.

Certainly Bobby is devoted to his wife, the former Ethel Skakel of Greenwich, Conn., and their seven children (Kathleen, 9, Joseph, 8, Robert, 6, David, 5, Mary Courtney, 4, Michael, 2, and Mary Kerry, 1).

Two days before the election, a reporter who was to meet Bobby at Washington National Airport saw him crawling out of a friend's Beechcraft at 1 a.m. tugging at what appeared to be a body wrapped in a sheet and another bundle that might have contained a severed head.

Bobby wrestled both bundles into the back of the friend's car, and on the way to Bobby's house, the friend asked what it was that he had in the bundles.

"It's a stuffed dog for my kids," Bobby replied. "I saw him in a restaurant in Cincinnati and I bought him. It's a St. Bernard. I'll show you when we get him home."

Eager Dad: At his historic, white brick, twelve-bedroom home in McLean, Va. (in the Civil War it was once the temporary headquarters of Union Gen. George B. McClellan), Bobby lugged his bundles to the front door. His face was lined with the strain of the campaign, but he unwrapped his prize with the eagerness of a small boy on Christmas morning, and screwed the dog's head onto the body.

"I imagine the kids will

The Kennedys in a Kennedy Hour



Associated Press

Jean is wed to Stephen Smith, Eunice to R. Sargent Shriver, Patricia to Peter Lawford

like that," Bobby said as he propped the great floppy-eared dog against the dining-room table where they could find it at breakfast in the morning. "Wait until they see him." (The kids did like their gift, promptly named it Meagan II after their own real live St. Bernard.)

Like his brother Jack, Bobby reads avidly—mostly history and biographies, but now and then throws in a whodunit for diversion. His personal heroes are an odd assortment: Winston Churchill, Herbert Hoover (for whom he worked on the Hoover commission), Abraham Lincoln, Douglas MacArthur, Robert A. Taft, James Forrestal, and Justice William O. Douglas.

Bobby has framed a letter Hoover wrote him in 1954 when he was preparing to quit the commission:

"I am sorry to hear you are leaving us. I realize, however, that there is little to do until the task forces have reported and that a restless soul like yours wants to work. I do wish to express my appreciation for your work with us and to wish you well."

Hoover, as it happened, had put his finger on two of Bobby Kennedy's strongest characteristics: Restlessness and the desire and capacity for work.

Covered a War: After he was graduated from Harvard in 1948, Bobby knocked about for a spell as a war correspondent, covering the war in Palestine for the now-defunct Boston Post. In 1951, after receiving his law degree from the University of Virginia, he took a trip around the world, and in 1955 spent six weeks touring Central Asia and the U.S.S.R. with Justice Douglas.

Like all the Kennedy boys, Bobby had instilled in him at his father's knee the instinct for public service. He took his first fling in politics in 1952 when he managed Jack's campaign for the U.S. Senate. If that was a challenging job for a young man of 27, it was nothing compared with the spot he was put on when Sen. John McClellan chose him in 1954 to be chief counsel of the labor-rackets committee. "I was thinking of a man of more years and more experience, but I sure made the right pick," McClellan has said since.

Bobby believes passionately in his older brother, and it was for him a burning mission to get Jack elected. Now he considers it his mission to help Jack form the best Administration possible.

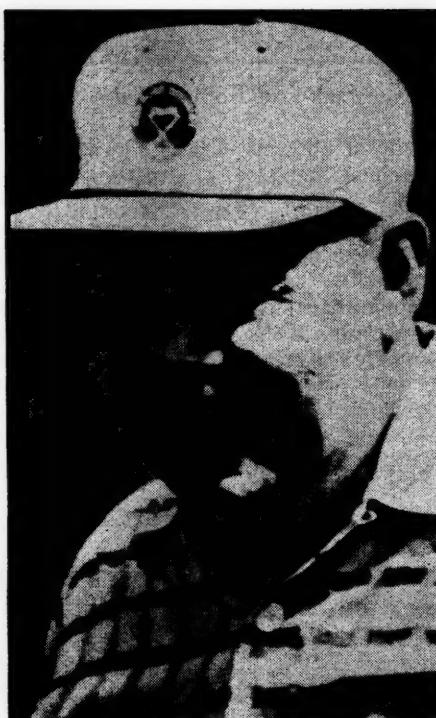
After a brief rest with Ethel in Acapulco, Mexico, and Colorado, Bobby Kennedy will return to his office at Democratic headquarters in Washington to begin that task. Primarily, his field will be personnel, politics, and patronage, but he will help on policy if called on.

After the new Administration is on its way, what then for Bobby?

"I really haven't had time to think about it, until this week," Bobby told a

friend. "I'd like to work for the government. But there are obvious problems and difficulties now because of the relationship thing. I wouldn't take an appointment to Jack's Senate seat. I wouldn't want any kind of a Sherman Adams job in the White House. I'd want my own position, with my own authority, but there you run into the relationship problem again. Jack and I discussed the whole thing briefly this week, but I really haven't worked out the problems in my own mind."

Whatever he decides, those who know Bobby Kennedy best are certain that he will never be far from the White House during the Kennedy Administration. He may have no official title or portfolio, but when there is a big job to be done, Bobby will always be at brother Jack's side.



Associated Press
Allen: Poker under duress

George's Good-by

For seven arduous Presidential terms, rumpled, homespun, bell-shaped George E. Allen worked hard at the White House, amusing Franklin D. Roosevelt with droll stories, killing a slug of bourbon over the poker table with Harry Truman, and slicing off many a fairway with Dwight D. Eisenhower. They were Presidents of strong but diverse personalities, yet the genial 250-pounder from Booneville, Miss., was somehow able to make himself as comfortable as an old shoe with each of them.

His secret was simple. With his talent for robust satire, combined with a shrewd

political insight, he was often able, momentarily, to ease the load of the man weighed down by the world's toughest and loneliest job. Allen got a hearty laugh out of one weary Chief Executive when he said, of a stubborn Administration foe, "there's no use telling that fellow anything—it just goes in one head and out the other." F.D.R. always liked best the story of the Dublin Irishman who got up at a rally to conciliate the North of Ireland and spouted: "I have never said an unfriendly word against Orange men—misguided, bigoted, and besotted though they be."

Allen even wrote a book, "Presidents Who Have Known Me," about his fabulous career. A sample passage: "Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman must be classified as Presidents of tremendous courage, if not always of infallible judgment. Both . . . appointed me to jobs.

But last week, with a sigh of relief, the portly friend of Presidents who had joked his way into the White House was ready to joke his way out of it at long last. In his Washington law office, only three blocks from the White House, the millionaire crony of Presidents sang his brief swan song.

Hard Touch: It's not that he has anything against Jack Kennedy. He thinks he would like Kennedy, too, if he knew him. There is, he said, another reason: "I specialize in such wholesome diversions as bridge and golf. In the distant past I have even played a little poker, always under protest, of course in the cause of Presidential relaxation. But I have no intention of going in for touch football. The diversions of the New Frontier would be too vigorous for me."

Even before the election, Allen had his mind made up. Both candidates Kennedy and Nixon, were of a new generation. They didn't like his more sedentary pleasures. Kennedy's great diversion is swimming and sailing; Allen keeps a luxurious two-pool house at Palm Springs (for Presidents he likes), but doesn't do anything more strenuous than float on his back.

Besides, Allen makes it plain he's good and tired of the restrictions imposed by his position and wants to be like everybody else. "Ever since 1932," he said, "I've had to defend every President for everything he ever said or did. Now I can sit back and criticize, too."

RACKETS:

In the Al Capone Trap

Anthony J. (Tough Tony) Accardo was just another thug in the ranks when the forces of law and order, thwarted of proving anything more sordid, sent Al Capone to prison for income-tax evasion. In the years since, though, Tough Tony rose to the topmost rung of Chicago's

Most . . .
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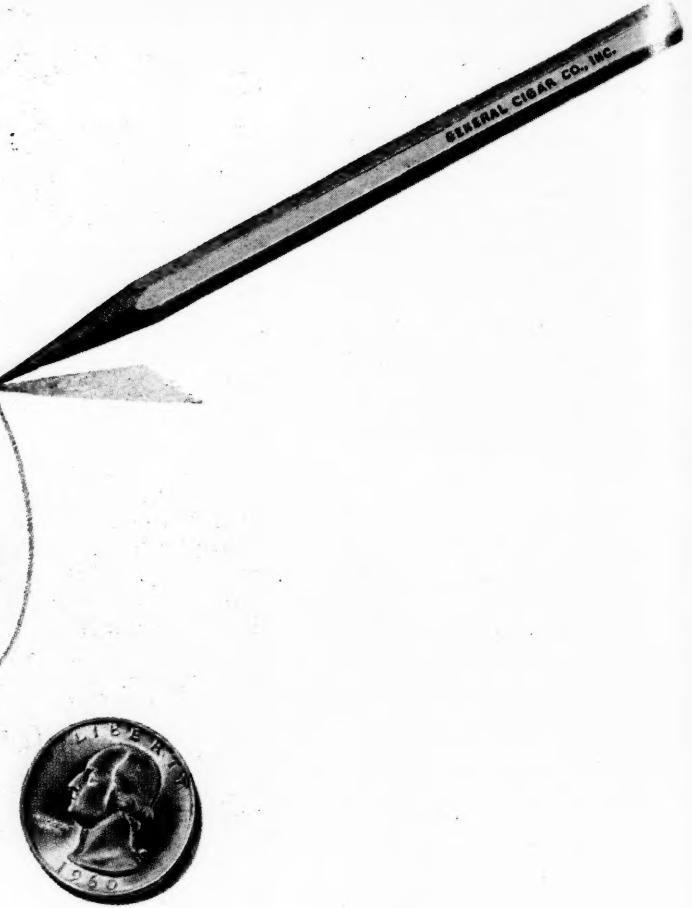
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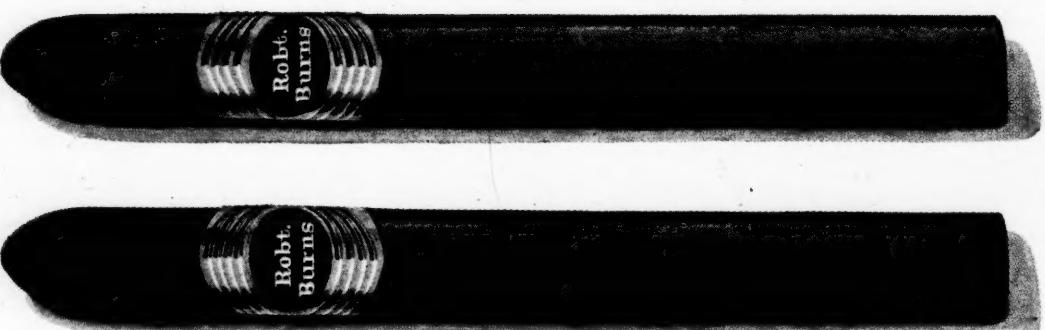


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Newswee

syndicate and now, an elder statesman of 54, dwells luxuriously in a \$500,000, 22-room mansion and is fond of boasting that he has never spent a night in jail. Last week, Tough Tony met the same fate as his old boss "Scarface" Al. Convicted of falsifying income-tax returns, Accardo could be sentenced to as much as nine years. It took a team of Federal investigators two years to find the chink in Tough Tony's armor: A piddling \$3,992 deduction for the use of a flame-red Mercedes-Benz in selling beer. The government convinced a jury that Accardo is no beer salesman—and even if he were, he would be most unlikely to drive a bucket-seat sports car to work.

INTEGRATION:

Louisiana Showdown

Ever since last May, when a Federal judge ordered New Orleans to begin integrating its schools, Louisianians have known that one day the moment of decision must come. Opponents of integration fought bitterly in the courts. They also fought in the legislature, where Gov. Jimmie Davis twice obtained broad new laws aimed at keeping Negroes out of the schools, or closing them. But the Federal court stood firm, knocking down each of Davis's laws and ordering the New Orleans School Board to proceed with integration—of first grade.

This week, the big moment appeared at hand. At 8:45 a.m. Monday, five little Negro girls were scheduled to enter the first grade at two white schools.

The city approached the deadline with trepidation. The police force was at the ready. U.S. Attorney General William Rogers ordered a squad of Federal marshals to be ready to enforce the court's orders. At the weekend, State Superintendent of Education Shelby M. Jackson declared Monday a school holiday.

But the delay could scarcely last long. Thurgood Marshall, who spoke for the NAACP during the Supreme Court's school hearings in 1954, flew to New Orleans and said: "For every move they make, we've got a countermove."

PEOPLE:

Out of the Fish Bowl

When playwright Arthur Miller went honeymooning in England with Marilyn Monroe four years ago, a British reporter breathlessly posed the question that presumably preoccupies the more lurid day-dreams of every red-blooded American male: What is it like to be married to the blond and bosomy incarnation of Hollywood's reigning love goddess?

"It is," sighed Miller, "like living in a fish bowl."

Arthur Miller decided last week that



Associated Press

Marilyn: Death of a marriage

he wanted out of the fish bowl. He and Marilyn Monroe, it was disclosed,* have been living apart since they returned to New York from the filming of "The Misfits," which Miller wrote expressly for Marilyn. "Our marriage is all over," he said. Her spokesman confirmed the tragedy: "Miss Monroe will file for divorce."

Teen-Age and TV: For Miller, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1949 for the play "Death of a Salesman," it will be the second divorce. Marilyn has been married twice before, as a teen-ager to a Los Angeles factory hand and in 1954 to the New York Yankees' former star Joe Di Maggio. In suing the latter for divorce, she complained that Joltin' Joe preferred watching television to herself, perhaps the biggest blow to baseball since the Black Sox scandal.

If Marilyn turned to Miller out of disenchantment with athletes, she could hardly have made a sharper switch. Miller, now 45, was eleven years older than the actress, a tall, introspective egghead who was even then in trouble with the House Un-American Activities Committee. Marilyn stood by him but their union soon ran into disappointments. Her hopes for motherhood, for example, were thwarted by three miscarriages.

What next? Miller presumably can return gratefully to the quiet of his writer's cell. "I've had Hollywood," he said recently. But Marilyn, the very symbol of romantic love, was, once more, all alone.

*By N.Y. Post columnist Earl Wilson, who sat on the news until the U.S. could elect a President.

Which kind of income does most for your family?

IT'S HARD to say what contributes most to happiness around the family circle, but income that can grow certainly helps.

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BACKSTAGE AT BUSINESS WEEK

Thanks-but-no-thanks. Do you realize that a bootlegger is a management man? We didn't either, until we ran across the book that the Census Bureau uses to classify people. It's called, *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, and the following are listed under "Managers, Officials & Proprietors": *horse trader, ferryboat pilot, bathhouse keeper,*



peddler, pushcart stablekeeper, ragpicker, Indian trader (Is this a trader of Indians or an Indian who trades?), popcornstand keeper, and ticket scalper. Oh, and also racketeer and bootlegger.

Among the "Professional & Technical," according to the Bureau, are: *balloonist, tattoo artist, snake charmer, organ grinder, truant officer, medicine man, bird doctor, and medium.* And last, but by no means least, *impersonator.*

We have no quarrel with the Bureau, but we sure wouldn't want one of its experts screening subscriptions for us! Business Week has its own definitions of management and technical executives. A snake charmer, no matter how charming, is still



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WASHINGTON TIDES.

To the Right—Or Left?

by Ernest K. Lindley



WHATEVER else may be said about it, President-elect Kennedy's mandate surely includes the policies as to which he and his opponent were in essential agreement. These cover large areas: Strengthening our defenses, nearly the entire range of foreign policy, and much in the domestic field. Although sharp issues were drawn, most were narrow. Nixon, after all, did not run as a stand-patter or reactionary. He proposed to build on or move ahead from the Eisenhower record. Every departure was to a more advanced position.

That, according to conservatives such as Senator Goldwater, was a strategic error. The election results, however, do not support such a conclusion. Nixon and Lodge, a liberal Republican, ran well ahead of their party in the nation as a whole but behind most of the liberal Republican candidates for the Senate. Case of New Jersey and Saltonstall of Massachusetts won easily in states carried by Kennedy. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, a moderate with labor backing, defeated a conservative Democrat in a third state which went for Kennedy. Sens. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, both liberals, ran ahead of the Republican national ticket. By contrast, conservative Republicans such as Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas, Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota ran behind. The most notable exception to the rule was Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, the Republican dean.

CONSERVATIVE TREND?

Liberal Democrats were elected to the Senate in five states carried by Nixon: Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Tennessee. And such outstanding liberals as Douglas in Illinois and Humphrey in Minnesota ran far ahead of Kennedy.

Allowance must be made for the religious issue and for the personal qualities of the Senatorial candidates who outran their national tickets. But there is no evidence of a trend to the right in the Senatorial results.

Republican gains in the House were too small to change the balance materially. They will be more than offset by the power of the new Presi-

dent, with patronage and other leverage at his command, to influence the Democratic majority. On a few matters, including some of particular interest to leaders of organized labor, a conservative coalition probably will serve as a check. But Kennedy should be able to muster sufficient Southern support for some of the welfare measures which were stopped in the 86th Congress by Presidential opposition.

The Southern senators and congressmen who worked hard and, in most states, with success for the Democratic national ticket have earned respectful attention from the White House. And the Vice President-elect, who was so largely responsible for mobilizing them, thus producing essential electoral votes, will see that they get it. But many are moderates and on certain issues liberal.

A FARM MANDATE?

Kennedy's farm program surely did not generate a mandate. I doubt that he grieves over that. Indeed, I wondered during the campaign whether he—or very many other people—understood his farm program. I would not venture to predict what sort of farm legislation the new Congress will contrive.

On the whole, the President-elect should feel rather comfortable about the composition of the new Congress. It will relieve him, if he does not do so himself, of a few of the more extreme promises of the Democratic platform. But it probably will go along with the bulk of his initial program.

The President-elect made a good start in requesting J. Edgar Hoover and Allen W. Dulles to continue in their present posts. The Central Intelligence Agency has been a target for Democratic criticism at times. After the ill-fated U-2 flight there were suggestions that Dulles should resign. He himself offered to do so to save the President embarrassment. The President wisely decided to keep him. As most CIA operations are secret, outsiders cannot judge their efficiency. But responsible Congressional leaders of both parties have deep respect for Dulles. No one, in my judgment, has a better understanding of Soviet strategy and tactics. It is reassuring to know that he will stay.

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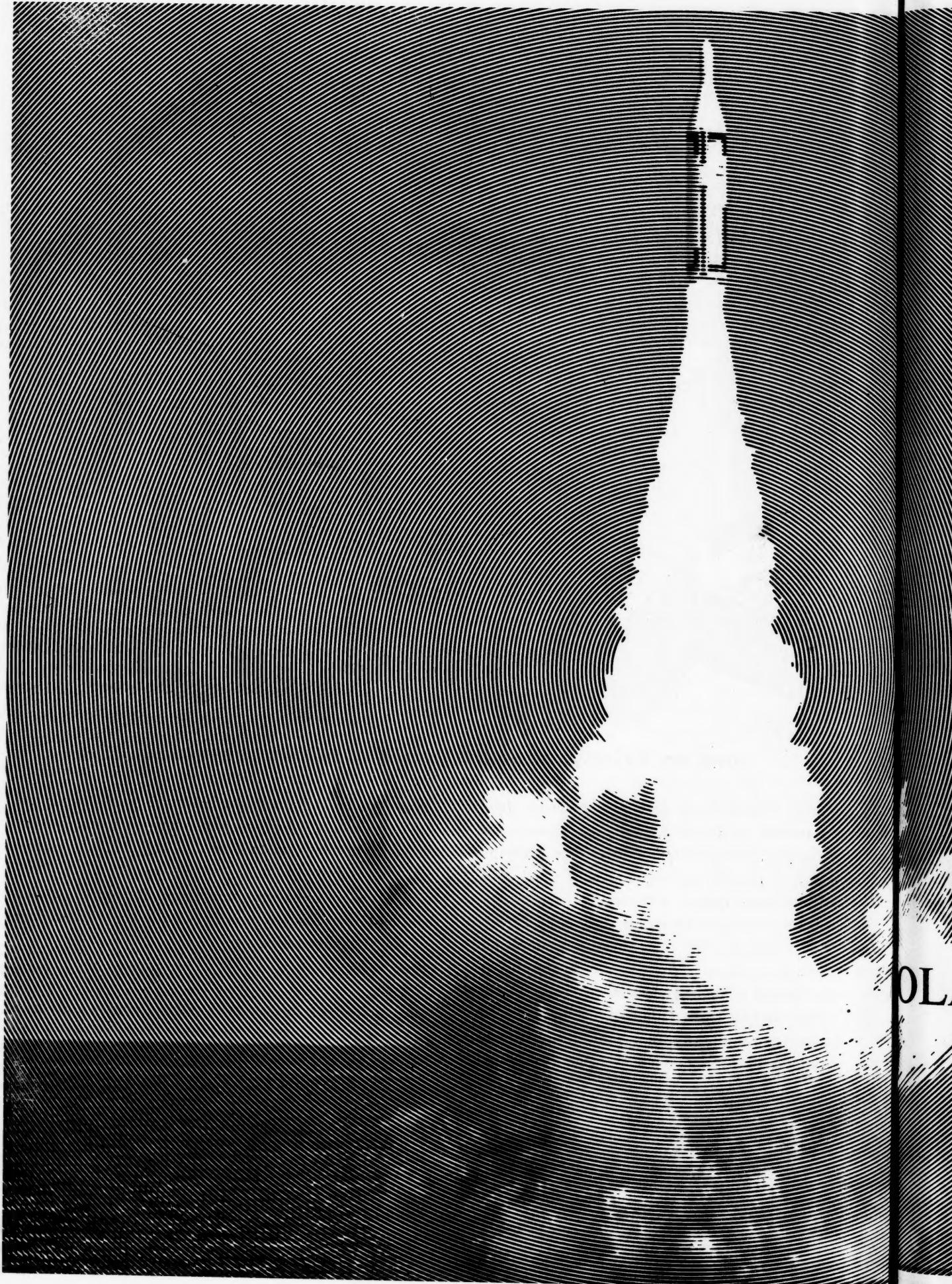
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Hughes is today a prime contractor for production of complete Polaris guidance systems. These systems, incorporating Minneapolis-Honeywell produced inertial platforms, are now being built at the Hughes El Segundo plant.

The Polaris Missile is a major factor in the Free World's effort to maintain the peace. Patrolling deep beneath the seas, the Polaris Missile System will be a mighty, but silent force for freedom.

VIDEOSONIC assembly techniques, developed by Hughes manufacturing engineers, are the most important advance in production line flow since the standard assembly track. Used to build Hughes Polaris guidance systems, these techniques regularize flow, maintain reliability and reduce worker fatigue.



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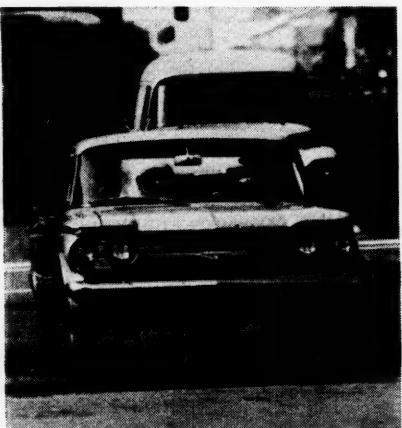
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Keeping costs down is a fine art with most businesses—and nobody's more aware of it than Chevrolet. Which is why we've come up with some important news about Corvair for 1961.

To begin with, prices have been reduced on all coupes and sedans. (Your dealer will be glad to tell you exactly how much.) Enough said.

What's more, a new rear axle ratio, quicker-than-ever cold-start warmup and other im-

provements help make Corvair a more practical buy than ever.



Under the hood, you'll find nearly 12% more cargo capacity, too. Along with all of the refinements you'll enjoy in the '61 Corvair, you'll appreciate the traditional virtues that have become a trademark with us: that air-cooled rear engine (never needs antifreeze), the traction, the nimble handling that makes driving easier.

Give Corvair a chance to show you what it can do for your balance sheet. Your Chevrolet dealer's the man to see. (And by the way, you might well be interested in Corvair's wagons—the Lakewood and the intriguing Greenbrier. Check them both out while you're getting the short, sweet details about Corvair economy at your dealer's.) . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



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In Africa, In Asia, In Moscow

To most Americans, the election excitement was dying down. But abroad, new violence gave proof that the U.S. cannot relax for long in a world divided by barbed wire. The focal points of danger:

- **ALGERIA.** With Moscow threatening to intervene, de Gaulle's hints of Algerian independence touched off anti-Gaullist riots. The big question: Is there a middle road between extremes? (See below.)
- **INDO-CHINA.** A military revolt shook South Vietnam's pro-Western regime. The big question: Can the West continue to hold the line in Southeast Asia? (See page 44.)
- **THE CONGO.** While U.N. troops fought savage tribesmen, Congo President Kasavubu said the U.N.'s African troops were interfering in Congo affairs. The big question: How to end anarchy? (See page 49.)
- **MOSCOW.** At a Communist summit in the Kremlin, Soviet-bloc leaders argued over the Chinese demand for a more warlike strategy. The big question: Can Nikita Khrushchev keep his balance? (See page 49.)

**ALGERIA AFLAME**

The fighting started at a monument to peace. It was the morning of Armistice Day in the city that fears all talk of armistice. This was Algiers, filled with new rumors that Paris would "abandon" 1.2 million Frenchmen to native rule, throbbing with hundreds of French teen-agers threatening trouble as crowds massed at the city's monument to the war dead.

The French regional governor, Paul Delouvrier, who normally walks to the monument with a wreath, prudently stayed in his limousine until it reached its destination. From the crowd of about 5,000, Delouvrier was greeted with cries of "Resign!", "De Gaulle to the stake!", and "The army to power!" As soon as he had deposited his wreath and left, the suppressed violence spilled over.

Police pushed the students back from the monument, and the students started throwing stones, tomatoes, and tin cans. Angrily, the police heaved the stones back at the crowd. Dozens of people staggered away bleeding. The students used several wrecked trolley-buses as barricades and sent another careening downhill until it smashed two trees and flattened a newsstand. Police tear gas dispersed the crowd for a time, but many students took to the rooftops and pelted down tiles. And helicopters brought news of swarms of toughs from suburban slums converging on the battlefield.

In early afternoon, when the crowds had swelled to about 10,000, the leaderless rioters found a new object for their rage—the U.S. Information Center. They smashed through its glass doors and poured in. Within minutes, it was a chaos of broken furniture, littered with some 4,000 books. And as the autumn dusk

descended, the fusillades of stones began again. This time, the police called in army reinforcements and infantrymen cordoned off the rioters.

It was the worst eruption since the riots last January, which brought Charles de Gaulle's Fifth Republic to the brink of collapse. And the cause was exactly the same—de Gaulle had hinted at new concessions to the Algerian FLN rebels. Algeria's European colons are determined to fight any such concessions. And the French Army, once again, is wavering between its duty to the French President and its loyalty to the cause of keeping Algeria French.

THE PRESSURES

Specifically, de Gaulle had offered to negotiate with the FLN on elections leading to "an Algerian republic." To the colons, this sounded like virtually the same thing as the independence the FLN had been fighting for. But de Gaulle could scarcely avoid making concessions, for opposition to the six-year-old war was rising both at home and abroad. Moscow had agreed to arm and support the FLN, and that threatened not only de Gaulle's regime but the whole Western position in Africa. A majority of the United Nations was also siding with the FLN. And so, by past indications (see page 44), was President-elect John Kennedy.

Conscious of these pressures, de Gaulle proclaimed last week: "I have been called back mainly to solve the Algerian problem, and I shall pursue my task." But not all de Gaulle's own ministers were prepared to support him. The



Kay Lawson—London Sunday Observer
Newsweek, November 21, 1960

first to speak up was André Jacomet, de Gaulle's No. 2 civilian administrator in Algeria, who resigned. De Gaulle refused to accept the resignation, summoned Jacomet to Paris, and fired him. The President was just as stern with his restive Cabinet ministers as he called them into his office, one by one. "Let those who want to jump into lifeboats do it right away," he declared, "because the ship of state is sailing on."

The course Charles de Gaulle has charted, cabled NEWSWEEK's Paris bureau chief Lionel Durand, is apt to be a daring new one that neither de Gaulle nor any previous Premier has attempted. Essential points: (1) De Gaulle would unilaterally declare a truce; (2) he would negotiate with the FLN on ending the war and organizing elections; (3) he would hold a referendum on his policy in both France and Algeria; (4) he would create an Algerian government with or without the FLN.

Would the FLN accept his program? So far, its leaders are saying nothing. They are apparently waiting to see whether de Gaulle can impose his will on the French Army and deprive it of the victory it had long hungered for.

Fearing such a defeat, the army had joined the riotous colons in 1958 and swept de Gaulle to power. Last week, as de Gaulle ordered the army to cordon off the newest rioters in Algiers, his soldiers were described as "unenthusiastic" in carrying out their orders. And the rioters were loudly cheering the soldiers with shouts of "The army to power!"

QUOTE—FROM KENNEDY

"Algerians will some day be free. Then, to whom will they turn—to the West, which has seemingly ignored their plea for independence . . . or to Moscow?"

