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SEPTEMBER 6, 1948

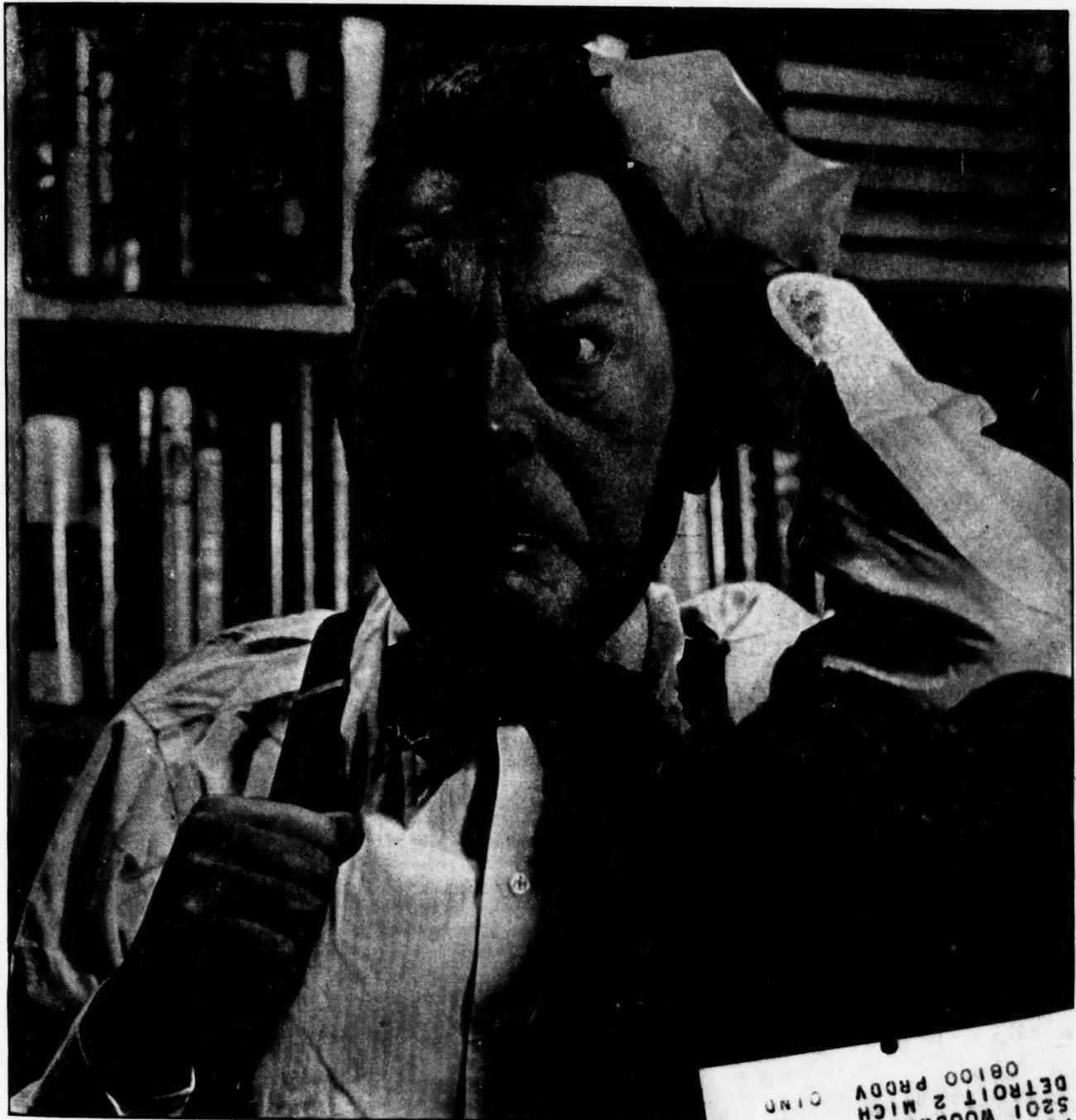
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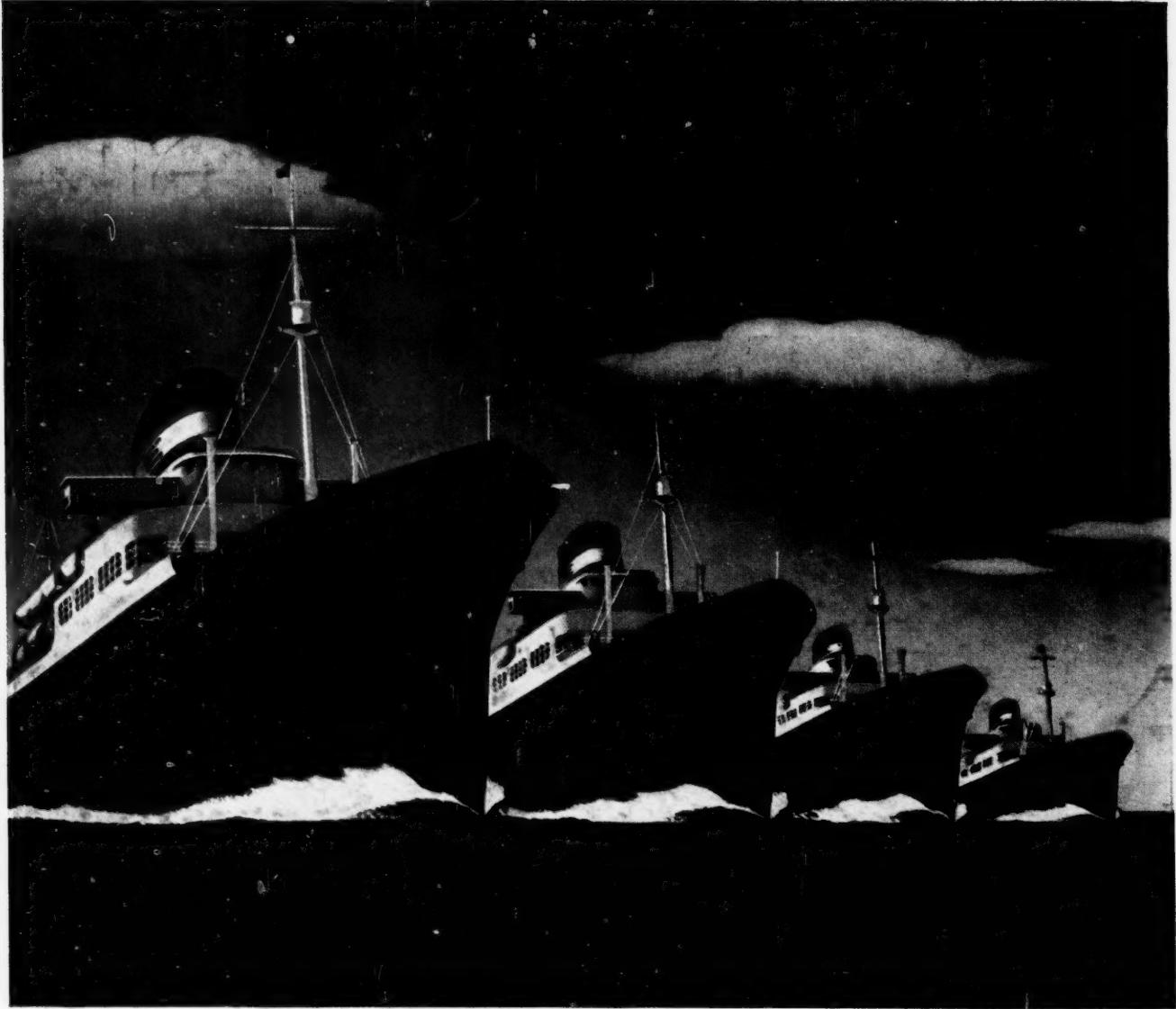
Newsweek

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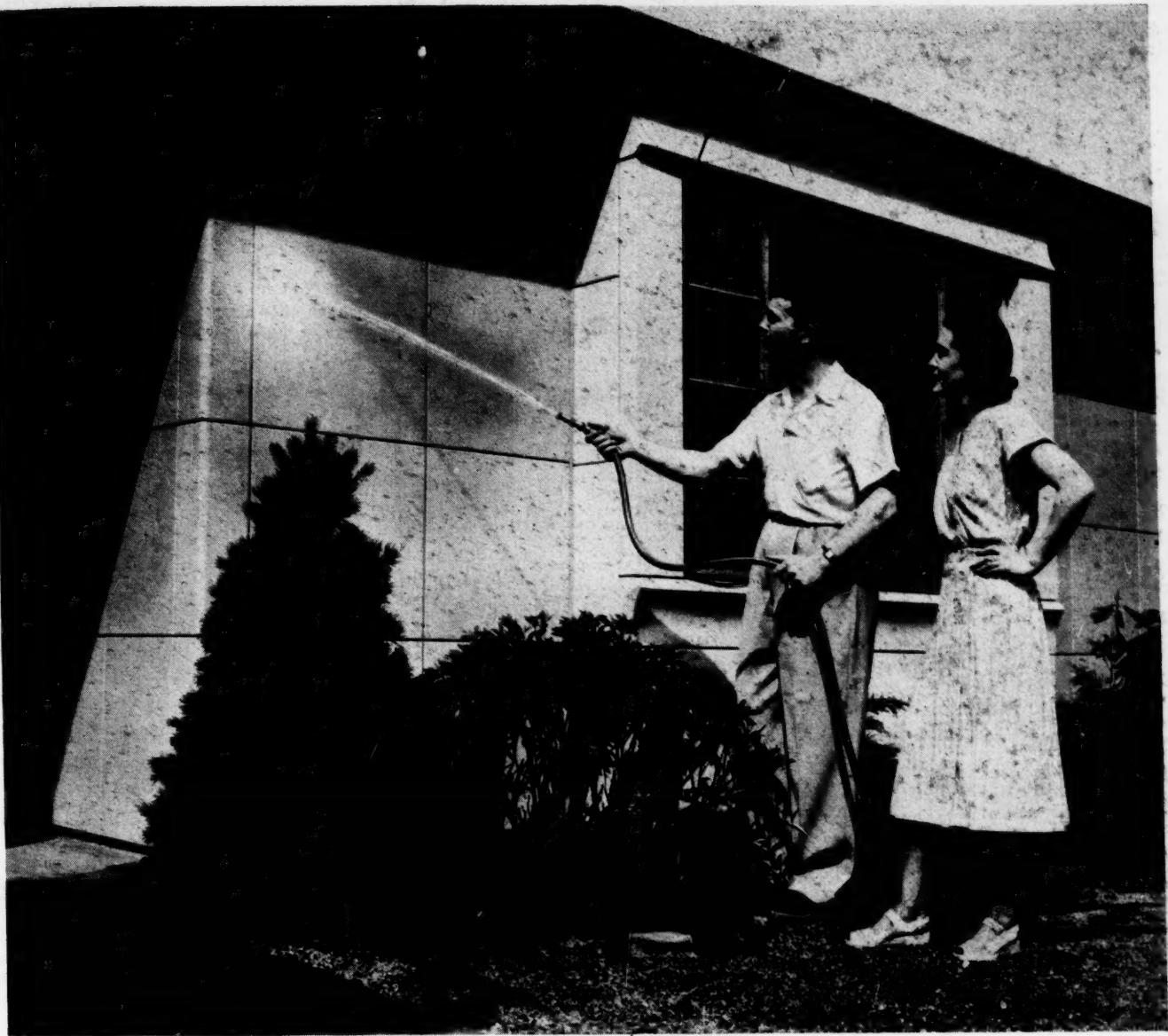
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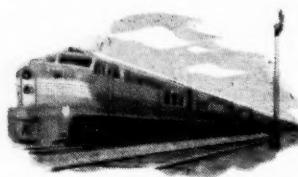


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LETTERS

Babson's Apple

From your picture of Roger Babson (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 23), it would appear that he has already succeeded in his efforts to solve the riddle of gravity. If not, how come that apple floating in mid-air?

DORRANCE WOOLFMAN
Philadelphia, Pa.

► If Newton had seen that Babson picture, we might never have had any law of gravity for Babson to investigate . . .

MRS. P. W. POTTS
New York City



Chester Davis

Babson: Dental floss helped

As acknowledged in NEWSWEEK's caption, Babson had an assist from photographer Chester Davis, who suspended the apple with dental floss, then misfocused just enough to obscure the floss.

Dilling vs. Mencken

In your issue of Aug. 23 you quote the nimble-witted Mr. H. L. Mencken as saying, concerning his listings in my anti-

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

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towns and rural areas throughout the United States. They are acquiring a stake in the business.

These men and women employees are part of the capitalists — hundreds of thousands of them from all walks of life — whose savings make it possible for America to have the finest telephone service in the world.

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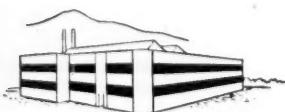
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AMERICA'S FINEST YEAR 'ROUND CLIMATE

LETTERS

Communist book "The Red Network," "There is probably not a single man, woman, or child on earth today who believes seriously that I am a *guzzler* of Marxian hooch, or ever have been!"

To this I would reply that if Mr. Mencken's public endorsement of the Communist Party's John Reed Club, National Mooney-Billings Committee and similar Marxian ballyhoo failed to make him a "guzzler," it at least indicated a firm foot on the bar-room rail with his orders to the bartender—the matter of the glass at his lips or a full load being debatable. His statement that: "I have been purged and purified like Shadrach," presumably of the inference that he toyed with Marxian hooch, might also be construed that he, like so many "liberals," now wishes to be done with the currently unpopular Commissies.

ELIZABETH DILLING

Chicago

L'Affaire Kasenkina

As "an old newspaperman myself," I would like to congratulate you on your excellent coverage and objective reporting of the famed Kasenkina-Lomakin affair (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 23, 30).

Give American newsmen a good lead and they will smoke out deceit and lies quicker and better than our trained, white-tie-and-tailed diplomats . . .

HAROLD MERCKLE

New York City

Ticket-Office Waste

After reading the article in the Aug. 23 issue of NEWSWEEK in regard to the airlines going into the red, despite subsidies, and then to read further the possibilities for relief, among which was one suggestion for consolidated ticket offices which had been turned down as not practical, I was thoroughly disgusted.

Shortly after the war an aircraft manufacturing concern for which I was working made a survey of feeder-line possibilities . . . At that time our assistant chief engineer found out that between 65 and 70 per cent of an airline's revenue was spent selling tickets. This is quite understandable when one sees the growth of tremendous individual ticket offices every airline has . . . Certainly one consolidated ticket office or a small booth in a hotel with a large lobby would suffice.

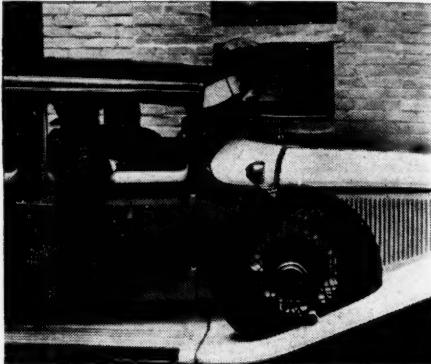
D. W. POLHEMUS

Chicago, Ill.

Drive-In Banks

Your Aug. 16 edition, on page 63, shows a modern bank "drive-in" and suggests that the idea originated in 1936.

Enclosed is a photo of the winner of the Indianapolis 500-mile race, Louie Schneider, who drove to victory in a car carrying the same name as this 1931 front-drive Cord. Mr. Schneider, who died of tuberculosis during the war, is shown here depositing



Schneider: First Drive-Inner?

his 1931 winnings in our "Auto Deposit Window."

F. T. McWHIRTER
Assistant Vice President

Peoples State Bank
Indianapolis, Ind.

NEWSWEEK applauds the Peoples State Bank and Louie Schneider for their part in an innovation that is becoming nationwide.

► Concerning your Aug. 16 story on "Flourishing Drive-Ins," it happens we have just moved into the newest, trickiest, slickest, prettiest, most convenient and up-to-date bank building in America of which more than 30 per cent is devoted to motor banking. We have the unique automobile banking setup in the banking business, and nary a smidgin' of a split syllable of a word did we get in your symposium about motor banking.

We have a 400-car garage built into our new establishment and a complete motor banking facility that surpasses anything anybody else has. We have it all—up to a gadget that will turn the car upside down and shake it for loose pennies that might have fallen back of the seat . . .

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Kansas City, Mo.

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NEWSWEEK

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only one
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ALL THE ISLANDS ALL THE YEAR

Hawaii's attractions merely commence at Honolulu on Oahu. Make your itinerary include the other islands: Maui

and the grandeur of Haleakala, the luxuriant foliage and white beaches of Kauai, the volcanic wonders of Hawaii, the game fishing of Molokai. They're all captivating the year 'round!

COME THIS FALL

By sea or air. No passport, no foreign exchange. You will find hotel accommodations available, with excellent food and American standards of comfort and luxury.

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For Your Information

WEATHER WISE: The report on the weather on page 15 reminds us that we have our own private weather index. When the normal stream of letters from readers swells into a torrent, including letters on every imaginable subject, you

can be sure there's blizzard or slushy weather throughout much of the country. In turn, a drop of letters below normal usually indicates that balmy conditions have lured a major share of citizens away from their desks. And in a really torrid spell, like that which hit most of the nation last week, pens apparently wilt, and the flood of letters subsides a bit farther.

The mail, however, leaves no doubt that heat increases human irritability. For an intense heat wave brings not only a drop in the total but an increase in the proportion of petty complaints. Last week, for example, a lady threatened to sever all relations with us because she felt we had misplaced an adverb.

ON THE AIR: Readers in the Pacific and Mountain States have been commenting increasingly on the hitherto experimental radio program, **NEWSWEEK LOOKS AHEAD**, heard over twenty ABC Western Division stations each Sunday. The initial tryout has brought such a response that the show has now been given a permanent niche on that Pacific Coast network. It will be heard over the twenty stations each Sunday at 7:45 p.m. PDT under sponsorship of Dennison's Foods.

WORTH NOTING: Your attention is called to Raymond Moley's current series of columns comparing Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. Moley's opinions, of course, are strictly his own, but they are opinions based on long and close association with the two men.

ROVING COLUMNIST: Speaking of columns, Ernest K. Lindley's Washington Tides got far away from Washington this week. Lindley is currently freshening up his world knowledge as guest of Admiral Richard L. Conolly on a quick good-will trip touching nine countries of Europe and Asia. Lindley's appraisals of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and their problems and policies (pages 24 and 25) are recommended reading.