The junior senator from Massachusetts first asked that question in a speech in 1957. Now that he was President-elect, Frenchmen and Algerians were digging out every word John F. Kennedy has said on Algeria. Highlights:

"The changing face of African nationalism [has] made Algeria a matter of international, and consequently American, concern. The war in Algeria . . . has diluted . . . our foreign-aid and information programs . . . It has affected our standing in the eyes of the free world . . . The problem is no longer to save a myth of French empire [but] to save the French nation, as well as free Africa . . .

"The essential first step is the independence of Algeria . . . The President [should] place the influence of the United States behind efforts, either through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or [the] good offices of . . . Tunisia and . . . Morocco, to achieve a



Associated Press

Blow for blow: Algiers security forces hurl back rioters' stones

solution which will recognize the independent personality of Algeria and establish the basis for a settlement interdependent with France and the neighboring nations."

Stand at Saigon

At first, it looked as though another of the West's old friends had been toppled from office by violence. To the names of South Korea's President Rhee, Turkey's Premier Menderes, and Japan's Premier Kishi, last week's headlines added doughty little President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. But Diem, in a display of both shrewdness and

Associated Press
Diem of Vietnam: Narrow miss

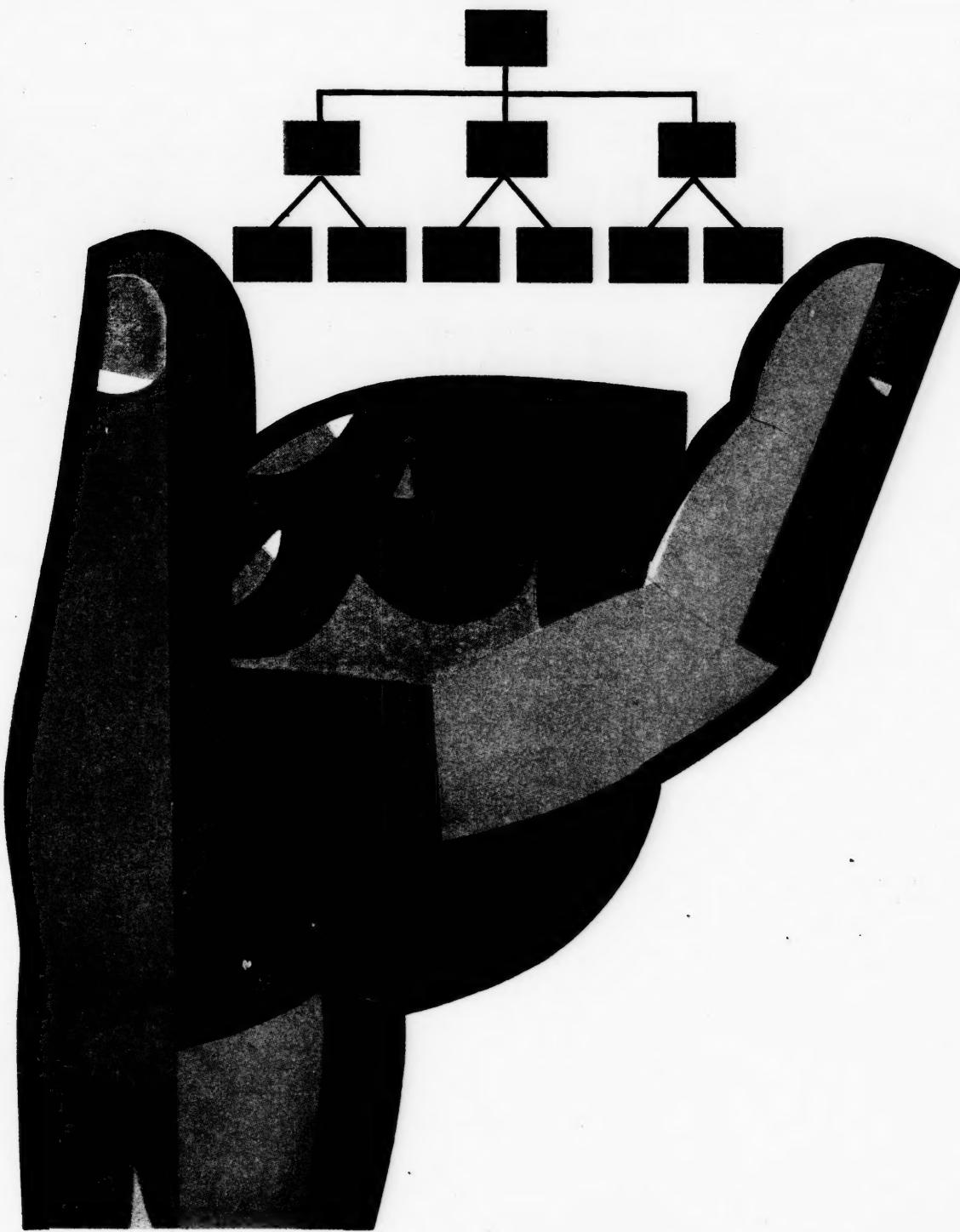
courage, proved the headlines wrong.

Before daylight one morning, four Vietnamese army paratroop battalions fanned out along the tree-lined boulevards of Saigon, moved quietly into government buildings—and took over. Only at the massive, cream-colored Presidential Palace did loyal guards put up fierce resistance. By dawn, a Revolutionary Committee had assumed control of the capital, and announced the end of Diem's "family dictatorship."

But the tough, determined Diem had been in seemingly impossible situations before. Six years ago, when the Geneva Agreement turned over North Vietnam to the Communists, few observers had given him much chance of survival. Nevertheless, Diem, an ascetic, 59-year-old bachelor who once studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, achieved a miracle. He dumped the nominal chief of state, Emperor Bao Dai, who was whiling away his time on the Riviera, crushed Saigon's powerful vice lords and the freewheeling private armies of the politico-religious sects, and forged a new nation.

Comeback: Last week, imprisoned in his own palace, Diem stoutly refused to resign. During the palace guards' brief resistance, Diem had radioed to loyal infantry units outside Saigon to rescue him. Then he bargained for hours with the apparently victorious rebels until his infantrymen arrived. The battle was short and sharp. When the one-day conflict was over, rebel leaders were in jail, some 100 soldiers dead, and Radio Saigon was chanting its familiar paean: "President Ngo Dinh Diem, 10,000 years."

The revolt had been crushed, but remained a grim signal to Diem of the extent of opposition to his authoritarian



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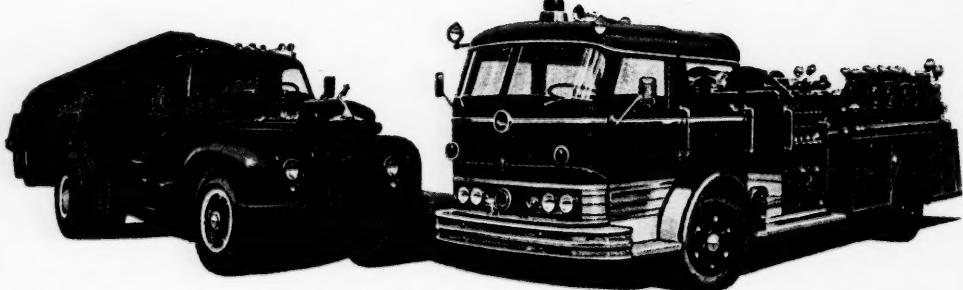
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regime. His opponents argue that his oppressive policies only help the Communists. Diem, they charge, has also failed to deal with the steadily mounting Communist terrorist killings which now average 500 to 800 a month.

The great danger is that Diem's authoritarian rule will result in an irrevocable splitting of the anti-Communist forces. The example of neighboring Laos, where the feuding of anti-Communist factions has given the Communist Pathet Lao rebels an advantage, was a clear warning. Last week, the shaky neutralist government of Laos's Prince Souvanna Phouma tottered further. The military garrison of the royal city of Luang Prabang defected to the anti-Communist rebel forces, a third of the members of the National Assembly left to join the rebels, and Souvanna Phouma's own supporters were demanding that he negotiate with his opponents.

Ngo Dinh Diem might well heed the same warning.

Congo—The Jungle

Bouncing along a jungle road in the Congo's Katanga Province last week, two jeep loads of Irish U.N. soldiers suddenly squealed to a stop. In their path stood a pile of logs, erected by local Baluba tribesmen.

The eleven Irish troopers had just begun removing the road-block when a group of hidden Balubas rose up and charged with spears and poisoned arrows. Next day, a U.N. relief expedition found eight mutilated Irish bodies and two survivors hiding in the bush. As for the eleventh, an Irish sergeant said: "One of our men was taken alive. We can only pray for him as the Balubas have a reputation of torturing their victims to death." The victims were the first Irish soldiers killed overseas since the Irish Army was formed 40 years ago.

With every day that passed, however, it became clearer that such sacrifices were earning only resentment from the Congolese. Before his dismissal, Premier Patrice Lumumba had attacked the U.N. as "meddling aggressors." Now, with Lumumba protected from arrest by U.N. troops, precisely the same charges were being made by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Last week, Kasavubu, a calm and dignified man, brought his complaints directly to New York. He asked the General Assembly to permit him to take the U.N. seat that has been denied both Congolese factions since the Assembly

opened in September. Despite Ghanaian, Guinean, and Russian objections—all three favor Patrice Lumumba—it now seems probable that the President will take his seat this week.

Yet ironically, Kasavubu will be a silent delegate, at least temporarily. By a surprise maneuver, the Ghanaians and Guineans pushed through a motion that suspended all debate on the Congo until a fifteen-nation all-African commission has visited Leopoldville in an effort to reconcile the feuding factions.

But what would Kasavubu do to restore order in the Congo? The President's own program, as revealed last week to *Newsweek* reporter Lili Loebel:

► Remove U.N. troops, especially the



Head-hunting Today

Ghanaians and Guineans, leaving only technical and economic aides.

► Call a conference of party leaders from all five Congolese provinces to lay the ground rules for a new constitution.

► Reconvene Parliament and establish a new government under a Prime Minister named by Joseph Kasavubu.

No one at U.N. headquarters knew whether Kasavubu's plan would work. But U.N. forces in the Congo, far from pulling out, were acting more firmly than ever—they dispersed a mob by firing over its head and they released a provincial governor whom the Congolese Army had jailed. One member of the ambushed Irish battalion summed it up:

"This place is chaos with us. Without us, it would be hell."

Summitry in Red

A black armada of official Zil limousines rolled across the cobblestones of Moscow's Red Square on an unheralded mission one chill morning last week. At the end of the square, guards leaped to attention near Spasski Gate, then flagged the limousines onward toward the Kremlin's white-columned Sverdlov Hall. Sharp-eyed Muscovites, wise enough not to be too inquisitive, paid almost no attention to the gathering, and the official Soviet press didn't even mention it.

But inside those walls, the world's Communist leaders were holding their first top-level conference in three years and possibly their most important meeting ever. It brought together virtually all the satellite rulers, from East Germany's Walter Ulbricht to Mongolia's moon-faced Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, as well as several hundred "fraternal delegates" from 30 non-Communist countries. For days, they argued about problems as varied as the Kennedy election and the grain harvest. But they also argued the gravest issue that divided them: Can Communism triumph by economic competition, as Khrushchev insists, or should it follow Red China's lead and prepare for inevitable war?

Façade: The final communiqué would boast of the "unshakable unity of the Socialist camp," and it would take Western experts weeks of reading their diplomatic seismographs to find out what really went on. For now, the world could see only the externals of this Communist summit conference.

These began at Vnukovo Airport, where Khrushchev personally welcomed Communist China's President Liu Shao-chi. Khrushchev drove with Liu to a party rally at the Sports Palace, where Party Secretary Frol Kozlov denounced the "very dangerous adventure of the American warlords" in building a Polaris submarine base in Britain. Next day, the Soviet leaders paraded their newest missiles in Red Square (photo page 50) for the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

What the Communist leaders said in private remained secret, but there were clues. From China's Mao Tse-tung came an ominous new message: "Politics is war that sheds no blood, while war is blood-shedding politics . . . We Communists . . . are not opposed to righteous wars that promote progress." Mao's sen-

ior army commissar, General Fu Chung, added: "Righteous revolutionary wars are an anti-toxin, a midwife who assists at the birth of a new society."

Khrushchev flatly contradicted that at a Kremlin reception. While Liu gloomily sipped orange juice, the Russian toasted coexistence with champagne. "Peace is inevitable," he said. "We are marching to Communism but not through war . . . War can only bring untold disaster to the world . . . We shall win only through the minds of men."

Khrushchev will not find it easy to win over the implacable minds of his Communist allies in China. But last week, he tried once more to win men's minds in the West. In a cordially worded message to the new U.S. President, Khrushchev recalled "the relations between our two countries . . . in Franklin Roosevelt's time" and proposed new "efforts to solve such a pressing problem as disarmament [and] the German issue." Here was the long-awaited bid for a new round of summitry, starting in the spring.

Khrushchev's desire for a summit fits in with his belief that the Communists can win without resorting to war. But the basic problem remains: Any victory for Communism, peaceful or otherwise, cannot be accepted by the West.

SPAIN:

A Rush for the Exits

The word from the boss's office was grim and to the point. Orders were falling off for the Pegaso trucks produced by the government-run plant in Madrid; hundreds of workers had to be laid off. Last week, the ax fell when 500 Pegaso workers were called into the boss's office. But instead of being fired, the men were offered a choice: If you resign right now, the government will give you emigration permits, allowing you to seek work in prosperous West Germany.

All 500 Spaniards leaped at the opportunity. With industrial unemployment rising (it has doubled in the last year), prosperous West Germany has become the new El Dorado for Spanish workers.

Every day, a long line of weary Spaniards stretches three city blocks in front of the German Immigration Commission building in Madrid. Since May, when the commission was first set up to invite Spaniards to come help ease Germany's labor shortage, tens of thousands have begged for the chance. Crowds of others are clamoring for employment in France and Switzerland.

In Switzerland, more than 300 Spaniards—mostly women—are arriving every week. They usually start out as maids, but many are finding there is more to be made as "B" girls in Geneva's come-hither night clubs. In France, the num-



At Lenin's tomb: Marshal Malinovsky, K, and China's Liu Shao-chi

ber of Spanish servant girls has swelled to more than 5,000, and for good reason. They earn up to \$50 a month plus room and board.

For the men, opportunity is especially good in Germany. There are at least 9,000 of them, many illegal immigrants (not unlike the Mexican wetbacks who steal into the U.S.). In Cologne, 37-year-old postal clerk Manuel Fernandez, a legal immigrant, waved a fistful of money-order chits. "Most months I send back to my family 4,500 pesetas [\$150]. Not bad," he boasted.

Most of the Spaniards in Germany work as artisans, waiters, and clerks. But even in the lowest-paid jobs, their wages are twice as high as those they earn

back home. Not surprisingly, 50,000 Spaniards are now waiting for visas in Madrid, another 50,000 in Barcelona. "I wouldn't call this an emigration," said one German official in Madrid. "It's an exodus."

BRITAIN:

Big Ben's Bongs

You can do almost anything in England, provided you do it politely. But there are a few things you don't do. You don't make rude remarks about the royal family; you don't beat your dog, and you don't muck about with Big Ben.

The BBC should have known this when it decided (*NEWSWEEK*, Sept. 26) to allow only one stroke of the great clock's clapper to announce the opening of the worldwide 10 o'clock Home News Service. The reason, said Director-General Hugh Carleton Greene, was that the additional nine bongs took up 45 seconds—too much time in the jet age.

To millions of listeners who have always found these 45 seconds a pause for patriotic refreshment, for thoughts of the mother country, even for a prayer, the BBC was guilty of everything from "arrant effrontery" and "bureaucratic bungling" to an "un-British attitude." They said so, in a flood of 15,000 angry letters that finally sent the BBC fleeing like the French at Agincourt.

Hereafter, the BBC announced, the hour of 10 o'clock will be announced by one great, resounding BONG. After that, the chimes of Big Ben will slowly be faded out: "Bong . . . Bong . . . Bong . . ."

Seesaw

It was a new kind of numbers game, played mainly by U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Henry Cabot Lodge during the election campaign. Every time the West won a voting majority in the U.N., he chalked it up on the scoreboard.

Last week, the scoreboard was changing. On the question of suspending debate on the Congo (see page 49), the Soviets and Afro-Asians beat the West 48 to 30. A U.S.-supported move to elect new members to the Security Council was similarly defeated: 51 to 38.

Both issues were minor, but they clearly showed that the West's once-automatic majorities in the United Nations are now a thing of the past.

WHATEVER the peaks and hollows of cold war, the war against need and hunger in new nations goes on. For a Special Report, see page 54.

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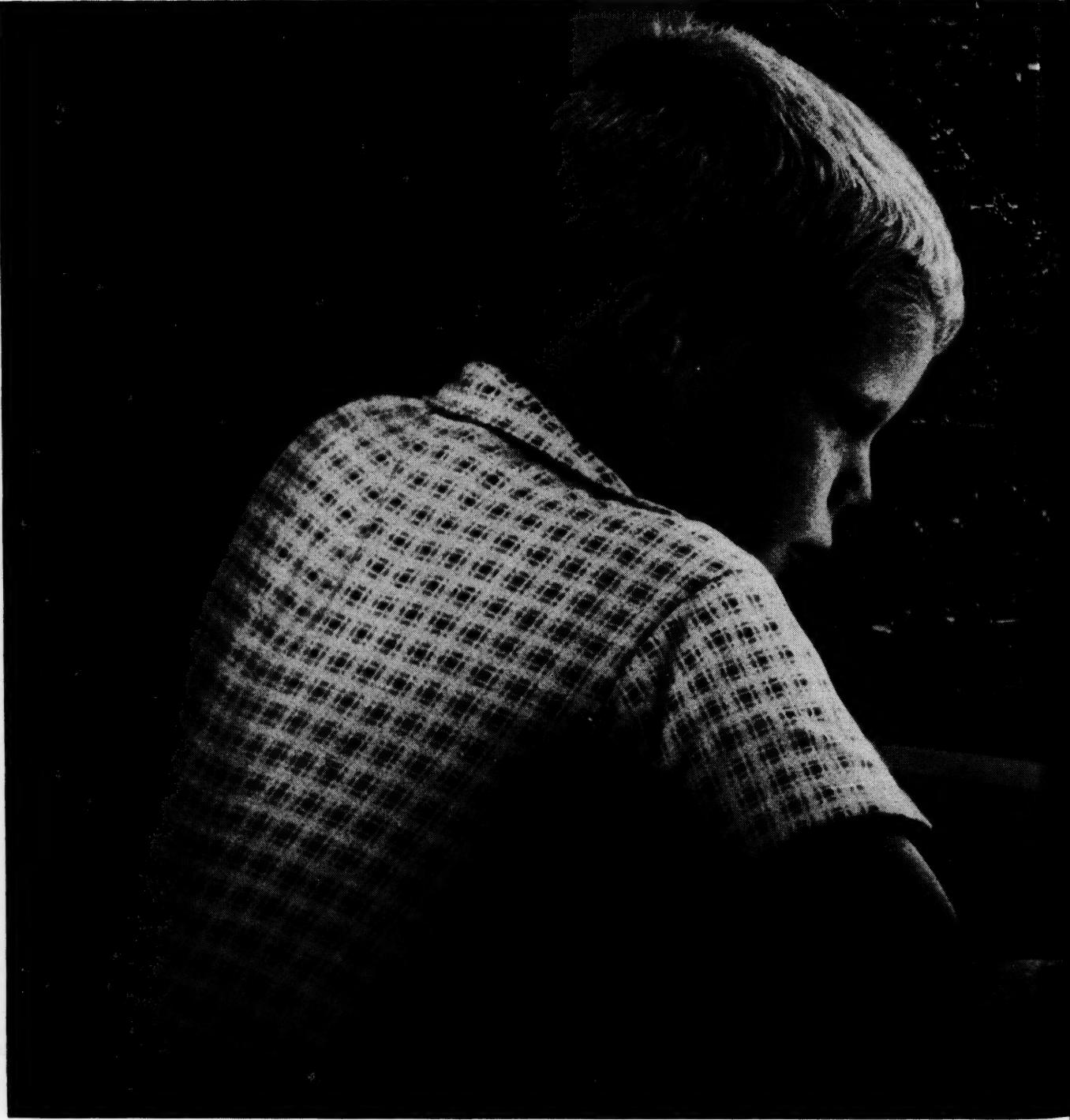
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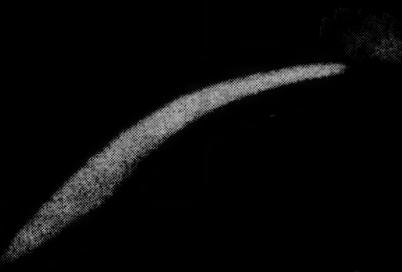
A boy looks down from the sky *at the lights of a free nation.*

He sees a land of plenty. America's abundance of good things was developed by people free to work and plan and build—alone or with their fellows. This principle of independence is the strength of our country. It inspires people to make the most effective use of their personal abilities. But the principle must be constantly guarded, if the American future is to march in step with the American dream.

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Outcry From Lagging Nations . . .

Behind the tales of violence in the world, there swells a deeper crescendo of human misery. Hungry millions demand a better life.

The aspirations of these millions cannot be denied. There are too many of them, and their political good will is too vital to be ignored. So the question is no longer *whether* they will win economic advance; the only question is *how*—the Communist way or the Western way.

How well is the West responding to that challenge? In this Special Report, Associate Editor Gordon Heiner sums up the progress—and prospects:

It was like a conference of bank directors anywhere: Fourteen men in dark business suits pulled up their big green-leather armchairs around a long oval walnut table. The meeting was called to order, dossiers were rifled through, and the fourteen settled down to discussing plans and projects.

But these fourteen men—Americans, Europeans, Asians, Africans—were gathered in Washington last week to launch what may become one of history's great rescue operations. Its name: The International Development Association.

IDA is the West's newest response to one of the major challenges of the '60s: The ever-increasing demand of the needy nations for a better life. A billion-dollar investment agency to be run by directors of the World Bank, it will supply "soft" loans (i.e., long-term credits with flexible conditions of repayment) for long-range development projects—dams, power stations, railroads and highways. But IDA is more than just another aid agency. It is a sign of the West's reassessment of its foreign-aid efforts so far, a groping for ways of making that aid more effective.

Fact of Life: Since World War II, aid to the underdeveloped countries has come to be accepted, almost without question, as a permanent fact of diplomatic life. U.S. bulldozers carve out the beds of a new water-supply system in Karachi. In newly independent West Africa, the French are spending tens of millions on new dams and irrigation projects. Fifteen thousand French teachers are at work in Asian and African schools. The British, concentrating mainly on Commonwealth countries, have built ports in Somalia and Ghana, roads in Malaya, laboratories in Nigeria.

How has it all come about?

The simple fact is that a war has been going on that is as real as the cold war itself: The war of new nations to overcome poverty, disease, and ignorance. And in this war, it was all but inevitable that the U.S.—and the other industrialized nations of the West—should throw in their support. They did it first from compassion, for the simple reason that they could not stand by while hundreds of millions of their fellow men were struggling, unsuccessfully, to get enough to eat. But they also

are doing it out of self-interest, responding to the challenge of East-West competition.

In the last six years, the West has poured \$20 billion of economic aid into the underdeveloped countries, compared to the Communist bloc's \$2.5 billion. Western aid today is running at a rate of \$2.4 billion a year—plus \$1.6 billion in new private investment—compared with some \$700 million from Communist countries. But the Communist bloc which launched its foreign-aid offensive only in 1954, has steadily stepped up its effort. And in some countries, it is making an unquestionably

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By the
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*excluding Soviet aid to China

... Our Answer or Communism's?

valuable contribution. Russia has built a modern steel complex in India, opened in 1959, which will, within several years, produce 10 per cent of the nation's total steel output. Modern Communist-equipped hospitals have been put up in Ethiopia and Cambodia; Soviet engineers have paved the streets of Kabul, capital of Afghanistan; Ghana is acquiring cut-rate Soviet airliners.

Red China, too, is now entering the foreign-aid field, using the savings its Communist masters are wringing out of the labor of their own hungry people. A Chinese loan agreement, recently made with one new African state, stipulated that \$25 million would be made available during the next 35 months "without interest . . . without any privileges or conditions." It was also stipulated—in an obvious but effective gibe at Americans abroad—that the standard of living of the 60 Chinese "technicians" who would train the Africans to use Chinese machinery, would not, at any stage, be higher

Newsweek—Magill

Help!



than that of the Africans themselves.

Political objectives invariably seem uppermost in the Communists' aid programs. When the tiny West African nation of Guinea broke away from France in 1958, Soviet-bloc countries rushed in with offers of massive aid, in an all-out effort to establish their first political beachhead in Africa. Soviet aid to Guinea (population: 2.8 million) now totals \$35 million, and Guinea's trade with Communist countries has replaced its close commercial ties with France. Moscow tried desperately to repeat the operation in the Congo, to win a dominant influence over the government of Patrice Lumumba.

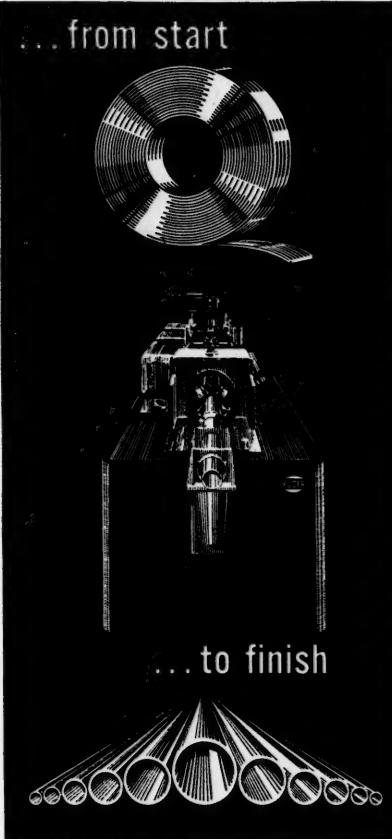
Alphabetese: The West's effort, by contrast, has suffered from a bewildering multiplicity of motives and programs. Many a new young country can get lost in the thickets of alphabetese: C & DW, DLF, PL 480.* Most U.S. aid programs are bilateral, negotiated between governments and administered by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). But others are multilateral, such as the Colombo Plan (set up by Britain to pool technical assistance among eighteen nations) and the Common Market's new \$581 million Development Fund for Overseas Territories.

Since each of the donor nations—including the U.S.—understandably has its own ideas about where and how its own money will be spent, some of the multiplicity is inevitable. But during the past year, the U.S. has been pressing hard for more effective Western coordination—and for a greater effort by prospering countries, such as West Germany, that have not been pulling their weight. The new International Development Association, which will channel a part of the West's aid through a single organization, is one answer to this problem. And its sponsors hope that IDA will also help define what the goal of foreign aid must be—if aid is ever to cease.

Breakthrough? In essence, that goal is to pull the underdeveloped countries up to the "breakthrough" point where their economies can become self-generating. The best, and the most important example is India. For it is in India with its 420 million that the free world most urgently needs to demonstrate that a backward nation can be developed without suppressing individual rights.

The problem is enormous: India's population is leaping forward at a rate of 10 million a year. But India's determination is equally great. Its Third Five Year Plan, which starts next year, aims at total

*U.K. Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; U.S. Development Loan Fund; Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.



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investments of \$21 billion—of which \$5 billion must be supplied by foreign aid. The goals: A 50 per cent increase in grain production by 1966, to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency, and an expansion of the industrial base of the economy to the point where it may begin to be self-generating.

How well is the West meeting India's challenge?

Much has been accomplished. Indian mills are turning out more and more of the steel beams that Indian factories and railroads need. In some light industries, the Indians have exceeded the targets of their Second Five Year Plan.

But for those who try to measure the magnitude of India's need, all the West's efforts so far are only a beginning. And beyond India, the rest of the hungry world also is clamoring for help. "At the [current] level," says Paul G. Hoffman, former head of the Marshall plan, "investment can do little more than keep these countries from slipping backward." Hoffman's estimate of how much money it would take in the '60s to provide some chance for the economic breakthrough: At least \$70 billion—\$30 billion more than the total of Western aid during the last decade.

FRANCE:

The Aftermath—Hunger

With one exception, the man who appeared at the police station in Bordeaux looked like all the other bums and derelicts who pick their living off the city's garbage dump, known as "La Cressonnière." The exception was that this man carried a battered top hat and wore the frayed remnants of what had once been an elegant black silk cape with a red lining. "Please arrest me," he said.

"But why, m'sieur?"

"I am hungry" was the answer. "But I don't want to steal."

The bored gendarme shrugged; he had heard that line before. But when he asked the bum to give his name, the answer ricocheted all around France:

"I am Claude Stavisky, son of Stavisky the crook. That has been my undoing."

It was true. Claude Stavisky, a baldish, disheveled man of 33, had only 8 francs (2 cents) in his pockets and had come to the end of a long and bitter road. His "undoing" had begun in 1934 when his father, Alexander, a Russian-born speculator, was revealed as one of the greatest thieves in history.

By bribing French officials, including members of the Radical cabinet, Stavisky *père* had managed to sell some \$5.6 million of worthless bonds. Insurance companies who bought them went bankrupt, leaving tens of thousands of Frenchmen penniless. Riots broke out. Before l'affaire Stavisky died down, two govern-

ments had fallen and a half a dozen officials had attempted suicide. Hundreds of Frenchmen had been killed or injured in street fights which followed.

Young Claude Stavisky, of course, knew nothing of his father's crimes until the day Stavisky committed suicide—or was shot by police. His memories were of living in a mansion near Paris with his mother, Arlette, and his younger sister, Micheline (photo). It was there he often heard *papa* tell *maman*: "I would like to see you and the children dressed in ermine; and then I would like to see you all drive by in a carriage filled with white orchids." But when the crash came, Claude, inevitably, became the butt of schoolboys' cruelty. Visiting on the sins of his father, they called him

life and as it unfolded in a Bordeaux courtroom last week it brought the first kind words Stavisky had heard since he was a child who lived in a mansion. The tribunal obviously did not want to jail him. As one member said: "What's happened to this man is not his fault, but the fault of people who just won't let him forget his name."

The Lunatic Vote

Monsieur le Maire telephoned *Monsieur le Préfet* of the Jura Department in eastern France. "My opponents are lunatics," he gasped, "the insane people here have an electoral majority."

For once a politician was entirely justified in casting doubts on his opponents'



Heritage: Stavisky (inset) left sorrows to Mama and Claude as a boy (right)

"the crook" and finally succeeded in driving him into a mental institution at the age of 13. Twelve years later, when he was released, young Stavisky found he could not join his mother—who had remarried in the U.S.—because of his hospital record; and no one would give him a job because of his family name. A circus eventually took him on, billed him as Prince de Frankesta and let him do card tricks while wearing his cape and top hat.

As a manipulator, Stavisky wasn't spectacular. When he did the waterfall shuffle, the cards splattered on the floor; when he spread the deck on his arm, the cards always got away from him. At last, the circus dropped him. It was then he went to "La Cressonnière."

This was the story of Claude Stavisky's

sanity. Pierre Echallon is mayor of the twin villages of Aromas and Marsonna. Aromas has 148 inhabitants, and is entitled to five municipal councilors. Marsonna, with 161 inhabitants, has six. But Marsonna's inhabitants include inmates of a state asylum. Though judged incurable, they have a legal right to vote.

Last month, the lunatics of Marsonna exercised their voting rights—and elected Mayor Echallon's opponents. The town marshal promptly resigned in disgust. Now the mayor himself was appealing for help.

What could the *Préfet* do?

Legally, very little.

And the mayor?

He could only hope—in vain—that his opponents would come to their senses.

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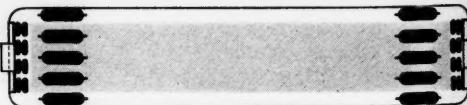
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Polaris missile rides safely and smoothly to work sp

Transporting a missile cross-country is ticklish business. If the solid-fuel charge of the missile is not properly protected, rough handling can sometimes damage the charge, causing uneven burning and mission failure.

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News

THE AMERICAS

CUBA:

Hand Out

When Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, the economic boss of Cuba, stepped off the plane from Prague at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport two weeks ago, he was among friends. His mission: To get supplies from the Soviet Union which Cuba could no longer obtain in the U.S.

The Russians gave Ché the full VIP treatment. He spent a gala evening at the Bolshoi Theater seeing the ballet "Flames of Paris" and ate a fancy Kremlin luncheon with First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan as host. He was taken to a housing development, a number of factories, the university where Cubans are studying. His big moment came at the Sports Palace in Moscow, where the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was being celebrated.

First Party Secretary Frol Kozlov, who delivered the main address, mentioned "the example of the heroic Cuban people." Fifteen thousand spectators broke into applause. Khrushchev, two rows in front of Guevara, turned to the Cuban sitting in his battle dress under a huge portrait of Lenin and applauded vigorously. Guevara rose in flattered acknowledgment, grinned broadly, and made a little bow.

The next day Ché, in a new fur hat, stood beside blond Minister of Culture Ekaterina Furtseva on the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum to review the traditional Red Square parade. Later, in his open-necked green uniform, he went to a ball in the glittering Saint George's Hall of the Kremlin.

Guevara was tight-lipped about whether he was getting the Russian help he sought. Chances are he was.

He told the workers at a ball-bearing plant: "You probably look at us now as a grandfather looks at his small grandson who is taking his first steps. But the grandson will grow up in time, and, looking at you now, we can see how the grandson will look."

Back home, Castro was apparently trying to put a damper on the invasion jitters he has been fomenting for weeks. The immediate threat of a U.S. attack had lessened, Castro assured Cubans. He said the invasion had been averted by Cuba's denunciation of the plan in the U.N., by the "extraordinary and growing solidarity of world opinion" and the "growing rebellion" in Latin America, and by Cuban defensive measures.

From the U.S. came a note of "vigorous protest" against Cuba's execution of three Americans for rebellion. The U.S. note charged that Cuba had denied adequate defense and appeal, had been "inhuman" in keeping the bodies from



Sovfoto

Economic boss from Havana: How much aid can he get from the Russians?

their families, and had "discriminated" against Americans while letting off Cuban co-defendants with prison terms. "Cuba has failed to observe basic civilized standards," the U.S. declared.

COSTA RICA:

Whose 'Guerrillas'?

Over most of Central America lies the shadowy fear that Cuba's Fidel Castro is organizing rebellion. Last week, such fears were strengthened when a small band of guerrillas materialized in northern Costa Rica and slipped across the ill-guarded frontier into Nicaragua. But no sooner had they seized two frontier towns than Nicaragua's tough President Luis Somoza sent 1,000 National Guards to rout them out, while Costa Rica's Civil Guard commander, Col. Alfonso Monge, moved in on their rear. The guerrillas ambushed and killed Monge, then fled to the hills. Both nations blamed it on "Cuban mercenaries."

STRIKES:

The Epidemic

Abandoned trains stood idle on railroad sidings and block after block of shopkeepers stifled their yawns behind iron shutters in Buenos Aires. In Rio de Janeiro, the navy ferried 200,000 commuters across the bay from Niterói. In Chile, President Arturo Alessandri trudged fourteen blocks to his Santiago office and home again, refusing to use his car while the public walked. The three most important countries in South America were closed tight by strikes last week.

The unhappy workers really couldn't be blamed for walking out, because their meager pay is lagging sadly behind the

cost of living everywhere; it was the coincidence of the strikes that seemed suspicious. Brazil's Foreign Office reported it had proof that the Soviet Embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay, had incited them all and timed them to fit in with the Russian celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. This was the pattern in each country:

Argentina: The 24-hour, nationwide general strike was called to protest President Arturo Frondizi's veto of a bill increasing severance pay. Almost 3 million members of 113 unions—democratic, Peronista, and Communist alike—strangled the country completely. The strike cost the nation an estimated \$625 million in wages and production, a gap which can be made up only by recourse to the inflationary printing presses.

Chile: President Alessandri is trying desperately to fight Chile's soaring inflation by a program of austerity. The hard-hit workers, whose living costs went up 38.6 per cent last year, object, and two weeks ago they demonstrated for more money. The demonstrations broke up in pistol shots by the tough carabineros. Two men were killed, 46 injured. The Chilean Labor Confederation (CUT) called a general strike to protest the killings. The strike lasted only one day, but more trouble loomed ahead.

Brazil: Government-employed seamen, railroad, and port workers went on strike to demand "parity" in pay with the armed forces. The strike was carefully planned but spotty in effect, hitting only eight of 21 states. Union leaders called off the strike at the weekend.

Summing up for all three nations, Rio's *Correio da Manha* quipped that the government was not so much disturbed by the strikes themselves as by the danger of running out of paper on which to print new money.

NEWSMAKERS

Bang-Up Job: No matter what her disappointment over the Republican loss in 1960, MAMIE EISENHOWER could look back on a deservedly popular reign as First Lady—still wearing her hair in those once-controversial bangs. On her 64th birthday this week (Nov. 14), Mamie was with President EISENHOWER at their winter vacation cottage on the grounds of the National Country Club in Augusta, Ga.

Swiss Watch: On a five-day official visit to Switzerland, Monaco's Prince RAINIER and Princess GRACE collected chocolates, for which the Swiss are famous, and crowds—for which the Swiss never have been famous. Geneva's citizens, long accustomed to the sight of celebrities, made a surprising fuss over the royal pair; Rainier found the sidewalk outside his hotel so jammed that he scowled as he waded his way through the mob. Even in the capital city of Bern—whose legendary stolidity has only recently begun to melt—the turnout for Rainier and his ex-film star Princess was so enthusiastic that one newspaper termed the crowds impressive—"by Bern's timid standards."

Man Overboard: If all the dour pronouncements of gloom-saying political pundit JOSEPH ALSOP were laid end to end, they might well bridge the missile gap his syndicated column so frequently views with alarm. Wonder of wonders, Alsop turned positively sanguine one day last week: His estimate of the President-elect was "supremely optimistic . . . he is the only new political entrant in my time who has shown the promise of becoming a President of the first rank." But what took Alsop's regular readers even further aback was his straight-faced note of caution, written as if he considered himself a perpetual ray of sunshine: "This reporter's worst misjudgments have always erred on the optimistic side."

Big Bite: In London, fever-ridden film star ELIZABETH TAYLOR developed a fierce toothache—and got the answer at last to the mystery ailment which had kept her off the "Cleopatra" set for ten weeks: An abscessed back molar. The offending tooth removed, Liz was under doctor's orders to rest another ten days before slithering into her role of the sul-



Associated Press

Mamie: Unhappy returns, happy birthday

try, asp-clasping Queen of the Nile. Meanwhile, Twentieth-Century accountants were totting up the mammoth—but prudently insured—costs of the production delay. Best estimate: About \$2.8 million, three-fourths of which is expected to be billed to Lloyd's of London.

French Toast: As spirited as any American celebration of the Democratic Presidential triumph was one held in southern France. The whole town of Pont-Saint-Esprit, near Avignon, whooped it up for an illustrious descended daughter: First-Lady-to-be JACQUELINE BOUVIER KENNEDY. While townspeople began collecting funds to send Jackie a present,

her joyous relatives gathered around a dining-room table at Mirandol, the Bouvier family farm, and clinked glasses of Pastis—a potent, absinthe-like apéritif—while Mirandol owner Louis Bouvier, 56, promised a tangy treat for his cousin twice-removed if ever she drops in on the old homestead: "She will taste some of the grapes planted by her ancestors."

Mouthfuls: Addressing a dental society in London, Britain's whimsical Prince PHILIP coined a new word: Dontopediology, defined by a smiling Philip as the science of "opening your mouth and putting your foot in it—a science which I have practiced for a good many years."

Tartar Sass: Feuding actors ORSON WELLES and VICTOR MATURE completed a picture called "The Tartars," which more than lived up to its title during filming in Yugoslavia. Co-stars

Welles and Mature upstaged each other all over the lot—rewriting the script to fatten their own parts, redesigning costumes in the interest of self-splendor, even engaging in a heel-hiking contest to make the other look shorter. Welles, though vanquished by Mature in the film's death struggle, loftily announced that he had won the acting battle: "There isn't any question. I am an actor."

Day of Gracie: North of England's love affair with leather-lunged GRACIE FIELDS crested in the '30s, when the Lancashire-born comedienne's raucous ditties lifted many a heart that sorely wanted lifting in an era of idle mills and

Associated Press



In Philadelphia: touring Swedish Princesses DESIRÉE and BIRGITTA inspected the Liberty Bell—and received small gold replicas of it as mementos—after helping start another Philadelphia tradition: The tall Scandinavian beauties were the first royal visitors to tread a new ceremonial carpet spread for them at City Hall.

mines. Now, at 62, Gracie is all but retired—but she still packed 'em in when she toured the North Country plugging her autobiography, "Sing As We Go." As irrepressible as ever, gray-haired Gracie spotted a cleaning crew at work in a Manchester theater, whipped off her fur coat, and bawled: "Bring your bucket, lad. I'll show you how." And down on her hands and knees she went to scrub the floor.

Off the Track: Mexico University's hot-blooded, cause-worshipping students steamed into a lecture hall spoiling for a pro-Algerian demonstration, only to have former French Premier PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE cool them off by agreeing: "It will be a great step forward when colonialism is finally ended." One student quietly folded his red-lettered poster ("Freedom for Algeria") and—sounding disappointed—told a companion: "We came to the wrong lecture."

Design for Living: Discharged by the French Army after a brief hitch in which he did nothing but undergo treatment for a nervous breakdown, onetime dress-molding whiz YVES SAINT-LAURENT, 24, repaired to a rest home near Paris. After further treatment and a lengthy convalescence, Yves may try his hand at whipping up theatrical sets. Fashion designing? That, apparently, was a closed Dior in Saint-Laurent's life—he wasn't asked to come back to his old job.

Hedging Hopper: "When do we leave?" inquired one of the numerous telegrams—all the same—that began pouring in on 77-year-old MARGARET SANGER as soon as the Presidential race was decided; last July, birth-control zealot Sanger had announced that she planned to desert the U.S. if Roman Catholic candidate JOHN F. KENNEDY won. Last week, Mrs. Sanger retreated a bit: She put the President-elect on a one-year probation. If she decides by the end of that period that Kennedy is under the thumb of his church, she will forsake her modern, arrow-shaped house in Tucson, Ariz. "I've practically bought a place in England, and I'm ready to hop into it," Mrs. Sanger warned.

Claues Stroking the false goatee he sports as the star of Chekhov's "Platonov"—which closes in London this week—winsome British actor REX HARRISON mulled a role that sounded right up his alley: The part of Sherlock Holmes in a projected Broadway musical. Harrison expressed a strange reservation—the show could well become a hit, and three years in "My Fair Lady" wearied him of long runs. But one savory prospect had Harrison licking his tufted chops: "Elementary, my dear Watson' would make a glorious line—or tune, for that matter."

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MEDICINE

THE MIND:

Seeing in the Dark

Mentally, the artists range from an idiot with an IQ of 20 to a moron with a score of 70. There is Japan's popular Kiyoshi Yamashita, a 35-year-old man with an IQ of 68 whose flame-like works—including the collage "Fireworks of Aifu"—have earned him the title "van Gogh of Japan." There is a 10-year-old girl from Australia who, despite an IQ of 30, has done a fascinating study in fingerpaints of "Teacher and Friend." There is a 32-year-old woman whose IQ of 59 has kept her in a mental institution in Pownal, Maine. She slaps people when she feels thwarted, and her remarkably mobile drawing of a many-armed woman (see right) could be a picture of herself.

An exhibit of the work of these and nearly 50 other mentally retarded artists opens this week in the cavernous steel-and-glass lobby of Chicago's towering Prudential Building. Sponsored by the Illinois Council for Mentally Retarded Children, the exhibit is part of a collection of 500 paintings and drawings gathered over the past three years by Dr. Ionel Rapaport, a psychologist at the University of Wisconsin. It is a moving testament that the supposedly dull, dark mind of the mentally deficient can be surprisingly sensitive to the world of nature and man.

More Kinds of IQ: Dr. Rapaport is one of an increasing number of psychologists who believe that there are several kinds of "intelligence" and that the IQ tests measure only one kind, the ability to verbalize. Because of modern society's emphasis on this ability, these psychiatrists say, other kinds of genius are overlooked—the people who understand machines but not newspapers, those who cannot spell but who can solve difficult mathematical problems in their heads, those who express themselves not in words but in music or—like Yamashita—in art.

"Usually, art work is correlated with mental ability," the chunky, Rumanian-born psychologist said in an interview. "But in this exhibit, it is clear that the 'children' are gifted even though they are retarded." Pointing to a picture of a cat with great brooding, piercing eyes, the work of a 44-year-old English woman with the mental age of 4, Rapaport added: "A child with an IQ of 120 wouldn't be able to do this, if he were not gifted non-verbally."

Not everyone, of course, is as en-

thusiastic as Rapaport over the art work of "gifted retardates." His colleague Aaron Bohrod, who as artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin helped select the exhibited paintings, says a great artist must have "insight and introspection"; the paintings by the mentally retarded, he thinks, are "interesting" but, "in the end, similar to what we enjoy in the works of children and primitive painters—an innocent expression." Rapaport himself doubts that any Rembrandts, Picassos, or Jackson Pollocks are likely to emerge from mental institutions. For one thing, he says, there isn't enough for an inmate to see or experience in an institution.

To Rapaport, the important thing about art for the mentally retarded is



Self-portrait: A patient finds expression

that it gives these verbally inadequate people a way of expressing themselves to their relatives and the institution staff. At the same time, they are encouraged "to observe, explore, and inspect the environment"—because they now have a way of expressing, more precisely than kicking or laughing, their reactions of joy or anger or wonder.

Does art offer any hope of raising the intelligence of the mentally deficient? Rapaport doubts it and so does Dr. Frederic A. Gibbs, the well-known University of Illinois neurologist. "If all the money in the U.S. Treasury were put to educating the non-educable children, it would all go down the drain," Dr. Gibbs commented. "These children simply

don't have the mental equipment. But it's important to understand that apparently the life of these children is not paralyzed or extinguished. Their paintings show that."

NERVES:

Like an Eel . . .

The slippery electric eel, the deadly denizen of the Amazon which can generate enough power (600 volts) to kill a man, has been the favorite research animal of Dr. David Nachmansohn for more than twenty years. In his laboratory at Columbia University, the 61-year-old biochemist has tickled, dissected, and chemically analyzed the big nerve fibers of countless eels. His aim: To find out how a nerve transmits electrical impulses to and from the brain. Lack of this information is the big gap in the search for the cause and cure of such nerve ailments as Parkinson's disease and epilepsy.

It was with great excitement, therefore, that nerve experts last week heard Dr. Nachmansohn announce that he and his colleagues have finally found how nerves work. By delicate micro-surgery, the Columbia men whittled down a nerve to a single naked fiber, then treated it with the inhibiting poison curare. They found that the fiber contains a chemical, acetylcholine, along its entire length—not just at the endings, as had been thought. When this chemical combines with a certain protein in the nerve fiber, the protein generates electricity. The electricity is cut off when another chemical, an enzyme called cholinesterase, gets into the act a few millionths of a second later and destroys the acetylcholine. "This is exactly the way an eel generates electricity," Dr. Nachmansohn said.

Already, the Columbia biochemist has found a use for the discovery. By putting the newly isolated nerve chemicals into test tubes, he can pinpoint exactly how, for example, anesthetics like procaine block electrical impulses. Now, Dr. Nachmansohn suggests, test-tube studies may speed up the search for better poison antidotes and anesthetics, and the causes of crippling nerve diseases. ►One of the most common nerve diseases, multiple sclerosis, may be caused in part by cold temperatures and a lack of sunshine, two Veterans Administration researchers suggested last week. This incurable disease, in which the sheaths that insulate nerve fibers are damaged and destroyed, is crippling 250,000

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MEDICINE

Americans and no one knows why. Now Drs. E.D. Acheson and C.A. Bachrach think the weather may be a factor. When they mapped the birthplaces of 1,782 veterans suffering from multiple sclerosis, they found the frequency of cases increased from South to North. At the same time, they found no cases clustering in any one city or state, thus tossing out a popular theory that something in the soil or water is to blame for the enigmatic nerve disease.

THE SEXES:

There's a Difference

"Why can't a woman be more like a man?" asks the exasperated Professor Higgins, in the musical "My Fair Lady." Although males have long echoed Higgins' pathetic question, modern psychoanalysts often argue that women have been behaving too much like men, to the detriment of both sexes. Now, not a moment too soon, the well-known psychoanalyst-author Theodor Reik has written a book that puts the basic male-female distinctions back in focus.

In his "Sex in Man and Woman: Its Emotional Variations,"* Reik, a Vienna-born analyst who was one of Freud's first students, serves up a soufflé of notes taken during analytic sessions that firmly re-establishes what Frenchmen call *la belle différence*. Some of the more piquant contrasts:

►Sex: "Sex is for men often an aim by itself, for women a station on the way to something beyond sex . . . Men are freed by the fulfillment of sexual desire, women are committed by it. The same act often means release for the one sex and bondage for the other."

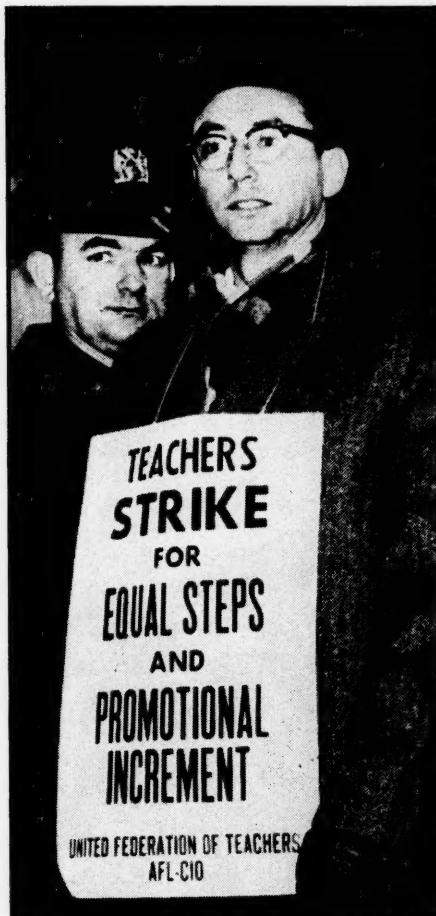
►Love: "In spite of its impact and importance in the life of a man, [love] generally cannot form the center of his life . . . It does not transform his personality to the same extent and in the same depth that it does a woman's . . . The nicest words a woman likes to hear from a man are, 'I love you.' The nicest words a man likes to hear from a woman are, 'I am so proud of you.'"

►Marriage: "Nature has prepared [women] for their future role of wife and mother much more than she has men for their part as husbands and fathers, which is a role men have to improvise when they become head of a family."

Although today American women are sometimes accused of relinquishing their female role, Reik is not worried that they are going to end up "masculinized." Biologically and emotionally, the septuagenarian sage says, women differ from men in too many basic ways to ever become *that* confused.

*249 pages. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. \$4.50.

EDUCATION



any schools; most of the non-striking teachers ignored the placards and crossed the picket lines. Some students, however, staged "sympathy strikes," standing outside the schools and cheering their teachers on.

The sign-toting pickets had gone on strike against New York's 837 elementary and secondary schools on the issue of salary adjustments for teachers with special training, a voluntary dues checkoff, and duty-free lunch periods. But the big, underlying issue was the union's bid for bargaining recognition.

Unions Opposed: To many Americans, educated in a simpler era, the idea of teachers staging a strike doesn't fit the picture of the dedicated teacher. In fact, most of the nation's 1,250,000 teachers belong to the National Education Association, a professional group that is opposed to unionization of teachers. Yet, some 60,000 teachers are members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO), the parent body of the striking New York schoolteachers.

Unionized or not, all teachers around the country watched the New York strike closely. But the big showdown never came. After one day of picketing, Mayor Robert Wagner worked a deal. A panel of powerful representatives of organized labor—including vice president David Dubinsky of the AFL-CIO—was set up to look into the issues. And John J. Theobald, the harried but firm superintendent of New York's schools, told the strikers there would be no reprisals if they returned to work. They did.

Just what had the walkout accomplished? Opinion varied. Charles Cogen, president of the striking local, called the settlement "an honorable truce" and predicted the panel would try to mediate the disputed issues. But Superintendent Theobald had a sharply different view. "It's not a mediation panel," he asserted. "It's an investigating committee. Nothing it says will be binding."

Among the teachers, there also was divided opinion. As Joseph Krauskopf, an English teacher at Seward Park High School, put it: "Who knows? We'll just have to reserve judgment for a month or so and see what happens. I think maybe we've been sold down the river."

Periscoping Education

John Kennedy will appoint a special White House adviser on education, probably Earl McGrath, former U.S. Commissioner of Education. He will deal mostly with new legislation . . . Insiders expect the military junta now ruling Turkey to reverse itself on the firing last month of 147 professors from that nation's five universities. The Turkish academic community retaliated by delaying the opening of these university campuses . . . The service academies should get a sharp step-up in nominations for their plebe classes before the year's out, when outgoing congressmen hasten to make appointments.



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SPACE AND THE ATOM

THE NUCLEAR AGE: Dynamic America

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GD's Electric Boat Co. has built the Nautilus, the Polaris-carrying George Washington, and nine other of the U.S. Navy's fleet of fourteen nuclear submarines. Its Convair Division turns out the Atlas, America's first operational ICBM and the workhorse of the U.S. man-in-space program (see story below). GD's General Atomic Division is involved in fusion research; Stromberg-Carlson is a leader in anti-submarine warfare work.

Considering all this, General Dynamics may be pardoned for giving itself a massive pat on the back in "Dynamic America," a 7-pound, 426-page company history published this week (*Double-day, \$20*). "Dynamic America" is no pompous corporate account with Horatio

due to the excessive vibration of the Atlas, the program's booster rocket.

►More encouraging was the successful launching of Discoverer XVII, which finally slipped into an earth-girdling polar orbit after a wobbly climb. Carrying a capsule of various instruments, the new satellite will provide additional information for both the spy-in-the-sky and the missile early-warning programs.

THE UNIVERSE:

No Beginning? No End?

In his age-old efforts to comprehend the scope and grandeur of the universe, man has been literally in the position of an earthworm. The distances are so vast, the scale so sweeping, the information available so meager that man, relying on his senses alone, could no more understand the cosmic pattern than the lowly worm can know the shape of the earth.

In the last four decades, however, cosmologists have been able to grasp

Carmer has been measuring the electromagnetic signals from certain distant radiation sources in space. These so-called radio stars were measured by triangulation technique from two receiving points. One point was Jodrell Bank's 250-foot telescope; the other was a portable 100-foot dish that was hauled by truck over the fields of Lancashire.

Though this is a relatively simple and straightforward technique, the Jodrell Bank team has uncovered some rather startling facts, which they are preparing to communicate to the journal *Nature*.

Apparently, they found that distant radio stars were smaller in size than they should have been according to some theoretical models of the universe based on certain relativity and Big Bang assumptions. To appreciate this, it is necessary to understand some of the subtleties of Einstein's theory. Normally, in the world of Euclidean plane geometry that our senses inhabit, as we look into the distance, an object gets smaller—witness the railroad track. But in the curved space-



Countdown (1814): Guidance sticks at the ready, British bluecoats close the missile gap

Alger heroes. Put together over five years, "Dynamic America" uses historical documents, rare photographs, lithographs, engravings, and drawings to tell a fascinating pictorial story of technological strides from Sir William Congreve's British Rocket Corps circa 1814 (see drawing) to Convair spaceman Kraft Ehricke's lunar circumnavigation ships.

ROCKETS:

Aground and Aloft

Over the past summer, the U.S. Mercury program dropped four months behind its hoped-for goal of sending an astronaut into space before the end of the year (*NEWSWEEK*, Nov. 7).

Last week, a new setback occurred. A "Little Joe" rocket, designed to test the astronaut's escape system, failed. Then a second Mercury shot was postponed because of an erratic control system. Adding to the new trouble was an unofficial report that an earlier test mishap was

some of this design, thanks to the new optical and radio telescopes and—equally important—the relativity theories of Albert Einstein. They have (1) determined that the universe is expanding, that is, the great galaxies are rushing away from each other and (2) suggested that space may be a curved Einsteinian entity where a straight line is not the shortest distance between two points. To account for this observed outrushing of the star islands, theoreticians have suggested the Big Bang theory—an evolutionary universe that began with the expansion of one highly compressed, primeval atom of matter. The notion of a curved universe is connected with the old philosophic argument over whether the universe is finite or infinite.