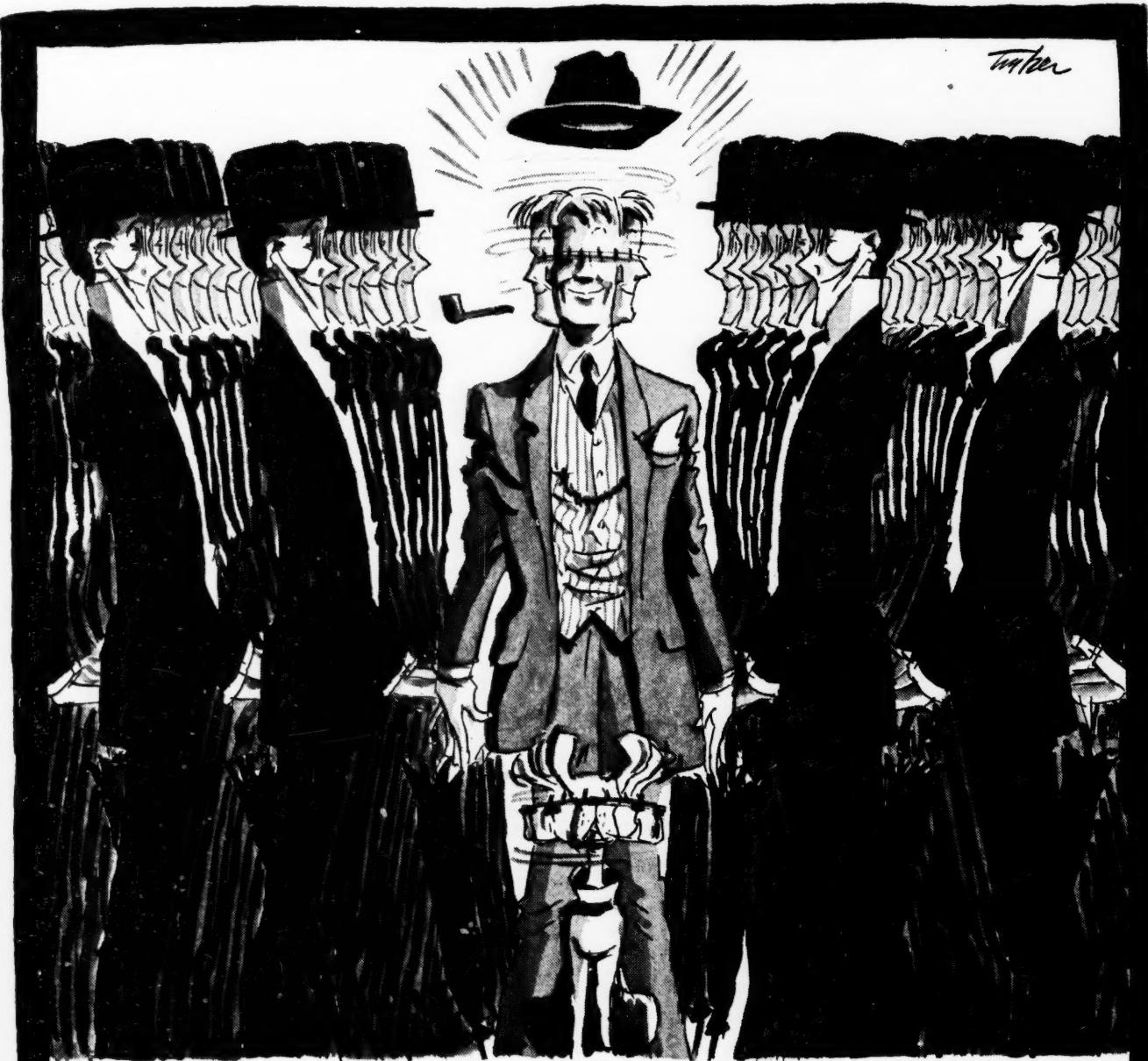
THE COVER: On Jan. 15, Fred Allen's Hooperating led all the rest. By the time he went off the air for the summer, he had slipped to 38th place. The upsurge in the popularity of giveaway programs had put the skids under him. Allen has since been sedulously battling these nemeses of radio talent verbally and in print. After devoting 25 years to the stage and 16 to radio, battling comes naturally to Allen. Past and current peeves in addition to giveaways include Jack Benny, of course, NBC vice presidents, and television. In his giveaway battle he hopes to prove, when he returns to the air next month in his usual spot over NBC, competing with the top-ranking *Stop the Music*, that the giveaways are ephemeral while he is lasting (see story on page 46). Photographer O. C. Sweet caught the comedian in an attitude which clearly portrays his feelings.



The Editors

"EVERYWHERE I LOOK, I AM!"

by Mr. Friendly



The businessman counted six thousand and two
and he said, "That's an awful lot of you!"
Mr. Friendly said with a smile on his face,
"You're right . . . I'm really all over the place . . .

"You see, Mr. Friendly is not just me . . .
It's everyone in the company . . .
I'm a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, too
I'm the salesman who's just been talking to you . . ."

"Yes! . . . You'll find friendly American Mutual men in
73 offices, ready to help you reduce accidents and boost
production with our special I.E. Loss Control* . . . a service
included at no extra charge with every industrial policy!"

Mr. Friendly grinned, "I can make this boast . . .
Without moving an inch I'm from coast to coast!
So give me a ring wherever you are
I'm always right near and never too far!"

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The Periscope

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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

Capital Straws

Look for a blowup within the Atomic Energy Commission. A backstage struggle is going on over whether available funds and personnel should be used mostly on perfecting weapons or shifted more into industrial applications of nuclear energy. Congress may have to settle the issue . . . Pentagon insiders say the recent Newport conference of the Joint Chiefs of Staff mainly brought into sharper focus the rivalry between the Navy and the Air Force. But there's hope the new formula giving each branch authority in its own field of primary interest will make these rivalries more manageable . . . House Labor Committee Chairman Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, is angling for a top Administration post if Dewey is elected. Incidentally, he's received a dozen big offers to advise business groups on labor . . . A special and confidential report on the current economic situation will be presented to the President late this month by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Ad Lib Free-for-All

This year's Presidential campaign may set an all-time record in off-the-cuff speaking. Truman, a colorless speech reader, will concentrate on ad lib talks from prepared notes, as he did at Philadelphia. Dewey also has been advised to speak more informally. The Dixiecrats are natural stump speakers, and both Wallace and his running mate Senator Taylor will avoid formal oratory. This technique may seem dangerous to seasoned politicians, but it gives the candidates one advantage: They can claim they were misquoted if remarks backfire. Truman won't take a chance of making a verbal slip on foreign affairs. He's having his staff prepare a number of references to international relations which he will read word for word as a part of his speeches.

Truman Line on Red Issue

Truman's political advisers hint he'll try to take the offensive on the lively Communist issue when his campaign gets rolling. They have outlined two lines of attack for the President: (1) To explain that it was he who laid down the first comprehensive program to check on the loyalty of Federal workers; that his program has produced excellent results by ridding the government service of several hundred people of doubtful and proven disloyalty; that his loyalty plan has pre-

served the civil liberties of Federal workers, and that his plan has been copied by Britain and other countries. (2) To suggest that New York is the center of U.S. Communism, and that Communism has flourished there during the regime of Governor Dewey. This latter point, incidentally, was raised by Stassen in his pre-convention Oregon debate with Dewey on outlawing Communism.

Political Notes

David Noyes, who's been quietly added to the White House staff, is trying to line up liberal and independent support for Truman. He'll also advise on public relations. Noyes formerly worked with Donald Nelson in the WPB . . . GOP leaders are grooming Senator Ives to run for governor of New York in 1950 if Dewey is elected President. Lt. Gov. Hanley, 72, would take over from Dewey in Albany but would not seek reelection, assuming Ives is the nominee . . . The GOP high command is preparing an all-out effort to elect Richard A. Erickson, Republican nominee in the fourth Missouri Congressional District—Truman's home district . . . The Dixiecrats plan to pass the hat for campaign funds in the manner of Wallace. They're going after \$1,000,000 partly through the sale of "States' Rights" buttons at a dollar each. Substantial financial aid already has come in from Gulf Coast oil and gas interests.

Hoover Commission Progress

The Hoover commission on government reorganization will release a critical report to Congress in January. Possible recommendations: revamping the government's intelligence setup and revising some of the functions of Oscar Ewing's sprawling Federal Security Agency. The armed services, too, are getting a close going over. The commission is considering consolidation of all government power operations under one agency. The Interior Department now operates most government-built projects and presumably would take over the TVA and other independent groups in the power field. As for government agencies, the commission finds there are 65 gathering statistics, 57 providing loans to farmers, 28 in social-welfare work, and sixteen engaged in wildlife preservation. There are 1,200 different Federal field offices in New York City alone.

Taxpayer Aid

The Internal Revenue Bureau will furnish more information for figuring out income taxes next year. Instead of the thin sheet of instructions, it will provide a

small pamphlet telling the taxpayer what he can and can't do, and advising him of legal exemptions and deductions he should know about for his own benefit.

National Notes

A team of efficiency experts is trying to clean out the huge backlog of work in the Patent Office. The office is swamped with 150,000 new applications for patents—the equivalent of more than two years' work . . . The Army has started a quiet drive to enroll bacteriological chemists in the Chemical Corps . . . The Weather Bureau is cutting back some of its field services to keep within its appropriations, which it claims did not allow for rising costs. Early discontinuance of fifteen smaller weather-reporting stations is planned . . . Several weeks ago the President ordered the Civil Service Commission to set up a little FEPC for government workers who believe they are being discriminated against because of their race. The commission so far has been unable to persuade topnotchers to take on the job.

Trends Abroad

Developments are proving that the U.S. was correct in a fundamental calculation it made in deciding to stay on in Berlin—that the Russian blockade would turn the Germans against the Soviets. Germans all over the Reich have been aroused . . . The Russians are concentrating their reconstruction and industrial building programs on plants east of the Urals. Most of the new plants are for the making of producers—not consumers'—goods . . . Informed observers in Italy believe that the continued Communist fuss over the Togliatti shooting is merely a smoke screen to cover up his political liquidation, decided upon after the Red defeat in the April elections . . . Soviet occupation officials plan a tremendous expansion of Eastern Germany's iron- and steel-making capacity before 1950. The schedule calls for increases over the 1947 output of 198% in steel ingot, 164% in pig iron, and 170% in steel rolling-mill products.

Tension in Finland

Western diplomats fear the Finnish Government of Premier Fagerholm is asking for trouble with Russia by preparing to abolish the secret police, established by former Communist Minister of the Interior Leimo. A sensational report published by the government alleges that the secret police are stacked not only with Communists but with former criminals. Indicating strained Russo-Finnish rela-

THE PERISCOPE

tions. Soviet Ambassador Savonenkoff has been conspicuously absent from recent government receptions. Moreover, the Moscow Literary Gazette has just published a frank warning to the Finns, referring ominously to the "return of the men of 1939."

New Look at Tito

The best diplomatic opinion in London is that Moscow will move against Tito merely by increasing the economic squeeze and will leave more provocative action to Rumania in order to escape responsibility for possible failure which would damage Soviet prestige. It's also believed that Tito still has the situation under control and that the Yugoslavs are hardy people capable of standing a great deal of austerity in the face of economic pressure. Meanwhile, observers assume that this week's talks between British Ambassador Peake, U.S. Ambassador Cannon, and Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Bebler related to Tito's needs for oil and machinery. Three weeks ago the British made 10,000 tons of oil available without political strings. Now 16,000 tons additional are moving through Trieste to Yugoslavia, again from British sources but this time with some political strings attached.

Greek Guerrilla Tactics

U.S. Military and diplomatic intelligence is puzzled over who masterminded the recent disastrous Greek rebel campaign in the Grammos Mountain district. The insurgents abandoned guerrilla tactics, ideally suited to the terrain, to fight from fixed positions in battalion formation against superior force and firepower of the regular Greek Army. The only guess by observers in Athens is that the Communists wanted to seize and hold land, with the intent of announcing a "Free Greek Government" which would be recognized by Moscow and Soviet satellites.

Foreign Notes

The \$260,000-a-day U.S. airlift into Berlin costs an estimated \$165,000 daily above the expense of employing the same planes and personnel in training and other normal operations . . . Göteborg, Sweden, is installing a number of robot guides which will give exact directions for reaching any given address in the city. The questioner merely presses a button to get the information, recorded on motor-driven films . . . A five-year salvage job is getting under way on the German battleship Tirpitz, capsized by British bombs on the bank of a Norwegian fjord. Expected yield: some 20,000 tons of iron and steel, 100 electric motors, and auxiliary engines . . . In discussions over ERP funds, Turkey asked for farm machinery amounting to 30 times its last year's imports and 40% of the total U.S. export of such items . . . The year-old legal and political battle over the Australian Government

plan to nationalize private trading banks is moving to the Privy Council in London. A recent High Court decision invalidated the permissive legislation.

Crop-Support Freeze

This is how Congress will dodge reducing government support for farm prices on next year's crops despite consumer cries for cheaper food: The House Agriculture Committee, which backed continuance of wartime supports until July 1, 1950, can easily bottle up price-support revision legislation for six to eight weeks. By March, the argument can be advanced that farmers have made their crop plans for the year, based on present support levels. Committee members point out that it's too late to make a change even now. Winter wheat, to be harvested next spring, will be planted by Dec. 1. They say it would be unfair to continue wheat price supports at present levels and cut the support levels for other farm crops. Both arguments are potent ones and have been used successfully before.

Guaranteed Foreign Loans

Bankers are showing keen interest in the recent World Bank guarantee of a loan to four big Dutch shipping companies by ten American banks. The banks put up \$8,100,000 of the \$12,000,000 loan, with the World Bank guaranteeing principal and interest. Bankers indicate that more attention will be given to use of this device to re-attract private capital to the foreign-reconstruction field. There is a possibility that commercial banks will participate in a loan to a Brazilian light and power company now being studied by the World Bank.

Atomic Target Guide

A report being mailed to industrial concerns by the National Security Resources Board gives surprisingly complete details of what may be expected in an atomic war. It indicates that costs of making A-bombs are so great that such weapons probably would be used only on major military and war-production targets. In the U.S. no city under 50,000 population might expect to be atom-bombed; the weapon probably would not be applied to a target area of less than 5 square miles. The report is intended as a guide for decentralization of industry.

Cotton Quota Deadline

Acreage restrictions may be returned for the 1949 cotton crop to avoid a big surplus threatened by the unexpectedly large 1948 yield. The Agriculture Secretary has until Nov. 15 to proclaim quotas, but Southern farm bureaus want him to do it earlier so that the farmers will have more time to plan their acreages before planting time. Whether the Secretary will act before the November election is de-

batable. If he does, Republicans—who don't get many cotton-state votes—can claim it means higher textile prices.

Business Footnotes

The wide spread between U.S. exports and imports is beginning to narrow. Present estimates are that 1948 exports will total around \$12,000,000,000 and imports about \$7,000,000,000—nearly a billion dollars more than imports last year . . . The BLS consumers' price index is expected to hit still another new peak late this month, when the retail price level as of Aug. 15 is reported . . . The Commerce Department will set up a new unit to encourage travel abroad. The aim is to give foreign countries American dollars that can be used to trade with the U.S. . . . The ECA is trying to find ways to meet congressional pressure for a greater share of European-recovery business for small firms. It may appoint a small-business consultant.

Movie Notes

Esther Williams's next bathing-suit special will have Sun Valley for a setting. It'll be called "Duchess of Idaho" . . . George Jessel aims to film the life story of Connie Mack . . . How Hollywood is retrenching in all departments is indicated by Screen Writers Guild figures that 25% fewer original screen plays are being bought this year. Studio chiefs now are going over hundreds of shelved story properties and selecting the most promising ones for rewriting by staff members . . . The Howard Hughes economy at RKO has whittled shooting schedules on top-budget pictures to 22 days—half the former time allotted . . . Barbara Stanwyck will follow up "Sorry, Wrong Number" with a courtroom drama, "The File on Thelma Jordan."

Radio Lines

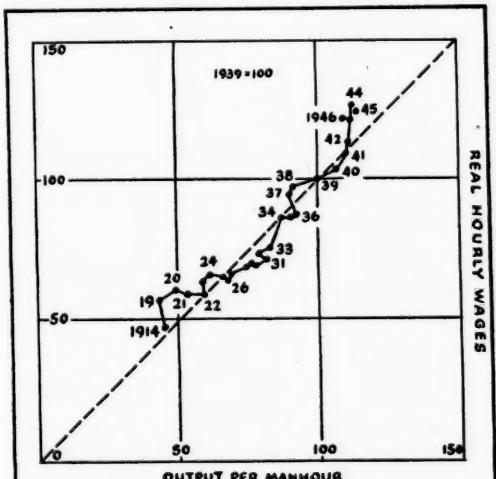
Billie Burke will be a regular on the new Eddie Cantor show this fall. Other permanent cast members will be Dinah Shore, Harry von Zell, and Bert Gordon . . . Many attractive radio deals are being held up while sponsors and artists fight over television rights to protect their positions when video comes into its own . . . Dick Haymes's insistence on television rights queered his hookup with the Association of American Railroads, which now plans a musical show without him . . . With Bob Hope revamping his program, Vera Vague is concentrating on movies and also is auditioning a radio show of her own . . . Standard Oil of New Jersey will sponsor the New York Philharmonic this fall . . . Alka Seltzer is replacing Lum and Abner with Herb Shriner, harmonica-playing comic, and the Raymond Scott instrumental quintet. Lum and Abner are having script trouble in stretching their usual fifteen-minute program to half an hour as a replacement for Frigidaire's *The Man Called X*.

"Let's look at the record"

That's the American way of doing things—dealing in honest facts, with all the cards above the table. Well, here are the facts:

1 The workman decides his real wage by his production.

The chart below, which shows what has actually happened, proves that as production increases, the real wages of workers go up in direct proportion.



(Reproduced from Dun's Review, April, 1947)

2 Costs have increased more than prices.

From 1939 through 1947, hourly earnings in all manufacturing plants increased 100%, cost of living increased 68%.

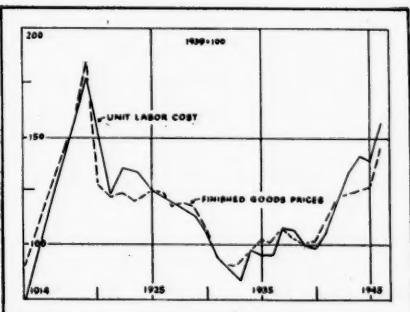
(Source: "The Handbook of Basic Economic Statistics, 1948", published by Govt. Statistics Bureau.)

3 Workers benefited more than owners.

From 1939 through 1947, total wages and salaries including overtime in America increased 178%. Dividends in the same period (the wages of the money which made jobs possible) increased only 79%.

(Source: "The Handbook of Basic Economic Statistics, 1948", published by Govt. Statistics Bureau.)

4 Prices are determined by labor cost.



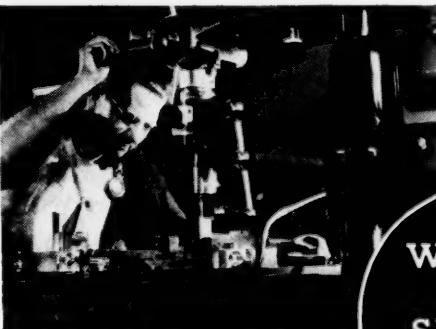
(Reproduced from Dun's Review, April, 1947)

5 Cost of government is greatest increase.

From 1939 through 1947, the cost of government—that is, federal taxes—went up 1060%.

(Source: U.S. Treasury and Department of Commerce.)

There's nothing hopeless in these figures—but there is a warning. It is that we'd all better quit dealing in half-truths, and get back quickly to hard facts—and hard work.



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Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► A strong undercurrent of pessimism about Soviet-American relations is running in Washington. Officials no longer are as sure as they were a few months ago that the Russians don't want war.

Provocative Russian behavior in Berlin and elsewhere isn't shrugged off, as it used to be, merely as bad manners. *It looks ominous to responsible authorities.*

Moscow peace talks may lead to a settlement of the Berlin crisis. In the long view, though, they have not been reassuring.

► Reports of serious unrest in Eastern Europe among satellite populations, and even within the Soviet Union itself, are adding to Washington's worries.

Soviet and satellite diplomatic and consular employes, who are quitting their posts in increasing numbers to seek haven in free nations, report this unrest and are symptoms of it.

So far the Kremlin seems to be dealing with the trouble only by clamping more restraints on the individual. Purges of scientists are the latest sign of its policy of tightening control.

What U. S. observers fear is that the internal troubles of the Soviet Government may be deemed serious enough to make external adventures in conquest attractive as a way out.

► **U. S. diplomatic policy will continue** to be firm but patient. There will be no reversion to appeasement on the big issues. Yet military leaders are determined not to be provoked into acts of retaliatory violence.

Washington will play for time even though time may play into the hands of the Russians—by giving them a chance to build air power and to perfect an atom bomb—in the hope that Russian policy will change. Every possibility for peaceful adjustment of differences will be explored.

American public opinion will now sustain a firm Russian policy. Administration leaders believe. They are concerned, in fact, about the possibility that a violent incident involving Americans might inflame the country beyond control.

► **Air-power enthusiasts are not as dismayed** by the threat of a showdown with Russia as civilian officials and military planners who think in terms of ground and surface strategy.

Russia could be reduced by atom and conventional bombing in a relatively short time, in the opinion of some experts.

Western European land conquests probably couldn't be prevented, pending ultimate victory in an air war. And whether Western European culture could survive another experience in military occupation is questionable.

► **Continued high prices through election day** are predicted, but not too confidently, by the economists on whom President Truman relies for advice.

They concede that deflationary influences—big crops, consumer resistance to high prices, and increased production—are

gaining and eventually will get the upper hand. But they don't think this will happen before next year.

They expect high-cost pressures in steel, freight rates, and payrolls to keep prices up and perhaps send them even higher on the average through the remainder of this year.