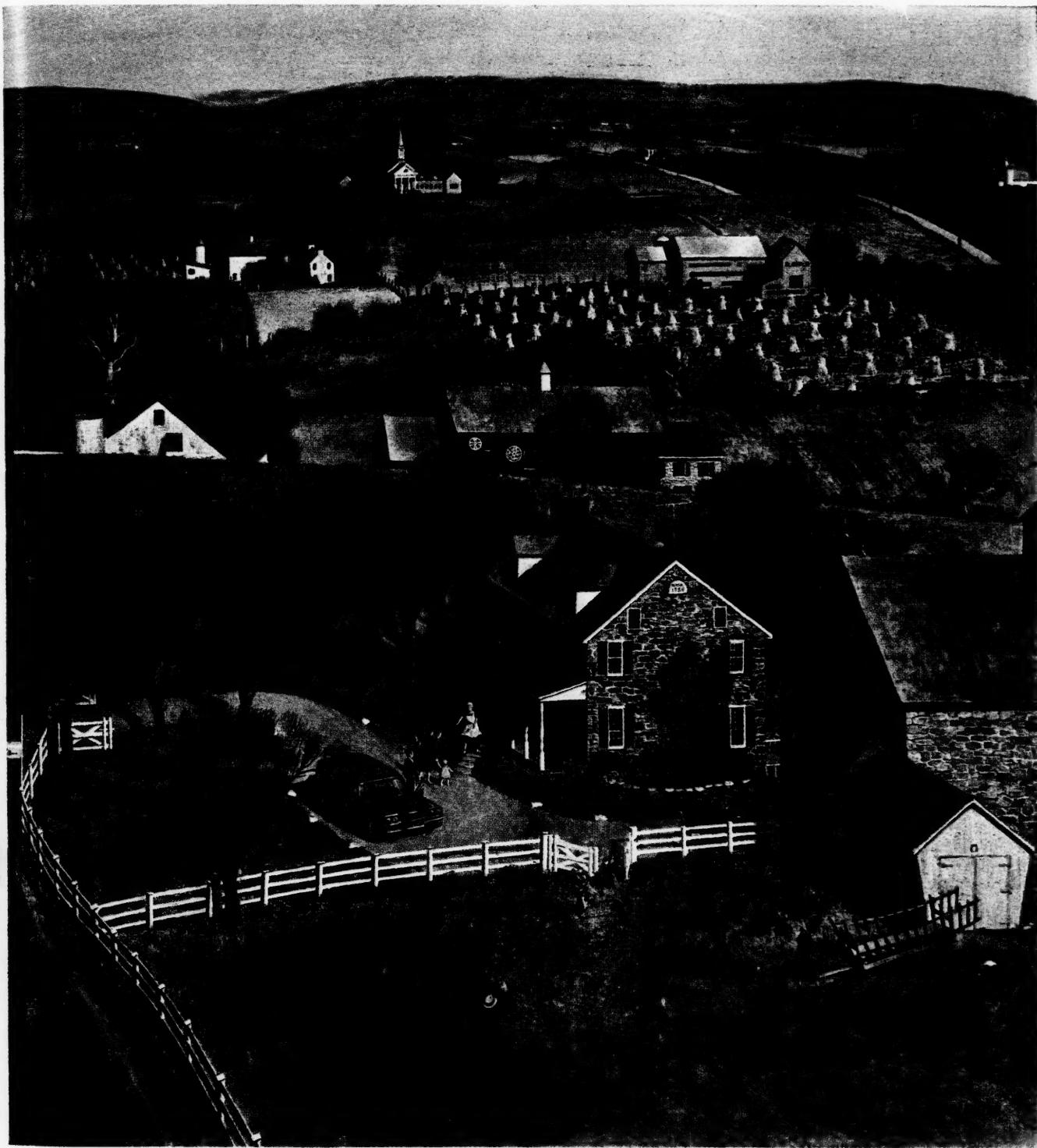
A stunning demonstration of just how far along man has now come from his lowly worm's view was reported last week from England's Jodrell Bank, home of the world's largest radio telescope. There, over the last three years, a team of radio astronomers headed by H.P.

time world, distant cosmic objects at some point no longer appear smaller; rather, curved space has the property of making the objects appear magnified.

Do the new findings therefore throw out relativity? "There is no possible conflict with Einstein at all," Prof. Thomas Gold of Cornell University emphasized. But the findings suggest that the Big Bang theory is becoming increasingly untenable. Gold despaired of conveying the precise arguments to the noncosmologist. "Just say it is a complicated story contrived of interrelated assumptions."

With the Big Bang theory being questioned, this would appear to elevate the Steady State theory which holds that the universe has existed in the same state—no "beginning," no "ending." However, Gold, one of the leading Steady State proponents, was cautious. "The range of observations we can now make is tantalizing," he explained. "Our instruments go out just far enough to give us an idea of the expansion but not far enough to tell us the answers."

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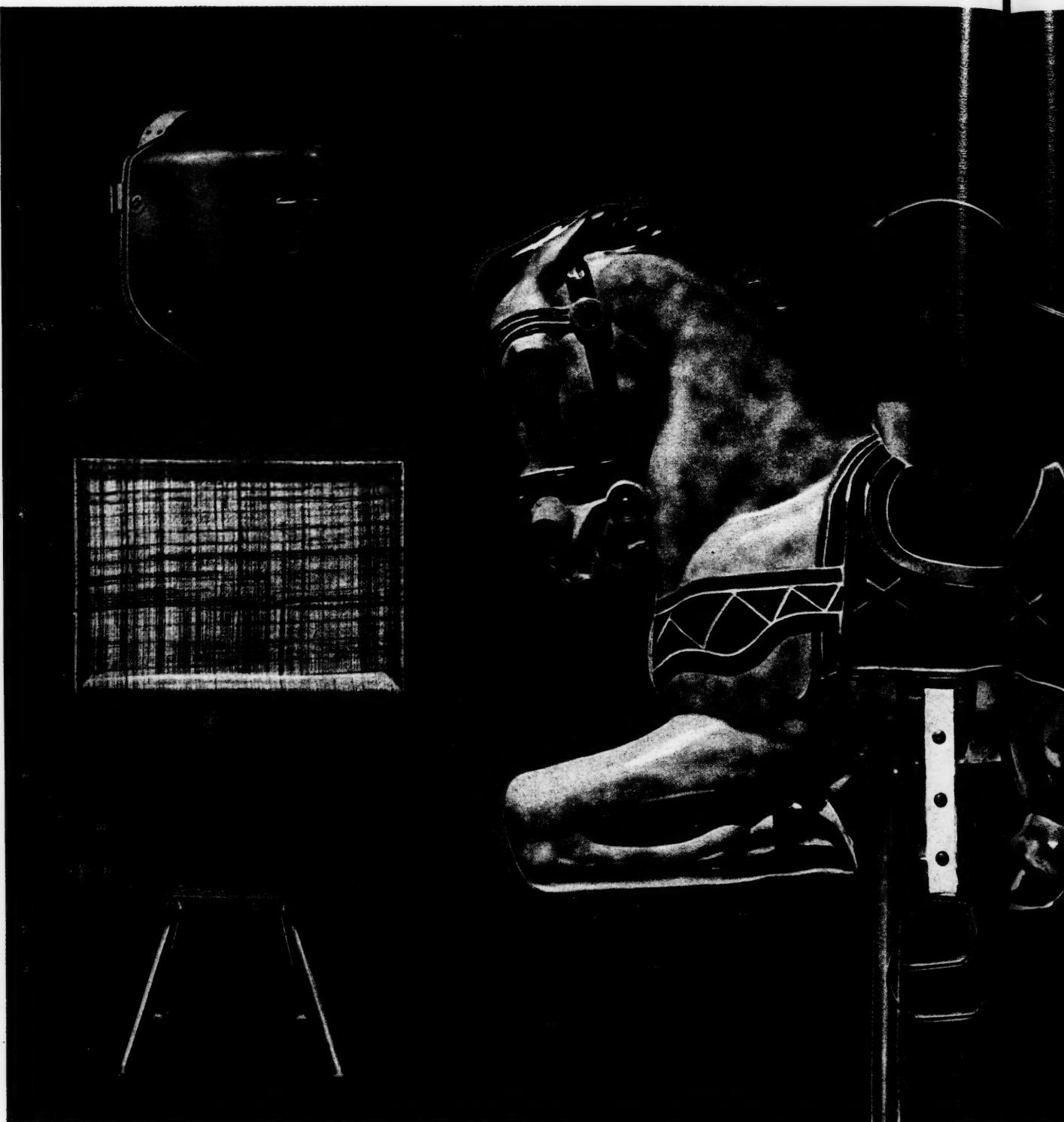
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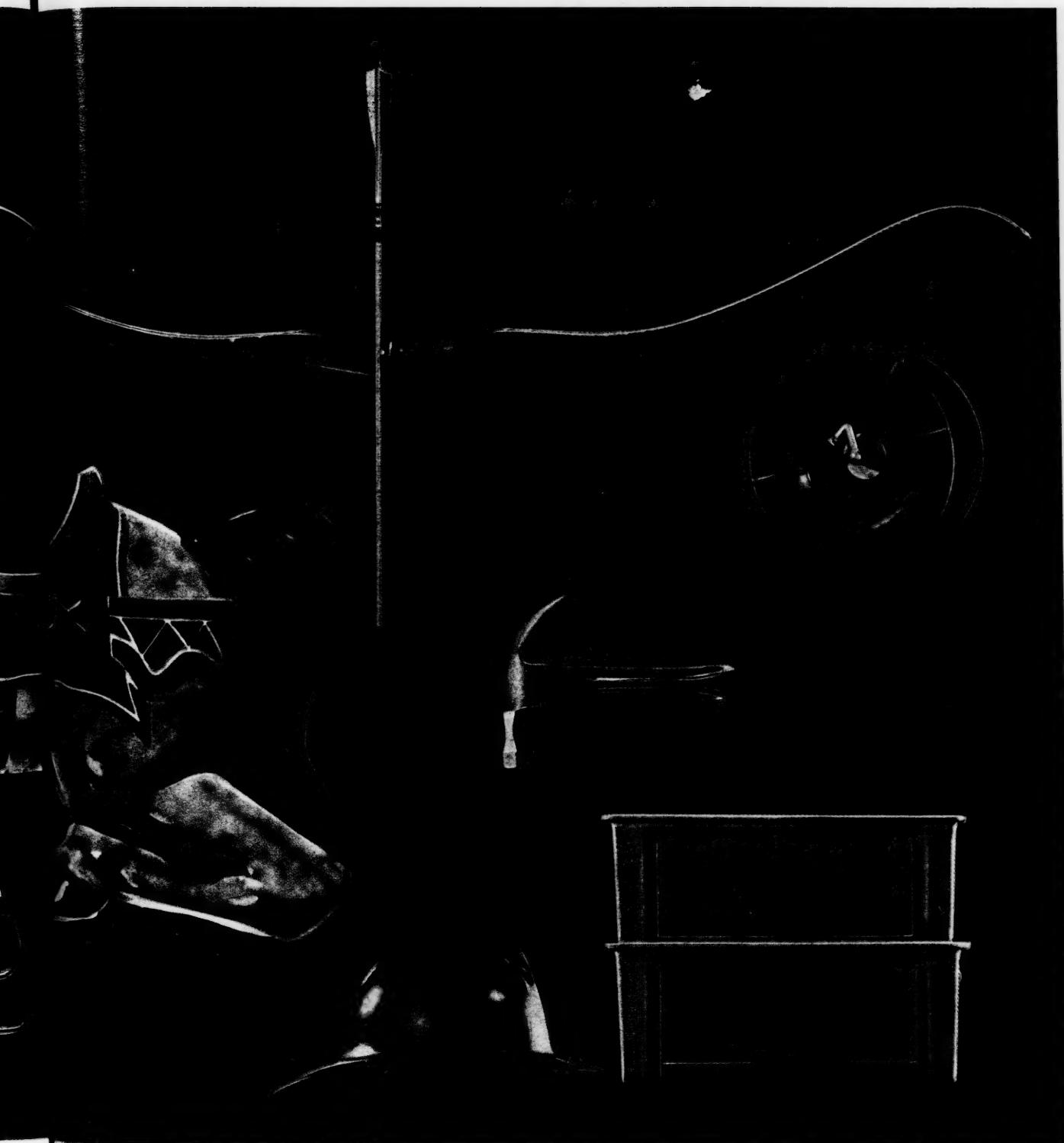
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News

Crashing the Automat

Up on the bandstand, tuxedoed Jack Benny, looking somewhat riper than 39, was gamely tackling "Sweet Georgia Brown" on the fiddle while a six-piece orchestra struggled along with him. "You haven't hit my key yet," complained the toupee-less Benny, while the band collapsed in a confusion of merriment.

Out on the dance floor, silver-haired Helen Hayes, in floor-length violet satin, was grinding out a decorous jitterbug with fig-shaped Iggy Wolfington of Broadway's "The Music Man." "For gosh sakes, play some Bach," huffed Miss Hayes to Benny, who promptly broke into a rapturous rendition of "Love in Bloom." Along the floor, blond Eve Sully, half of the old radio team of "Block and Sully," was sashaying with lanky comic Jan Murray, who waved to Polly Bergen who was sitting not too far from Dina Merrill, who had arrived with Roz Russell. Jut-jawed Chris Plummer, a drink permanently welded to his fist, ambled by Edgar Bergen (in tails with two Swedish medals on his chest), who stood near Garry Moore, who said hello to Gisele MacKenzie, who passed by flame-haired Audrey Meadows, who waved to Benny as he left the stand. Benny perfunctorily embraced a blonde with "hiya, baby" and collapsed into a seat. Baby looked thrilled.

The scene, oddly enough, was a New York Automat, an eatery customarily tenanted by a clientele considerably less chic. The occasion was a party last week for pretend-skinflint Benny, who was mustered into service for the night by a fearsome assortment of press agents in a



Jack Benny: Nickels for bologna

bid to grab some free news space for Benny's weekly CBS show.

For about ten minutes after his arrival, Benny worked diligently behind a cashier's counter passing out \$2 rolls of nickels to celebrities for the benefit of photographers. "Better nobody spends it," rasped Jack to Miss Hayes, who took her nickels over to coin-box windows shielding bologna sandwiches, baked beans, and macaroni. Other guests, nickels jingling, walked through the cafeteria counter. Post-Toasties heiress Dina Merrill selected a cottage-cheese salad studded with prunes and then blithely

sailed past the checkout without paying. "Stop her, stop her, somebody, she owes me 40 cents," shouted the astonished cashier, who never managed to collect.

"Don't anybody leave—I've got a chimp coming who plays the violin," belled an eager-beaver CBS press agent. And sure enough, in walked a chimp: Kokomo Jr., who shuffled in wearing sequined tails and a red stocking cap, sat at a table and promptly began gobbling a dish of cherry Jello. Benny sat next to the chimp while press agents thrust violins at both performers. Kokomo sneered and ground out some squeaks.

Smile: "He doesn't like me because I work with other chimps," said Benny. "Smile, or you go back to bricklaying," said the chimp's trainer to Kokomo, who was wiping the Jello from his nose.

And so it went. Ethel Merman, Irene Dunne, June Havoc, Anthony Franciosa, Arlene Francis, and Louella Parsons wandered in. Ed Sullivan checked in, looked pained, checked out again. Vincent Price blew a kiss at Celeste Holm and said: "Where's the bar?" Two brunettes, wearing almost identical \$1,000 gold-brocaded gowns, stared jolly daggers. "Don't anybody go home," yodeled another press agent. "Laurence Olivier, Brendan Behan, and Lauren Bacall are coming." They never did.

"A wonderful party—I haven't been to an Automat in twenty years," said Benny as he left at 12:30. "A wonderful party," said a wondrous press agent. "We had 420 guests and gave out \$840 in nickels."

"A wonderful party," summed up Jan Murray while he bumped stomachs with portly restaurateur Toots Shor: "Just one day after Kennedy's elected and already everybody's eating in the Automat."

Ten to Tune In

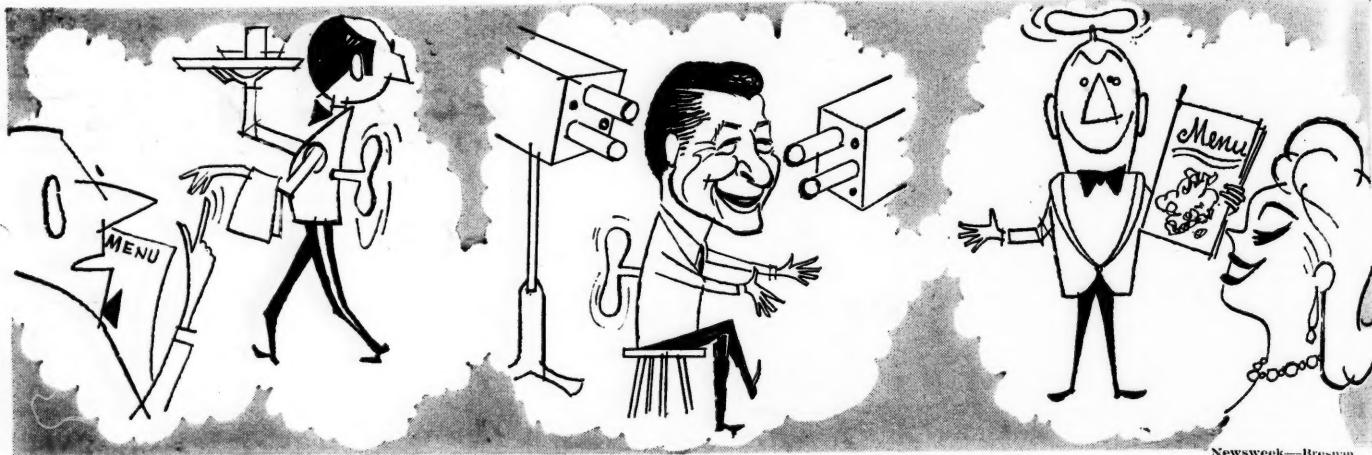


- **Du Pont Show of the Month** (CBS, Nov. 16). "Heaven Can Wait," a comedy about a boxer (Anthony Franciosa) who is propelled to success by a heavenly guardian (Robert Morley).
- **Bob Hope Show** (NBC, Nov. 16). Aided by Kay Starr and Steve McQueen, zany Bob spoofs military life in a fun fest filmed at the Air Force Academy.
- **Wonderland on Ice** (NBC, Nov. 17). A 60-minute refrigerated musical extravaganza starring Dorothy Collins (upper left) and the "Holiday on Ice" revue.
- **Dave's Place** (NBC, Nov. 18). The halls and studios of New York's RCA Building serve as backdrop for music and comedy with Dave Garroway, Julie London (lower left), and Joe Wilder's jazz.
- **NCAA Regional Football** (ABC, Nov. 19). In the East, Yale at Harvard. In the Midwest, Illinois at Northwestern. In

*See local papers for times.

- the Far West, Stanford at California.
- **The Nation's Future** (NBC, Nov. 19). A new series of 60-minute debates begins with Julian Huxley and Jacques Mertens De Wilmars examining birth control.
- **Belafonte: New York 19** (CBS, Nov. 20). The music of a postal zone that stretches from Birdland to Carnegie Hall. Joining Harry Belafonte are the Modern Jazz Quartet and singer Gloria Lynne (upper right).
- **Hallmark Hall of Fame** (NBC, Nov. 20). Judith Anderson (lower right) and Maurice Evans in "Macbeth," William Shakespeare's Scottish murder tale.
- **Tomorrow** (CBS, Nov. 21). "Big City 1980," a 60-minute special that will explore city problems with emphasis upon Philadelphia and Brazil's Brasilia.
- **Project 20** (NBC, Nov. 22). "Those Ragtime Years," a look at a musical craze. Hoagy Carmichael guides shouter Mae Barnes and the Wilbur De Paris band.





Newsweek—Bresnan

Waiter doll, Susskind doll, and headwaiter doll: Sylvester winds them up on Friday

One Man's Dream Street

The guy who really knows his dolls these days is big, sardonic Bob Sylvester, the wag who writes the "Dream Street" column five days a week for The New York Daily News. But the dolls Sylvester is writing about are not the Dream Street type; these are little dolls that you wind up. In his Friday column, where he cracks the quip under the heading, "The Dotted Lines," Sylvester wrote recently: "Now they're making a waiter doll. You wind it up and it looks the other way."

After that came the doll-joke deluge, not only from Sylvester's nimble mind but also from the legions of press agents who rarely get a straight puff from the News' columnist but nonetheless feed the hand that bites them. Some dillies from "Dream Street" and Sylvester's cluttered desk:

- **The Oedipus doll**—you wind it up and it cries "Mama."
- **The headwaiter doll**—you wind it up and it only smiles at celebrities.
- **The David Susskind doll**—you wind it up and wind it up and wind it up.
- **The Zsa Zsa Gabor doll**—you wind it up, but it's terribly expensive.
- **The psychiatrist doll**—you wind it up and it listens.

And now, predictably, they're making a Martini doll. It winds you up.

Moses Said: This Is It

All through that pins-and-needles post-election morning last week, with the outcome still hanging on the three crucial states of California, Illinois, and Minnesota (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS), newsmen in three key cities sweated out returns from the last crucial precincts.

While the San Francisco and Chicago bureaus tabulated the maddening trickle of tallies from outlying areas, the moment of truth finally came at 11:15 a.m. in Minneapolis, Minn. There, George Moses, 45, the stocky chief of the AP

bureau covering Minnesota and the Dakotas, plucked a cylinder out of the pneumatic communications tube connecting the bureau with The Minneapolis Star across the street and read the latest results from Hennepin County (which takes in metropolitan Minneapolis). Although the figures cut Kennedy's statewide lead by 17,000 votes, they clinched Hennepin County for the Massachusetts senator—and Hennepin, Moses knew, was the key to Minnesota at that point, since it would have taken a major reversal of the trend for Nixon to take the state. In spite of the fact that UPI bureau chief Clyde Donaldson was still "holding tight," Moses decided to go "on the hook for it myself."

Across the street in The Minneapolis Star and Tribune building, the word that AP was about to declare Minnesota for Kennedy brought about a quick huddle between Star managing editor Paul

Swensson and keen-witted political reporter Wallace Mitchell (who is also a LISTENING POSTER for NEWSWEEK). "It's up to you," Swensson told Mitchell. "We can stand pat a little longer, or use the AP if you want."

"Hell," Mitchell remembers thinking, "I know more than Moses does about this." Minutes later, The Star went to press with Mitchell's story of Kennedy's win, the bulletin went out on the AP wire, and by 12:45 a.m. Herb Klein, the Vice President's press secretary, was on the air conceding, in effect, what everybody finally knew was true.

The Battle of Detroit

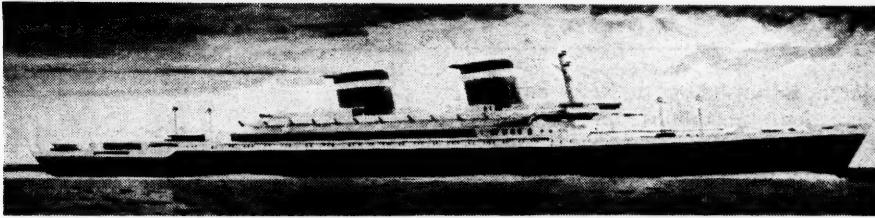
On their doorsteps and front porches last week many astonished, if not always amused, Detroiters found as many as four newspapers—two copies each of the morning Free Press and the afternoon News.* And a different newsboy delivered each copy.

This landslide of newsprint slid onto the city and its suburbs when a thundering circulation struggle suddenly developed between the city's only remaining two papers. The battle began when The News, a rich independent, bought—and promptly folded—its afternoon competitor, Hearst's sagging Detroit Times (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 14). In paying \$10 million for The Times, News executives hoped to bundle up most of The Times' 373,295 daily and 459,589 Sunday circulation. But the Knight chain's Free Press quickly launched into a spirited fight for a big helping of Times readers. And as the week wore on, each paper strained presses and paper supplies to grind out 250,000 extra copies a day.

In the old-time circulation war, the newsboys were the shock troops, for Detroit is predominantly a home-delivery newspaper town. When The Times folded last week, youthful Times deliv-

Newsweek—Vytas Valaitis
Minnesota's the kicker on the ticker

*ABC circulation as of March 31, 1960: News—480,673 daily, 640,079 Sunday; Free Press—500,220 daily, 530,221 Sunday.



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1960

ers skirmished with News boys at circulation substations for the right to deliver The News to their old Times customers. The conflict spread as Free Press boys also began delivering papers to former Times readers.

Early in the week, police headquarters issued a general order to squad cars and patrolmen to keep checking former Times circulation substations, now operated by The News. The police blotter carried these reports: At a Canfield Avenue substation, newsboys shattered the plate-glass door to break into the building and seize their route books; and on Gratiot Avenue, four newsboys reported that rivals had grabbed their papers and dumped them in the gutter.

Hope: For the most part, the deliverers were flinging their papers on doorsteps with no promise of payment, merely in the hope of collecting later and establishing steady customers.

No sooner was The News' purchase of The Times announced, than The Free Press began grinding out a "family edition," with a press run shoved up five hours to 2 p.m. in an effort to grab Times readers. But in the all-important Sunday field, The News appeared to have an edge. With the purchase of The Times, it acquired The Times' fleet of delivery trucks. It also got The Times' block-square building and its presses, and it used them to turn out 70,000 papers daily last week. These copies, added to those The News printed on its own presses, added up to a hefty 1.2 million Sunday papers.

The Free Press fought back. Its circulation department rented a fleet of twenty additional delivery trucks. And Tade Walsh, The Free Press circulation manager, vowed: "Every person who can possibly take our paper will be exposed to it."

Most of The Times' 1,400 employees had received their dismissal notices through telegrams which arrived at their homes around 3 a.m. At The Times itself, the night shift had been busy putting out the next day's paper when private policemen, dispatched by The News, arrived to clear the building.

Abrupt: The secrecy attending the sale was so tight that even The Times' trigger-tempered publisher, Phil de Beaubien, and his able city editor, James Trainor, didn't know about the impending action. (Only The Times' general manager, William H. Mills, knew.) As a result, the dismissal notices were almost cruelly abrupt.

For many ex-Times men, the bitterness they felt was summed up by one who said with smoldering anger: "I don't think any of us have any beefs. When the cops came up to throw out the night-side guys, they didn't use their clubs. And when the telegrams came, they didn't come collect."

MUSIC

The Scalp in a Critic's Belt

London music lovers generally can count on the stately Times to come up with concert reviews that are scholarly, fair-minded, and deadly serious. But behind the anonymity which always masks The Times' unsigned criticisms, there also often lurks a sense of humor. It popped out recently in a review of "Hiawatha" (an 1898 choral trilogy) by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, who gave one of his children the same Indian name. Written in verse, the review began "At the Central Hall, Westminster," and continued in Longfellow's relentless meter. The Times' anonymous critic recounted

the sins of the "somewhat tedious evening" and wound up as follows:

*At the interval your critic,
Tired of trochaic meter
And of Coleridge-Taylor's music
(Trivial almost past believing),
Swiftly left the Central Wigwam,
Left the tiers of white-robed
ladies
And their quite outnumbered
menfolk;
Hastened to the land of Wabun*
On a bus, anticipating
Hiawatha's own departure
In the opposite direction.*

*The East Wind.

The Inner Jazzman

"That night, I guess I was the richest kid in New Orleans. You couldn't have bought me for a sky full of new moons, and I was 6 years old."

As the late Sidney Bechet recalls it in "Treat It Gentle," his autobiography published last week,* this was the beginning of his long, great career as a jazzman. He had borrowed his brother Leonard's clarinet and held his own in an impromptu jam session with Freddie Keppard's band. "I'll never forget that feeling I had back there in the kitchen with those men, playing along," Bechet

*245 pages. Hill & Wang. \$4.50.

explained. "Those men, they were masters. They really gave me the feeling of being discontented until I'd be able to work regular with them."

Bechet did not stay discontented for long. From an under-aged clarinetist in his brother's band—sent home early to be put to bed—he went on to become one of his profession's most stylish virtuosos on the soprano saxophone and, in the last decade of his life (1949-59), the idol of the French jazz world. "Treat It Gentle" (assembled via the tape-recording process which recaptured the life and times of Jelly Roll Morton) also reveals Bechet as a man of unusual sensitivity and rare imagination.

The early chapters of the book, for example, are indelibly marked by the impact of a man he never knew: Omar, a slave who was shot to death after being unjustly accused of raping a white girl. Omar's song of love for his Negro sweetheart, says Bechet, was "quiet and far off, but it was everywhere inside him." Bechet's father was the son Omar never lived to see; his mother was an octoroon. Why, Bechet asked his mother when he was very young, "did you marry that black man?" His mother, he notes, was "an awful understanding woman... She just looked at me and said, 'Well, your father, when I saw him, he was wearing such pretty shoes. I just saw those shoes, and he was dancing so well. All I could see was the shoes and how he was dancing, and I fell in love with him.'"

Bechet made the first of his many trips abroad in 1919, when he went to England with Will Marion Cook and his orchestra. A high point was a Command Performance he played at Buckingham Palace. "I didn't know what to expect," he recalled, "but the way it turned out, it was just bigger than another place; it was like Grand Central Station with a lot of carpets and things on the walls. Only it had more doors."



Robert Parent
Bechet: The palace had more doors



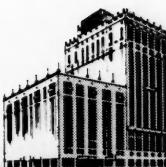
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RELIGION

The Baptist in the North

For the past seven months, the American (Northern) Baptist Convention has been trying to sketch a picture of itself through two detailed questionnaires (one on the churches, one on the church members). Though the answers are still being analyzed, some significant details were announced this week. One of the most important: Northern Baptists are increasing in numbers (estimated 1960 membership: 1.6 million, up 11,549 a year since 1955) and are building, not losing, churches as had been feared. (The cherished autonomy of Baptist churches has always made official statistic-taking difficult. If an individual church doesn't want to report to headquarters, it doesn't have to.)

Using scientific sampling techniques, the Rev. Harvey Everett, statistician-in-charge, sent a unique 113-question "census" pamphlet to one out of every five members of representative churches, Baptists of differing ages, colors, and degrees of religiousness. A phenomenally high 60 per cent replied, answering questions that ranged from Biblical knowledge to high-school extracurricular activities.

Some of Mr. Everett's discoveries:
►More than nine out of ten accept the statement that all men are equal in the sight of God—a view which is fiercely debated in many Southern churches.
►Eight out of ten believe their congregations should accept people of all races as members.

►Baptists have many friends who are not members of their church. The once closed-circuit church friendships are beginning to open into a wider, healthier contact with the "outside" world.
►More than nine out of ten know which of the following Books of the Bible—Jude, Isaiah, Ephesians, Jeremiah, Exodus—are in the Old Testament; the same number is able to cite the two New Testament Books which give an account of Jesus' birth. This was an unexpected familiarity with the Bible.

Mr. Everett says: "These

studies tell us what our resources are. When the final results are published at the Convocation on the Mission of the Church next January in Minneapolis, Minn., we can start moving ahead. For the first time we really know where our churches are, who our members are, and what they believe."