► **Truman is convinced of the soundness** of this forecast. His whole campaign will be geared to it. *He plans to blame Congress for the high cost of living in every speech he makes.*

Republicans will hope for a price break but meanwhile will try to unload part of the blame for high living costs on executive mistakes. Some of them think prices will stabilize in time to help them.

How large a vote Truman gets will be determined largely by price movements, barring sudden outbreak of war. *This is now conceded by political strategists on both sides.*

► **What to do about farm-price supports** is bothering the thinkers of both parties. Both would like to make city votes by attacking the policy but fear the consequences of such attacks in the farm belt.

Dewey is studying the problem and may come out for reduced supports, even though he would have to repudiate the voting records of a majority of Republican House members to do so.

Truman can advocate reduction without opening himself to a charge of inconsistency. He is on record for lower supports. But he also is hoping to cut into the normally Republican farm vote because of the present unprecedented farm prosperity. So he may hesitate to emphasize the issue.

► **Union leaders are relying on the courts** rather than Congress to modify the Taft-Hartley law. Although they will go through with their campaign against most congressmen and senators who supported the act, they don't have much hope that Congress will repeal or even amend it much at the next session.

Labor looks to the Supreme Court for invalidation of at least two sections of the law: those banning the closed shop and political expenditures by unions.

► **A bigger ECA allotment for German Bizonia** than that recommended by the OEEC in Paris will be ordered by Administrator Hoffman. Army officials have convinced him and Harriman that a larger outlay for Western Germany is indicated.

An ERP program for Korea may soon be set up. It would be financed out of transferred Army funds and administered by a special ERP mission, similar to the Lapham Mission in China.

► **A renewed campaign for the Mundt-Nixon bill** is planned by its authors. They hope to bring the measure out in the first few weeks of the next session.

Communist infiltration of the armed services, atomic laboratories, and industrial organizations will occupy the House Committee on Un-American Activities through the fall months.

*no matter what
your business...*

*no matter how
large or small...*

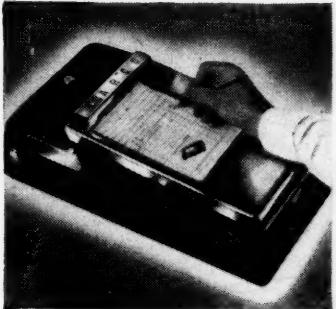
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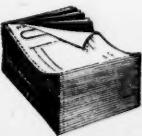
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1. T-Square Tom, the architect, was on a short vacation; he wanted peace and quiet, and some friendly relaxation. "I'm tired out and without doubt it's here I'll find a rest; at Statler's Hotel William Penn, I really am a guest!"



2. He got a spacious Statler room with sunlight streaming in, with comfy chair and radio . . . his frown was soon a grin. At last he said: "I'll try the bed, my joints are all a-jangle. Eight hundred built-in springs and more will ease each aching angle."



3. All rested from a good night's sleep, Tom had his morning scrub. "Oh, wondrous is the water hot that fills my Statler tub. What's more," he cried, "I'm well supplied with soap and snowy towels; my blues are gone, I'm feeling great, excuse my happy howls!"



4. At breakfast T-Square Thomas polished off enough for two. The Statler food was so darn good he hated to get through. "With meals ahead like this," he said, "I surely won't get thinner, so I'll go now—but I'll be back for luncheon and for dinner!"



5. "The William Penn's the place to stay," grinned Tom, "and one thing more—the business district, shops, and shows are close to its front door. I've got to fly, but I will cry to everyone I see—in Pittsburgh, Hotel William Penn will suit you to a 'T'!"



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Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

September 6, 1948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEATHER:

The Bane and the Blessing

To the American people in the Midwest and East, the year's most scorching heat wave last week brought unmitigated suffering. All week long a mass of hot, humid air from the tropics, unhampered by shading clouds or cooling breezes, baked the nation from the Great Plains to the Atlantic sand dunes, killing more than 150 persons and sparing only the Far West. To wilted-collar offices and to sweaty factories it brought absenteeism, early closings, voluntary and involuntary slowdowns, and incalculable loss of production. In Detroit alone "heat strikes" cost 4,000 automobiles.

But to those Americans most vitally affected by the weather—the farmers—the hothouse temperatures were generally a blessing. Whereas the hot air would have been a national calamity during drought years, this time it only helped the all-vital grain crops.

The Sufferers: With 100-degree temperatures and all-time records a commonplace, not only the people's patience but news editors' ingenuity were taxed (see page 52). In Washington, The Daily News printed its masthead to resemble melting type and dated its issue "Fry-Day." In Cincinnati, The Enquirer front-paged an old photo of the ice-jammed Ohio River, captioned: "From Ice to Steam." In St. Louis, The Globe-Democrat facetiously headlined: "Mercury Reaches Only 92." The Chicago Herald-

American and The New York Post sent male reporters prancing around in tropical shorts. Not only was the conventional-minded public's reaction chilly, but the Post man, perspiring through his jungle garb, complained: "It isn't the heat. It's the embarrassment."

While Miamians relaxed with an 85-degree top and San Franciscans buttoned up tocoats to ward off the damp chilly fog which kept the mercury below 80, it was 112 in Satan's Kingdom, Conn., 100 in Cold Point, Pa., and 99 in Hell, Mich. Elsewhere around the Midwest and East: ► In Morrisville, Pa., despite the Post Office tradition that "neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds," letter carriers were sent home early.

► In Hillsboro, Wis., Lillian Pasha fainted twice at the altar. Twice carried from the church by her fiancé and twice revived, she was married on the third try.

► In Boston, Joseph Sullivan alibied that he wasn't pulling a false alarm. He claimed he just felt wobbly from the heat and grabbed the fire box for support.

► In Detroit, auto hucksters' stunts backfired. Nash Admen passed out china replicas of depot stoves inscribed: "'49 Nash —hotter'n a depot stove." Chrysler publicists put on a fire-fighting show featuring a blazing inferno of gas and oil.

► In New York, the Schrafft's Restau-

rants, for the first time, let male customers eat in their shirtsleeves because of the "very, very, very extreme heat."

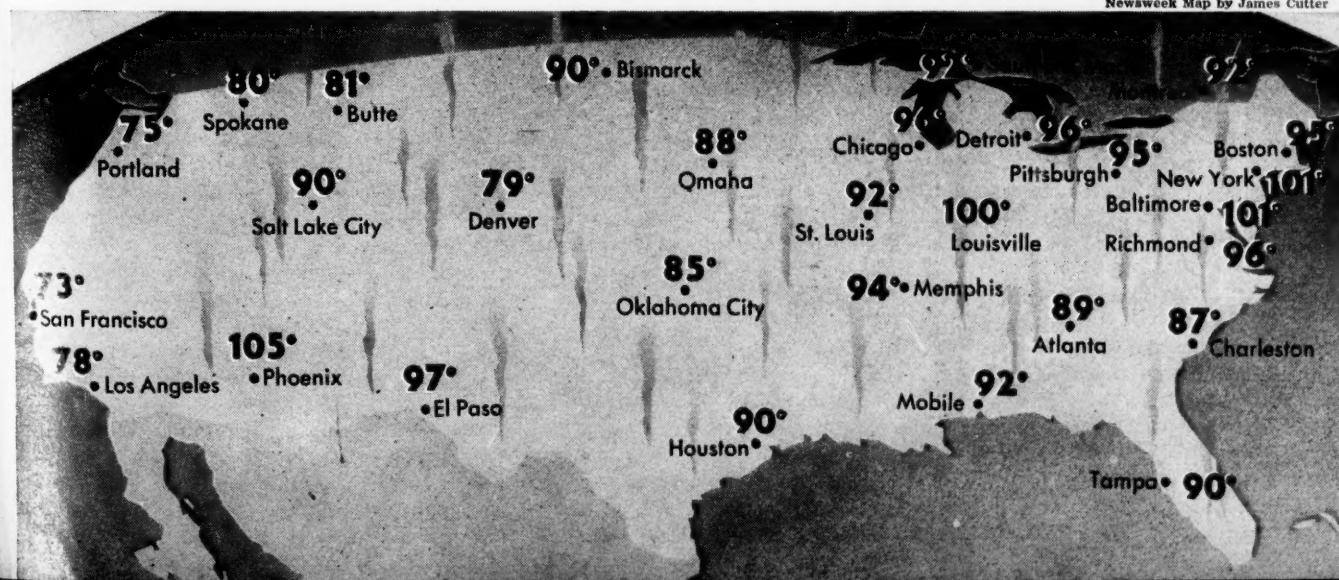
To the heat-stricken, it was no consolation that snow was falling above the timberline in the Rockies, or that Southern California beaches were beefing about a terrible season, or that Hollywood Bowl concert audiences were keeping warm with light overcoats and lap robes.

Coney Island had about as many patrons as grains of sand, with a Saturday crowd of 1,500,000 which exceeded even its July 4th holiday record. One hundred thousand New Yorkers slept on the beaches. In the Hudson River, tar oozed from the battleship Mississippi's deck the way it used to in Leyte Gulf.

The Gainers: But what was bad for the big cities was, as usual, good for the farmers. The all-important corn crop, with ears mostly filled already, was aided by the heat which hastened "denting" (hardening and drying) and thereby lessened future danger from frost. The hot dry weather also was ideal for wheat threshing in the Dakotas and Nebraska, and for tobacco ripening in Kentucky and Connecticut. But scattered areas with moisture deficiencies were hard hit. So were cranberry bogs, whose fruit sizzled into cranberry sauce; tomato canneries, which couldn't keep pace with the fast-ripening vegetables; peach orchards, where pickers were slowed by the sun, and ripening was speeded; and poultrymen who lost tens of thousands of hens. Volunteer fire companies wet down hen houses in Connecticut communities.

If farmers generally couldn't do anything about the weather, they didn't want

Newsweek Map by James Cutler





Confrontation Day: "Mr. Hiss, (left) kindly stand up," said Investigator Stripling (center) ...

to. Despite the increased danger of forest fires, the multiplying grasshopper population, and the bumper crop of ragweed pollen which spelled misery for hayfeverites, they just talked about it and patted their wallets.

INVESTIGATION:

Answer in Part

The question still remained: Who was lying, Hiss or Chambers?

Alger Hiss, the slim, handsome onetime State Department official who now runs the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, had at last said that he once knew Whittaker Chambers (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 30). But did he know the senior editor of Time magazine as "George Crosley," an impecunious free-lance writer of indeterminate politics? Or did he know him as "Carl," a courier in the Communist underground during the mid-1930s?

Had they met when Chambers came to Hiss for help in writing a series of articles on the Senate's Nye committee, which investigated the munitions makers in 1934 and 1935? Or had they been introduced much earlier by J. Peters, a mysterious German Communist now awaiting deportation, who as Isadore Boorstein (his real name), Alexander Stevens, Alexander Goldberger, Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, and Steve Miller once was the real power in the Communist Party, U.S.A.?

Were they only casual acquaintances? Or had they worked in the underground together, and had Hiss himself been a member of a picked group of Communist intellectuals assigned to infiltrate the United States Government?

In public and private hearings and behind the closed doors of Room 1400 of the Commodore Hotel in New York, where they were brought face to face by the

House Committee on Un-American Activities, Hiss had told one story, Chambers the other. Hiss: "I am not and never have been a Communist." Chambers: "Alger, I was a Communist and you were a Communist."

Who was lying, Hiss or Chambers? Determined to find out, the House committee last Wednesday, Aug. 25, brought Hiss and Chambers face to face again—in public. Said Chairman J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey: "As a result of this hearing, certainly one of these witnesses will be tried for perjury."

C Day: "Confrontation Day" had been well publicized in advance. More than an hour before the hearing was scheduled to open, the line of spectators, three and four abreast, outside the big caucus room of the Old House Office Building circled the rotunda and stretched far down a corridor. One thousand managed to squeeze in before the Capitol police slammed the doors shut at 10:15 a.m. Those who could not find chairs sat on window sills or squatted cross-legged in the aisles. Some 300 were left standing outside. They waited patiently in line until the luncheon recess; then, as those inside poured out to eat, they poured in.

Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the House committee, snapped: "Mr. Hiss, kindly stand up." The former director of special political affairs for the State Department rose impassively from the witness chair. "Mr. Chambers, will you kindly stand up, too?" Stripling said.

Hiss turned and glared at Chambers. Then Stripling asked: "Mr. Hiss, have you ever seen this individual?"

"I have," Hiss replied, "I have identified him."

"When did you first know him?"

"I first knew him some time in the winter of 1934 or 1935."

"When did you last see him?"

"I would think some time in 1935, according to my best recollection."

Stripling asked Chambers: "Do you know the individual at the witness stand?"

"Yes."

"Who is he?"

"Alger Hiss."

"When did you first meet Alger Hiss?"

"In 1934."

"When did you last see him?"

"In 1938."

"That's all, Mr. Chambers."

The Jalopy Clue: Then Stripling led Hiss through a now-familiar story. As "George Crosley," Chambers had come to him in 1935, saying he wanted to spend the summer in Washington but had no place to live. Hiss had just moved to a new house, but his old lease had not yet run out. He was glad to sublease his unused apartment to Chambers at cost, Hiss testified, and in fact threw in a 1929 Ford roadster, a jalopy with a hand-operated windshield wiper, "not very fancy" and "not worth a damn," but with "a sassy little trunk in back" and "sort of collegiate."

At this, Robert M. Nixon, a freshman Republican from California, took over the questioning, with only an occasional assist from Stripling and the other committee members. To the bafflement of the spectators, the reporters, and frequently the committee itself, he kept hammering away through nine and one-half hours of interrogation, first of Hiss and later of Chambers, to discover what happened to Hiss's jalopy.

It was Nixon, a dark, brooding young man of 35, who had been responsible for the committee's first break in the investigation. When the other members were ready to abandon it with a red-faced confession that "someone is lying, Hiss or Chambers, but we can't tell who," Nixon had persisted. And he finally had won the admission from Hiss that he once knew



International

... then to Whittaker Chambers (right) : "Mr. Chambers, will you kindly stand up, too?"

Chambers. Now the handsome Californian, an ex-Navy officer, was off on another tack. He felt that if the committee succeeded in determining what had happened to Hiss's jalopy, it could settle once and for all the question of Hiss's and Chambers's veracity.

Under Nixon's questioning, Hiss declared that he bought the roadster in 1929, when he married the former Priscilla Hobson. By 1935, when he subleased his apartment to Chambers, he didn't have any further use for it, having bought a new Plymouth. He was keeping it around only for "sentimental reasons," Hiss testified. Since Chambers needed a car, Hiss let him use it. Hiss said he could not remember whether he ever gave Chambers title to the car, or whether Chambers had kept it. The Ford may have "bounced back," Hiss declared. If so, he couldn't recall how he finally disposed of it.

Credulity Stretching: Hiss asserted that in his years of public service he usually was too busy and had too many important problems on his mind to bother with "these trivial housekeeping matters." He said:

"My best recollection now is that I gave him [Chambers] the use of the car along with the use of the apartment. I don't know whether it came back. I do recall I had a Plymouth and a Ford for some months, not just a few days. Whether my recollection is accurate or not, I frankly cannot testify without records."

"You stretch the credulity of the committee," observed Rep. Karl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, "if you ask us to believe you don't know how you disposed of a car."

"I am not an expert on the credulity of the committee," Hiss snapped back.

Nixon called on Stripling—and the reason Nixon had hammered on the subject of Hiss's jalopy began to come into

focus. For Stripling introduced a document showing that Hiss had not bought his Plymouth until Sept. 7, 1935, months after he subleased his apartment to Chambers. Hiss retreated from his original story. He said that maybe he hadn't owned both the Ford and the Plymouth at the time Chambers took over his apartment, but he did recall that ownership of the cars "overlapped." Maybe he gave the Ford to Chambers after his occupancy of the apartment, Hiss asserted; but in any event, the Ford and the apartment were in the same deal.

Then Stripling read into the record a statement which Chambers had made about the Hiss jalopy at a closed session of the committee on Aug. 7. Chambers had testified:

"Mr. Hiss . . . was a rather romantic Communist. There was a rigid rule of the underground that there should be no communication between it and the open Communist Party.

"Mr. Hiss insisted that his old car be given to the local chapter of the party so it would be turned over to some poor Communist for organizational work. I was opposed to this, and so was J. Peters."

Chambers had testified further: "The Communist Party had in Washington a service station, that is, the man in charge or the owner of the station was a Communist, or it may have been a car lot . . . Peters knew where this lot was, and he either took Hiss there or he gave Hiss the address and Hiss went there . . . He left the car there and simply went away, and the man in charge of the station took care of the rest for him."

"I should think the records of that transfer would be traceable."

The Records: Chambers had been right. The records were traceable. Stripling showed the committee a photostat of a certificate assigning the Ford to the Cher-

ner Motor Co. at 1781 Florida Avenue, which re-assigned it the same day to one William Rosen, who gave his address at 5406 Thirteenth Street. The certificate was dated July 23, 1936. It was signed "Alger Hiss."

Was the signature really Hiss's?

"It looks like my signature," Hiss said. He insisted, nevertheless, that he couldn't recall the transaction at all. Perhaps Chambers had disposed of the car and then called on him to legalize the deal, he suggested. He couldn't remember. He didn't know.

The three owners of the Cherner Motor Co. denied they were Communists. The whole deal baffled them. Mysteriously, they could find no invoice covering the purchase and sale of the Hiss car. Mysteriously, no William Rosen had ever lived at the Thirteenth Street address. A Benjamin Bialek had lived there in 1936, moving in 1937, Stripling reported. Rep. Richard B. Vail, Illinois Republican, cut him short. He recalled that some veterans had come to Washington from Chicago not long before, and had later informed the committee that a Robert Bialek met them at the station and took them to a house where there was a picture of Stalin on the wall and a table loaded "with Communistic literature." It was not Benjamin Bialek's home, Vail said, but was Robert any relation of Benjamin?

Yes, said Stripling. Robert was Benjamin's son.

But who was William Rosen, and was he a Communist? The committee adjourned the hearings without finding the answer. Yet the answer was crucial. For if Rosen could be found and it turned out that he was a Communist, then every detail in Chambers's story about the car transfer would have been substantiated.

The next day committee investigators brought in a William Rosen for question-

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ing in executive session. Rep. John McDowell, Pennsylvania Republican, later told what happened. Rosen was the owner of a valet shop. Was he the William Rosen who had bought Hiss's Ford? He refused to answer on the grounds that he might incriminate himself. Was he a Communist? He refused to answer on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

The Doubt: By last week end the committee had made up its mind. In a fifteen-page interim report, it declared that all the evidence thus far seemed to indicate that Chambers was telling the truth and that Hiss had been evasive, to say the least.

"Up to now, the verifiable portions of Chambers's testimony have stood up strongly," the committee asserted. "The verifiable portions of the Hiss testimony have been badly shaken and are primarily refuted by the testimony of Hiss versus Hiss, as the complete text of the printed hearings will reveal."

Hiss's story about what happened to his jalopy, the committee added, "raises a doubt as to other portions of his testimony."

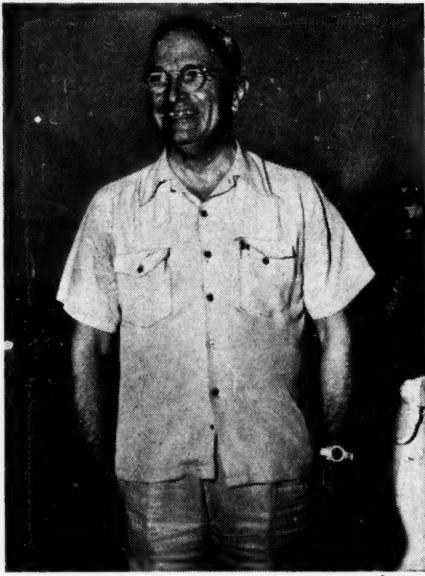
The committee declared that it was not prepared to ask the Justice Department to have Hiss indicted for perjury, because it had not yet completed its work. But there was a possibility that, whether or not it did ask for such an indictment, the question of whether Hiss had been a Communist would eventually reach the courts. For on Friday night, Aug. 27, in response to a challenge from Hiss that he repeat his charges in public, where he would not be protected by Congressional immunity, Chambers declared on the Meet the Press radio program: "Alger Hiss was a Communist and may be one now."