As John Wesley Was

"John Wesley claimed he was a man of one book, the Bible," said the Rev. Dr. Frank Baker. "In actual fact," continued the tall Methodist from England, "his reading was very wide indeed—and he published some 400 books!"

This week, from the campus of Duke University in Durham, N.C., came the announcement of a plan to bring out the first definitive collection of the writings and edited works of the prolific eighteenth-century figure who was the father of Methodism. Dr. Baker, probably the greatest living authority on Wesley, will be the new project's archivist and bibliographer. He is currently visiting associate professor of church history at Duke, headquarters of the ten-year project which is being jointly undertaken by the Duke Divinity School, the Candler School of Theology at Emory, and the theological schools of Boston, Drew, and Southern Methodist universities.

A definitive edition has long been the dream of Wesley scholars, says Dr. Baker, pointing out that the only other comprehensive edition of his works (1829-31) was admirable enough for its time, but contained no criticism, notes, or explanatory material of any kind.

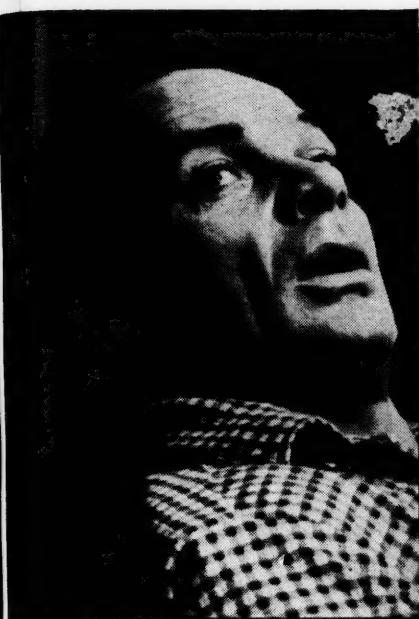
Dr. Baker hopes the new work will help scholars appreciate the finer points of this great preacher and reformer. "No one would put him in the top rank of original thinkers," says Dr. Baker. "I think he was a man who understood the thoughts of others and helped interpret them. You might say he had the Reader's Digest approach."

Jacques Lowe



"DEPART from her, unclean spirit," says the priest in the picture essay on a baby's birth and baptism that opened ABC-TV's new interfaith series this Sunday. Co-produced by the National Council of Catholic Men, the first program also included recitations by Helen Hayes and an election analysis by the Rev. John LaFarge, S.J.

THEATER



Daly: One creature was stirring

FIRST NIGHTS:

Sunny Stuff

PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT. *Produced by Cheryl Crawford. Directed by George Roy Hill.*

Tennessee Williams once expressed some nervousness about abandoning the violence of his so-called "dark plays" to take a chance in the unfamiliar field of sunny comedy (*NEWSWEEK*, June 27). His fears were groundless. "Period of Adjustment," which opened on Broadway last week, is an irresistibly comic swatch of case studies hilariously illustrated by four talented players.

It was Christmas Eve in a Southern suburb and all through James Daly's house, not a creature was stirring except the former war hero Daly, who had just been abandoned by his wife, Rosemary Murphy, and their 3-year-old son. Onto the scene with a clatter, driving a secondhand funeral limousine through a snowstorm, arrive Robert Webber—Daly's wartime buddy—and Barbara Baxley, a honeymooning couple who are ready to call the whole thing off the second day out after a frustrating first night at the Old Man River Motel.

If this still sounds like the brooding Williams of "Sweet Bird of Youth," it isn't; for he applies a light, affectionate hand in unfolding the history of these two marriages, plays some earthy locker-room dialogue against scenes of genuine pathos, and provides a happy ending for all, without once sacrificing his familiar talent for characterization or his deep concern for the vagaries of the heart and of human relationships.

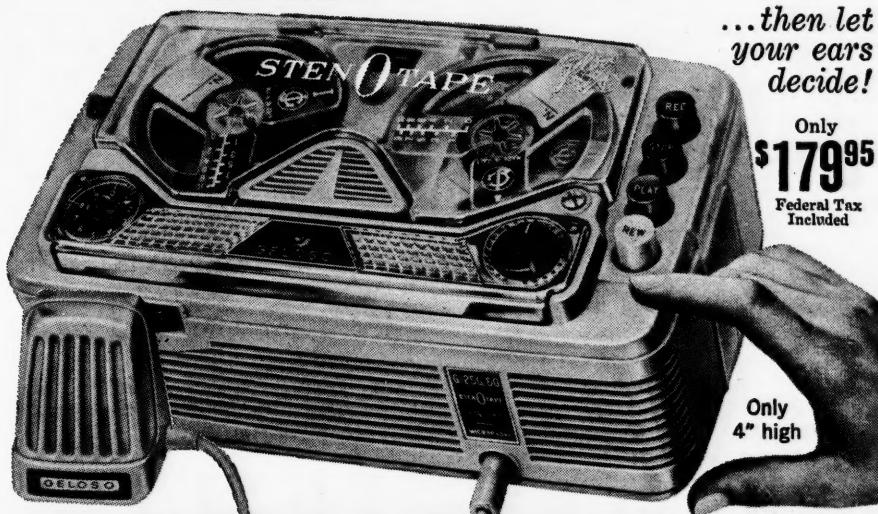
Summing Up: On the sunny side of Williams' street.

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SPORTS

BOXING:

The Big Swede Talks

Ever since Ingemar Johansson lost the heavyweight championship in New York last June, he has kept to himself, preparing for his third title fight. Last week in Geneva, Ingemar ended his silence, sharing his feelings about Floyd Patterson, the coming fight, and his future, with NEWSWEEK'S Paris bureau chief Lionel Durand.

Ingemar Johansson, businessman, bon vivant, and sometime heavyweight champion of the world, relaxed on a couch in his apartment and reflected on the talents of a professional colleague named Floyd Patterson. "I still don't know whether he's any good," Ingemar remarked. "When we fought the first time, I didn't have much respect for him. The second time he didn't scare me. I guess I did something I shouldn't have."

It was obvious, from the note of regret in his voice, that Johansson has been saying the same things over and over again to himself ever since the second Patterson fight. It was also apparent that Johansson is eagerly anticipating the return match.* "I'll fight any place, any time," Ingemar said. "I've been training and I'm in fairly good shape."

With that, Johansson stretched his muscular legs, glanced out the window, and explained: "I know I only have one more chance, but I figure I have a good chance. Last time I was doing fine, but I was overconfident. I guess I was taking it a little too easy. Just before the fight, someone said to me, 'Patterson is nothing, but stay away from his left hook.' I heard that too late to help. Otherwise, things might have been different. This time I plan to be on the offensive."

New Look: Although he is no longer as arrogantly cocky as he was before Patterson connected, Johansson retains a confident outlook on life. And with good reason. His assets include two convertibles, a fleet of fishing boats, a building-materials business, sizable chunks of real estate in Sweden, a speedboat, and a Cessna airplane.

"I have no idea how much it is all worth," Johansson said. "Some of my businesses have done well, some not as well, but they've been pretty good. The Swedish Government insists on slapping heavy taxes on me, even though I live here now. So, I'm selling everything except the real estate."

It is precisely this sort of self-centered attitude that has subjected Johansson to heavy criticism in the Swedish press. However, he shrugs it off with

*Feature Sports, promoter of the last fight, is currently studying bids from the West Coast, Texas, Florida, and New York for the third bout. Most likely location: Los Angeles in March.



Newsweek—Lionel Durand

Johansson in Geneva: 'I only have one more chance'

the same aplomb that he cultivates when he dodges questions about his green-eyed fiancée, Birgit Lundgren, who was then fussing about the kitchen of the apartment. "This morning," he replied when asked about his attitude toward marriage, "I saw a large car full of flowers and I wondered whether it was for a wedding or a funeral."

Besides his daily training (4 miles of road work and an afternoon of sparring and calisthenics), Johansson eats well, goes night-clubbing frequently, and, when the mood strikes, dashes off in his plane for a swim in the Mediterranean or a day at the auto races in Italy.

With all this, however, there is one thing that Ingemar lacks and desperately wants: The championship. His friends

insist he is burning to avenge his defeat. "He wants revenge," one said, "and then he will quit." But the 28-year-old Johansson is realistic enough to recognize the fact that he could lose once more.

"It was fun to be champion, but it was not the main thing in my life," he says somberly. "I'm a happy man and I am grateful for what I have gotten out of fighting. But nobody can stay up there forever. Everybody has somebody who can beat him. I know. I've had my bad day. Now I'm waiting for my good day."

HORSE RACING:

In the Money at Laurel

Twice, his brown eyes blazing, Nikolai Nasibov, a 5-foot 3-inch Russian jockey, mounted his horse, Zabeg. Twice, the solemn Soviet picked himself up from the grass where his balky horse had deposited him. "In Russia, it is now night," he said, explaining his spills at the Laurel Race Course in Baltimore early last week. "The horses are not used to this. I am not used to it. This is silly."

Resting against the barn, Nasibov chatted easily through an interpreter. Asked whether his horse was a speedster or a distance runner, Nasibov gave an answer worthy of any commissar. "We," he dead-panned, "come from behind."

Only occasionally did the Russian discuss technique with the American jockeys or trainers. "Americans ride like this," Nasibov said, flapping his elbows and holding his hands against his chest. "May be they think it helps them fly."

But even Nasibov had to admit that Bald Eagle, one of two U.S. entries in the ninth running of the six-nation

Baseball Bait

"Attention baseball players. This is the greatest opportunity in history. Sign with the team that will get you to the big leagues the fastest."

For the first time in major-league history, advertising was used to lure talent last week. The Houston entry in the National League kicked off a recruiting program with a full-page, \$1,000 ad in *The Sporting News*, the baseball weekly. "Hell," said George Kirksey, a club official. "We'll try anything to get some ballplayers."

Durand

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SPORTS

100,000 International, didn't have to fly three days later. Breaking ahead at the start, Bald Eagle led all the way to become the first horse ever to win two internationals. The big surprise, though, was Zabeg and Nasibov, who finished a strong third despite being bumped, the best Russian entry has done at Laurel. Even though he lost a protest that he had been fouled, Nasibov still had a profitable trip in the United States, where his favorite ports of call were Montgomery Ward stores. Usually wearing a Russian-looking brown coat and pile hat—purchased at Ward—and carrying bags torn from the company's catalogue, Nasibov made sure he got his capitalist dollars' worth. "Everything is interesting," he confided, pointing to a purchase. "I would have to work a month at home to buy this sweater."

FOOTBALL:

Landslide at New Haven

With third down and 2 yards to go for touchdown, Yale quarterback Tom Singleton waited for the 62,528 fans drumming the Bowl to quiet down. "Opposite right 301 Roger," he barked, in the huddle. "OK boys, let's go."

Taking the ball from center, Singleton, 200-pound senior, pivoted and headed out to his left, knifing through the Princeton defense for the game's first score. "It was only the second quarter and I felt real good," he said, after the game. "But never thought it'd be that big. Usually, we're a conservative club."

Against Princeton last week, unbeaten Yale was anything but conservative, passing and running to a dazzling 43-22 victory to gain at least a tie for the Ivy League title. "I'm not saying this is my best football team," said Yale coach Jordan Olivar, who has only one more game, against Harvard, to make up his mind. "But it sure is beginning to look that way."

For long-suffering Minnesota coach Murray Warmath, the pleasant dreams did not last long. After having taken over first place in the Big Ten and the No. 1 spot in the nation two weeks ago, the Gophers stumbled badly against Purdue, falling 23-14.

Once again, the amazing foot of Ed Dyas meant the difference for Auburn. Facing Georgia's specialist Durward Pennington, who kicked two three-pointers, Auburn's 205-pound fullback booted three field goals to carry his team to a 9-6 victory. Dyas now has twelve field goals for the season, and sixteen for his career, a modern record.

Other scores: Dartmouth 20, Cornell 10; Duke 34, Wake Forest 7; Florida 21, Tulane 6; Harvard 22, Brown 8; Iowa 35, Ohio State 12; Mississippi 24, Tennessee 3; Missouri 41, Oklahoma 19.

Newweek, November 21, 1960

TRANSITION

Birthday: MAMIE EISENHOWER; her 64th, Nov. 14, at Augusta (see page 62).

►FELIX FRANKFURTER, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court since 1939 and its eldest member; his 78th, in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15.

►CHARLES, Prince of Wales (photo); his 12th, Nov. 14, at Cheam School, Headley, England. For tea, with his school



Fednews

chums, there was a cake from his mother, Queen Elizabeth.

Married: SAMMY DAVIS Jr., 34, triple-threat (song, dance, acting) entertainer, a Negro, and MAY BRITT, 26, leggy, blond, Swedish-born film actress ("The Blue Angel"); in Hollywood, Nov. 13. It was the second marriage for each.

Died: Retired Maj. Gen. GEORGE VAN HORN MOSELEY, 86, former Third Army commander (1936-38) and deputy Army Chief of Staff (1930-33); vigorous critic of the New Deal and advocate of "rule by the strong"; of a heart attack, in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7.

►LEO A. ROVER, 72, a prosecuting attorney in the Teapot Dome scandal trials of the 1920s, two-time U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia (1928-34 and 1953-56); of a heart ailment, in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11. In 1932, he prosecuted the notorious Gaston B. Means for swindling the late Evalyn Walsh McLean of \$104,000 in a cruel Lindbergh kidnapping-case hoax. More recently, he secured convictions of the four Puerto Rican terrorists who shot up the House of Representatives on March 1, 1954, lost the perjury trial of Far Eastern affairs expert Owen Lattimore in 1955, after accusing trial Judge Luther W. Youngdahl of "fixed personal bias and prejudice" in favor of Lattimore. At his death, Rover was Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court of Appeals.

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Business Trends

New Look at the Fed?

President-elect Kennedy is considering a proposal that would challenge the independence of the Federal Reserve from the White House.

He doesn't consider it as such, but the Federal Reserve will.

The proposal calls for a top-level council to formulate a basic and coordinated government economic policy. Comparable in scope and power to the National Security Council, it would be set up under special legislation.

Representatives of the Fed, the Treasury, economic advisers, and others would be members.

Kennedy doesn't think this plan would impair the Fed's independence.

The Fed feels otherwise, preferring to maintain the type of relationship it had with President Eisenhower. Chairman William McChesney Martin met with him informally, and at irregular intervals.

Note: The Kennedy team is also thinking of changing the law so that the FRB chairman will serve only at the pleasure of the President.

Gloom on the Job Front

Rising unemployment has Washington jittery.

Latest jobless figures showed a dramatic jump, from 5.7% of the labor force in September to 6.4% in October.

The actual total was 3.6 million—up 200,000 at a time when unemployment is supposed to decline.

And by the time Senator Kennedy takes office, unemployment may well range from 5 million to 5.5 million, due to the tapering off of outdoor jobs during January and February.

"If the situation deteriorates further," adds one expert, "it could easily go over 6 million."

Lingering Dilemma

The October jobless figures (which were delayed until after the election by Labor Secretary Mitchell) show that the number of workers who were idle fifteen weeks or more jumped to 1 million from the 800,000 level of the past few

months, reflecting continued heavy unemployment in steel and related industries.

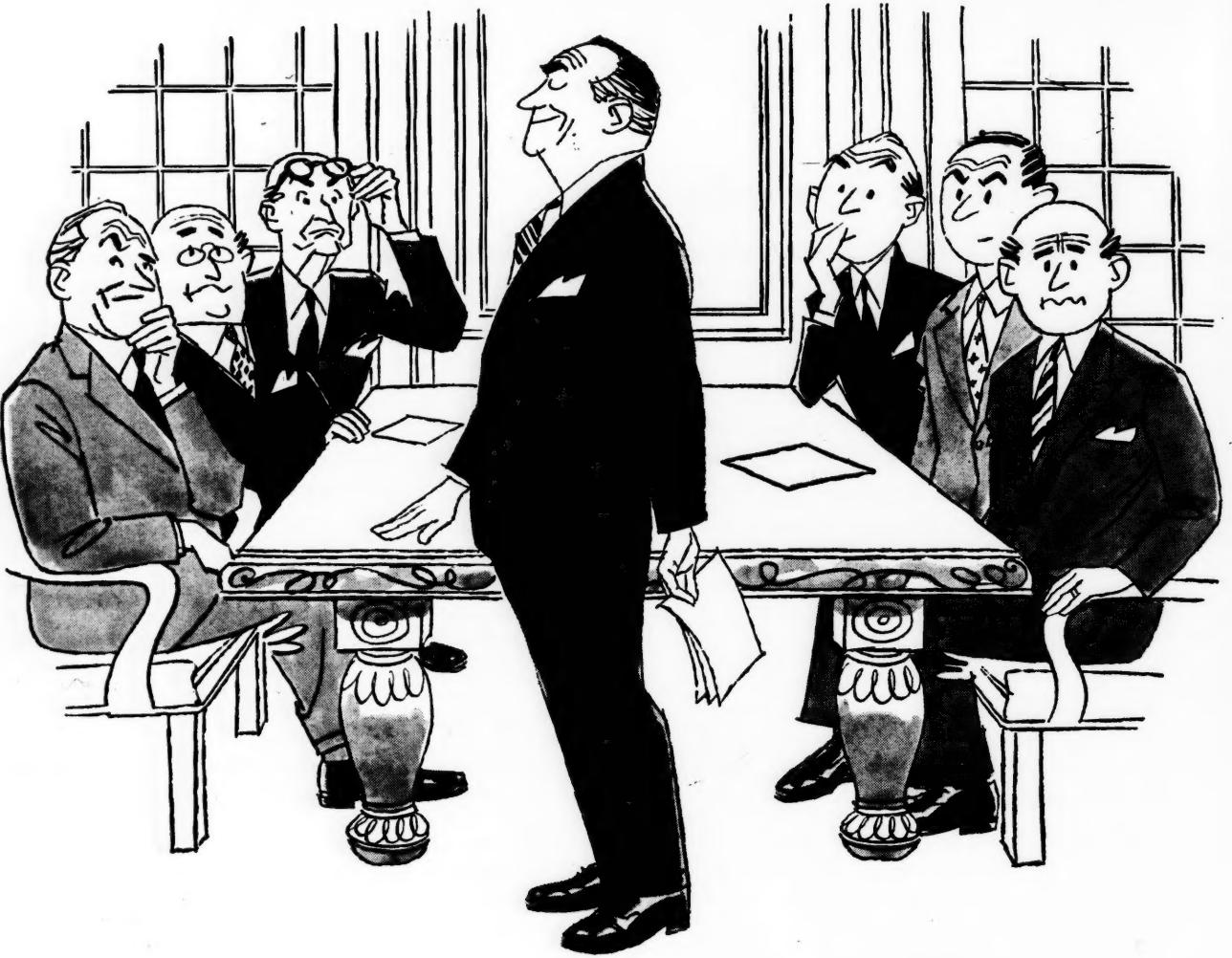
"These figures show that we really never got out of the 1958 recession," says one government economist.

His reasoning: When the unemployment rate ranges over 4% consistently, it is a danger sign. The unemployment ratio, he points out, never got lower than 4.8% of the labor force (that happened last February).

Off the Ticker

Confidential business reports to the Census Bureau must remain secret, the Supreme Court says. The Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department wanted to use the files in antitrust investigations (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 26) . . . Studebaker-Packard's Lark compacts will offer optional sliding vinyl sun roof . . . Moscow-London jet service (six round trips weekly) will be run jointly by BEA and Russia's Aeroflot with Comet and TU 104 jetliners starting May 1961. While there is no formal agreement to split profits, BEA stands to benefit from the new agreement which supplants the present, competitive system . . . Government raised import duties on woolens and worsteds. Rates are now 48% on expensive fabrics, 57% on cheaper ones vs. the old 45% rate.

Bank rate cut from 5% to 4% by Germany's central bank was aimed at reducing the outflow of U.S. gold . . . Air Force survey of defense contractors' management and production-methods efficiency begins with Martin (Titan missiles), which "has the best program of all" . . . British Aircraft Corp. has turned out the last of its 85 Bristol Britannia turboprop airliners . . . Underground oil storage system (the world's largest with a capacity of some 400,000 barrels) has been dug at Sun Oil's Marcus Hook, Pa., plant. More than 400 feet down, underground storage costs only \$5 to \$7 per barrel vs. up to \$50 for surface facilities . . . Britain's Cunard Steam Ship Co., which recently acquired Eagle Airways, has asked permission to fly the London-New York route. BOAC will oppose the move . . . Grape from the Cape: Vintners, one post-election gag goes, will bring out a new wine—Hyannis Port.



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A KENNEDY BULL MARKET?

For years, Wall Street has reacted with quick and quivering price swings to everything from ileitis to summytry. But last week, that bastion of Republican conservatism took the election of a Democratic President without so much as breaking stride. The day after Senator Kennedy's election, there were enough optimistic buyers around to ease the Dow Jones industrial average above 600 (to 602.25) for the first time in nearly two months. A day later, there was enough enthusiasm to drive prices up another nine points. And despite profit-taking in the closing session, the Dow Jones industrial average closed the week at 608.61, some 43 points above the year's low reached on Oct. 25.

It was far too early, of course, to tell precisely what the President-elect's policies actually would be, but investors quickly reviewed his campaign oratory and translated many of his statements into orders to buy or sell. His plan for medical care to the aged, for example, meant buy orders for such stocks as Warner-Lambert (up 2 points the day after the election) and American Hospital Supply (up 1 1/4). His decision to study (and perhaps cut) the current 27% per cent oil-depletion allowance made petroleum stocks, particularly the domestic ones, "wobbly," in the words of one broker. With the new President pledged to higher defense spending, companies which would stand to benefit from new contracts got the big play. Samples: Boeing, up 1 1/2; Douglas, up 2 1/4; General Dynamics, up 1%.

Reactions: In recent years, the market has responded to Democratic Presidents with brief selloffs, then resumed the course it had been following beforehand.

This time, the pickers and pottakers had so publicized the prospects of a Kennedy victory that Wall Street had long since digested it. And as analyst Edmund Tabell of Walston & Co. sees it, "other influences and forces than Senator Kennedy's victory will be of far greater importance." Others thought that the narrow margin of victory in the popular vote would put a damper on some of Kennedy's plans. This, added another broker, will mean "no sweeping type of New Deal program."

Many brokers agreed with E.F. Hutton's Gerald Loeb,

THE stock market, an important indicator of investor confidence, took the election of Sen. John F. Kennedy in stride. But the President-elect faces many important economic problems. For an analysis of these problems, and of Kennedy's policies, see BUSINESS TRENDS (page 85), Henry Hazlitt's BUSINESS TIDES (page 98), and NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

who said "the election will have a minimum effect on the market until the early part of January," when Kennedy's legislative proposals give investors something more concrete to go on.

When it came to making predictions about where the market was heading, most brokers were more concerned about the factual, technical world of price-earnings ratios and business statistics than they were about political imponderables. Analyst Kenneth Ward of Hayden, Stone put it this way: "The business picture is far more important than any one man."

With some segments of business still uninspired and year-end tax-selling drawing near, few brokers expected the rally to continue for long. Most termed the outlook "confusing" and "viciously selective." But there are always a few bulls snorting around in Wall Street's rock-lined canyons—and a few Kennedy supporters, too. One, Stearns & Co.'s Walter Gutman, observed: "This marks the start of the Kennedy bull market."

MANAGEMENT:

Title-itis

Advertising genius Albert D. Lasker (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 5), once learned that his salesmen had lost an important account because the client had been impressed by a salesman from a rival agency who bore the title of vice president. Lasker reacted instantly. "All of you," he told a half-dozen of his key men, "are now vice presidents." Of such stuff was born the era of the proliferating vice president, the trafficking in titles that today, in the extreme, makes a typist a "transcription specialist," a key-punch operator on an electronic brain a "data-processing technician," and a stock clerk an "office material controller."

The practice has grown so charged the magazine Modern Office Procedures last week, that many firms have become infested with "title fever, a disease of the organization chart."

While the upgrading of titles was



Pictorial Parade

WITH their debut dates fast approaching, Britain's P&O-Orient Lines called for night work on the largest British liners ever built for the Pacific. The maiden voyage of the \$42 million, 45,000-ton *Canberra* (above) is scheduled for spring. Next month, the 40,000-ton *Oriana* (right) begins a three-month round trip on the Southampton-Sydney-San Francisco sailing.



Central Press

TAX EXEMPT BONDS

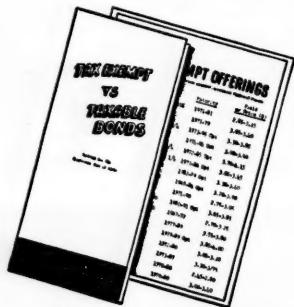
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The vast difference which exists between "before-tax" and "after-tax" income on investments, today, is largely responsible for the increasing popularity of traditionally conservative Tax-Exempt Bonds.

Exemption from federal income taxation can boost *net* investment income by as much as 50% for an individual in the \$20,000 taxable bracket. The advantages of tax-exemption are progressively greater, of course, for those in higher income brackets.

For a detailed comparison chart showing the value of tax-exemption in your particular income bracket, just drop us a note now. We'll send it without obligation, together with our latest list of select offerings.

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35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5
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BUSINESS

clearly born of a worthy purpose, says MOP (to simplify its own title), the practice has been abused over the years by everyone from the rank-and-file status-seeker to the prestige-conscious management man hungry for high-titled subordinates. Result: The superpseudonyms have lost all their zing. Worse yet, the flagrant dealing in titles causes dissension in the ranks, jealousy among management men, and because of jealousy and dissension, "hits hard at a company's most vital activity—its sales." Paradoxically, says MOP, the awarding of important-sounding titles "to bribe and placate employees," without actually raising their pay, "is at once one of the most widely scorned, widely condemned, and widely practiced of all business policies."

The magazine reports encouragingly that more than a third of the companies it surveyed have recognized and are fighting the disease. But the road to recovery is often long and hard. In one plant, for example, managers were re-rated and merely called supervisors; the move caused such a protest that it was quickly rescinded. The only reasonable cure, according to one vice president: "Let retirement and turnover do the dirty work."

AUTOS:

Urgent—Don't Sell

When U.S. automakers announced they would turn out compact cars, European automakers pooh-poohed the suggestion that the competition would hurt. A year of steadily rising compact sales and steadily falling imports has proven them wrong. Today, with growing reports that Detroit will turn out compact-compacts, one European automaker is already expressing misgivings.

In Paris last week, Pierre Dreyfuss, president of the government-owned Renault company, said he hoped American automen wouldn't drop "the atomic bomb of a small car" on Europe. A Renault official insisted that Dreyfuss was not making a "plea." Rather, he said, it was an observation that it would be more economical if each country concentrated on the kind of vehicle in which it excelled—big cars in the U.S., middle-size in England, small on the Continent. With this "sensible" arrangement, he said, the West could keep costs in line, compete more efficiently with Russia.

From Henry Ford II, whose company is already working on a small-size car, came this retort: "I think for a government-owned company to come to the U.S. and exhort a privately-owned company not to compete is disgraceful."

EXECUTIVES:

The 40's for the '60s

For the first time since Henry Ford took over in 1906,* the Ford Motor Co. last week was without a Ford in the president's seat. Henry Ford II, 43-year-old grandson of the founder, announced that while he would continue as chairman and chief executive officer, the president's job would pass to vice president Robert Strange McNamara, 44, group executive in charge of the company's car and truck divisions.