The way thus was open for Hiss to sue Chambers for slander or libel. Asked specifically if he realized that Hiss could now sue him as he had implied he would do, Chambers softly replied: "I don't think Hiss will go to court."

Interim Verdict

The House committee's interim report also:

- Declared it had definitely been proved that "numerous Communist espionage rings" operated within the government during the war and since.
- Charged the White House with having obstructed attempts to ferret them out.
- Called on the Attorney General's office to enforce present espionage laws "without partisanship and without prejudice."
- Urged the passage of the Mundt-Nixon bill and other legislation designed to make Communist espionage more difficult.
- Asked the armed forces to revoke the commissions of all reserve officers "who refuse to answer under oath whether or not they were, are, or ever have been members of the Communist Party."



Candidate Truman yachted ...

POLITICS:

The Egg and Wallace

Henry Wallace picked the hottest week of the year to invade the South. And wherever he went, temperatures rose still higher:

- In Durham, N. C., on Sunday, Aug. 29, his presence set off a free-for-all between Dixiecrat pickets and his own followers. Two of his followers were knocked cold, and one, a University of North Carolina student, was stabbed. Wallace declared: "Nothing can intimidate me."
- Next day in Burlington, N. C., he found a crowd of about 700 waiting in a downtown section. No sooner had he started talking, than eggs started flying. One broke on his arm and ran down his rolled-up shirt sleeve. Demonstrators shouted: "Why don't you go back to Russia?" Wallace angrily shook his finger in the faces of



... while candidate Dewey golfed

several and said in a quavering voice: "Are you in the United States?" But he left without making an attempt to deliver his speech.

► He was egged again at his next stop, Greensboro, N. C. This time, however, he braved the barrage and kept talking.

On Campaign Eve

The other Presidential candidates played last week:

► On the Presidential yacht Williamsburg, Harry S. Truman cruised in coastal waters. Occasionally he slipped over the side in green trunks to give members of his entourage a sight of his "Missouri side stroke"—head out of water and eyeglasses clamped firmly to his ears. He returned to Washington Sunday, refreshed and confident.

► Gov. Thomas E. Dewey made an appearance last Wednesday in a typical American-father role with his sons Tom Jr. and John to watch the Yankees trim the Chicago White Sox 8-2 at the Yankee Stadium. On Thursday, he was host to newspapermen at a Quaker Hill Country Club picnic. By shooting 83 at a golf tournament he sponsored, he beat the press and made his lowest score since he took up the game.

Sight Unseen

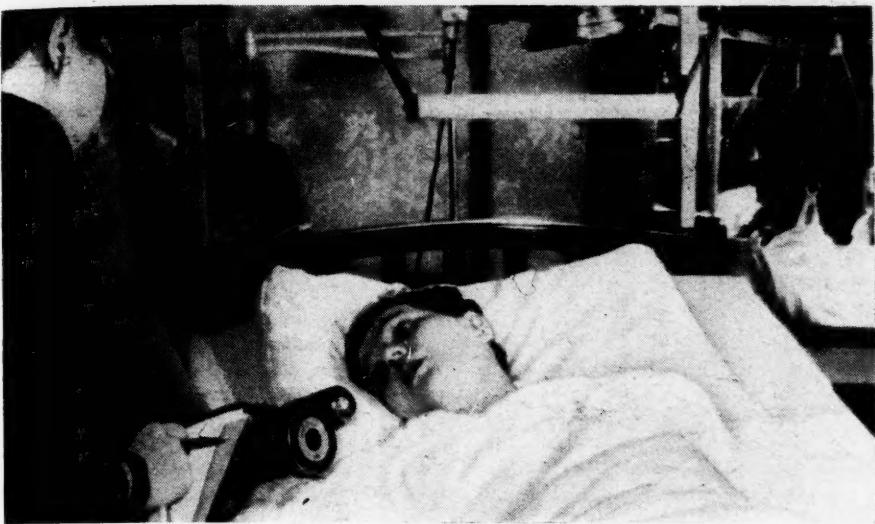
For students of political platforms and their value, the Illinois State Democratic Convention offered a new twist last week. Meeting in Chicago, the perspiring delegates, wearied by hot weather and too many long-winded speeches, listened to a one-minute digest of their 1948 platform, then adopted it with a roaring voice vote. Copies will be mailed to their homes so they can discover what they voted for.

FOREIGN RELATIONS:

Moscow Strikes Back

In Vladivostok, Scott Lyon was still unpacking his baggage when the message came from the State Department. It was Wednesday, Aug. 18, his 36th birthday. Lyon had arrived with his bride only six days before after traveling more than halfway around the world—from Washington to Moscow and then across the vast Siberian steppes—to succeed Oscar Holder as the only United States consul in the Soviet Union. The State Department cable should have read: "Congratulations." Instead, it was an urgent warning.

The gist: Jacob M. Lomakin, the Soviet consul general in New York, had been given his walking papers because of his improper conduct in the case of three Soviet schoolteachers who fled his consulate to avoid returning to Russia (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 30). The department



European

Oksana Kasenkina: From her hospital bed she met the press

expected reprisals. Lyon and his wife had better stay indoors.

For the newlyweds, this was the last straw. Already an MVD sentry was parked on their doorstep all day, questioning callers. MVD searchlights played on the consulate all night. An MVD squad car swooped after them whenever they went out driving. Lyon could not even visit the wharfs when American vessels docked without an MVD agent at his elbow.

And Holder had warned the Lyons: "Don't bother inviting Russians to visit you at the consulate. They won't come. Nor will they invite you to their homes. There's one man, though, whom you'll find friendly. The Chinese consul. Pleasant chap. You'll probably want to see a lot of him." Now, with the State Department cable before him, Lyon told his bride: "I guess we'd better put off calling on the Chinese consul."

FREEDOM BY REPRISAL: The Lyons had spent seven days in confinement when late last Tuesday, Aug. 24, the Russian reprisal set them free. Rejecting State Department charges that Lomakin had kidnapped Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina and made statements concerning both her and Mikhail Ivanovich Samarin that were calumnies against the United States Government, the Soviet Foreign Office abruptly announced that it was closing the New York consulate, as well as its twin in San Francisco. It advised the United States to drop its plans for opening a consulate in Leningrad and to shut the one at Vladivostok.

The Lyons joyfully started repacking. They had only one regret about quitting Vladivostok—and that was for the Chinese consul, who would be left alone in the Siberian seaport to face Soviet suspicion and power. Whether Lomakin was as eager as they to return home seemed questionable. He had bungled badly. Leaving Saturday aboard the Swedish-American

can liner Stockholm, he would say nothing about his plans except "I am going to take a rest." It might turn out to be a forced one.

Significance--

The closing of the consulates will have little effect on Soviet-American commerce. The United States consulate in Vladivostok had long been unable to operate because of the restrictions placed upon it. Negotiations for a Leningrad consulate had stalled. As a result, American commercial interests were handled by a special consular section at the embassy in Moscow, which will continue. The Vladivostok consulate's stagnation was almost equalled by that in the Soviet Union's New York and San Francisco consulates. Amtorg handled Soviet trade in the United States, and visas for visiting Russia were issued at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Diplomatically, State Department offi-

cials see the episode as producing a gain. By closing the consulates, Moscow ended a bitter argument over Lomakin's conduct which, though comparatively inconsequential in itself, was heightening Soviet-American tension.

Uncensored

Mrs. Oksana Stepanovna Kasenkina gave her first press interview from her bed at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York last week and told why she had jumped from a third-floor window of the Soviet consulate (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 23). "I jumped to escape," she said.

Speaking in Russian, the 52-year-old schoolteacher declared that she made up her mind to become a refugee even before she left the Soviet Union for the United States two years ago, because of her dissatisfaction with the Stalin regime. She went to the anti-Soviet-sponsored Reed Farm voluntarily. Soviet Consul General Jacob M. Lomakin abducted her and kept her prisoner in the consulate, and there was no way of getting out except to jump. "I did not want to kill myself," said Mrs. Kasenkina.

The Unwelcome Dean

In 1935 the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was sure that Father Charles E. Coughlin was 95 per cent right. In 1938, after a trip to Russia, the gaunt British prelate switched to the certainty that Joseph Stalin was 100 per cent right. Since then he has not deviated from his pro-Soviet unorthodoxy.

As a board member of the Communist London Daily Worker and as author of a best-selling eulogy on "The Soviet Power," the "Red Dean" consistently invoked the new Eastern iconology, journeying to the United States and to the other parts of the



"Red Dean": In three years, Henry A. Wallace would let him in

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

world to spread his gospel: "Communism has recovered the essential form of a real belief in God . . . The Soviet Union is the salvation of the world."

Last week the dean, who had been the center of many controversies in Great Britain, was the key figure in one of the American State Department's periodic visa hullabaloos: He had been denied permission to enter the country as a lecturer for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization on the Attorney General's subversive list.

A Wallace Coup? The refusal to admit the dean had been decided on by toplevel State Department officials after extensive soul searching.

To grant a visa would have meant risking embarrassing questions at a time when the Alger Hiss case was still on the front pages. To turn him down would give Soviet propagandists and their transmission belts in this country a tailor-made issue. Ducking the dilemma, the department made it clear that as an individual the Dean of Canterbury would be welcome, but as a guest of a "subversive" organization, it would not be in "our national interest" to permit his entry.

Saddened, the dean, now 74, said: "It appears that the Iron Curtain for me, at any rate, stretches across the Atlantic, but the cordial welcome comes from the East." Wistfully he looked forward to admittance "when Mr. Wallace is President, which I think is sure to be within three years." Since Wallace must win this year or wait another four years, the Red Dean was either (1) ignorant of American electoral procedures or (2) maybe unwittingly forecasting a Wallace coup to capture the White House in 1951 à la Czechoslovakia.

MISSISSIPPI:

Rankin Democrat

The advance dope had forecast dire tidings for Rep. John E. Rankin, the fiery rabble rouser from the hill country of Northeastern Mississippi. To the United Press, his effort to win Democratic renomination for a fifteenth term appeared likely to be "his stiffest test." To The New York Times, he was facing "one of the toughest political battles" in his 66 years, in which "most observers are tagging him to run second."

That Rankin was losing his touch was provable statistically. His usual victory margins of 2-1 or 3-1 or even 4-1 had slipped in 1946 to almost nothing when he polled 14,027 votes to 10,499 for Claude F. Clayton, youthful ex-circuit judge, and 1,671 for an also-ran. In 1947, seeking



Rankin: Truman inadvertently reelected him

promotion to Theodore G. Bilbo's old Senate seat, he ran a bad fifth out of five, not even carrying his own home district.

Why Rankin was slipping was easily explainable. Even his poor-white constituents were apparently fed up with his out-Bilboing Bilbo, his demagoguery, his "Dear Dago" and "Nigra Lover" and "Kike Communist" epithets, and his fist-cuffs on the House floor. Seemingly they had forgotten his vote-getting achievements in co-sponsoring the TVA, fighting for veterans' benefits and rural electrification, giving GI's pay raises from \$21 to \$50 monthly, and getting the House Committee on Un-American Activities put on a permanent basis.

Two political events this year saved Rankin's weatherbeaten skin: President Truman's civil-rights program, and the Un-American Activities Committee's "spy" probe.

Bigger Than Ever: During the August primary campaign, Rankin plainly knew he was fighting for political survival. As in 1946, he was challenged by Judge Clayton, 38, an avid joiner who had fought in Europe as an Army officer. This time Rankin was opposed also by Circuit Judge Raymond T. Jarvis, 45, amiable backslapper who like Rankin and Clayton was a University of Mississippi law graduate.

Trying to disarm Rankin, both of his opponents came out as strongly against the civil-rights program as Rankin himself, and both joined him in endorsing Dixiecrat Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President. Pointedly,

Clayton said he would "work to gain the respect of the other members of Congress. I cannot get their help by abusing them or making their every honest difference of opinion with me a personal matter."

But Rankin made a boll-weevil campaign. He attended picnics and barbecues. He spoke in town squares and on courthouse steps. He catered to Southern pride in having a congressman with as much seniority as Rankin. With no basic differences on issues existing between the three candidates, Rankin appealed to emotion rather than to reason. He resorted to his usual arm-waving, leather-lunged tirades against "New York Jews" and "Damnyankee interference." His defeat, he said, "would be the best news that Joe Stalin ever heard." The Communist spy hearings and the Kasenka case clinched matters.

The result: On primary day Aug. 24 Rankin was triumphantly renominated. Confounding the advance dope, he amassed 14,566 votes, his record high in fifteen Congressional contests, against

only 5,522 for Jarvis and 4,534 for Clayton, and thereby broke all Mississippi records for Congressional tenure. Even Rankin chirped: "I didn't expect the margin to be quite so large." As the voters themselves wagged their heads in surprise, Clayton mourned: "I took a hell of a licking."

KANSAS:

Murder Me, Please

They found Herbert J. Kindred in an isolated country lane near Florence, Kans., on Aug. 18. He had been lying there dead for two days. Four bullets from a foreign-make .32 caliber were lodged in his body—one in the head, two in the chest, and one in the right upper arm.

In life a slightly built, gray-haired man of 60, Kindred had always seemed to his Emporia neighbors a model husband and father, an honest businessman, and a pillar of the First Congregational Church. As president and treasurer of the City Loan Co., he arrived early at the office and worked late. Some Sundays he could be found busily laboring over the books. The only thing that could get him out was a visit from his 11-year-old son Lynn, who liked to go bowling.

That this exemplary citizen should meet his death in a country back road was strange enough. But when William Gayer, a 29-year-old truck driver, was arrested because he had driven Kindred's car on the night of the murder, he told a story that was considerably more bizarre. According to Gayer, Kindred had driven him to the

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

scene of the crime and offered him \$1,000 in payment for being killed. Gayer refused. Then Kindred made a telephone call, and the two men rode off to Wichita. There, the loan-company executive got into a "black 1942 Buick" with a "blond man" and drove away, first ordering Gayer to drive his car to Joplin, Mo.

The Reason: The rest of the case appeared simple to Kansas State Police. Kindred held about \$200,000 in insurance policies, many of which would have been forfeit if he ended his life by his own hand. An investigation into his personal finances and those of his loan company revealed that he had been borrowing heavily and steadily, and that to cover these loans he had assigned most of his policies to creditors. The books Kindred had so zealously kept showed that the company he headed was left with \$14.61 in its bank account and cash assets of less than \$100. As the City Finance Co. applied for a receivership, one of its vice presidents, H. C. Davis, estimated that losses to creditors might run as high as \$750,000.

Last week, as Felix B. Ross, former president of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, took over as receiver of Kindred's now-defunct company, the mystery surrounding the murder-suicide took a still stranger twist when Gayer stolidly called in police officers to propose a deal. "I'm going to get some time out of this anyway," he said, "and I'll confess to killing him if you won't hang me. But I didn't do it."

PRICES:

High-Pressure Area

It wasn't the heat. It was the inflation. The thermometer was only a piker last week compared with the cost-of-living mercury. The consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics hit its all-time peak:

► As of July 15, the BLS figure stood at 173.7 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, up 1.2 per cent in a single month. Prices were up 9.7 per cent in one year, up 30.3 per cent from OPA levels two years ago. ► Even more spectacularly, the BLS food index hit 216.8 of the 1935-1939 average, up 48.9 per cent from two years ago. In other words, an average family of three persons now had to spend \$705 a year for food, against \$340 prewar.

About the only consumers to whom the BLS index was not wholly bad news were the 333,000 employes of the General Motors Corp. Under a formula pioneered last May by GM and Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers, every three months the hourly wages were to be raised or lowered one cent for each 1.14-point shift in the BLS index. Thus when Assistant Commissioner Aryness Joy Wickens initiated the record breaker, she gave 3-cent hourly raises to GM workers and cost the corporation \$5,000,000.

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Pakistan, India, and the United States: A Firsthand Report

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

Mr. Lindley is accompanying Admiral Richard L. Connelly, Commander-in-Chief of United States naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, on a good-will trip through the Middle East. In the following dispatches he reports special interviews on matters of particular interest to Americans with the Prime Ministers of the two new nations of the subcontinent of India—Pakistan and India. Except where quotation marks are used, the questions and answers are paraphrased.

KARACHI—The interview with Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan began informally at a garden party which he gave the afternoon of our arrival in Karachi and was resumed by appointment two days later in the Baukwan, which serves temporarily as both his office and his residence. Liaquat Ali Khan is 53 and was trained as a lawyer in India and at Oxford. He has been secretary to the Moslem League since its organization in 1936 by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, now Governor General of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan is rather plump. On each of the occasions on which I saw him he wore plain narrow trousers and a long tunic of gray cloth. Outdoors he wore a gray karakul cap, indoors his balding head was exposed.

QUESTION: Aren't the 6,000,000 homeless refugees in Western Pakistan fertile soil for Communist agitation?

KHAN: They are Moslems. They know that Communism is hostile to religion.

QUESTION: I understand that the Russians recently requested permission to open a large consulate in Peshawar (near the Khyber Pass leading into Afghanistan) and that you rejected the request.

KHAN: (smiling): That is true.

QUESTION: What is the cause of the strong feeling about Palestine which we find here? After all, Palestine is a long way off, and the people of Pakistan are not Arabs.

KHAN: It arises from our belief that every Mussulman is a brother.

QUESTION: We heard talk here about Pakistan taking the lead in forming a federation of Moslem states.

KHAN: Pakistan is the most populous of the Moslem states. They have many interests in common.

Moslems are unable to understand why the United States supported the partition of Palestine and then recognized Israel. They feel that in doing so it pro-

vided a foothold for Russian penetration into the Middle East. It was an act of hostility to the Moslem world. Once established, Israel will continue to exist at the expense of the Moslems.

We know that the Jewish population of the world is limited and doesn't need the entire Middle East for living space, but we remember, too, that the British ruled the subcontinent of India for a century and a half with only 50,000 troops.

QUESTION: Pakistan will need both government credits and private capital for development of its natural resources and new industries. The policy recently announced by your government excludes private capital from certain fields, limits the percentage of foreign ownership in some others, and appears to place some restrictions on profits.

KHAN: It is necessary to have a policy which will command the support of the people as well as give assurance to foreign investors. We have sought both objectives.

QUESTION: Then you regard the policy now laid down as permanent, and foreign capital may feel assured against further

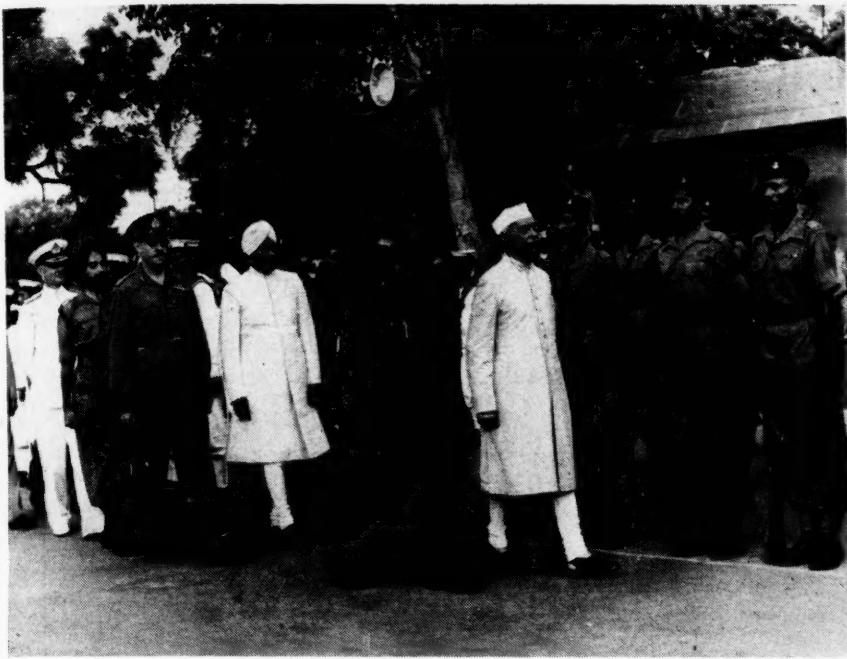
restrictions and against nationalization?

KHAN: Who can say what will happen 30 or 40 years hence in Pakistan, the United States, or any other country? We have laid down a policy which we believe serves the long-range interests of Pakistan and is in accord with popular wishes. As for nationalization, it need not be feared except in the areas already specifically reserved for public development. Moslems have respect for private property. We hope that American capital will come into Pakistan and take part in the development of the industries which we need and for which we already have the raw materials.