Though the move had been rumored ever since Ernest Breech retired as chairman last July, Ford's new president called it "quite surprising, I assure you." At the same time, another rumor prevalent in auto circles—that Ford vice presi-



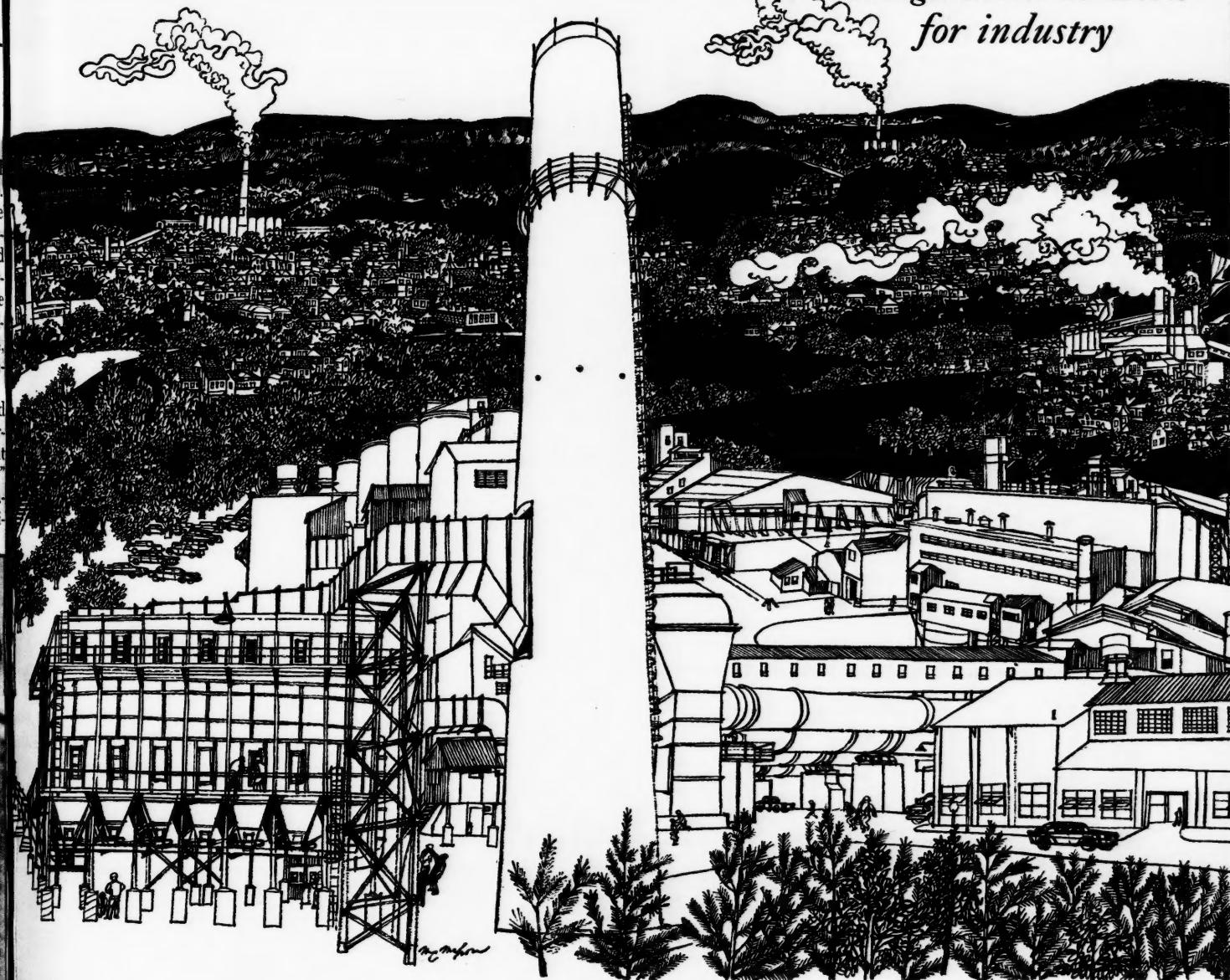
Ford's McNamara: Practical intellectual

dent James O. Wright was moving over to Chrysler to succeed ex-president William Newberg—was scotched when Ford picked Wright to step into McNamara's old job.

Of his new president, Ford says: "He has the ability to keep in his head facts and figures he needs that most of us have to go look up." Indeed, other McNamara associates call him "plainly brilliant" and "not a theoretical intellectual, but a very balanced, practical intellectual." A Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California (1937), McNamara earned a master's degree at Harvard business school. Following a turn at Price Waterhouse, the accounting firm, he returned to Harvard as an assistant

*John S. Gray was president from 1903 to 1906.

*Imagination at work
for industry*



General American eliminates high-temperature air pollution problem with new glass cloth filters, cleaned by sound

Hot, dust-laden gases posed a problem for Dragon Cement Company, a division of American-Marietta Company, at its Northampton, Pa. plant. This hot dust had to be eliminated to prevent air pollution. After other collectors failed, General American provided the answer—specially treated glass cloth filters to cope with temperatures up to 600° F. with complete elimination of visible discharge.

Engineers at the Fuller Company's Dracco Division* used a patented method of cleaning with sound waves to dislodge particles caught by the glass fabric.

You may not need a sonically-cleaned glass bag filter, but you can use the kind of creative engineering that developed it.

Whether your problems relate to air pollution, transportation or storage . . . to mixing, drying or conveying, to nickel-coating, plastics molding or fastening, General American's broad experience and directed imagination can help you solve them.

Whatever you manufacture or mine, process or ship, let us show you why it pays to plan with General American.

*Fuller Company, a subsidiary of General American

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Love Letters to Rambler



Mr. Al James

Mystery Writer Al James of St. Petersburg, Florida, owns two Ramblers: a '51 convertible which he has driven 54,000 miles with upkeep costs "breaking down to a penny a mile;" and a 1960 wagon which has delivered top performance. He writes:

"NEVER LOST ONE HOUR BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL TROUBLE"

"In all the years of driving a Rambler we never lost one hour because of mechanical trouble...despite the rugged areas we visited. When purchased, Ramblers are delivered in flawless shape. They don't leak, squeak or need the moulding bolted down. Unlike other new cars where at the end of the two thousand mile check-up you deliver the car with a 3-page list, I find myself trying to figure out just one item to comment on."

Most trouble-free! That's what Rambler owners say. See the '61 Ramblers . . . warranted for 12 months or 12,000 miles. Available with America's first die-cast aluminum automobile engine . . . first Ceramic Armored Muffler and Tailpipe . . . new acoustical ceiling of molded fiber glass. Go Rambler 6 or V-8!



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people prefer

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the purposeful cigarette

Premium product of United States Tobacco Company

BUSINESS

professor of business administration.

After serving in the Air Force during the war, McNamara says, he was "planning to return to Harvard, when I learned of the opportunities which existed and [Ford's] plans for their expanding their management group in the comeback program." He joined the company in 1946 in the planning and statistical office, along with a group of other former Air Force officers. The group, nicknamed the "whiz kids," played an important role in devising advanced—and much needed—methods of accounting and statistical control. McNamara rose to general manager of the Ford division in 1955, group executive in 1957.

The tall, intense executive still rather prefers the role of a "loner" to the often hectic, hurly-burly life of Detroit auto circles. He lives in the academic community of Ann Arbor, Mich., drives the 75-mile daily round trip to Ford headquarters in Dearborn by himself. He generally works a 52- or 53-hour week, expects that to be increased in his new job. McNamara may still find time to travel. "He's the see-everything type of traveler," says one long-time friend. And for a man at the top, McNamara has had solid experience in taking the long view. A favorite hobby: Mountain climbing.

►Chairman Earl W. Bennett took an immediate liking to the vigorous, blunt-

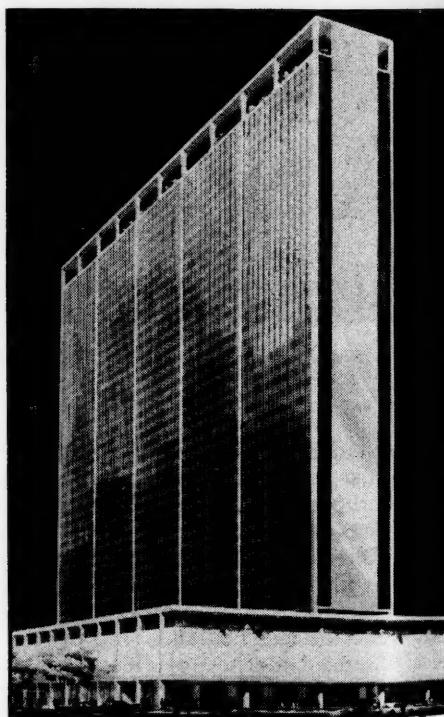
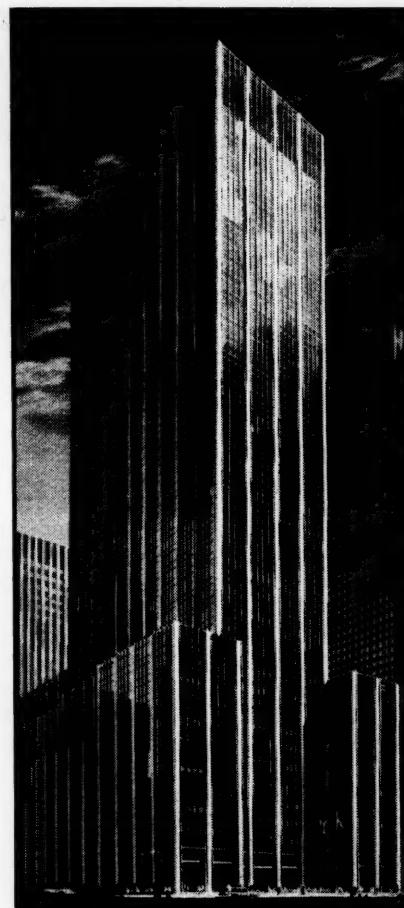
spoken young major who rejoined Dow Chemical Co. at the end of World War II as a production engineer. It was under Bennett's tutelage that Maj. Carl A. Gerstacker studied the intricacies of corporate finance. He was an apt pupil, becoming Dow treasurer in 1950, chairman of the finance committee a year ago. Last week, Bennett, 80, retired. Gerstacker, 44, stepped in as chairman and ranking fiscal expert of the Midland, Mich., chemical company that had sales of \$781 million in its last fiscal year. Leland I. Doan, 66, remains president and chief executive officer.

►George V. Allen, one of America's most distinguished career diplomats, became president of the Tobacco Institute, Inc., replacing former Congressman James P. Richards who resigned. Allen resigned last week as director of the U.S. Information Agency in Washington.

BUSINESS OVERSEAS:

Atop the Arab World

The young Lebanese from down in steerage walked up to the Harvard-bound professor and laid his problem squarely on the line. "Look," he said, "I've got to have \$500 to show the immigration officials at Ellis Island when I go ashore and I have only \$175. Can you



ROCKEFELLER Center is spreading over New York. The Center and Uris Buildings Corp. plan a new 43-story office building (left) to house men's fashion-trade offices (completion date: early 1962), and a 45-story, 2,200-room, \$75 million Hilton hotel (above) which opens in January 1963.



NO IF'S...AND'S...or BUT'S - Verifax copies anything you write with!

Makes no difference if you write with ball point or fountain pen, pencil or crayon—a Verifax Copier takes all kinds of writing, typing, and printing in stride.

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BUSINESS

let me have the difference for a couple of hours?" The professor did.

That was 28 years ago and life has changed a lot since then for the boy who was born in an unlit stone hut in the mountains above Beirut. But the boldness and ingenuity that Emile Bustani showed in those few minutes have helped make him the Arab world's leading businessman—a flamboyant, vigorous competitor whose business empire ranges across three continents and includes products as diverse as chocolate candy and oil pipelines.

Busy CAT: Last week, for example, Bustani's Construction and Trading Co.—familiarly known as CAT—was building two hospitals worth a total of \$20 million in Kuwait, a power station in West Pakistan, a pipeline and two pumping stations in Iraq, 1,500 houses for British troops in Aden, and it was drilling for oil in Turkey, Iran, Somaliland, and the Persian Gulf. CAT also owns major shares in an airline, a bank, a hotel, an auto distributorship, and a chocolate factory in the Middle East; has 21 offices in a dozen countries ranging from England to Nigeria, Ethiopia to Pakistan. Last year CAT grossed more than \$30 million from its various projects and investments.

A jovial man with a booming voice, Bustani is also a deputy in the Lebanese Parliament (his chief political concern: planning for an Arab Development Bank to be financed by contributions from Bustani fled companies and the Arab countries) and half of an author. His first book, "Doubts about Disarmament," a political study of the Middle East, appeared two years ago. His second book—"March Arabesque"—is due to just gone off to his publisher.

Writing is more than a hobby with Bustani. It was a treatise on atomic explosions on the sun's surface that got him into Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a student in the 1930s following his graduation from the American University in Beirut. He paid his way through both schools by waiting on tables, sharing and winning top scholarship prizes. On the way home, Bustani was offered a permanent job as an engineer on the Middle East's first pipeline. He turned down the offer. The reason was simple: "I didn't want some cushy job out in the desert," he recalls. "So I set myself up as a construction company [in Haifa]. Not that

Seat CAT: The company that became CAT grew big in more than name by World War II, mainly in the home building field, and by the war's end, Bustani's reputation was made. He gave the Italians part of the credit. Bombs dropped on houses he had built seldom did much damage. "I've always figured the bombs were no bloody good," he says in a bit of self-deprecating humor.

But when Palestine became Israel



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WINTER SPORTS and summer stock, sailing and symphony make New England an exciting place to live. Here there's a variety of climate, varieties of living . . . a diversified and dynamic economy drawing on one of the nation's largest pools of skilled workers, managers and thinkers.



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NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS



Bustani: Three-continent man

Bustani fled for Beirut, leaving behind at least half of his \$500,000 in business debts and assets. Disaster struck just as he was getting the Ming back on his feet in Beirut. A terrorist bomb went off in one of his storeyards, "que"—killing 78 persons. The explosion cost

Bustani \$1 million in claims and lost property, but it also gave him an abiding faith in his company symbol, an arched-back, fat cat which he says has a full complement of nine lives.

An admirer of the American way of doing business, Bustani keeps his 17,000 employees happy with such benefits as profit-sharing, bonus incentives, and one-size-fits-all pension plans. He is the few trustee-operated retirement plans in the Middle East. He is proudest of his record in training Arabs for the technical jobs that were once reserved for simple European workers. "The only European near the pipeline we built for himself was Lloyd's insurance inspector in Haifa," Bustani says.

Not that he wants to drive Westerners out of the Middle East. "The key to our success," he says, "is our tremendous desire to be treated as equals. No one willing to work with us on a genuine basis of equality and partnership will have trouble out here."

FOR SPOTLIGHT ON BUSINESS—focused on Newsweek's Consumer Survey and other news, and Henry Hazlitt's BUSINESS TIDES, see pages 94 to 98.

November 21, 1960



THIS, TOO, IS NEW ENGLAND

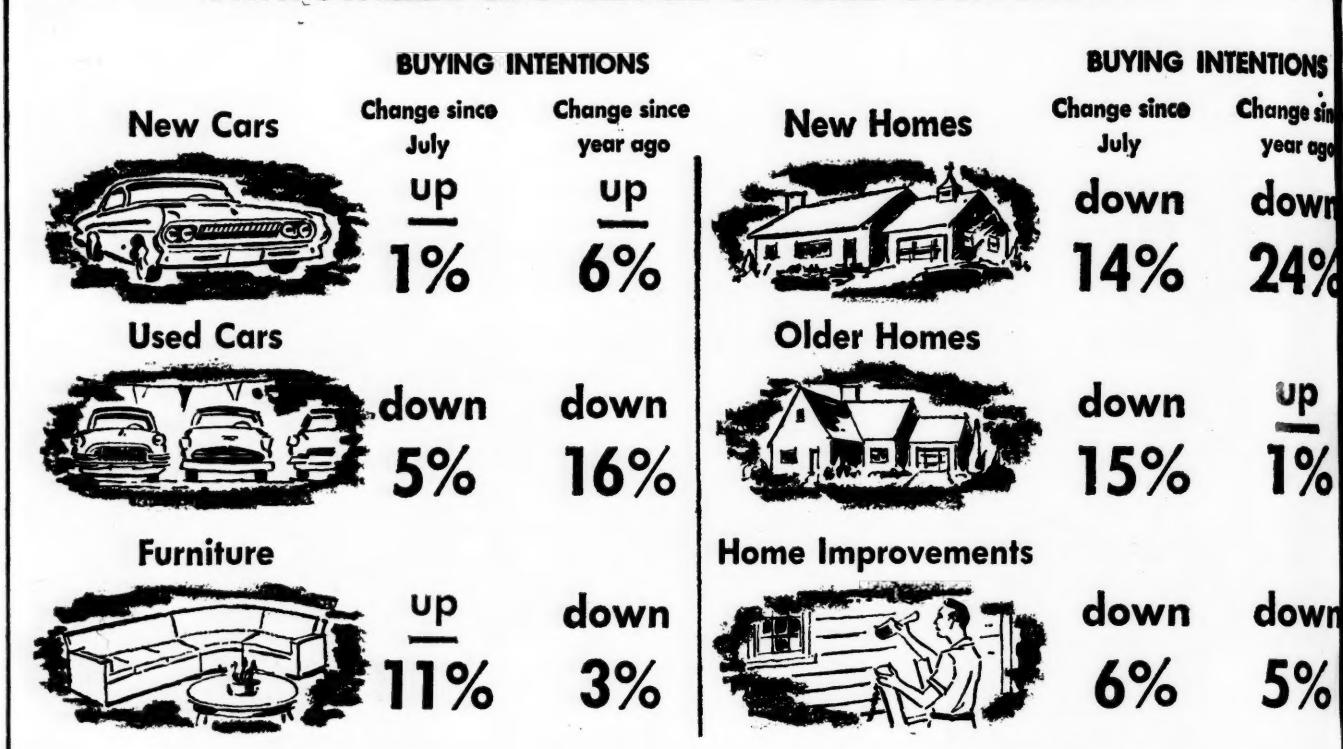


Your plant or business can prosper in growing New England.

STEEL AND CEMENT . . . Route 128 with its 18 industrial parks and 258 laboratories and plants and its new sister, Route 495 . . . are just two of the fast growing new areas that are providing growing-space for the new industries thriving in New England's vigorous industrial climate.

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM
BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS

NEWSWEEK SPOTLIGHT ON THE CONSUMER



The Shopping List for the Next Six Months: The U.S. consumer may not be planning a splurge...
...bu...

What's the Biggest Spender Got on His Mind?... W

The address of the biggest and most important spender in the land is not Washington, D.C., but Everywhere, U.S.A. What the 180 million American consumers buy—or don't buy—can determine how far, how fast, and in what direction the economy moves.

The consumer's spending mood is particularly important today because of apparent slowdowns in some sectors of the business front. If he decides to maintain or increase his spending pace, the economy probably will weather its current troubles without great damage. But if he panics, business could be in for a severe slump.

NEWSWEEK focuses the SPOTLIGHT on its latest Consumer Survey—conducted in association with the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD and Sindlinger & Co.—to determine the public's buying mood.

For the American consumer, that unpredictable but indispensable power behind the whole economy, it has been a hectic year. His spirits—and his buying mood—soared with the glowing first-of-the-year predictions. Then they bogged down in a summer that saw everyone beset by a host of conflicting statistics, badgered by spreading business and stock-market jitters, and bombarded with political claim and counterclaim. Many consumers drew heavy blue lines through their buying plans. But the crisp autumn air has quickened spirits once more. Americans aren't about to go out on a spending spree, to be sure. But compared with a few months ago, growing numbers plan to take family and

checkbook to automobile showrooms, real-estate offices, and appliance stores.

That is the salient and significant finding of the latest **NEWSWEEK** Survey of Consumer Buying Plans (see box for details on how the survey is conducted).

For years, the well-heeled U.S. family—personal income now is running at a record annual rate of \$408.4 billion—has proved the great equalizer. During 1958, for instance, when the White House called the consumer "the hero of the recession," his spending kept the economy rolling at a time when industry had slowed to a crawl. Right now, with capital spending headed downward and government spending only due for a modest increase, the powerful flow of

consumer dollars may well have to repeat the hero role in the next six months.

NEWSWEEK's latest survey does not show that the consumer is yet ready to assume the role of a full-blown hero, propel the entire economy to high levels. But, importantly, it also shows that the public is not thinking of retrenching, of adding another depressing weight to other sluggish business trends. In sum, the consumer promises to be a compensating, a stabilizing, force. Evidence of this showed up last week in retail sales figures for October. After sliding for five months, sales rose to \$18 billion, highest level since April.

With the U.S. economy so closely bound to Detroit's chariot, the best news in the latest **NEWSWEEK** survey is that during September and October, plans to buy new cars jumped 6 per cent over the same period last year. New-car buying plans, in fact, have stayed above 1959 levels all year.

Used Compacts? Used-car dealers, whose sales slumped in 1959 under the impact of the compacts, could find a ray of hope in the latest survey. While used-car buying plans stayed well below last year's level, the tide seemed to be turning. During the second quarter, discouraging 20 per cent fewer families were talking about buying used cars than had been the case the previous

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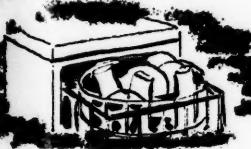
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Dishwashers



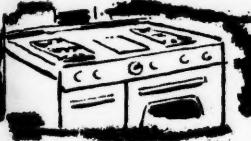
BUYING INTENTIONS

Change since
July Change since
year ago

up
31%

down
2 %

Ranges



up
17%

up
15%

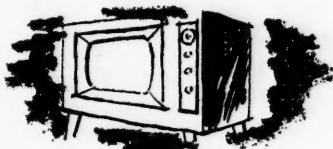
Refrigerators



up
9%

down
2 %

TV Sets



BUYING INTENTIONS

Change since
July Change since
year ago

up
5%

down
12%

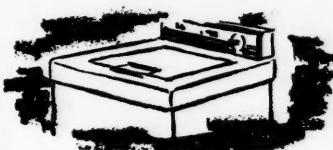
Vacuum Cleaners



up
5%

no
change

Washing Machines



down
3%

down
25%

Newsweek—Van Dyke

... but buying plans have taken some encouraging turns after a summer of belt-tightening

... What Products Does He Want Most Right Now?

Latest figures show the gap has narrowed a bit to 16 per cent. Home builders could find the same kind of comfort. The number of families with new houses on their minds was still below 1959's figures, but the trend was favorable. From 40 per cent below the previous year during the summer, the spread narrowed to 24 per cent in September-October.

A closer look at the survey's home-buying results also showed that the gadget-makers had sharpened their pencils; price was taking on more importance. While plans for new homes stayed below year-ago levels, those calling for less-expensive older homes increased 1 per cent. The latest measure, in fact, put total plans to buy older houses above the comparable 1959 batch for the first time since last March. For appliance makers and dealers, the news had not yet come for rejoicing, but they could take down at least some of

the crepe in their show windows. During the second 1960 quarter, buying plans for all major appliances—with one seasonal exception (air conditioners)—were at their lowest point since the NEWSWEEK survey began in February 1958. A modest recovery has now set in.

Spotty Pickup: Front-runners in the appliance recovery have been ranges and vacuum cleaners. The September-October count showed plans to buy vacuum cleaners back at 1959 levels, with ranges actually ahead by 15 per cent. Signs of life showed up at other appliance counters, too. Plans to buy dishwashers and refrigerators made strong comebacks and stood close to a year ago.

The news was still bad for the rest of the appliance field. Television-set buying plans remained well below last year's. Manufacturers already seem to have braced for trouble. Last week, Motorola, RCA, Admiral, and Zenith announced production cutbacks. Things

were bad with washers and driers, too.

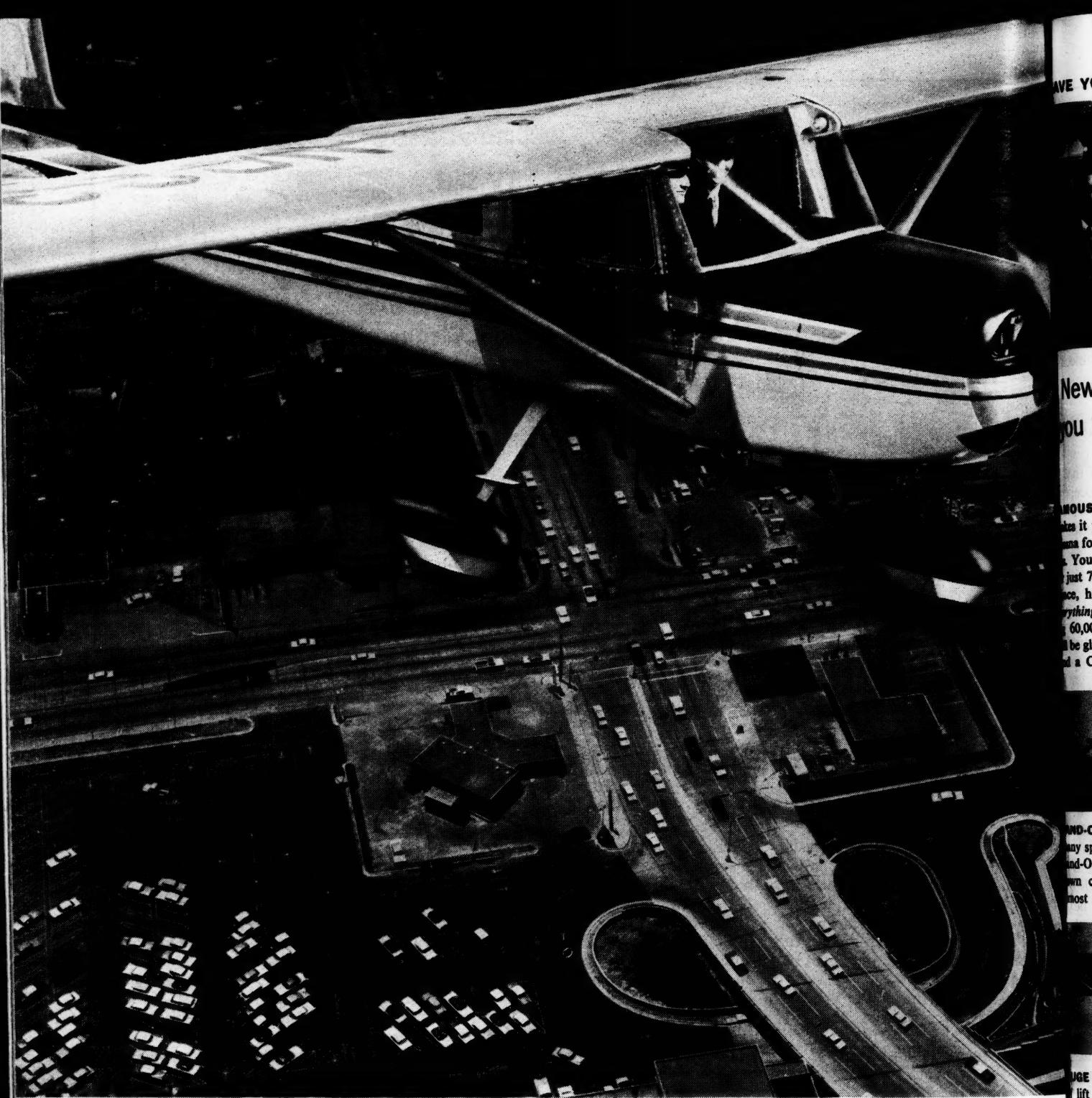
The pickup in buying plans, spotty as it may be, becomes more impressive when measured against the survey's findings about the consumer's mood and outlook, both for his own financial state and for business in general.

Just as last winter's experts had looked at 1960 through rose-colored glasses—and perhaps because they did—the consumer started the year with a burst of optimism. During January and February, 46 per cent of the country's household heads rated business conditions in their communities as "good" and only 23 per cent considered them "bad." The mood kept darkening, however, as spring and summer wore on and the great expectations kept receding. By September, the proportion of optimists had dwindled to 34 per cent and the ranks of the pessimists had swelled to 33 per cent.

Looking ahead, the consumer's discouragement also deepened. The 45 per cent who thought in January and February that jobs would be more plentiful in another six months was down to 24 per cent by September. When forecasting their own financial condition in January, 32 per cent expected to be better off in six months; in September, only 24 per cent thought so.

With business news hardly improved since September, why have consumers

NEWSWEEK's Consumer Survey is based on telephone interviews conducted by Sindlinger & Co., specialists in this type of research. Each week, interviewers call about 1,200 different households, collect answers to 30 questions (selected by the NICB) about attitudes toward local economic conditions and specific buying plans.



Gas for a 600-mile trip in this Cessna costs only \$10.66. Compare that with your fuel costs, even if you drive a Falcon, Corvair, Valiant, Lark or Rambler

—just one of the reasons why business-men buy more Cessna airplanes than those of the next two competitors combined. More reasons on the next page.



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TWELVE BUSINESS AIRCRAFT

LEAVE YOUR COMPETITORS BEHIND



New Cessna 150 gives you 23 miles per gallon at 120 m.p.h.

AMAZING CESSNA ECONOMY such as this makes it possible for you to fly your own new Cessna for as little as driving your car—or even less! You can fly the fast, 2-place Cessna 150 for just 7¢ a mile... including all gas, maintenance, hangar rent, insurance, depreciation, everything. (Based on national averages for flying 60,000 miles a year. Your Cessna dealer will be glad to accurately figure your local costs.) And a Cessna is easy to fly, too. Here's why:



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ENORMOUS PARA-LIFT FLAPS give you a full range of lift for quick take-offs and "braking" for short landings. They're so large they can float you down twice as slowly as a parachute.

MUCHES MÁS special Cessna features that make it easy for you to learn to fly.

FOR A DEMONSTRATION RIDE, call your Cessna dealer (Yellow Pages). Look at all 12 models... starting at \$7,495 for the Cessna 150. Also ask about his auto-type finance or lease plans. Or for further information, write: Cessna Aircraft Co., Dept. NW-1, Wichita, Kansas.

CESSNA
ONE FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

started making fresh plans for such big-ticket items as automobiles and ranges?

The key to that paradox seems to lie in two factors. The survey's interviewers may well have caught the consumer at a turning point, and the recovery in buying plans may turn out to be evidence that his mood about that vague thing called "business conditions" may soon brighten once more. More important, the figures show that while consumers have shed the high hopes of last January, they haven't panicked. Despite some unease about things, many consumers are inclined to buy that much-wanted car or appliance if they have the money.

The consumer, in short, wasn't expecting pie in the sky, but neither was he preparing to go on a starvation diet.