NEW DELHI—The interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, took place in Nehru's simple office on the ground floor of the immense circular colonnaded building where the Indian legislative body meets. We were ushered into his office by a brisk and smiling young male secretary with less ceremony than usually surrounds even the head of a bureau in Washington. Nehru rose from behind a medium-sized desk, shook hands, and waved to some comfortable but unostentatious chairs by the window looking into an inner court. He wore plain Indian clothes—narrow trousers and a long cream-



Pakistan: Moslem refugees won't listen to Moscow



Acme

Nehru of India: "When the state is attacked it must hit back"

colored tunic which was open at the neck and had a pink rosebud stuck in the third buttonhole from the top.

QUESTION: Do the measures now being taken to suppress Communist activities in India portend any change in your government's policies in regard to the Soviet Union, on the one hand; and the Western democracies, on the other?

NEHRU: They may be explained by domestic considerations. "When the state is attacked it must hit back." We do not fear propaganda. We are engaged in putting through agrarian and industrial reforms. Until three years ago individual Communists were admitted to membership in the Congress Party. Then we pushed them out as a group—there were only a handful of them. They criticized us bitterly but they were not "rebellious critics." Early this year they turned to sabotage and other methods of creating disorder. We in India are busy with our own problems, trying to put our own house in order. Hence the problems that affect Europe are not so close to us.

QUESTION: But would it not be of immediate concern to you if the Communists were to gain control of Burma, Malaya, or other areas close to India?

NEHRU: (*Rather testily—he is noted for his open display of his moods*): Yes—what are you hinting at?

QUESTION: Only that many people in the United States have the impression that India has been trying to steer a sort of neutral course between the Soviet Union and the non-Soviet democracies.

NEHRU: The policy proclaimed a year

ago was not to line up any bloc in the United Nations. We have tried to judge each question on its merits. We are concerned first with the problems of India. Next, we are concerned with our neighbors. For example, we are very much interested in Indonesian freedom. We believe that the continued attempts of the Dutch to maintain their rule in Indonesia will *not* succeed—that they will only encourage upheavals of other types. Third, we are interested in world peace. We want to avoid war. But if war should come we probably could not keep out of it. "Admittedly, India would ultimately become entangled."

QUESTION: Do you expect to seek American assistance for the river valley developments you are planning?

NEHRU: We have some twenty projects in various stages of planning and development. We already have had the advantage of consultation with your engineers. It is the intention to give some of the contracts to American firms. These are multipurpose projects: flood control, power generation, irrigation, and so forth. We expect them to enable India to become self-supporting in food.

QUESTION: Is the situation in Palestine causing you much anxiety?

NEHRU: Yes, since any conflict is likely to grow. As a government we have tried to play a neutral role. An Indian was appointed to the UN Palestine Commission. Generally speaking, the Indian people have shown sympathy for Arabs. But they are not anti-Jew. They have sympathy for the Jews as victims of persecution in Europe. However, they have a feeling for the Arabs as Asiatics.

They think nothing should be done to injure the Arabs. Personally, I have long felt Palestine should be a federation.

QUESTION: What has caused your government to embargo the export of certain strategic materials which the United States wants to buy? (Prohibitions or restrictions have been placed on exports of such ores as beryllium, manganese, chrome, and monazite sands, which contain thorium, a mineral which is fissionable when combined with uranium.)

NEHRU: We have just "waked up to the idea of keeping valuable minerals to ourselves." We don't want private interests to sell for a profit resources which belong to the nation. We want to be sure that when these minerals are exported we get in return things of comparable value to India. The present prohibitions are temporary while we work out a policy. We have an atomic-energy commission, and we are guided by its advice. We want to develop atomic energy here in India. *Not* for atomic bombs—they are not for us—but for productive purposes.

QUESTION: Are you satisfied with the progress India has made during its first year of independence?

NEHRU: Definitely no. We have spent most of the year meeting troubles. We have not had time to do the things we wanted to do. Our economic problems have been aggravated by developments which we had hoped to avoid. For example, one of our richest provinces, Punjab, has been put completely out of production. Millions who were producing are now jobless refugees—a double loss.

QUESTION: What measures are you taking to control inflation?

NEHRU: Inflation is a major problem. After the war we gradually removed wartime controls, although some, particularly on food and textiles, have been continued throughout. We probably removed some controls too soon. The results have not been good. We are considering the problem afresh and probably will reach a decision within a month.

THIS brief summary cannot do justice to Nehru's intellect, range of interests, spiritual qualities, and vision of the future of India. He impressed me as being a man who is driving himself to the limit to make good the dreams he has so long held. He demonstrated his interest in friendly relations with the United States not only by this interview but by two other actions the same day. He suspended an Indian Cabinet meeting for an hour so that all its members, including himself, could attend a tea for Admiral Conolly, given by Sardar Baldev Singh, Minister of Defense, and by attending a dinner for Admiral Conolly given that night by the American chargé d'affaires, Howard Donovan.

PARIS:

Elegance Plus for Session No. 3

From its remodeled factory at Lake Success the United Nations this week temporarily moves to an elegant palace in Paris to open its next session. Loren Carroll, chief of NEWSWEEK's Paris bureau, sends this account of French preparations for the 58-nation visitors:

For its third assembly, the UN has acquired one of the lordliest sites in Europe. The crescent-shaped, white-stone, modernistic Palais de Chaillot tops a slope overlooking the Seine. Directly across the river is the Tour Eiffel and in the shadow of the tower stretches the noble prospect of green gardens leading to the massive facade of the Ecole Militaire. The Palais and the surrounding street and garden allocated to the UN by the French Government cover 11 acres.

The Palais was built for the exposition of 1937, and since that time its space has been divided between one of the world's most beautiful theaters (capacity 3,000) and four museums: Museum of Man (anthropological), the Marine Museum, the Museum of Folklore, and the Museum of French Monuments. The edifice originally

sembly's tribune. Delegates, with their advisers and experts, will share the orchestra floor with journalists. The balcony will hold some 500 members of the general public, with the boxes reserved for VIP's. A special screen is being built into the floor of the balcony. When lowered, this will restrict the vast auditorium to a size suitable for the Security Council.

In the Crypt: Some 350 cubbyhole offices usually of wallboard, are being built in the four museums. Most of the exhibits have been removed but certain fixtures of the Museum of French Monuments were too big to be taken out: natural-size Gothic porticoes, flying buttresses, horrendous giant Gothic heads, etc. Thus the Soviet Press Bureau will be lodged in the lighted crypt of Le Puy Cathedral, and an unnamed delegation will establish part of its office force under the great door of Chartres Cathedral.

Already equipped with two elevators, the Palais installed four more from America. In ordinary times the museums were heated only to 60 degrees. New pipes and radiators will now assure a constant temperature of 70. The Palais is also being



The UN moves from its Lake Success factory to the Palais de Chaillot

cost \$4,000,000; today, making allowance for the depreciation of the franc in relation to the dollar, it would cost \$13,000,000. Before 1937 the site was covered by the vast, potbellied, brownstone Trocadéro, built for the exposition of 1878.

The Palais has been filled with blue-overalled carpenters and plumbers and white-suited plasterers and painters. Most of the theater's seats have been removed. Offices are being built on the vast stage. The proscenium whose arch bears the suitable inscription in gold letters: L'ACTION DRAMATIQUE ANIME CE LIEU DE LA COMMUNION HUMAINE, will become the as-

air-conditioned to assure the same temperature on hot days.

A system of simultaneous translation will be installed. Translators working in twelve separate booths looking out on the theater will put the proceedings into the two "working" languages—English or French—and the other three "official" languages—Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. Spectators can pick these up by donning special radio headpieces which work with batteries, thus obviating cumbersome wires. Headpiece wearers can stroll out of the theater to the telephone or bar without losing a word of the translations.

A new radio station, to be one of the most powerful in Europe, is being installed by the French Government in the Palais as a permanent fixture. A telephone system will assure quick communication anywhere in the world. Its 2,500 instruments, equivalent to the installation in a French city of 50,000 inhabitants, will be served by 32 bilingual operators. Fifty French policemen will assure order.

Reciprocal Food: A special restaurant for delegates will serve meals at \$1.50 to \$1.75—low prices in relation to current levels at Paris restaurants. Journalists can use the delegates' restaurant and, by a pleasant reciprocity, delegates will be admitted to the special bar for journalists now being built in the foyer of the theater. Another restaurant for UN personnel will be equipped to serve 3,000 meals a day at 50 to 60 cents per meal and located in a temporary building now being erected in the Place du Trocadéro just across the street from the main Palais entrance. This white two-story modern building will also house the UN information center.

The Palais will have its own clinic capable of coping with all emergencies—even childbirth—a tobacco shop dispensing cigarettes from every country in the world, a printing press capable of eating up daily 2 tons of paper. Seventy-five cars will be assigned to the UN. For the rest, attachés will have to scramble for themselves in a city noted for the worst taxi service in Western Europe.

The French Government appropriated \$2,833,000 for the Assembly, most of it for transforming the Palais. But some has been allocated to official entertainment—for instance, a state dinner for the delegates at Versailles and a hunting party, probably at Rambouillet. A gala night at the Opéra is planned for 3,000 UN functionaries and at various times public buildings will be lighted. The 240 UN delegates from 58 countries, 300 councilors, 300 experts, 800 correspondents plus visitors arriving specially to see the session (500 can be accommodated at one time) may spend some \$6,000,000 in Paris during the sessions. Most of the 1,500 general employees will be French—hired in Paris.

From a housing standpoint, Paris should be able to cope with the influx better than any other city in Europe. The city has 45,000 hotel rooms of various categories. Hotels within 2 miles of the Palais have been asked to reserve a varying percentage of their rooms. The British will be lodged in the Hotel George V, the Russians in the Royal Monceau, the Americans in the Crillon. So far reservations have been received for 2,900 persons.

This number will probably expand greatly before the Assembly opens. The lure of Paris is certain to inspire many a functionary seeking free rides. Whereas the Venezuelan delegation at Lake Success consisted of six persons, its delegation in Paris will consist of 35.

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RUSSIA:

Building a Barricade of Sneers

The creature known as The Soviet Man (the term was invented on his native steppes) shambled forward last week to give his views of Western culture from Eugene O'Neill to air conditioning. The Soviet Man has been carefully built up since the war as an antidote against the poisoning of pure Marxist minds by Western ideas. The Soviet Man now claims that Russians invented nearly everything from electric lights to locomotives; his denunciations of Western culture abound in clichés denouncing "bourgeois decadence."

As a newcomer to world culture, The Soviet Man has something of the bumptious scorn of "Innocents Abroad" and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." But he is still conscious of the mud of the *kolkhoz* (collective farm) on his boots as he picks his way among the period pieces in the cultural drawing room. He employs bombast unlimited, but he lacks the cold ferocity of Hitler encouraging his troops to destroy by proclaiming that "all cultural objects in the East are worthless."

These words of the Soviet Man last week show the barricade Russia's rulers are deliberately rearing between Soviet and Western thought—a barricade that may be harder to penetrate than any Iron Curtain: ► At the World Congress of Intellectuals at Wroclaw (formerly Breslau) some 500 artists, scientists, and writers—mostly from Eastern Europe—gathered to discuss "how to prevent the threat of a third world war." The novelist Alexander Fadeyeff, president of the Soviet Writers Union, expressed his horror at the "cold terror" faced by American intellectuals and his disgust at the "reactionary waste paper" of American magazines and the "contem-

porary St. Vitus's dance" of American swing music. "If hyenas could type and jackals could use fountain pens," cried Fadeyeff, "they would write such things" as the books of T. S. Eliot, Eugene O'Neill, Henry Miller, and John Dos Passos.

► Ilya Ehrenberg, popular Soviet novelist-propagandist, simply stated: "We cannot speak of bourgeois culture. It no longer exists. Now it is bourgeois barbarism—Frigidaires, autos, and films, but barbarism just the same."

► Prof. George Lucaes of Hungary told the Congress: "Russian culture and Soviet culture are beyond the Western European intelligence."

► The National Union for Polish Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts assailed the international Scout organization because it supported "reactionary principles" and was "bourgeois-dominated."

► The Russian weekly *Ogonek* claimed that only in the Soviet Union was Shakespeare appreciated by the population as a whole and that, therefore, "Shakespeare's spiritual home is Russia."

► In Geneva, A. A. Arutiunian interrupted the UN Economic and Social Council to denounce the UN's Lake Success headquarters as "a scandal" where officials labored "in a kind of hangar with artificial light and air."

Intellectual Minute Men

Before adjourning on Aug. 28, the Wroclaw Congress of Intellectuals decided to establish in Paris an "international committee in defense of peace." Its purpose: To coordinate counterpropaganda against the "handful of self-interested men in

America and Europe" accused of provoking war. Among its 21 members from thirteen countries: J. B. S. Haldane, British biologist; Mme. Irène Joliot-Curie, French physicist, and four Americans—Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, Jo Davidson, sculptor, and writers Howard Fast and Albert E. Kahn.

Kultur

According to The London Daily Telegraph last week, publishers in the Soviet sector of Berlin are bringing out a 24-volume edition of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital"—in Braille. The Telegraph headed the item: "Blind Leading the Blind?"

BERLIN:

A March Out?

"The facts are that Stalin is clearly responsible for the riots in Berlin and half a dozen civil wars elsewhere in the world, and he and Molotoff are putting on the same old diplomatic pantomime with Uncle Joe as principal actor."

That was the comment of one well-informed British spokesman last week on the dispatches from Moscow—particularly a Reuters message—presenting Stalin in the light of an arbiter magnanimously saving the East-West talks from imminent collapse because of his great desire for peace. The envoys of the United States, Britain, and France had indeed felt that they had drained the last drop in diplomacy when suddenly on Aug. 22, Stalin invited them to the Kremlin for a midnight talk—accompanied by cakes and tea. The American Ambassador, Walter Bedell Smith, came out repeating a favorite cliché: "I hope for the best and expect the worst."

For Moscow this sounded like optimism. So it was. Since late July, the Kremlin



Actions in Berlin speak louder than words in Moscow: Communists storm the City Hall while American MP's . . .



conversations had not progressed beyond the Soviet demand for exclusive—instead of four-power—control of Berlin's currency and the consequent economic ability to freeze the Westerners out of the Reich capital. Now over the tall glasses of hot tea, Stalin graciously offered to refer the currency question back to the four military governors in Berlin and continue the Moscow conversations on a presumably higher level. According to NEWSWEEK'S London bureau, he also offered to refer to Berlin the lifting of the Russian blockade and the resumption of German interzonal trade. Stalin added that Molotoff would discuss the terms of such reference with the Western envoys.

On Aug. 27 the three Westerners drove again to the Kremlin to confer with the Foreign Minister. As they returned to the British Embassy for a talk among themselves, Smith's face looked as dreary as the rain outside. He told the reporters: "Molotoff, Vyshinsky—no comment."

Significance--

Although developments in Moscow may take a sudden turn for the better, diplomats in London and elsewhere have begun secret consultations about accelerating the defense of Western Germany, with a view to leaving Berlin within six months. This actual retreat might be accomplished without becoming another Munich if the Western Powers build the Western zones into a solid bastion of defense. A "march out" of Berlin would involve the evacuation of many thousands of Berliners who have identified themselves as pro-Allied leaders.

It is too early to say whether this course will be followed, but it is known to be under tentative consideration. It probably was touched upon by Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas when he flew to Amsterdam to consult John Foster Dulles—a trip which, despite an announcement to the contrary,

was made on the initiative of the American envoy to London. It is also known that the Russians have raised the question of Western Germany several times in the course of the Moscow talks and have encountered no yielding on the part of the West.

Made-to-Order Riots

The Russians in Berlin last week unsheathed the one weapon of which neither diplomacy nor airbridge can deprive them—the mob.

On Aug. 26 some 6,000 German Communists and fellow travelers were assembled under stern Red disciplinarians before the Magistrat, the Berlin city assembly in the Soviet sector. The assembly's scheduled session was suspended, then part of the noisy mob broke into the chamber. The tribune was taken over by Karl Littke, chairman of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, who demanded that the Magistrat—as an "agent of the Western imperialists"—be immediately replaced by an "action committee" of eighteen pro-Communists. The next day the performance was repeated.

The Western Powers first reacted by staging a larger demonstration of 10,000 to 15,000 anti-Communists in the British sector. At Frankfurt, Gen. Lucius D. Clay insisted that "no action committees are going to take over the millions of people we are responsible for."

But since the Russians declined to provide police protection for the Assembly—blandly defending the right of workers to demonstrate—there seemed little for the Westerners to do except provide the Magistrat with a new meeting place in the Western sectors.

As the Berlin war thus shifted to the Magistrat, a brief calm descended on a previous battlefield, the Potsdamer Platz, where Soviet raids on black-marketeers had

led to repeated kidnappings and border violations. Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikoff, the Soviet commandant, agreed to inform Western commanders in advance when further raids were planned. But Westerners and West-sector Germans caught in the Eastern sector were still being arrested—nine on Aug. 27 alone. And on the same day a speeding jeepload of Russians careened through the American sector, crashed into an American MP trying to halt them, and exchanged shots with other MP's before escaping into the Soviet sector. One American and one Russian were injured, and each side protested to the other over the incident.

Democracy, C.O.D.

Scattered through the United States zone of Germany are 23 Amerika Häuser—public information centers designed to sell democracy to the Germans by offering them library service, discussion groups, lectures, and documentary films. Opened with great fanfare as a major phase of the American Military Government's "democratization and reorientation program," the Amerika Häuser and scores of supplementary reading rooms were also intended to provide eager Germans with an appreciation of American culture. Last week AMG issued an order that almost seemed designed for Communist counterpropaganda: Henceforth the Germans must pay for the Amerika Häuser as part of the cost of military occupation.

FRANCE:

The Quibble Way

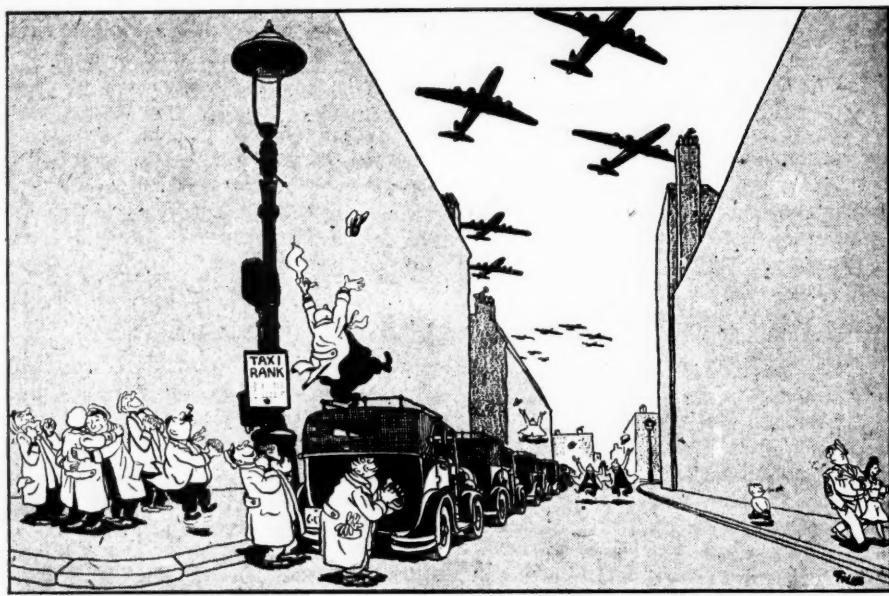
Frenchmen went to bed on the night of Aug. 27 without suspecting they would wake up to find their country once again without a government. Even the majority



... guard their sector boundary in the Potsdamer Platz in the heart of the city and argue with Russian troops



Acme Photos



Giles, London Express

Auld Lang Syne: The recent arrival of Superfortress squadrons brought the prospect of a return of rich wartime American fares to London cabbies. Last week the United States announced the opening of a permanent air maintenance depot in Lancashire.

of the Cabinet seated around the green-felt-covered table in the Palais de l'Elysée felt certain as late as 7:30 p.m.—after hours of deliberation—that party differences within the coalition government could be compromised. Premier André Marie merely looked tired. Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, typically fresh and chipper despite the daylong strain, smiled confidently. Only that morning he had told his secretaries to unwrap certain documents and file them, so confident was he that his plan for ending France's financial chaos would be accepted.