PRODUCTS:

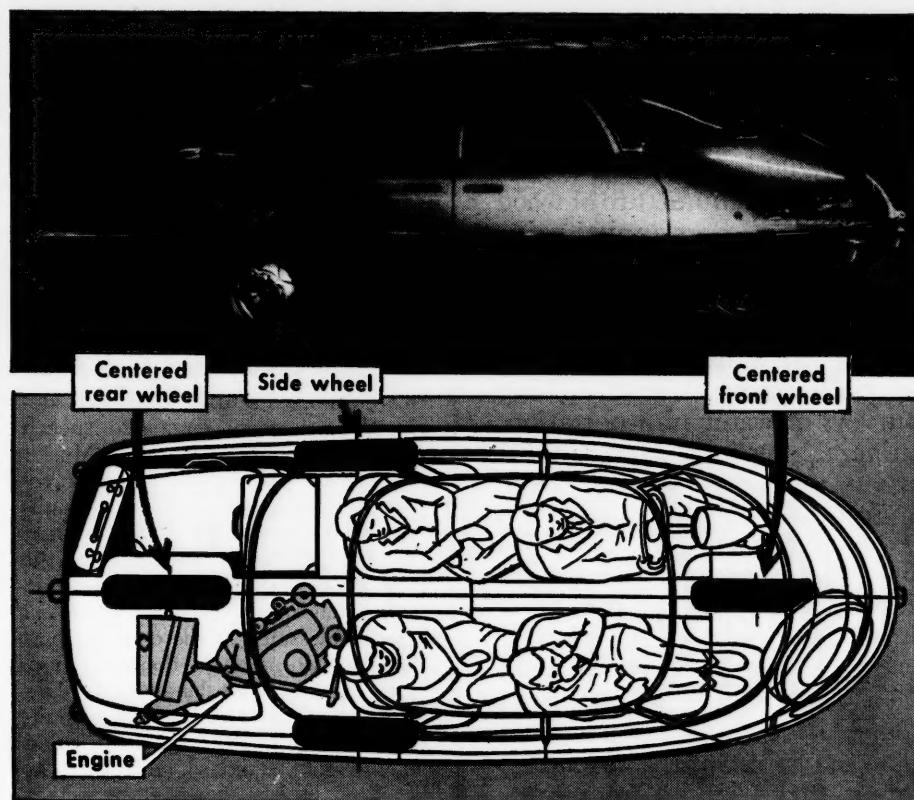
What's Newest

ATOM ATTACK: A revolutionary metal-working technique to cope with today's tough, heat-resistant space-age metals has been introduced by Cleveland's Steel Improvement & Forge Co. The "electroshaping" process uses electrical energy to remove surface metal "atom by atom, like a child licking a lollipop." Electric current flowing between a battery of

electrodes and the item to be machined erodes the surface atoms, producing smooth, precise cuts in as little as one-tenth the time of standard tools. There's no metal-to-metal contact, hence no costly tool wear. The firm will lease or sell the electroshaping equipment.

Up and Over: A "fancy-stepping, crazy-legged" amphibious vehicle is being marketed by Wagner Tractor Co. of Portland, Ore. The 3-ton, four-wheeled vehicle, called the Go-Devil, moves on special Goodyear tires mounted on 30-inch-long steel "legs" that can be individually swiveled to step up and over obstacles; the vehicle's cab remains level at all times. The maker says that the Go-Devil can climb 7-foot banks, wade through shallow streams, and cruise in deep water. Designed for survey, exploration, forestry, construction, and rescue work, the vehicle costs \$5,000.

Polish Abolished: A silicone finish designed to prevent silverware from tarnishing and to eliminate the need for polishing has been developed by the Union Carbide Corp. The finish is invisible and only one-thousandth of an inch thick, yet so tough that it protects silverware indefinitely. Now being applied to silverware at the factory, the finish will be marketed in an aerosol container for home use later this fall.



DESIGNED by Italy's Pinin Farina, this teardrop-shaped futuristic vehicle rolls on wheels fore, aft, and at either side. A diagonally placed rear engine supplies power directly to the rear wheel. The front wheel steers while the side wheels provide balance. The unique design adds speed, saves gas. Christened the PFX, it was the showpiece of the 42nd Turin International Auto show.

=MISSISSIPPI
NEWS BRIEFS=

Atomic Sub Launched Oct. 31 at Pascagoula, USS Snook, was second of five nuclear-powered submarines to be built by Ingalls Shipbuilding for Navy.

Nuclear Tests forecast for state as bids asked for exploratory boring and drilling tests in South Mississippi salt domes.

Project—with budget well in excess of \$10 million—is undertaking of Atomic Energy Commission, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Mississippi Industrial and Technological Research Commission.

Multiple scientific experiments, conducted in course of study, will contribute to understanding of subterranean nuclear explosions, find wide application in many fields.

Rapid Growth of Mississippi forests is stimulant to industry. Some 1,200 factories in state are engaged in manufacture of wood products . . . gross annual value of forest products now over half billion.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., research specialists now in state making surveys of water transportation, mineral deposits, agricultural resources as part of state-wide industry feasibility study.

Special Research is directed towards more rapid and profitable utilization of state's resources, capital and potential.

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BUSINESS TIDES.



To Maintain the Dollar

by Henry Hazlitt

THE most urgent problem that confronts the President-elect is to remove any suspicion or misgiving concerning the future of the American dollar. This issue cannot be postponed until he takes office on Jan. 20. It must be met now. For the dollar and gold are being traded in on every business day in the markets of the world. Their movements between countries, and the quotations on them, will be governed in the next nine weeks not only by what "speculators," but investors, importers, exporters, and the great central banks think is going to be done about the dollar by the new Administration.

The first need, therefore, is for Mr. Kennedy to reaffirm the pledge he gave during the campaign not to "devalue the dollar from the present rate." There are several reasons why this reaffirmation is necessary.

The first is to reassure all foreign governments and banks and holders of dollar assets everywhere that the pledge of Oct. 30 was not merely something said to win an election, but a deep determination that can be reiterated now that Mr. Kennedy has nothing to gain from doing so but his country's honor and prestige.

NO REPETITION OF '38

What must be at all costs averted is a repetition of what happened between the election of 1932 and the transfer of power on March 4, 1933. On Nov. 4, 1932, four days before the election, Franklin Roosevelt declared in a major campaign speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music:

"One of the most commonly repeated misrepresentations of Republican speakers, including the President [Hoover], has been the claim that the Democratic position with regard to money has not been made clear . . . The businessmen of the country, battling hard to maintain their solvency, were told in blunt language in Des Moines how close an escape the country had some months ago from going off the gold standard. But that, as has been clearly shown since, was a libel on the credit of the United States . . . No responsible government would have sold to the country securities payable in gold if it knew that the promise, yes the covenant,

was as dubious as the President of the United States claims it was."

Yet when President Hoover after the election tried in a confidential letter to get President-elect Roosevelt to give "prompt assurance that there will be no tampering or inflation of the currency" the President-elect refused to give it. Indeed, he refused all cooperation in the interregnum period on the ground that "it would be unwise for me to accept an apparent joint responsibility with you when, as a matter of constitutional fact, I would be wholly lacking in an attendant authority."

ROLE OF THE FED

Notwithstanding his pre-election pledge, Roosevelt, a few days after his inauguration, asked for and got emergency powers not merely to go off the gold standard, but to make it unlawful for any American to own gold or gold coins, gold bullion, or gold certificates.

That is why a reassertion of the pre-election gold pledge of Mr. Kennedy is so essential now to maintain confidence in the dollar. But while such a reassertion is necessary, it is not enough. Mr. Kennedy must also give assurance that the policies he intends to follow—on government spending, taxes, avoidance of deficits, non-interference with efforts of the Federal Reserve to maintain monetary discipline and anti-inflationary interest policy—will be such as to make the pledge meaningful.

Responsibility is not, of course, wholly upon Mr. Kennedy to maintain confidence in the dollar. The Eisenhower Administration must cooperate to the full. Above all, the Federal Reserve authorities must cooperate. It was highly unwise of them to reduce the discount rates from 4 to 3½ per cent in June, and still more unwise of them to reduce it from 3½ to 3 per cent in August. These reductions did not stimulate American business; they chiefly caused further loss of gold, further loss of foreign confidence in our determination to maintain the integrity of the dollar. The discount rate should be restored to 4 per cent, both as a practical measure and as a symbol of that determination.

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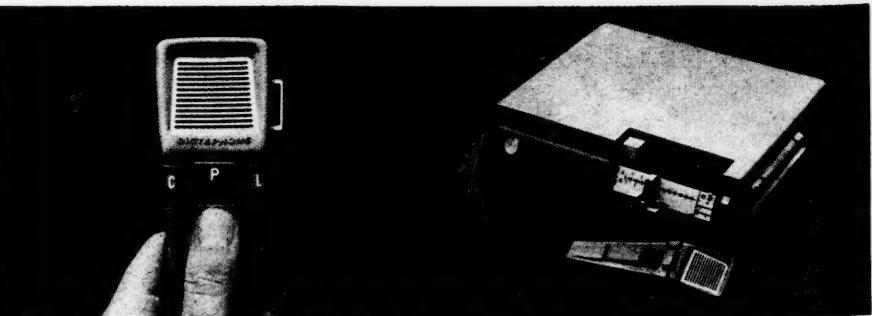
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SCIENCE

WORLD LIFE:

beauty in a Flash

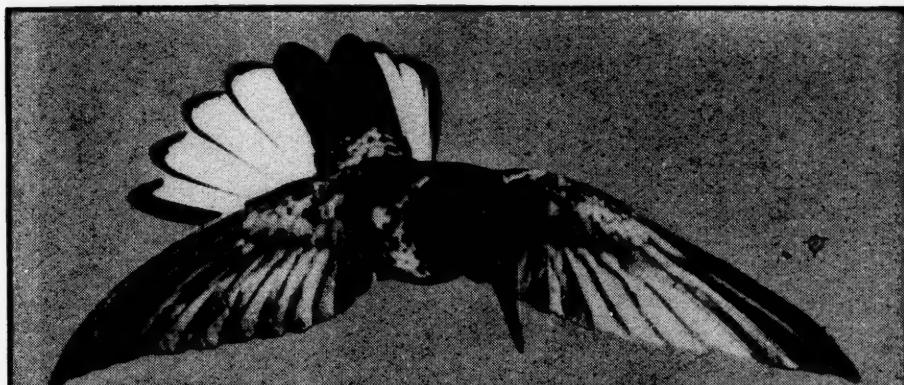
Crawford H. Greenewalt, who earns \$10,000 a year for running E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. with a clean-desktop efficiency, was being kept waiting. Moreover, he was aching for coffee, as only the hungry and cold can ache.

Suddenly the waiting was over. A blue bird flashed near by. *Lampornis clemenciae*, a hummingbird no bigger than a child's hand, whose habitat is the mountains of South Texas and Arizona, had come to feed in Arizona's Ramsey Canyon. And Greenewalt, whose habitat is du Pont's president's chair in Wilmington, Del., was there to photograph him. "It was, he recalled, 'worth all the agony.' *Lampornis clemenciae*, caught in all its glory, is one of 100 high-speed color photographs of hummingbirds that Greenewalt will exhibit this week at New York's American Museum of Natural History. Also this week, a portfolio of exquisite color photographs with explanatory text will be published.*

Many others, of course, have stalked the bright-plumed hummingbird with cameras, trying to freeze the flashing whirr some hummers fly at 80 wing beats a second—in their true iridescent colors. But no one has ever approached the subject of hummingbirds in quite the way that Greenewalt has. Aided by the tools of modern science, Greenewalt has solved long-standing problems of classical optics and aerodynamic theory. His work, the museum's curator of birds, Dean Amadon writes, "is destined to become a classic of natural history."

Leisure Fever: For his part, Greenewalt, a relaxed, white-haired man of 58 who could fit into the same suit he wore as an MIT freshman in 1918, didn't intend it that way. In the first, his leisure activities had been eclectic: Tennis, the clarinet, the cello, bird photography. Then, one day in 1953, his wife, the former Margaretta du Pont, installed a bird feeder outside the Greenewalts' fifteen-room stone house. He took his first hummingbird photo, stopped the wing-beat action, and caught the hummingbird fever.

"I knew vaguely that there were about 300 species," Greenewalt told a visitor last week as he leaned back behind that clean desk in his modest duPont office. "I also knew that the best-known hummingbird illustrations were a century old and had been made from dead skins. Since I am a museum trustee, I wondered if they'd be interested in having me do some modern high-speed hummingbird photography. I just thought I'd go to the bird department and ask them: 'Where do I



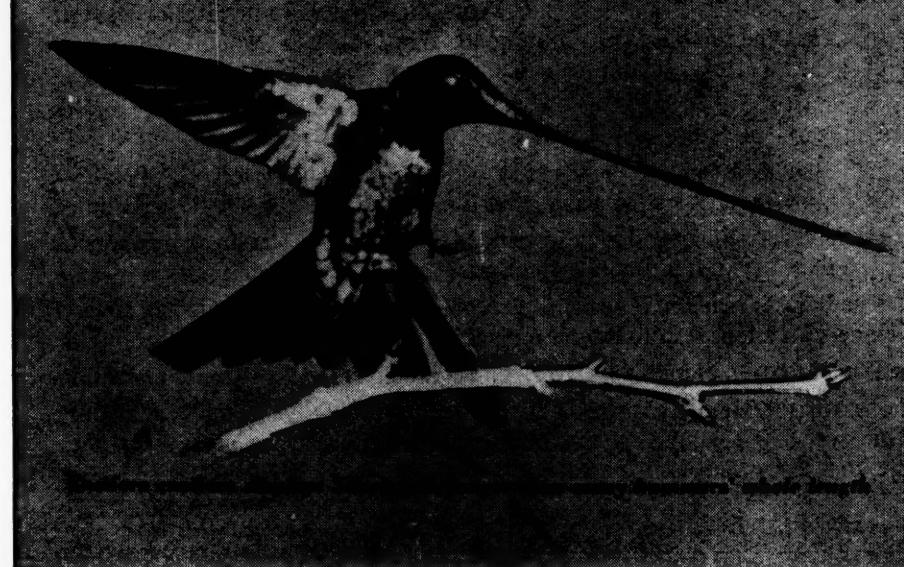
Hummingbird, captured in graceful flight by Greenewalt's unique camera technique, is one of 70 hummingbird photos in new book



Greenewalt used automatically triggered stroboscopic lights to shoot hummers



Hummingbird, caught in flight, shows how Greenewalt uses cameras to freeze motion



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SCIENCE

go?" Boy, was I wrong; they didn't know—they're not field people."

As it turned out, the most valuable hummingbirds and hummingbird fanciers were in South America. Accompanied his wife, who "liked the birds but did care too much for the technical side," Greenewalt traveled 100,000 miles over seven years. Because he presides each Wednesday at du Pont executive committee meetings, the longest time he could take away from the office was two weeks. The shortest trips were what he called "long weekends" in California: "I'd fly there, rent a u-drive, set up, photograph, and go home."

Iridescence Puzzle: Through trial and error, Greenewalt hit upon the best photography techniques. A month or so before a South American trip, for example, feeders were set up by local friends to entice the hummingbirds to a selected spot. The camera is a Swedish Hasselblad, motorized so that an electronic circuit automatically moves the film forward. This means Greenewalt need not reset the camera for each shot and perhaps frighten the bird away.

A scientist by profession, Greenewalt's interest in hummingbirds soon went beyond simple photography.

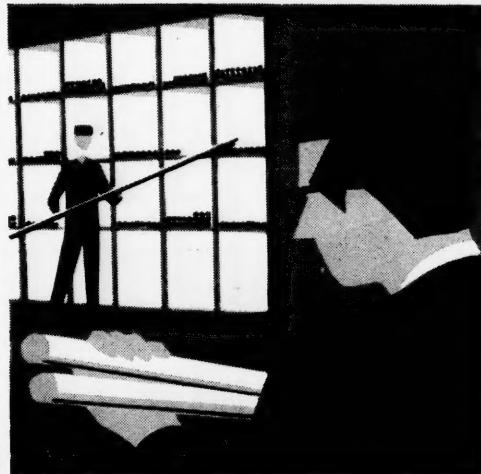
"There are two striking things about them," he explained. "The hummingbird has all the colors of the spectrum, literally. This iridescent brilliance is related to the positions of bird, sun, and observer. But how do the colors get so bright? You worry, read about it, back to Newton and relearn optics. The same thing with this hovering. How does God's name do they do that, you wonder. So you're off on another subject."

Greenewalt has offered scientific explanations of both phenomena. His solution to the old iridescent puzzle published this month in the Journal of the Optical Society of America. The Philosophical Society of America's Transactions will carry his monograph on the oscillator theory of hummingbird flight.

Teamwork: "I'll tell you one thing he said, "I never could have done this alone if I had all the money in the world and all the time. I had help all along. The boys at the du Pont engineering search station would cobble me up the equipment I needed. When I needed to know something about flight theory, I could call up and ask [White House Science adviser] Jim Killian for the names of aerodynamicists."

Had Greenewalt's mind ever wandered from corporate affairs to hummingbirds during an executive committee meeting? He laughed. "I've had inspiration or two during work hours, but I can turn my mind off and on pretty well. The only bird I see from this office is an occasional pigeon that lights on the window. And so far, no irate letters from stockholders."

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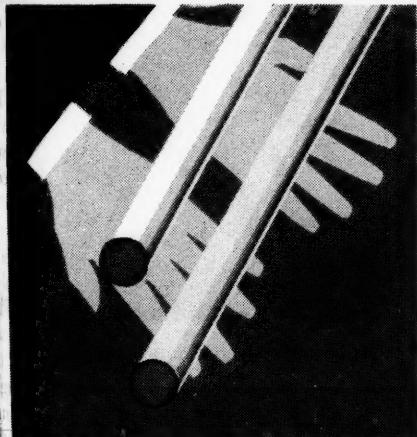


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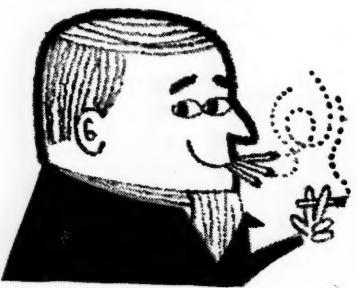
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ART

The Crazy Thing to Do

"It takes 30 or 40 years to know how to be an artist," said Reuben Nakian, the American sculptor whose fifteenth one-man show opens this week in New York's Charles Egan Gallery.

A short, white-haired volcano of a man who talks so fast he stutters, Nakian was helping to install his latest work—huge welded-metal abstractions, cast bronzes, clay tablets, and drawings. In the style of his gigantic "Rape of Lucrece," which occupies a room to itself in New York's Museum of Modern Art, Nakian's major new pieces ("Mars and Venus," "Duchess of Alba") are monumental arrangements of black metal plates connected by iron rods. And like "Lucrece," they also reach across 25 centuries of Western art to find their sources in the pure forms of classic Greek sculpture.

"The Greeks had love and youth in their sculpture," Nakian said last week. "We all come out of Greece—it's the heart of civilization, the cornerstone of the world. Oddly enough," he added, "I've never been there."

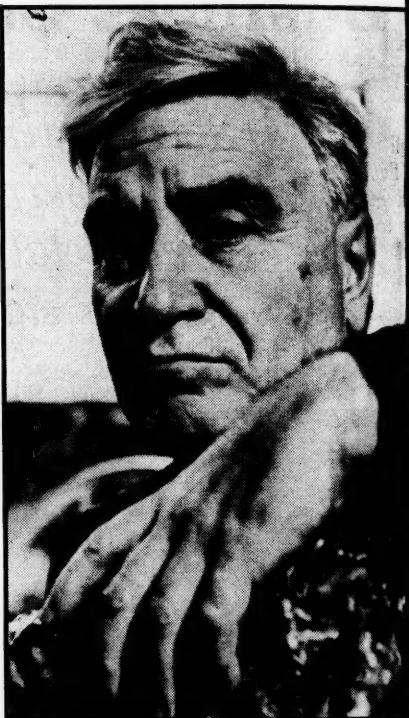
Apprenticeship: Born in College Point, N.Y., of Turkish-Armenian parents, Nakian grew up in New York City. He served his youthful apprenticeship in sculpture with Frazier Macdougal and Paul Manship, both academic sculptors. Manship's top apprentice, Gaston Lachaise, was already concentrating on his heroic sculptures of women. Nakian, whose subsequent theme has been described as "women and the pursuit of love," turned to carving animals, such as his 1921 3-foot "Jack Rabbit."

"I was mad, I was lucky, and it was a horrible life," says Nakian of those depression years.

A Guggenheim fellowship sent him to Europe in 1931, but he sailed home five months later in order to be an "American

artist." Nakian spent a riotous year in Washington, D.C., doing portrait busts of Franklin Roosevelt's "inner Cabinet"—Cordell Hull, Harry Hopkins, Henry Wallace, etc. He announced he was doing only those men whose heads had "plastic appeal." "I pushed them around, and only senators could come into my office without permission," he recalls. But nobody bought the busts and eventually he destroyed them.

A long period of reappraisal followed. Supporting himself by a variety of odd jobs (such as making bases for sculpture in art-dealer Joseph Brummer's gallery), Nakian delved into anatomy again, studied history, Chinese and Hindu art—and the art and literature of ancient Greece. He began to experiment with abstract



Newsweek—Al Giese

Nakian: Thirty years learning . . .



... went into this 'Duchess of Alba' in a Connecticut pony stable

Thor F. Bostrom

year in sculpture, spent three years modeling a bust of "Europa and the Bull," only to smash it as "too arty." ("If there's a hairline on something that makes it look bad, I smash it," he says, "I smash it.") Now, with all this knowledge, I know how to do the crazy thing and the right thing," says Nakian.

Making People Scream: For the past ten years, Nakian and his young assistant, Larry McCabe, have worked in converted pony stable in Stamford, Conn., shaping the monumental welded-steel or bronze figures that have at last brought him fame as one of America's most original sculptors. Nakian's current project is a large welded-metal sculpture commissioned by New York University one of its new buildings on Washington Square. He would like to take in young apprentices, for he is planning a work (five or six pieces) called "The Death of Caesar," and an even larger one on the Salome legend that he says will make people scream.

"I've got so many things to do," Nakian said happily last week. "Artists should be to be 500, so they could do all the things they think of. I'm like Picasso—I want to try everything new."

The Splendid Century

to the French, the seventeenth century will always be *le grand siècle*, the splendid century during which the nation rose from 40 years of civil and religious wars to become the most powerful influential country in Europe. It was a century of the brilliant and bloody politics of Cardinal Richelieu and of the glittering Versailles court of the Sun King, Louis XIV. It was also a period of extraordinary intellectual and artistic achievement, studded with such luminaries as the philosopher-mathematician Descartes, the playwright Corneille, and the painters Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Georges de La Tour.

Last week, a sumptuous show of drawings, paintings, sculptures, and tapestries, appropriately called "The Splendid Century," opened at the National Gallery in Washington. It was hand-picked by the Director General of French Historic Monuments, Jacques Dupont, from some 100 works of art in more than 40 provincial museums and four churches. "This art most American tourists don't see," says Dupont. "It is the French seventeenth century outside of the Louvre and Versailles."

"The Splendid Century" will move from Washington to the Museum of Art in Toledo, Ohio, in January, and then to New York's Metropolitan Museum in March. "At the moment, though," French Ambassador Hervé Alphand says, "I am delighted to see the sun of Louis XIV's emblem shining so brightly over the Potomac."



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MOVIES

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Miss Pettersson: Fatal picnic



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given only sunlight and people and great outdoors, to summon up a sense of life more completely than anyone in working in films. There is not a false note in the picture, and the camera catches the rude age so thoroughly that one would think this was a modern setting utterly familiar to everyone involved.

Bergman's legend concerns Karin Tengblad (Birgitta Pettersson), the lovely, spotless daughter of an imperious fourteenth century farmer (Max von Sydow) and his devout wife. Karin has a foster sister (Gunnel Lindblom) who is disheveled, scorned, full of hate, fiercely beautiful and pregnant. One day these two go off on horseback for church, and come temporarily separated.

The beautifully adorned Karin plays the st

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... takes up with two dirty herdsmen and their young brother and, in the midst of a picnic, is raped and then killed, while the returning sister looks on with horror and vengeful satisfaction. The rest of the film tells of the farmer's bloody revenge, his subsequent remorse, his final vow to build a great church on the spot where his daughter was slain and thereby cleanse his hands of their guilt. It is worth noting that the film is at its best in the early stages, when the tentative Bergman has the most room, and is more stilted when the demands of the legend take over and the director, growing more and more slowly, seems to be delaying the inevitable as long as possible.

"Evening Star": Dark, medieval legend beautifully illuminated.



Miss Kwan: Suzie the floozy

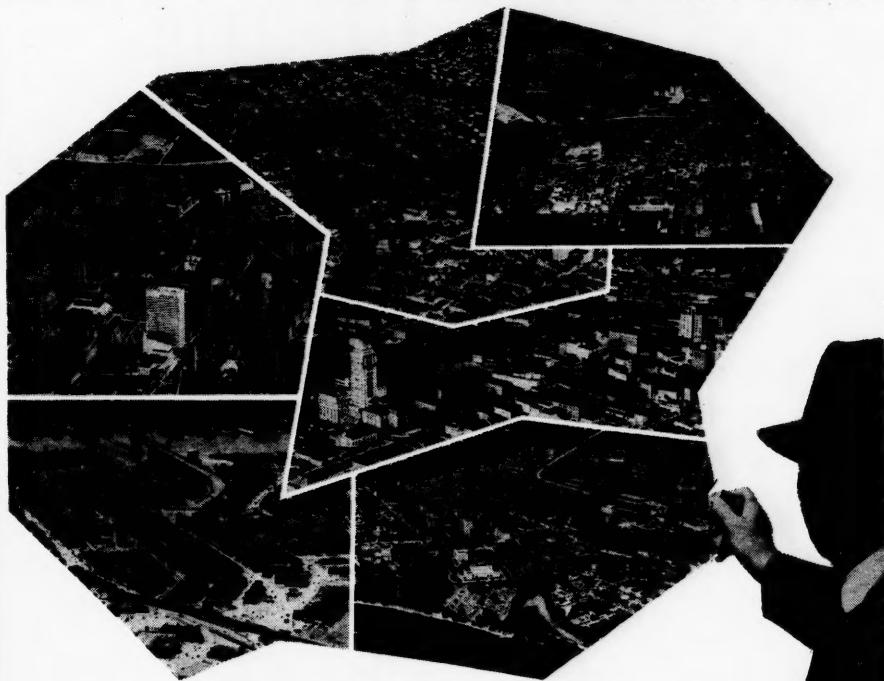
Orals—And Hong Kong

THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG. Paramount. Produced by Ray Stark. Directed by Richard Quine.

There is no doubt that this is the year of the bawd on Broadway—both in films and on stage. This week the most famous of them all in recent seasons—Miss Wong—having made it from book play, rounds out the classic cycle by going into the movies, and seldom has she been so far on so little. Most of the world must know by now that Suzie (Nancy Kwan) is a cheerful, vivacious little thing in Hong Kong who walks the street in order to support herself. She is not ashamed of her work,

Newsweek, September 21, 1960

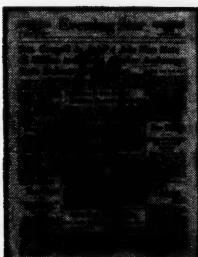
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MOVIES

understand; she even takes a childish delight in being in great demand. Well, this American (William Holden) comes out to the mysterious East in search of himself—he's an architect turned painter—but he finds Suzie instead. He hires a room, and Suzie as a model, and soon love blooms; then his American morals get in the way, then he learns to overcome them—and there you have it.

For all its surface gaudiness, this is the most innocuous story to achieve popularity since the retirement of Elsie Dinsmore. As for the acting, Holden seems less like an artist than a man who has inherited a year's supply of paint-brushes, while Miss Kwan and her giggling cohorts manage to make the brothel seem no more carnal than a high-school sorority filled with mischievous flirts.

►Summing Up: It's too sweet.

BEHIND THE SCENES:

Pistol-Toting Director

On the terrace of the hotel looking out over the sea of Sardinia, young Italian director Vittorio De Seta finished his after-dinner *espresso*. "Let's go," he said to his wife. "Have you the baby?"

Vera De Seta nodded and withdrew "baby" from her purse—a 7.65 Baretta pistol. All talk at nearby tables ceased, while De Seta took the pistol quickly. Then, with his wife and two assistants, he left the bright resort hotel and set off for another world where he had twice been warned he would be killed.

De Seta's other world was the high, lawless mountains near Orgosolo where, for eight months, he has been directing "Bandits at Orgosolo." Seventeen people have been killed in this area in seven

months of this year alone. It is the center of Sardinian banditry. The head of the national police has said frankly: "No body can police those mountains, not even the entire Italian Army."

A top documentary director at 37, De Seta decided to make his first feature about a young shepherd in this trapland. He began with a twelve-man unit using the people of Orgosolo as actors.

"The cameraman was the first to go crazy," he recalls. "We had to work fast to catch these people naturally, but wanted to be surrounded by order otherwise, the outlaws would grab him."

Exodus: So the cameraman went back to Rome, and De Seta went behind the camera. Freezing nights in crude shelters drove more members of the unit home. Then, the first threatening note came. Written in crude letters, it stated that there "exists a committee to protect certain persons from elements who cause damage to other persons' lives. This committee advises you it needs [\$3,200] . . . Otherwise we will be constrained to act in an offensive manner. We have no illusions." With this, the unit suddenly dwindled to four. A few days later, De Seta received his second note. It was for only \$1,000—but it was also more explicit: Pay at "cost of your life."

"We got 'baby' then," De Seta says, "as a declaration we were not quitting. Near the end of filming a third note came, telling him to pay up immediately. This time the police got wind of the threat and De Seta agreed to an escape."