But between 1:15 and 2 on the morning of Aug. 28, exhausted ministers began appearing on the porch of the Presidential Palace and looking out into the darkness of the stormy night. Car after car rolled across the graveled courtyard. By 2:30 all was silence. André Marie's government—France's eighth since the Liberation—had lasted exactly one month. On a bright autumnal Saturday the French woke up searching for a ninth government.

Friday's crisis was in essence a conflict between Reynaud and the Socialists. As Reynaud explained his plan for restoring the French economy, the Socialists became alarmed. How could Reynaud's rigorous program cope with the growing unrest of labor unions in the face of frozen wages and mounting prices?

Reynaud was willing to take indirect steps to mitigate the workers' condition, but he was unwilling to permit blanket 10 per cent increases which could only cause higher prices—the same old inflationary spiral that France has known since the war. It was late in the evening when Reynaud quietly spoke the fatal words: "Je

serai inébranlable" ("I won't budge"). André Marie then handed his resignation to President Auriol. After former Premier Paul Ramadier tried, and failed, to form a government, the President gave former Premier Robert Schuman another chance. At best, the prospect was for a makeshift multiparty cabinet.

Significance--

"France has now worked itself into the same situation as before the war," cabled NEWSWEEK'S Paris bureau. "A multitude of parties and factions within parties make it impossible for any middle-of-the-road government to govern. What the country needs, and most Frenchmen admit it, is a change in the Constitution granting the necessary authority and time to the executive to act without being constantly buffeted by pressure groups."

"However—and this is sometimes a difficult point for foreigners even from democratic countries to grasp—the French mind is impregnated with the horror of tyranny. A strong government connotes dictatorship. A nonpolitical Frenchman who for years has observed the workings of constitutional government in Sweden, the United States, and Britain remarked: 'In these other countries there is first the abstract conception of a strong executive; the proper man to fill the job is a secondary concern. The French first think of some particular "strong man," and only then do they consider what powers to give him.'

"For this particular crisis, as for the downfall of the previous Schuman government, the Socialists must bear the onus. They consented to join the Cabinet and they voted special powers to Reynaud,

knowing full well that Reynaud's orthodox ideas have nothing in common with the Socialist doctrine. Moreover, the Socialists in unison with the Popular Republicans wrested a huge concession from Marie: the postponement of the cantonal elections from October to an unspecified date (both the Socialists and the MRP feared they would lose heavily to the Gaullists in regional elections). Having accepted the Reynaud plan in principle and forced the election concession, the Socialists then resumed quibbling over details of the plan and forced the government's downfall."

BRITAIN:

Justice for Germans?

The case of the three field marshals threatened last week to become a major scandal in Britain. For three years, three of the German Army's top leaders had been held in British prison camps. They were Field Marshals Karl von Rundstedt, Erich von Mannstein, and Walther von Brauchitsch. No charges were ever made against them, and in July they were all shipped back to Germany. There the three marshals plus a Col. Gen. Adolf Strauss turned up at Münsterlager Hospital, where they were held under conditions that correspondents described as extremely harsh.

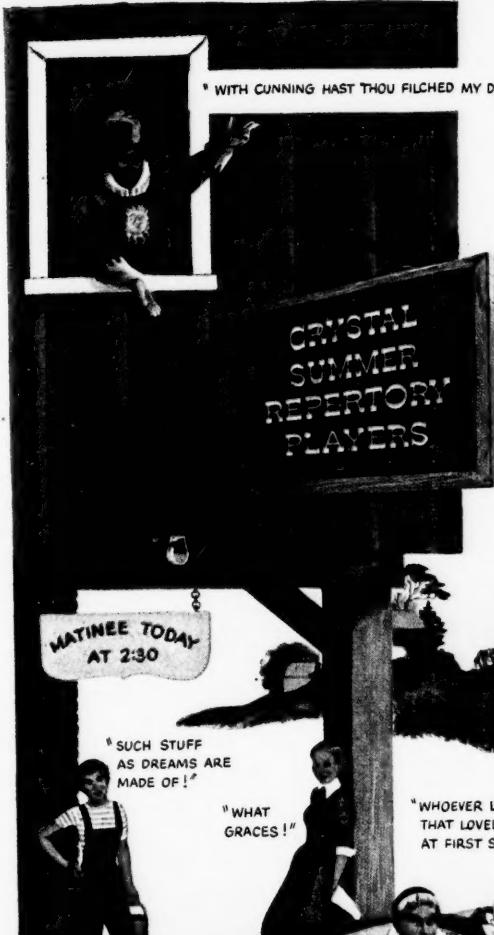
Britons, ranging from the military commentator Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart to the poet T. S. Eliot, protested and demanded that the authorities at least reveal the reason for the detention of the Germans. On Aug. 27 the War Office made a bare announcement: The four will be "demilitarized" and then tried, probably in Hamburg, as war criminals.

The London Daily Telegraph's military correspondent, Lt. Gen. H. G. Martin, had asked which former ally had brought charges: "Rumor is rife that it is Russia, and that the trial is part of a political accommodation." He also asked why the officers were to be "demilitarized" before the trial: "Surely their cases are thus prejudged. An officer should remain an officer until he has been found guilty of a crime that justifies his being degraded or discharged." A London Times editorial complained that "the manner in which the case of these three field marshals has been handled can be legitimately censured. They have been held far too long in captivity without trial. Technical difficulties, if there were any, may explain such dilatory methods; they cannot excuse them."

Socialism With Teeth

Sheila Baker of NEWSWEEK'S London bureau gratefully reports on an unexpected bit of postwar reverse Lend-Lease:

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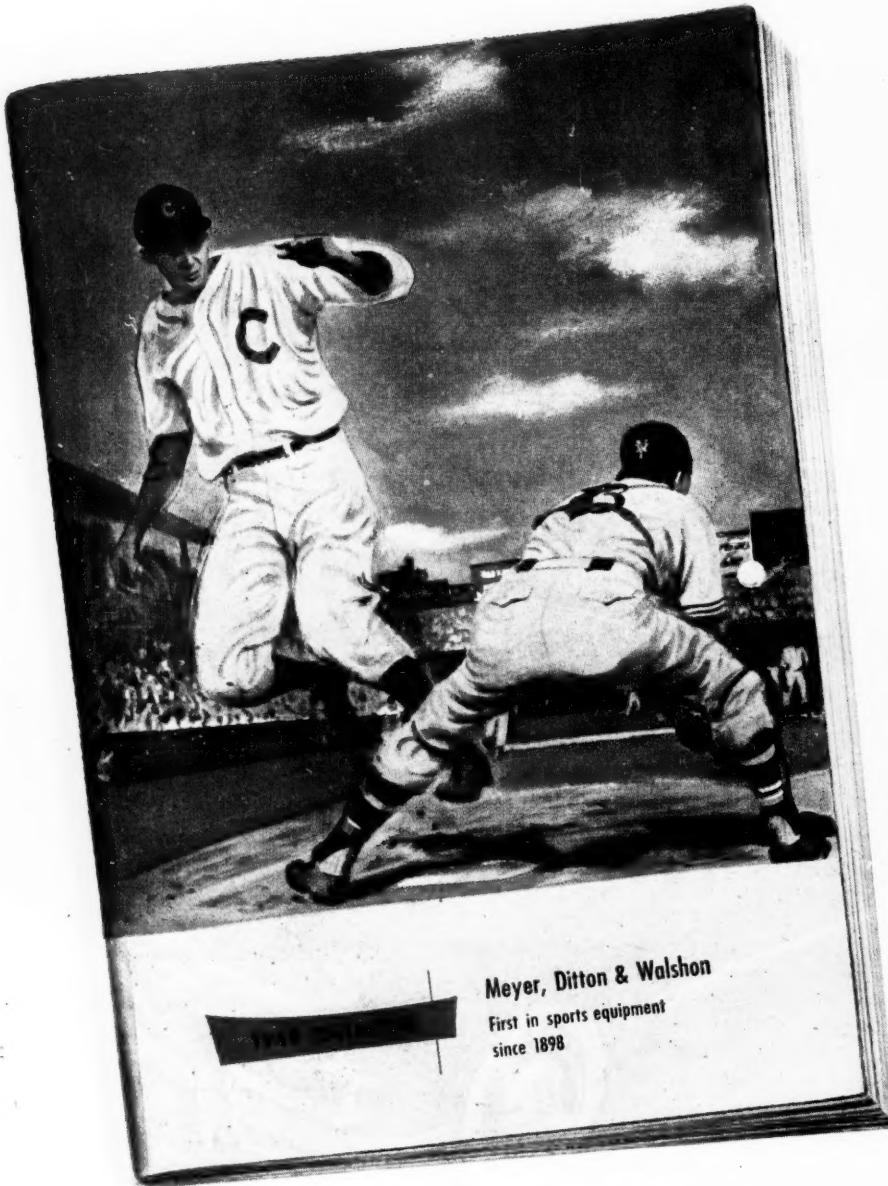
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than he asked for my national registration number and informed me cheerily that I would be paying him no more bills. I protested that as an alien I don't pay into the national insurance scheme, but it seems that doesn't matter—anybody living in Britain can have free treatment.

What makes it even odder is that my dentist—like most medium and upper-bracket dentists—treats some of his patients under the health plan but keeps others as private patients. The latter are people who need more complicated work—bridges, plates, etc., for which the dentist

is not reimbursed enough by the government to permit him to do his best work. For ordinary cleaning and fillings, however, he is adequately compensated and willing—even eager—to work under the health plan. "You, with your American teeth," says he, "won't ever need to pay for dentistry in England."

What's that again?

Name collectors have long pointed (since they cannot pronounce it) to the Welsh village of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgog-

Europe: Why Britain Favors Disunion Now

Last July the French proposed calling a Western European Assembly in order eventually to create a sort of European parliament. Two weeks ago the French suggested to the other Brussels Pact Powers—Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—that a five-power conference assemble before November to work on plans for European union—now. Last week, in Washington, the State Department gave the French steps its approval by announcing that the United States "strongly favors the progressively closer integration of the free nations of Western Europe."

The British are the chief opponents of the French scheme. American pressure may make London yield, but last week the British still favored disunion now. Fred Vanderschmidt, chief of NEWSWEEK'S London bureau, sends the following account of the reasons behind this surprising twist in British foreign policy:

Important British political and economic circles are deeply disturbed by the government's panicky backpedaling on the vital issue of European unity. According to one well-informed source, Labor M.P.'s interested in European unity recently tried to find out why the government was so opposed to the assembly project. They received this reply from one strategically placed minister: "But if we agreed to the assembly, we would be agreeing to the principle of European unity."

Balance of Jealousy: The astonished M.P.'s pointed out that they thought Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in his famous January speech had agreed to just that when he said: "I believe the time is ripe for consolidation of Western Europe." They asked what possible harm could be done by the assembly. The minister replied: "But suppose they agreed on something?"

The informant surmised that the rea-

sons behind this curious attitude were:

1—A stubborn reluctance on the part of the permanent Foreign Office staff to deviate from Britain's traditional role of holding the balance of power.

2—Insistence by the powerful left-wing group led by Health Minister Aneurin Bevan that any movement for European unity must be on a purely Socialist basis.

3—And—perhaps most important—a great unwillingness to admit that Winston Churchill, the great champion of European unity, might be right.

Churchill on Aug. 25 published an exchange of letters with Prime Minister Attlee on the subject. Attlee said the government wanted to consult the dominions at the October imperial conference before committing itself.

But competent analysts don't regard the problem of the dominions as insuperable. It is believed that Australia is reconciled to both the political and economic consequences of Western union, and that Canada would be in no position to object vehemently. South Africa might prove difficult.

Critics both in and out of the Labor Party see grave dangers in the government's attitude. On the economic side, they feel it is likely to alienate American opinion and endanger the second year of the Marshall-plan appropriation. On the political and strategic side, they fear it will weaken the West immeasurably against Russia whenever the German issues become clear-cut.

Bevin himself is reported to have told the French Ambassador, René Massigli, that the European Assembly project would be a dangerous diversion at this time and to have indicated that he was now thinking more in terms of an Atlantic Union. Some American circles in London also have begun to reflect this view. They feel that "Third Force" Socialists in Britain want to build a European bloc of resistance to the United States as well as to Russia.

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erychwyndrobwllandisiliogogogoch as the longest name in geography. Last week The London Times discovered a runner-up: a Maori hilltop in New Zealand called Tau-matahakatangihangakoauauotamateapoka-whenuakitanatahu.

YUGOSLAVIA:

A Different Cold War

From White Castle (Beograd) on the banks of the Danube, Marshal Tito last week flung a vituperative challenge that bluntly told his Cominform critics just what he thought of them: that they were enemies of the Yugoslav state itself.

The defiant marshal singled out Ana Pauker, Foreign Minister of Rumania, darling of the Kremlin, and probably the person who had arranged for Col. Gen. Arso Yovanovich, former Yugoslav Chief of Staff, to organize an anti-Tito army in Rumania. (He was shot on Aug. 12 while trying to "escape" from Yugoslavia.)

Mme. Pauker, said a note handed to her ambassador in Belgrade on Aug. 25, "admittedly calls for revolt against the leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia." But these are also "the most responsible members of the government." Thus "responsible state officials of Rumania . . . call upon the citizens of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia to revolt and overthrow the legal government of the republic."

On the same day Tito had the official party newspaper Borba drive home the lesson in Slav reality: "Under the present system it is ridiculous and hypocritical to say that relations between communist parties are one thing and relations between states are another." On Aug. 27 Tito made his point once more, in a note to Hungary accusing Hungarian Deputy Premier Matyas Rakosi of plotting to overthrow the legal Yugoslav government. As in the note to Rumania, he warned that such maneuvers violated the treaties of friendship and mutual aid among the Balkan satellites.

In thus identifying party and state, Tito was not reminding his erstwhile friends of anything they didn't know but only of something they had hoped not to have to admit just now. For, from the moment in June when the split in the Slav bloc became public, the "loyal" Cominform members had tried to camouflage it as merely an ideological difference between Stalin's line and Tito's. But in his outspoken counterattacks last week Tito officially underlined what had become increasingly apparent since June: The attempt to "get" him through party channels had failed.

Free Yugoslavs: There was some evidence that the Kremlin was coming to the same conclusion. For while Russian agents inside Yugoslavia still tried to stir up anti-Tito sentiment and even operated an underground radio station somewhere in



Tito backs up the shooting of his onetime chief of staff, General Yovanovich, (left) with diplomatic action

Montenegro, the Russians appeared ready to use at least a threat of overt military intervention against Tito.

Somewhere in Rumania, according to NEWSWEEK reports, was Marshal Fedor Ivanovich Tolbukhin, the Soviet Army's Balkan expert and commander of the Southern Army group during the war. For propaganda purposes he would have a "free" Yugoslav army of several thousand which the Soviets are said to be proselytizing among expatriates in Russia and the satellites, and for fighting at least some of the Soviet divisions which have recently been reported on the move in Eastern Europe. As if to emphasize the tacit Russian threat, a Soviet radio in the Crimea last week informed the Yugoslavs that they would "very soon" be free of the marshal.

JAPAN:

MacArthur vs. the Reds

At a huge table in a huge room in the Meiji Building in downtown Tokyo, Maj. Gen. Andrei P. Kislenko droned on in toneless Russian before the Allied Council, the American-British-Russian-Chinese body which "advises" Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the conduct of the occupation. MacArthur, complained the Soviet representative, had written to Premier Hitoshi Ashida informing him that the 1,842,000 members of unions in government enterprises—such as railways—should be under civil service and should not have the right to strike. This, said Kislenko, was contrary to the Potsdam declaration and the

Dec. 6, 1946 Far Eastern Commission directive which gave Japanese labor almost unparalleled rights, not only to organize but to "take part in political activities and to support political parties."

William J. Sebald, the American chairman of the council, dismissed Kislenko's specific charge by observing that the Potsdam clause making MacArthur responsible for a "freely inclined and responsible government" took precedence over any labor provisions. Sebald went on to say that the Japanese union movement had become "predominantly political" and that twice General MacArthur had been obliged to intervene to prevent disastrous general strikes—both spearheaded by the Communist-dominated government workers' unions. Sebald ended by observing that Kislenko's "chief interest lies in the distortion of facts, and the callous use of that distortion to serve its own ends."

More to Come: While the council argued, the Japanese Government went ahead enforcing new measures against strikes by government workers. The Communists likewise went ahead testing the government's determination to enforce these measures—and the occupation's readiness to back up Ashida. The most important Communist move was to pull a series of strikes on railroads in Hokkaido, the sparsely settled northernmost island, where the Reds have gained considerable strength. The government replied by arresting strikers by the hundreds and jailing them by the score. Military government teams backed up the local Japanese authorities.

The Hokkaido strikes were obviously

only a first test. Others would come, and it was a good bet that the occupation would have to sanction more stringent measures against the Communists than the civil-service law. Premier Ashida himself explained to correspondents in Tokyo that the government was considering drafting a bill to bar Communists from public office. Other quarters have hinted that this might be followed by a Japanese version of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the midst of this Japanese-American showdown with the Soviet-backed Communists came one mysterious development. Washington revealed that three weeks ago the State, Army, and Labor Departments asked MacArthur whether the denial of collective-bargaining rights for government workers was consistent with the FEC directive. MacArthur has since replied extensively, and portions of his answer may soon be published.

Significance--

The showdown between the occupation and the Communists in labor unions represents a fundamental change in American policy. In the early days of the occupation the Reds used to gather before MacArthur's headquarters in the Dai Ichi Building and chant: "Banzai Makkassa! Banzai Demokury! Banzai Makkassa!" But ever since MacArthur was obliged to ban the Communist-promoted general strike of February 1947, the Reds have increasingly used their power in the labor movement to retard Japanese economic recovery and harass **the occupation**.

American policy in Japan has been slow in catching up with the worldwide crisis between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. But for some months the occupation has presumably felt free to encourage the Japanese to take really effective action against the Communists, despite such hangovers from the period of Soviet-American collaboration as the FEC directive.

Against this context of events, Washington's questions to MacArthur might seem an attempt to pull the rug out from under the Supreme Commander. However, the questions were passed by at least one official who would have detected any such motive: Under Secretary of the Army William H. Draper Jr., one of the chief supporters of recent moves to restore Japan to economic self-sufficiency. The Washington questions may, therefore, have been designed to give MacArthur a chance to put his case on the record.

Scrap Back

One of the few rare rewards Americans have derived from the war came last week in a news item about the once-famous scrap-iron traffic between the United States and Japan. It told of the shipment on Aug. 26 of 8,000 tons of scrap iron—from Japan to the United States instead of the other way around.

FOREIGN TIDES

The Case of the German Watchmakers

by JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

THE southwest corner of Germany, now in the French zone, is the home of the German watch industry, a peculiar hybrid of the industrial age. Here, in the gloom of the Black Forest and among the valleys of the Swabian Alps, whole villages specialize in the making of small parts, and also in turning out the delicate machine tools which are needed. The entire network is as integrated as the parts of a watch.

Some time ago the Allied committee which is responsible for setting the levels of German industry decided that the watchmakers could produce up to 72 per cent of their 1938 level. In these days watchmakers are not harmless, rosy-cheeked old fellows who turn out the timepieces which make the world run. The skill which they possess is essential to many precision instruments used in such nonconstructive toys as buzz bombs. In fact, Hitler did use the skill of these watchmakers in their forest cabins as a very important cog in his war machine.

So, when the original 72 per cent level was set, nobody thought much of it. But then suddenly the level was further reduced to 50 per cent. French soldiers went through the villages and small factories, marking some of the world's finest precision machinery with the red tags which meant dismantling for reparations. Even then, though the Swabian peasants were stunned and their German Government resigned in protest, the outside world took little notice.

BACK in London, however, the British Watch and Clockmakers Guild blandly published a report which said: "Lengthy negotiations and discussions have been conducted by Mr. Barrett over the past three years with a view to fixing the future level of the German horological industry below the 72 per cent of the 1938 level which had been agreed by the Allied Control Commission. It is pleasing to be able to record that the final result has been to reach agreement that the German industry is to be reduced to 50 per cent of the 1938 level."