Last week, De Seta himself came back to Rome, with 24,000 meters of film still not sure he was through with the dangerous hills. If extra scenes were needed, would he go back? "I've gone this far," he said. "I can go a bit more."



De Seta (center), assistant, and wife in Sardinia: 'Baby' vs. the bandits

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Pincushion for 10,000 tons of steel

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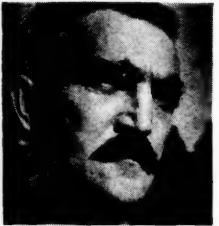
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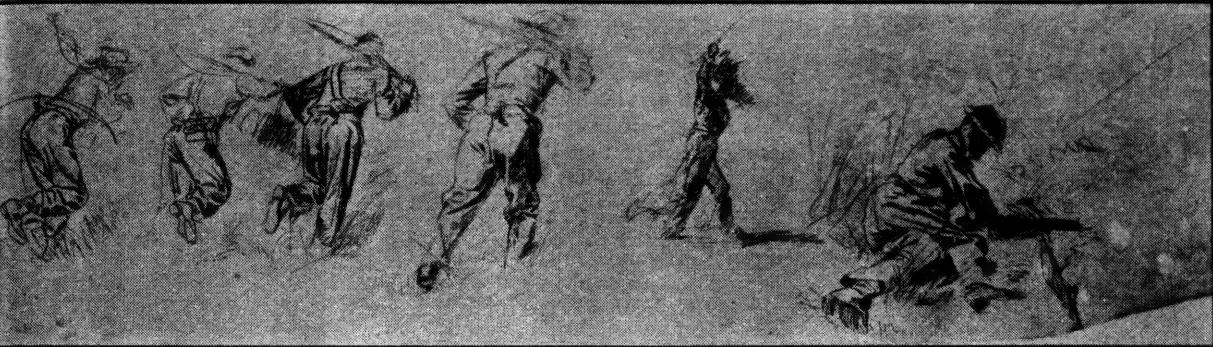
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Courtesy of the Cooper Union Museum

IN ONE of the fights before Atlanta, a rebel soldier of large size, evidently a young man, was mortally wounded top of the head, so that the brains partially exuded. He lived three days, lying on his back on the spot where he first dropped. He dug with his heel in the ground during that time a hole big enough to put in a couple of knapsacks. He just lay there in the open air and with little intermission kept his heel going night and day."

"Amid the deep excitement, crowds and motion and desperate eagerness (in Washington after First Bull Run), it seems strange to see many, very many of the soldiers sleeping—in the midst of all—sleeping sound.

They drop down anywhere—on the steps of houses, up close by the basements or fences, on the sidewalk, aside on some vacant lot . . . and on them, as they lay, sulkily drips the rain."

"I have a little flag (it belonged to one of our cavalry regiments), presented to me by one of the wounded. It was taken by the Secesh in a fight and rescued by our men in a bloody skirmish following. It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel for the name of getting their little 'rag' back again."

—From "Walt Whitman's Civil War" (see review)

ST OUT:

Fragments of a 'Classic'

WALT WHITMAN'S CIVIL WAR. Edited by Walter Lowenfels. 333 pages. Knopf. \$5.

Among the more obvious candidates the dream library of American classics that never were written is the one-volume history of the Civil War that Walt Whitman contemplated but never got around to doing. Had the greatest American poets conquered his love of loafing and put his ideas in order, a prose epic he might have given us could not only have been valuable as a story, it might also have been the ranking masterpiece in the great clutter of Civil War books.

In actuality, however, Whitman left behind but a great clutter of his own—a tangle of memoranda and notebook jottings based upon his own firsthand experience of the war (see box). For a non-combatant, the poet witnessed much. In 1862—when he was 43—Whitman journeyed to Virginia to find a brother who had been wounded at Fredericksburg. Roving the field hospitals, the poet saw such suffering as he'd never imagined. From that time on, he lived out the war in Washington, supporting himself with odd jobs as reporter and clerk in order to spend his spare hours as a volunteer nurse in the military hospitals. This episode, he later wrote, "is the very centre, circumference, apogee of my whole career."

By the beds of the hurt and dying,

Whitman scratched down on fugitive bits of paper his heart's response to the nation's agony as seen close up ("Will this vast, rich Union ever realize what itself cost back there, after all?"). These impromptu writings—some of which rank among Whitman's most interesting work—form the heart of the book that Walter Lowenfels has tried to edit into existence, although Whitman never wrote it. Faced with material which is stubbornly miscellaneous, Lowenfels has produced what amounts actually to no more than another Whitman anthology. The book has Winslow Homer illustrations (see box) and a few Whitman fragments that are unfamiliar, but the great parts—especially the war poems—are writings which are always on show in one place or another. At the same time, this new mode

of arrangement makes a fascinating reminder that, if the Civil War is the American Iliad, Whitman may have just missed being its Homer.

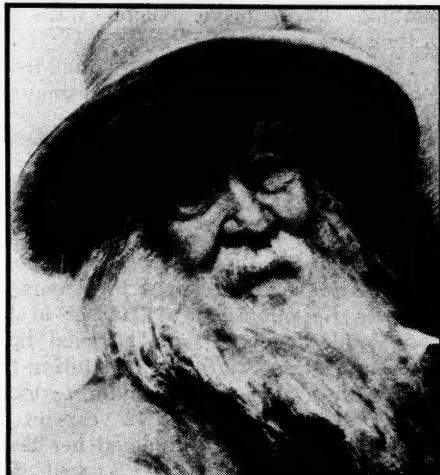
►Summing Up: Luminous ghost of the classic that never was.

Melodrama in Suburbia

PEACEABLE LANE. By Keith Wheeler. 345 pages. Simon and Schuster. \$4.50.

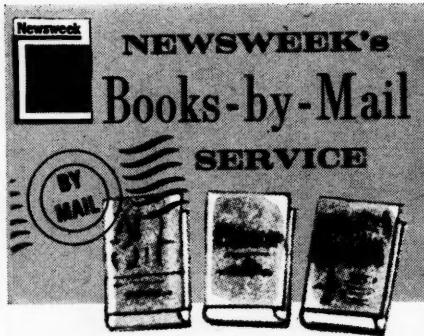
"It gets to them," Matt Jones observes grimly, "every damn time." Matt is alluding to the fact that he has only to mention the disaster that is threatening Peaceable Lane—the expensive neck of suburbia in which he lives—to set off the expected reaction of flabbergasted sympathy. In the same way, this opportunistic melodrama is calculated to "get to" the reader. The menace to Matt and his dismayed neighbors is a problem closely tied to the times: A new neighbor is buying one of the eleven houses on Peaceable Lane's residential loop, and the man is a Negro.

The reaction is panic. Most of the residents of Peaceable Lane are civilized enough to feel an uneasy conscience about trying to exclude a family sight unseen, yet nobody is well enough heeled to withstand a sure drop of \$10,000 in the value of his own home. Consequently, the neighbors get up a kitty and authorize Matt to buy the problem house and head off the sale they dread. But, next thing you know, Matt—the tenderest conscience to be found in the whole community—discovers that the



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Whitman: Missed a masterpiece



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BOOKS

other buyer is a Negro artist who is a close business associate and friend. Matt betrays his neighbors and lets the Negro buy into the suburban development.

As fiction, the novel remains thin stuff despite the fact that the author—a Life magazine staffer—has poured in plot thickener by the canful. Early in the action, a professional "blockbuster"—the current nickname for a specialist in opening up white neighborhoods by goon action—comes upon the scene, and hysteria shrills in the atmosphere of Peaceable Lane. None of the violent complications that ensue is altogether believable, but the author does succeed in making his central problem real enough to get a rise out of the reader.

►Summing Up: Blood on the crab grass.

Of Rapture in Italy

THE LIGHT IN THE PIAZZA. By Elizabeth Spencer. 110 pages. McGraw-Hill. \$3.

The heroine of this peculiar and moving novella is a woman with a beautiful daughter of 26, whose mental development has been arrested, as the result of an accident, at the age of 10. The mother, Margaret Johnson, wife of a North Carolina tobacco man, imagines that she has faced and is in relative command of her daughter Clara's dilemma. But her confidence begins to falter when, during a visit to Italy, the girl is wooed by a charming Italian a few years younger than herself.

In her childlike but strongly emotional way, Clara is enraptured by this Fabrizio Naccarelli, the graceful proprietor of a Florentine gentlemen's shop. He, in his infatuation with the girl, seems scarcely aware of her mental limitations. After all, can she not prattle along with Fabrizio and his friends "about movie stars, pet dogs, some kind of car called Alfa-Romeo, and what man is handsomer than what other man?" Moreover, his family, of some means and therefore not particularly to be suspected of fortune-hunting, have taken Clara warmly to their bosoms.

The idea begins to grow on Mrs. Johnson that it might be a fortunate



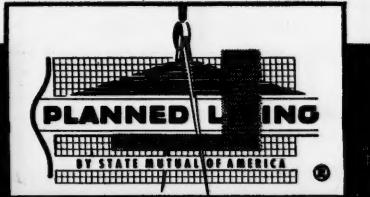
Elizabeth Spencer: Strange wooing

thing for Clara to have her Fabrizio and her babies (who could not be expected to inherit her handicaps), and to live life in the generous warmth of Naccarelli's family circle. And so strange and revelatory train of events set in motion. Mrs. Johnson learns that her Italian friends are not as entirely emotional as they first seemed. Fabrizio's father, especially, is a rich compound of sentiment and worldliness. By the time Clara goes to the altar, both her mother and the reader will be darkly apprehensive. For one thing, will Mrs. Johnson's husband ever find out the embarrassing truth that she herself has secretly tripled the amount of Clara's dowry?

This is a theme which obviously demands a glancing and subtle artistry, and Elizabeth Spencer has been able to provide it. A Mississippian of 39, with background including Vanderbilt University and teaching, she has shown in previous work ("This Crooked Way," "The

Periscoping Books

Veteran White House correspondent Merriman Smith of UPI has finished his fourth book about Presidents he has known (F.D.R., Truman, and Ike). To be published by Harper in January, "A President's Odyssey" gives the inside details of Ike's "personal diplomacy" trips around the globe . . . A "Stars and Stripes" anthology, featuring the best of World War II soldier newspapermen, with a new Bill Mauldin cartoon on the jacket, is due from McKay in December . . . After 42 years in Hollywood and seven in television, Lore Young has just completed her first book, an as-told-to autobiography called "The Things I Had to Learn." Bobbs-Merrill will bring it out in the spring.



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Voice at the Back Door") that she is a singularly perceptive and adroit writer. In "The Light in the Piazza," she has not only achieved a sensitive drama of the heart, senses, and conscience; she has also made a notable, if brief, contribution to that study of the contrast between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin temperaments which has in the past fascinated such major novelists as Henry James and E.M. Forster.

►Summing Up: Very short, very special.

You Can Go Home . . . ?

A SENSE OF VALUES. By Sloan Wilson. 604 pages. Harper. \$4.95.

In a land where enterprise and adventure have always been celebrated in fiction, and are part of our history, Sloan Wilson is beginning to look like the wrong-way Corrigan of American letters. He keeps his pale blue eyes firmly fixed on the comforts of family life, and sees that his heroes forswear the great world to settle down in the end with the wife and kiddies and be a big help in the kitchen. For Wilson, un-success has been quite successful.

"The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit" never really made it. He was offered the big time, but turned it down so that he could devote himself more fully to his domestic nirvana. Now, in "A Sense of Values," a rich and famous cartoonist is the subject of Wilson's apron-stringing, which might just as well have been titled "You Can Go Home Again."

Turnabout: The story line of this verbose togetherness canticle is simple. Nathan Bond, the dull, earnest, and basically prudish cartoonist, having at last made the grade with a lucrative comic strip, has an affair, mainly because he thinks he's a bigger man than he thinks his wife thinks he is. She finds out about it, and so she has an affair to get even—and, of course, tells her husband all. Then they start divorce proceedings, but, at the end, reunite, partly for the children, partly for each other, but mainly as a demonstration of Wilson's limp moral philosophy that, East or West, Home is Best. "The shrill keening of the vacuum cleaner in the next room suddenly seemed like music to me," writes Wilson at the end, "a wail of desperation perhaps, but more than that, a sound of effort and hope."

It is all warm, and moist, and dark. Paul Bunyan has given way to a new hero: Mr. Clean. ►Summing Up: Sloan's liniment—it's soothing.

Remembering a Poet

SWINBURNE: A SELECTION. By Dame Edith Sitwell. 286 pages. Harcourt, Brace. \$5.75.

The dream world of overblown roses and thick moonlight which was Algernon Charles Swinburne's gift to humanity has been largely ignored for the last 30 years, but his reputation's present state of disrepair makes him all the more valuable in the game of literary one-upmanship, a favorite pastime of poets. Dame Edith Sitwell, who has taken it upon herself to revive Swinburne, would seem to be as appropriate a sponsor as Swinburne could wish for himself. For one thing, her flair for publicity is almost as great as her talent as a poet. Her elephantine aquamarine rings and medieval brocades project an "image" that could teach lessons to the most artful public-relations counselor. (Her volume "English Eccentrics" is virtually a case-book on how to be noticed.) Then, too, she is a poet.

In a 51-page introduction, Dr. Sitwell (her stationery was emblazoned "Litt. D., Litt. D., Litt. D.")—she had been awarded the honorary degree three

times) declares of Swinburne that "he was a supreme technician, with an unbelievable mastery over sound, and was a great tragic poet," which seems the last three words extravagant to the point of irrelevance. A better argument for the revival of Swinburne is the poet himself. His collected work runs to two volumes but the present selection presents only 32 pieces—chosen, it seems, with the hauteur of deliberate capriciousness. Those few poems which have survived in anthologies, and used to be part of the equipment of seduction for young, intellectual Lotharios, are missing here. The languid "The Garden of Proserpine," the quivering "Erotion," and the quietly depraved "Dolores" are nowhere in evidence. On the credit side, however, there is the complete "Atalanta in Calydon" (see box), the lushest Greek tragedy ever attempted and the wonderful, sick "Laus Veneris."

But finally the good Dame's coyness proves annoying. It would have been real service to proclaim the value of Swinburne as a fine, minor poet. Her insistence, however, that he was a flawless master must leave most readers puzzled these days. It is as if she did not really want public acceptance of her admiration of Swinburne, but preferred the solitary splendor of her own, oh so cultivated tastes.

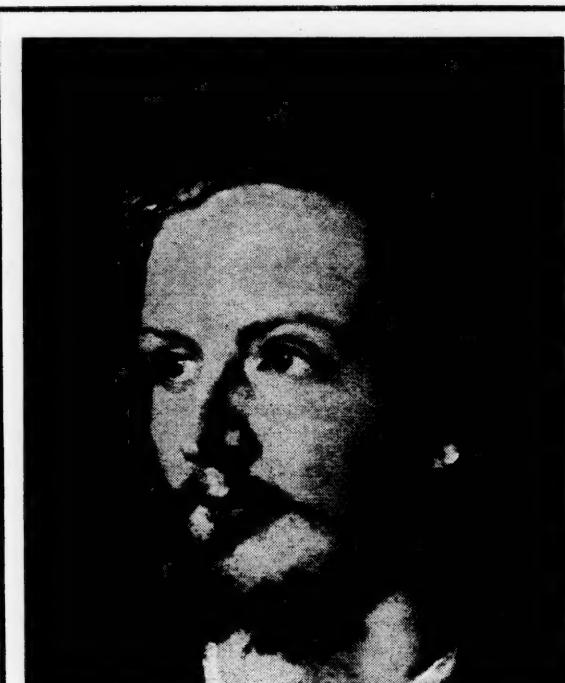
►Summing Up: Swinburne for the few.

On Costa Brava

THE EYES OF THE PROUD. By Mercedes Salisachs. 302 pages. Harcourt, Brace. \$3.95.

The complicated pecking order of a village on the Spanish Costa Brava is the target of this affecting novel. At the bottom of the order is Eulalia—pretty, proud, and pregnant, though unmarried. Novelist Salisachs traces Eulalia's fated, downward progress toward a seaside cave, where she brings forth her child and, in the best tradition of Spanish gloom, quietly dies. Her death is inevitable, and its inevitability derives from the nature of the village itself, which is more righteous than right. (A summer visitor who is a Madrid prostitute plays the great lady with the same townspeople who condemn Eulalia.) A subtle, cohesive novel, "The Eyes of the Proud," which won the Barcelona Prize, is neither about the picturesqueness of the village nor the pathos of the pregnant girl; it is about the sometimes unconscious, inbred cruelty that connects them.

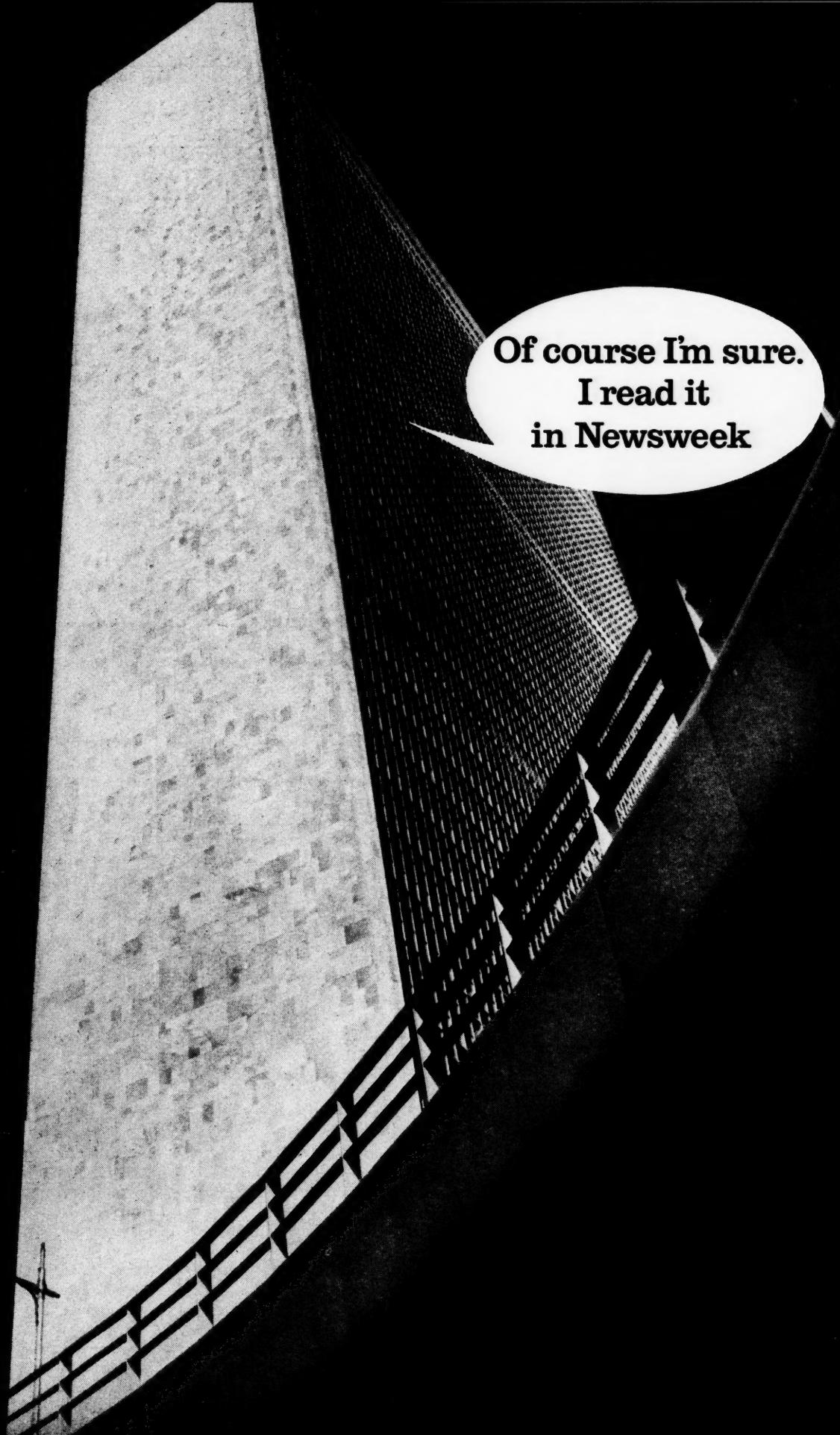
►Summing Up: Morality's martyr.



Bettmann Archive

When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces,
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain;
And the brown bright nightingale amorous
Is half assuaged for Itylus,
For the Thracian ships and the foreign faces,
The tongueless vigil, and all the pain.

—From "Atalanta in Calydon,"
by Algernon Charles Swinburne
(painting). See review



**Of course I'm sure.
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Wanted: One set of rules

John Sherman, younger brother of the famed Civil War general, chose the national Congress as his battlefield, serving as legislator and cabinet member. An enduring stamp of his influence was passage of our first major Anti-Trust laws in 1890.

Sherman was, from all accounts, a fair-minded man. If he had visualized the growing scope of the organized labor movement, he certainly would have built into the law a set of safeguards to protect the nation from the excesses of Big Labor, as well as Big Business.

Volumes of testimony prove that a union boss can use threats, economic pressure and outright "goon" tactics to deprive laborers of the right to run their own organizations. Yet legislators fear to enact strong laws safeguarding citizens' rights.

In labor disputes the proper function of the federal government is that of a referee. It certainly should have a single set of rules for all the players.

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Perspective

The Disfranchised

by Raymond Moley

IN THE midst of all the hand-on heart declarations of politicians concerning the Negroes who are prevented from voting and the boasts that the right to vote has been extended by Federal law to enfranchise those people, to my knowledge nothing has been said or done by either party for 8 million voters who were unable to vote on Nov. 8. These are American citizens who have moved from state to state. This number would be enough to swing the Presidential balance in a number of states in a close election. In *Newsweek's* own organization I know a considerable number of executive, sales, and editorial personnel who lost their 1960 votes because of being shifted from state to state. As we turn to much larger business enterprises, the numbers run very high.

Great corporations engaged in manufacturing or oil production and distribution or chain stores must of necessity shift managers, salesmen, and other executives constantly. Each such shift made within a year disfranchises in most cases at least two votes and in some cases more. There is no rational reason why these people should not be permitted to vote for President and Vice President. The bar to voting in 35 of the states is the requirement of one year's residence for eligibility. Three states require two years. Others require six months. Perhaps reasons may be offered why relative strangers in a community or state should not participate in electing state and local officials, since their familiarity with local conditions may be inadequate to justify a voice in such choices. But that does not apply to the election of the President and Vice President, who are nationally known and who must serve all the people in all the 50 states.

CORRECTION BY LAW

This injustice could, of course, be corrected by legislation in the states. According to the American Heritage Foundation, a nonpartisan organization which has done a splendid job in getting out the vote for several years, three states have made such changes in their voting requirements. California has fixed the residence requirement at 54 days; Missouri at

60 days, and Ohio at 40 days.

But such changes in state laws take a long time. Voting qualifications are embedded in many state constitutions. It seems to me that Federal legislation might be held constitutional which would permit every qualified American citizen to cast a vote for President and Vice President where he has lived for 30 days. I have not studied the cases on this, but I invite lawyers and election officials who may read this to write and give me their opinions. Perhaps such liberalization should not apply to voting for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, because under our system these are selected not only to make laws to apply to all, but to represent in Congress the interests of their states.

TWO-DAY ELECTIONS

According to the American Heritage Foundation's statement, three other groups were disfranchised for no substantial reason. There were 7.6 million who were business travelers or sick and hospitalized who lost their votes because of the variations of requirements among the states for absentee ballots. There are also the 600,000 disfranchised in the District of Columbia. Barring the latter rests upon reasons which have long since lost any rational meaning.

Eight hundred thousand illiterates are barred, which is proper despite the radical proposal of the Democratic platform to abolish all literacy tests.

There are millions more who are barred because of moving about within states and who do not understand the complicated process of new registration. Changes of registration take time and knowledge.

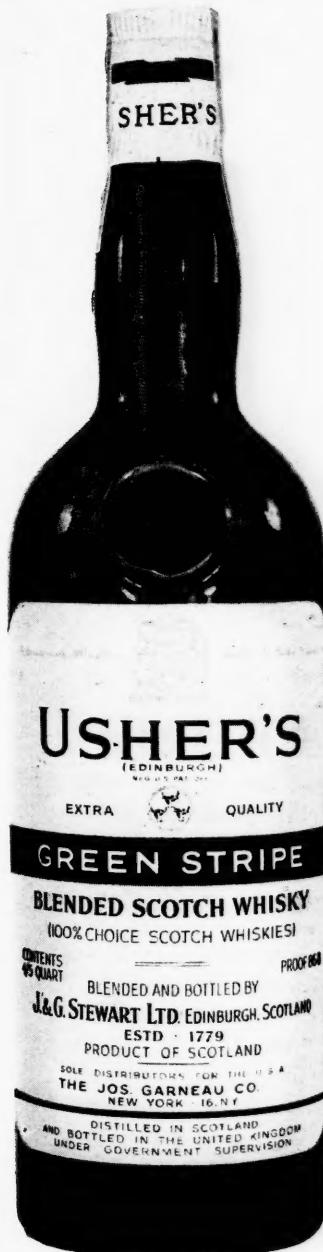
Another suggestion would be to provide two days for elections. This is allowed in some European countries. When we are selecting people to serve us for two or four years, two days for voting would not be too long for making the momentous choices.

The low percentage of voting among those who are eligible has been and remains a blot on our national conscience, but that low percentage could be raised by a reconsideration and simplification of our absurd and obsolete electoral system.

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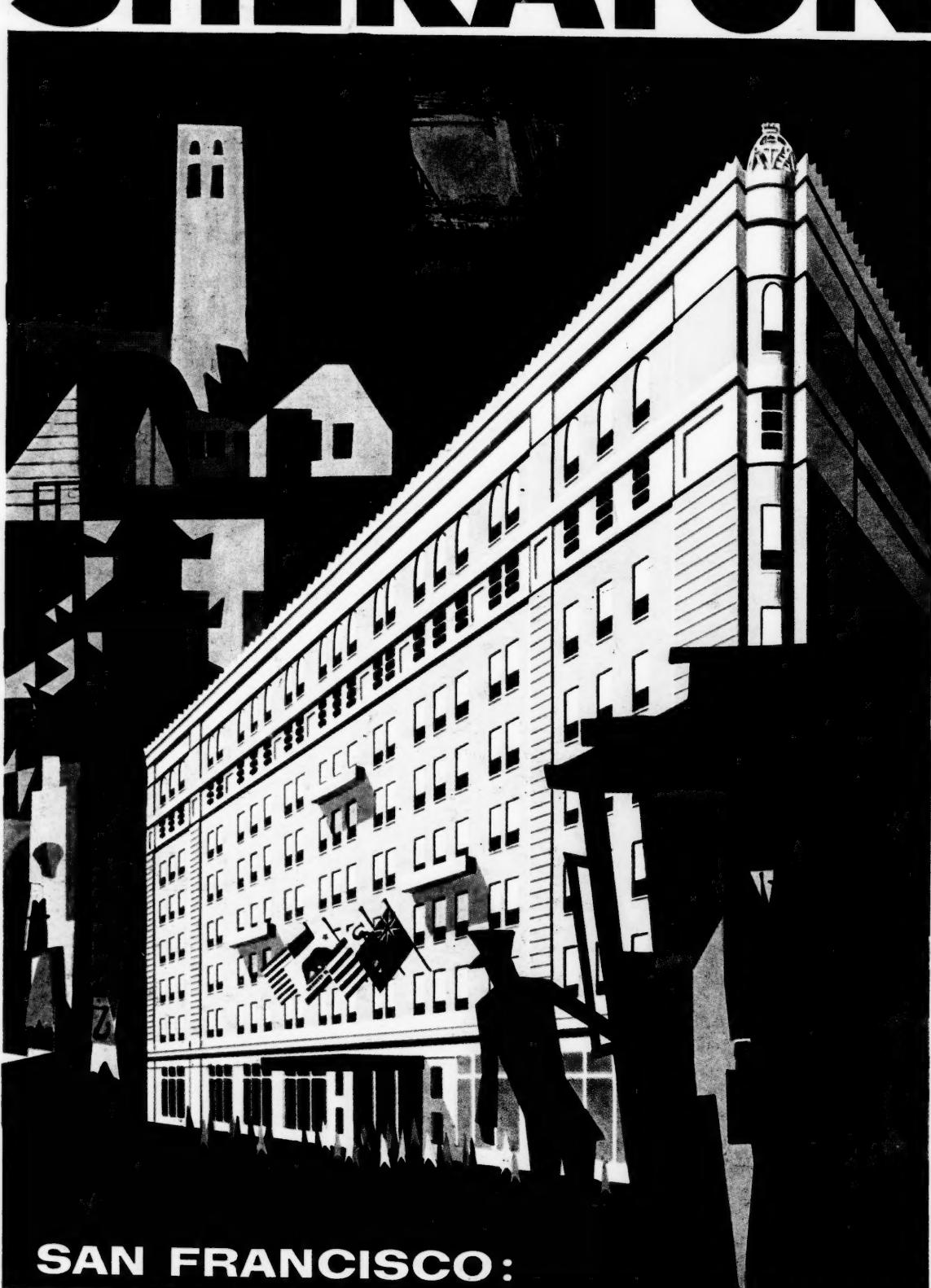
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