That stopped the clock. Neither Britain nor France was an important producer of watches and similar precision

instruments before the war, and they are naturally anxious to become so for military reasons, if for no other. But this action looked like the crass commercialism which everybody had sworn to keep out of the execution of the Potsdam Agreement.

The story of Mr. Barrett's success, in hundreds of photostatic copies, was spread through the French zone and into the adjoining American zone. The Germans naturally were enraged. Since their textile industry already had been dismantled quite thoroughly for reparations by the French, the only remaining means of livelihood was being snatched out of their hands. Richard Crossman, British Labor M.P., who recently visited the region, wrote of running into a group of these peasants while inspecting a watch factory that was being dismantled: "It was getting dark, and they stood there in sullen silence. I could hardly see their faces, but I have never felt such hatred."

THE importance of this story is that it is typical of a very serious divergence of views among the Americans, British, and French. We each hold different theories of the extent to which German industry should be dismantled and controlled to accomplish permanent demilitarization and at the same time not to cripple industrial recovery and permanently embitter the Germans.

At one extreme, the Americans are inclined to control only steel as the one real essential to war industry. In between, the British plan to dismantle some 500 plants in their zone; only a few of these are war plants. At the other extreme, the French have exploited their zone to the fullest extent possible.

The divergencies in policy can't continue much longer without paralyzing industrial recovery for the Trizone of Western Germany. The question of how much to dismantle must be decided before Marshall-plan aid to Germany can be intelligently administered and, although very little has been publicly said about it so far in this country, it is apt to be the next big story out of Germany. In this respect, the case of Mr. Barrett and the watchmakers has acted like a useful alarm clock.



LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PERU:

Ending the Deadlock

A pontifical high mass was sung in Lima, churches were illuminated, and the traditional procession moved through flower-decked streets under shawl-hung balconies on Aug. 30 in honor of Santa Rosa de Lima, patron saint of Peru. Religiously, Peruvians were united. In every other way they were divided.

For months President José Luis Bustamante, trying to maintain a reasonable balance between right and left, had been governing in a vacuum. Right-wing Independent senators, critical of the obstructive tactics of the left-wing Aprista majority, had boycotted Congress since July 1947 and paralyzed legislation. On Aug. 6 Bustamante broke the deadlock by calling for elections in March to choose between two lists of 107 men to sit with members of the present Congress in a constituent assembly. The entire country will be a single voting district and the line-up will be, quite simply, the Apristas against everybody else. The assembly will meet on April 25, 1949.

The decree further embittered relations between the President and the Apristas, who fear they will lose their majority in a new election. Former Interior Minister Rafael Belaunde assailed the action in newspaper articles. Peru did not need a new constitution, he declared. What Bustamante wanted was to "convert Congress into an organism docile to the Presidential whims."

Bustamante countered by having Belaunde indicted for "Presidential disrespect." On Aug. 22 the government charged that Aprista army officers and civilians were conspiring to take over the country by force.

Strike and Settlement: The government also blamed the Apristas for the provocative strike on the Central Railroad of Peru. The strike began Aug. 12 when railroad officials rejected workers' demands for wage increases. The increases, they said, would mean a 75 per cent rise in costs and could not even be considered. This 416-kilometer (258-mile) line over the Andes between Callao, the port of Lima, and Huancayo, one of the prodigies of nineteenth-century engineering, carries 45,000 tons of freight a month and is the lifeline of Central Peru. The government declared the strike illegal and appointed Brig. Gen. Jorge A. Vargas to run the line. When workers ignored the "notification" that they return to work, convoys of army trucks began rumbling through the mountains to prevent the smelting city Oroya from closing down. The strike was settled on Aug. 25, before it did any real harm.

Both the failure of the strike and the calling of the election were defeats for the Apristas and victories for Bustamante.

Last week full-page newspaper ads announced the formation of the Popular Democratic Movement. This party, called "the New Look" by both friends and foes, aims to gather together middle-of-the-road independents. Its probable source: the Government palace.

DEVELOPMENT:

The Railroad Race

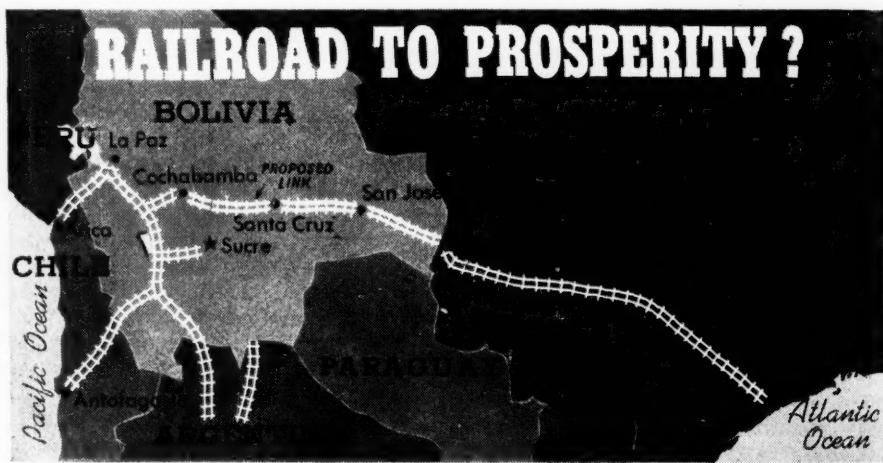
It's a man-sized engineering job, through fever-infested country inhabited by unfriendly Indians. Nevertheless, what will eventually be South America's longest railroad inches its way slowly across the waist of the continent. The final meeting of the rails will be somewhere in landlocked Bolivia.

On Aug. 22 and 23 the Presidents of Bolivia and Brazil held a two-day dress rehearsal at the Eastern Bolivian town of San José de Chiquitos and at Corumbá, a

But its development is handicapped by its lack of a seaport and by inadequate roads and railroads. The new rail line will open the productive heart of the country to both seacoasts, and thence to world markets. Brazil also expects to benefit. Witness the fact that Brazil has agreed to finance the final link, although it will be entirely in Bolivian territory. Most of the work so far has been done by Brazilian engineers but financed jointly by the two nations.

Significance--

Completion of the Santos-Arica railroad will be a political as well as an economic victory for Brazil. For years Brazil and Argentina have been struggling for control of the resources and communications of Bolivia and Paraguay, the two small, weak, landlocked countries that are squeezed between them. Competitive railroad building has been a major weapon in this struggle. There are two lines from



Brazilian jungle settlement near the border of the two nations. They dedicated the new 240-mile stretch of rail between the two towns. Thus San José is linked by rail to the Brazilian port of Santos 1,300 miles away. Only the San José-Cochabamba section of the railroad is still to be built. This will be the toughest part of the job. Getting rails is a problem and labor is scarce. The rails must climb steep Andean grades and bridge mountain rivers. But when they are all laid, there will be a direct 2,300-mile steel road from Santos on the Atlantic across Bolivia to Arica on the Chilean coast. It will be more than 1,400 miles longer than the line between Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Valparaíso, Chile. This is now the only coast-to-coast railroad. For both commerce and continental defense, Brazilian Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes called the new road a dry-land Panama Canal.

"It taxes the imagination," Fernandes said, "to try and measure now all the immense projections of the work in the future of our two countries."

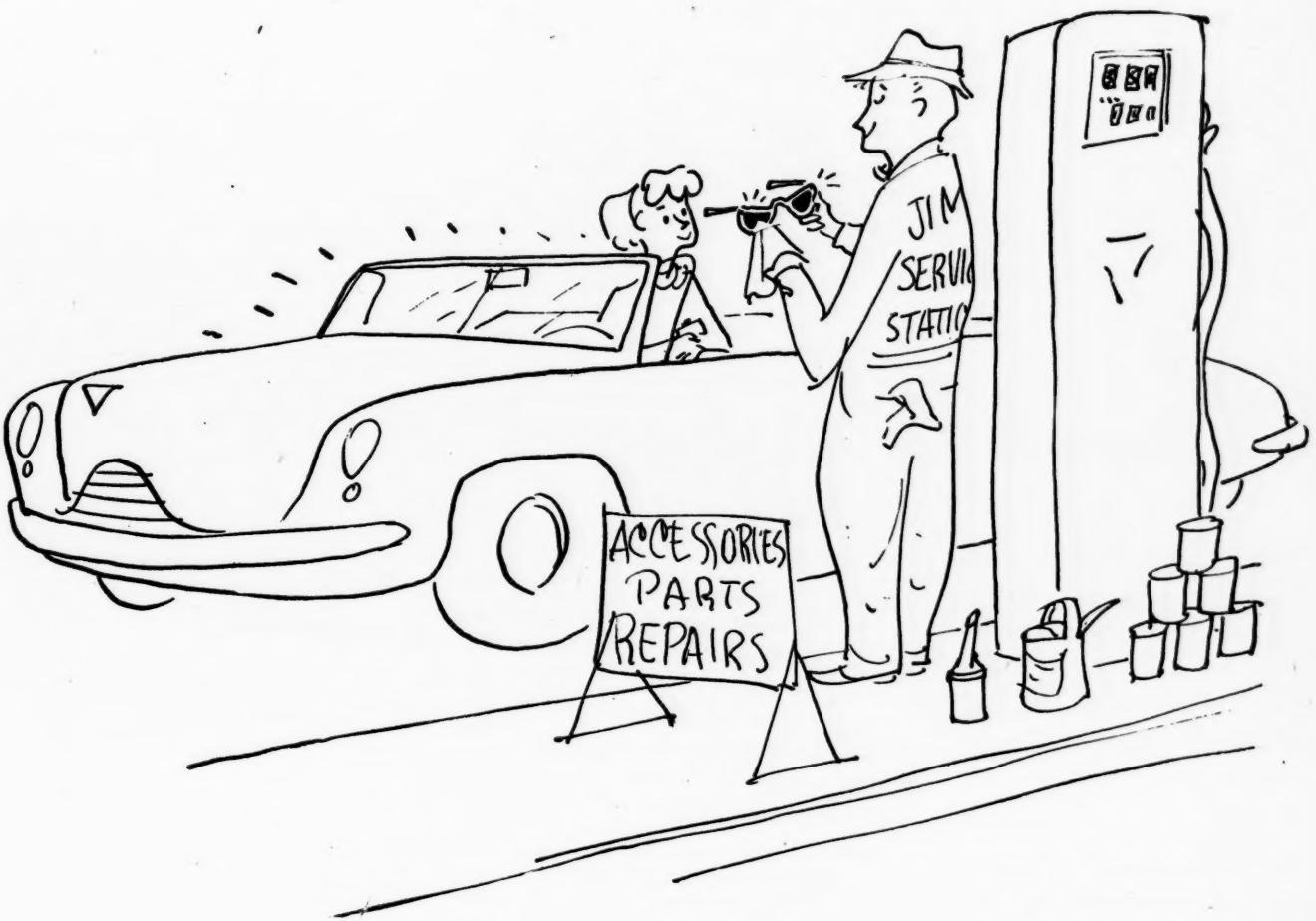
Bolivia is rich in oil, tin, and rubber.

Argentina into Bolivia. One is in full operation, the other under construction. But neither is as important as the Santos-Arica line.

Argentina's geographical location and its control of river trade routes give it a permanent advantage in Paraguay. But in this country too it appears recently to have lost ground to Brazil. Argentina more or less openly supported former President Higinio Morinigo in the 1947 civil war in Paraguay, and his later overthrow caused an obvious cooling of relations between the two countries.

In contrast to the other American republics, Argentina sent only minor diplomats to Paraguay for the inauguration of President Juan Natalicio González on Aug. 15. One member of the Argentine delegation, in top hat and tails, wore a Perón button in his lapel and smoked cigarettes during much of the ceremony. Brazil sent the largest delegation. And at a military reception before the inauguration, the Paraguayan flag was flanked by Brazilian and United States flags, instead of by the Brazilian and Argentine flags.

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— IN PASSING —

Overstuffed: Worried about bulging waistlines, Rear Admiral HEWLETT THEBAUD, Inspector General of the Navy, admonished brother officers: "Too many of us eat, drink, smoke, and sit too much. Too many, it would seem, are sallow-complexioned, soft, pudgy, and obviously overfed." The Navy at once assigned an admiral and two captains to sit down and write exercise and diet pamphlets.

Kettle to Pot? BASIL HART, a teen-age member of a Bronx civic group combatting juvenile delinquency, criticized the city's teachers for emulating traditional schoolboy tactics by "bolting out of school when the 3 o'clock bell rings."

Escapist: HAROLD GATTY, who circled the globe with WILEY POST in 1931, in Washington for a brief visit, deprecated "States life" for the "real life" of his private island Katafanga in the Fiji group, where he owns and operates a tuna fishery.

Ties: On a visit to New York, JOHN A. COSTELLO, Prime Minister of Eire, found a ready link between his country and America. Asked if he had any relatives here, Costello answered: "There isn't any such Irishman who has no relatives in the United States."

Happy Ending: Flying to Indianapolis from Germany to attend the funeral of his wife Grace, Cpl. MARION WILLIAMS's sorrow turned to joy when he learned that the death message he had received was intended for a Massachusetts soldier of the same name. The reward for his initial shock: an unlooked-for reunion.

Memorial: Sen. STYLES BRIDGES and Supreme Court Justices STANLEY REED, FELIX FRANKFURTER, and HAROLD BURTON joined with the 600 Chesterfield, N. H., townsfolk in paying tribute to the memory of a farm boy born in Chesterfield 76 years ago, the late HARLAN FISKE STONE, twelfth Chief Justice of the United States. A plain granite boulder with a plaque was unveiled and the local post office issued a special honorary stamp.

Recognition: Seriously ill at Memorial Hospital in New York, HEITOR VILLA-LOBOS, leading Brazilian composer in the modern idiom, was voted a grant-in-aid of 150,000 cruzeiros (about \$8,000) by the Rio de Janeiro municipal council. Another composer, Ary Baroso, proposed the grant on learning that Villa-Lobos was in financial straits.

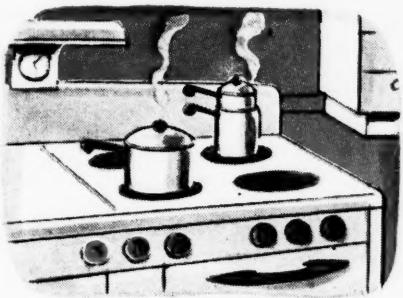
Selection: Twenty-five hundred students at the Summer School of Catholic Action, polled on "the Catholic layman or laywoman who has made the most important contribution to the work of the Church," chose BING CROSBY and CLARE BOOTHE LUCE.

HOW SAFE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?

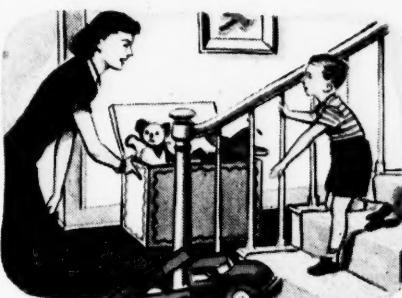
In the past 35 years, the death rate from disease among children 1 to 14 years of age has been reduced more than 80%. Today, accidents, in the home and out, are the leading cause of death in childhood. In addition, thousands of children are temporarily or

permanently crippled by accidents each year.

Fortunately, many accidents can be prevented. Parents can do most to guard their children's health and happiness by removing possible causes of accidents, and by establishing common-sense rules of safety.



1. Burns cause most fatal home accidents. So it's wise for parents to turn the handles of pots on a stove so they can't be reached, to keep matches in a safe place, and to place a sturdy screen around a fireplace or heater.



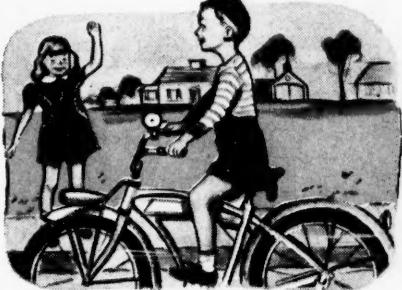
2. Falls head the list of serious non-fatal accidents. Parents can help prevent falls by providing a storage place for toys, so that they won't be left on the stairs, or floor. Windows should be guarded, and halls well lighted.



3. Check your home for other ways to make it accident-proof. Try to keep poisons, knives, scissors, guns and ammunition where young children can't reach them. Electric cords should always be in a safe condition.



4. Safety in the streets is extremely important. Children should learn to cross only at crossings, to obey traffic lights, to look both ways before stepping into the street, and to face traffic if they have to walk on a road.



5. Bicycle riding can be much safer if children know and obey such rules as keeping to the right and signaling for turns. Parents should be sure the bicycle has good brakes, a warning bell, a front light and rear reflector.



6. Drowning accounts for many accidental deaths. That's why a grownup should be present whenever children are playing in or near the water. In winter, parents should check ice conditions where children skate.

Parents can also be helpful in protecting their children by setting a good example and by showing them safe ways to work and play. If your child seems to have more than his share of accidents, it may be wise to consult your doctor. Sometimes accidents may be caused by physical or mental conditions which he can help correct.

To learn more about protecting your child, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Help Your Child to Safety."

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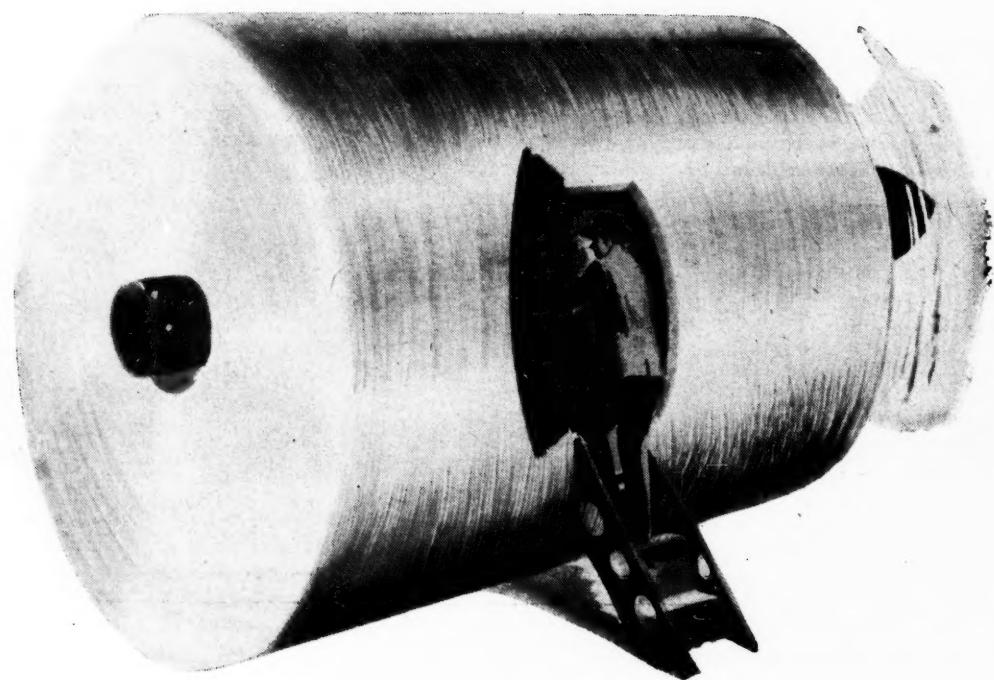
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Man is constantly acquiring new mastery of the rayon fiber. He learned to control its sheen. Today, the lustre of rayon can be made anything desired—from dull to bright.

Man learned to control the physical nature of this wondrous fiber—its length, its breadth.

Man discovered a color control for rayon that humbles the imagination—a method whereby cer-

tain fibers accept dye and others reject it. It is the chemical miracle of piece-dyeing.

Man conceived ways to blend rayon with various other fibers, blazing an endless trail to new fabric blends.

With each conquest of this man-made fiber, another channel of uses for rayon fabrics was created. Today, rayon touches the life of every man, woman, and child in America every day. Last year alone, this country produced over 950,000,000 pounds of rayon—almost 7 pounds for every person.

Yet, rayon's true greatness lies ahead, for the conquest of rayon goes on. As one of the world's first and largest rayon weavers, Burlington Mills sees evidence of it in its own laboratories. And since these new conquests mean new uses, Burlington Mills can safely say that the men who travel on rayon will travel far—very, very far.

Burlington Mills
"Woven into the Life of America"



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, Greensboro, N. C.

Anti-VD by Radio

What remains of the old hush-hush attitude about venereal disease may soon be dispelled by a flood of specially prepared radio dramas, interviews, and disk-jockey spot announcements on radio stations throughout the country. Free transcriptions shipped out last week from the Columbia University Radio Program Bureau, with the blessing of Dwight Eisenhower and the United States Public Health Service, will convey to millions the message of how syphilis and gonorrhea can be successfully treated.

The voices to be heard include those of Margo, Robert St. John, and Raymond Massey. In one program, Roy Acuff uses Southern mountain music to tell the sad story of Lester, who "goes on a spree that was a dilly; runs around with a filly named Milly." In a more serious vein are six documentary transcriptions of actual interviews by George Hicks with syphilitic patients in hospitals.

The brochure which went to radio stations with the records explained: "With the help of penicillin, most cases of early syphilis can now be cured in a matter of days, gonorrhea in one treatment. For the first time in history, techniques now known make it possible for medicine to wipe out VD within a single generation."

"Yet the struggle moves at a snail's pace, because most cases never get to doctors. The grim statistics show over a million new cases every year—of which only about one-third go voluntarily for treatment."

The radio appeal is intended to round up the untreated two-thirds.

The Army vs. Typhoid

As Malayan laborers cleaned up abandoned plantations after the war, they came down in droves with a disease variously known as Japanese river fever, rickettsial tsutsugamushi, or scrub typhus. Its cause was a tiny organism of the rickettsia family, smaller than bacteria and carried by mites and rodents. Against it there was no remedy until United States Army doctors decided to test a newly discovered antibiotic, chloromyctin.

Chloromyctin is one of the mold-derived drugs, like streptomycin and aureomycin. It was extracted from an organism living in a sample of soil sent from Venezuela to the Yale laboratory of Dr. Paul R. Burkholder (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 17, 1947). In the test tube, it showed killing power against both bacteria and rickettsia, including that of scrub typhus.

Last spring, Dr. J. E. Smadel, director of virus research at the Army Medical Center, flew to the Far East with a supply of the new drug. Setting up headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in collaboration with local doctors, he prepared to treat the



Two of a Kind: Eleven-month-old Michael Haley of Milwaukee (left) and Pamela Lamphere of Chicago, 22 months, suffer from the same affliction: Both were born with bladders outside the body and face operations for correction. But they're happily unaware of it.

typhus victims. Because early diagnosis of this disease is difficult, a policy was established of starting treatment on everybody whose symptoms resembled those of scrub typhus.

Surprise: The policy paid an unexpected dividend. Two of the first 35 patients, it turned out, really had typhoid fever. They recovered. To an American doctor, this was perhaps more important than the mission's original purpose. The rickettsial diseases such as typhus are rare in the United States, but typhoid fever, despite such standard precautions as the sanitation of food, milk, and water supplies, infected about 4,000 Americans last year.

Quickly the doctors had more of the still-scarce new drug shipped from the United States. They tried it on eight proved typhoid cases. Usually the disease lasts from four to seven weeks, if the victim does not die. The eight Malaysians were well on their way to recovery in two or three days. Since then, the drug has been used with equal success in three Baltimore cases.

Last week a jubilant Army announcement said: "Typhoid is a bacterial disease. Against it, the sulfa drugs, penicillin, and streptomycin have proved of little value . . . For the first time, it appeared, medical science might have an effective treatment for the dreaded typhoid infection."

Hen Litter as a Tonic

Following a hunch that the hens busily scratching in their floor litter had a purpose, scientists decided to investigate. These were hens on an all-vegetarian diet, mostly corn and soybeans. In winter,

somehow, their eggs didn't hatch well. In warm weather they did.

Heat induces fermentation. So research workers at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., took samples and applied the research techniques of test tube and microscope. It turned out that bacteria which flourished in summer in the henhouse litter were actually synthesizing a vitaminlike substance known as "animal protein factor." When the vegetarian hens ate it, their eggs could hatch.

Liver Link: Dr. Thomas H. Jukes, head of Lederle's nutrition and physiology research department, last week announced that this substance, since produced in laboratory bacteria cultures, also has been used successfully in the treatment of two human patients with pernicious anemia. "Both of them," he said, "responded just as if they had received liver extract; evidently the bacterial fermentation had produced an 'anti-pernicious-anemia factor' which appeared to benefit chickens as well as human beings."

It remained to be established whether the new bacterial product, and one recently produced from microbes by Dr. Stefan Ansbacher of the VI-D-CO research laboratory at Marion, Ind., were identical with the vitamin B₁₂ that was extracted earlier this year as the blood-building essence of liver (NEWSWEEK, April 23). Isolation of that vitamin was an important forward step, but until it is synthesized its supply still depends on animal liver as the raw material. If the fermentation product from the henhouse floor turns out to be the same thing or equally good, it may offer a new source of medicine from the world of microbes.

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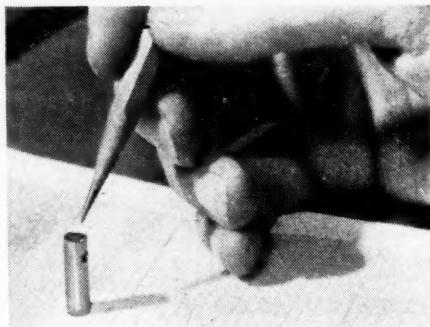
The Tiny Transistor

Harried scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories last week were busy answering queries from radio manufacturers the country over about their new substitute for vacuum tubes.

The tiny Transistor, which amplifies electric currents without benefit of a heated filament or the other components hitherto considered necessary, was first demonstrated early this summer (NEWSWEEK, July 12). Both the Army and Navy are now testing it, hoping to produce miniature, rugged radio communication sets that will make the second world war walkie-talkies and handy-talkies obsolete. A pilot production plant is being readied at Murray Hill, N.J., where the Bell scientists made the original discovery, and Western Electric is making plans for large-scale manufacture.

It will still be some time before the electronics industry can get the new units, but meanwhile those interested can satisfy their curiosity with a lengthy article in the September issue of Electronics, which also features the "revolutionary amplifier" on its cover. This authoritative journal holds that "the Transistor is destined to have far-reaching effects on the technology of electronics and will undoubtedly replace conventional electron tubes in a wide range of applications." The magazine cites these advantages:

"The Transistor is smaller than a subminiature vacuum tube. It seems likely to have a useful life of many thousands of hours because of its simple, sturdy construction. Where portability and low battery drain are essential, as in hearing aids and personalized radios, the Transistor ap-



Transistor, vacuum-tube substitute

pears ideal. In equipment using large numbers of amplifiers, large-scale computers being an extreme example, the absence of a heater makes it possible to place many Transistors in confined space without creating difficulties in heat dissipation . . . Ultimately they should be cheaper than comparable vacuum tubes because of their simplicity and because they do not require evacuation, which is the most difficult step in producing vacuum tubes."

Hunter: While the Transistor unit looks extremely simple—a germanium crystal soldered to a metal disk and contacted on its other face by two tungsten wires little more than a thousandth of an inch apart—it resulted from devious theory and elaborate experiment.

Dr. William Shockley, a Bell physicist, came upon the principle while investigating the behavior of semi-conductors. These substances, of which germanium is one, do not behave like the familiar conductors of electricity, such as copper or silver, or the equally familiar insulators, such as rubber. Normally, they conduct electricity slowly. Shockley's group found a way of changing the conductivity of germanium

so that within a tiny area it will let current flow rapidly in response to a signal.

As Shockley explains it, the semi-conductor lets the electricity flow backward. He cites, for analogy, a crowded highway packed with cars, bumper to bumper. If there is an open space near the front of the line, each driver in turn will get a chance to move up. To an observer in a helicopter the empty space will seem to move backward. In the Transistor's germanium surface, there is an occasional atom with an incomplete quota of electrons. So an electron moves in from the next atom, making room for another. So fast is this replacement that the movement spreads from one contact point to the next in a ten-millionth of a second.

Out of this strange phenomenon in the hitherto obscure semi-conductor has come an invention which may revolutionize electronics and communication as the original three-element vacuum tube did 35 years ago. Furthermore, first users of Transistor radio receivers will be in for a surprise: Since there are no tubes to warm up, sound will blare forth as soon as they turn the switch.

Corn Chopper

Out where the tall corn grows, a seedsman needs a long reach and a strong arm to shake out the pollen-bearing tassels at the very top of the stalk, a process necessary for production of the hybrid variety. Field corn sometimes grows to 14 feet. To help the situation, Dr. W. Ralph Singleton, geneticist, decided to operate on the premise that "it is much easier to make a 6-foot corn plant than a 14-foot man."

His experiments were begun at the New



Uranium Jubilee: The City of New York is celebrating its golden anniversary as a five-borough metropolis with an exposition at Grand Central Palace that features a second "Manhattan Project."



The atomic-energy demonstration has drawn crowds to observe, among the many other exhibits (left to right): Van de Graaff generator driving an electrostatic motor by charging and repelling its metal



Haven (Conn.) Agricultural Experiment Station and reached fruition this summer on a Suffolk County, L. I., farm near the Brookhaven National Laboratory, where Singleton is now testing the effects of atomic radiation on heredity. The corn, however, was bred by old-fashioned methods, without benefit of the atom.

Crossing and inbreeding various types of taller and shorter corn, Singleton produced a half-acre crop standing between 5 and 6 feet. Its advantages, he explained last week, are several: The short corn will be less vulnerable to heavy wind and rain storms; fields will be less cluttered with stalks; ears will be easier to harvest; and, although the ears are slightly smaller than those of the tall field corn, it will be possible to grow more stalks to the acre.

Party Line Genetics

From Moscow last week came another example of the peculiar effects one-party politics can have on science. For years there has been a controversy among Soviet geneticists over the issue of heredity vs. environment and, in particular, over the question whether acquired characteristics can be inherited. One school, led by the late Nikolai Vaviloff, agreed with the prevailing opinion of Western science that they cannot. But this, according to T. D. Lysenko, was a "bourgeois fraud."

Lysenko, a peasant-born plant breeder, has been skillful and successful in producing improved crops by grafting and hybridizing, often being compared in this respect with the late Luther Burbank. Impatient with the statistical methods of more learned geneticists, he talks to peasants about the "souls" of plants and "love marriages" among them. Regarding en-

vironment as more important than heredity, Lysenko has had recourse to the philosophy of Karl Marx to prove his point. Since Lysenko is also a vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet, his interpretation of the Communist scriptures carried weight.

One by one, leading Russian geneticists joined the Lysenko party line. The latest convert, Prof. Anton R. Zhebrak, explained last week in a confessional letter to the Communist organ Pravda: "I, as a party member, do not consider it possible for me to retain the views which have been recognized as erroneous by the Central Committee of our party."

The irony is that "bourgeois science" in the United States has lately come around, through free inquiry, toward some reconciliation of the opposed schools of heredity and environment. By breeding microscopic paramecia, Prof. Tracy M. Sonneborn of Indiana University has shown that environmental factors can change the nature of this single-celled animal, and that the changes are inherited. The findings have important implications for the theories of embryology and cancer cause, while knocking out some underpinnings for the orthodox theory that all heredity is controlled by genes in the cell nucleus.

Thus Professor Sonneborn's researches undermined, by experiment, the same classical theory of genetics that the Soviet savants of Lysenko's group have been attacking by dialectic argument. But no one has investigated him for subversive or un-American activity. Instead, he and his Indiana co-workers were awarded the annual \$1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1946. Sonneborn's article on "Genes, Cytoplasm, and Environment in Paramecium" is featured in the current (September) Scien-

tific Monthly, and at the AAAS centennial celebration in Washington on Sept. 14 he is scheduled for one of the principal addresses.

► A new method of changing the hereditary characteristics of an animal was reported last week by Dr. Walter Landauer, professor of genetics at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Connecticut. When he injected insulin into chicken embryos, they developed into short-legged, rumpless creatures with parrot-like beaks. Thus, by chemical tampering, he had produced the kind of freak usually ascribed to the random mutation of a hereditary gene. His conclusion, of interest as much to cancer researchers as to geneticists, was that hereditary mutations may be caused by disturbances in metabolism, or the nutrition of individual cells. And his hope is that some chemical means may be found to prevent body tissues from growing wrong.

Science for Nonscientists

One nineteenth-century scientist noticed that if photographic plates were kept anywhere near an early electronic device known as a Crookes tube, they became fogged. From this he drew only the conclusion that "such plates should always be stored elsewhere." Another scientist noticed the same thing and thus discovered the X-ray, today widely known in his honor as the Roentgen ray.

That is one of the anecdotes told by I. Bernard Cohen in a new book "Science, Servant of Man" to illustrate that "happy accident" may or may not help to advance research, depending on whether the researcher to whom the accident occurs is curious enough to investigate the unusual.

Capitalizing on a discovery calls for something else—what Cohen calls "the total scientific situation," meaning whether the scientific world is ready to spend the time, labor, and money for a particular line of research. A celebrated example is Sir Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin after a mold growth of the penicillia family landed in a dish of disease microbes he was cultivating back in 1928. Although Fleming didn't ignore this germ-killing contaminant, as others before him had, his findings stayed on the shelf for a decade until the world of science and medicine got ready to exploit the antibiotics.

"Science, Servant of Man" presents the history of science in a new and valuable way. Its author is one of the first few holders of a doctor's degree in the unusual field that Harvard has established, "The History of Science and Learning," and he now teaches an experimental Harvard course in the physical sciences for non-scientific undergraduates. The book shows a talent for clear exposition along with a scholar's insistence on accurate facts.

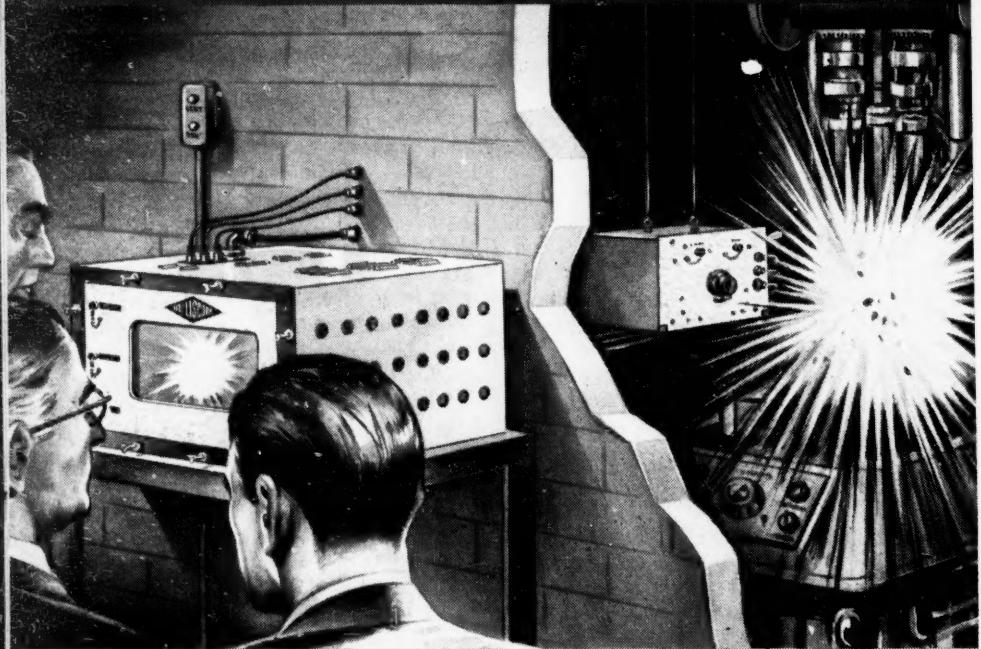
***SCIENCE, SERVANT OF MAN. BY I. BERNARD COHEN.**
Little, Brown. \$4.



Newsweek photos—Ed Werges

spheres; a model of atomic structure; mechanical hands that can strike a match by remote control; the live spark of a Geissler tube; and a chain reaction in which mousetraps (representing uranium atoms) release bottle stoppers (neutrons) in an "atomic explosion."

How to SEE where you can't LOOK



**A Front Row Seat at an EXPLOSION
Without Even Mussing Your Hair**

Television in Industry ...the "UTILISCOPE"

In the preparation of certain explosive units, it is necessary to machine the explosive material. This usually stands machining without trouble, but occasionally it explodes for no apparent reason. Consequently, there must be some means of safeguarding the men who observe and control the operation.

The logical answer to the problem is the Diamond "Utiliscope"...wired television. Personnel are safe outside a heavy cell where they see the entire operation on the "Utiliscope" screen...exactly, simultaneously and continu-

ously. The "Utiliscope" camera alone is in the cell. Camera and screen can be separated by any distance; numerous screens can report findings of single camera.

Construction and application of the "Utiliscope" are surprisingly simple. It has fewer tubes than a good radio set and only a screwdriver is needed for adjustment of focus, brilliance and contrast to suit individual preference.

Write for booklet that describes the Diamond "Utiliscope" and suggests its many uses for seeing exactly what is happening beyond range of vision, around corners, through walls or wherever inaccessible or perilous to human life.

Other Uses

- Destructive testing without endangering the operator.
- Observing conditions in steel furnaces, boilers, pulverizers, etc.
- Reproducing images of maps, charts, etc. (as recorded) at remote places.
- Identifying people, documents, or signatures at distant points.
- Transmitting demonstrations, style shows, surgical operations, etc., so they can be shown to remote and different groups.

3638

**DIAMOND
POWER SPECIALTY CORP.
DETROIT 31, MICHIGAN**

Diamond Specialty Limited
Windsor, Ontario

The "Utiliscope" (Registered U. S. Patent Office)
was developed jointly by Farnsworth Television &

-RADIO-TELEVISION

Forever Allen

What do you do if you've spent sixteen years in radio climbing to the top of the Hooperatings, and then in five months a giveaway in the same time slot dumps you down to position No. 38? Do you (1) curse the whole giveaway craze? (2) Change your time on the air? (3) Alter the format of your program? (4) Commute to the new and dubiously greener pastures of television? The answer, if your name happens to be Fred Allen, is "Yes" to Question No. 1 and a rasping but emphatic "No" to Questions 2, 3, and 4.

Taking up the questions and answers in inverse order, as Allen did in guest-shooting last week for the vacationing syndicated columnist John Crosby, the man who, at 8:30 winter Sunday evenings, isn't Lassie, Gabriel Heatter, and a couple of hundred other assorted characters, kiddies, thus disposed of the issues:

"Television is on the march! Radio is doomed! Alarmists report that panic-stricken actors scurry through the hallowed halls of NBC with make-up kits concealed beneath their radio scripts, ready to flee the microphone the instant video calls. As a journeyman radio pantomime, I refuse to be stampeded until more ominous portents loom in my personal offing. In my frayed estimation, television today is nothing more than agitated decalcomania rampant on the tavern wall and in the family living room . . . Radio in rebuttal fills the home with romp, revel, and enlightening fare."

Booby Trap: Proceeding from Farm Market News and Husband and Wife Programs ("Two molting love-birds build a fresh nest in their microphone each morning and twitter away their allotted time"), Allen took pungent inventory of the day's romp and revel. He was most pungent on giveaways:

"If every radio program was a quiz show—at a given signal the studio doors could be locked—all of the morons would be trapped. The rest of the population could go about its business."

That, and variations on the theme, Allen has been saying ever since he and his Hooper left New York in June for a summer vacation in Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. In public, that is. Privately Allen can be even more caustic. "Giveaway programs are the buzzard of radio," he wrote an NBC executive last week. "As buzzards sweep down on carrion, so have giveaway shows descended on the carcass of radio. Like buzzards, the giveaway shows, if left to pursue their scavenging devices, will leave nothing but the picked bones of the last listener lying before his radio set. The giveaway programs cannot help sales, the radio audience, the radio networks. What is the solution?"

Allen's own solution is that he's not go-

ing to do a thing about it; he's going to let the FCC do it. And he (and a good part of the industry also) thinks the commission can. After all, even if it can't legally prosecute giveaways, there are plenty of FCC permissions on other things that broadcasters must have if they plan to stay in business.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen: Meanwhile, on Oct. 3, the seraphic chant of "Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen" and the voice that O. O. McIntyre called that of "a man with false teeth chewing on slate pencils" will again be heard in our land—at the usual 8:30 p.m. EST. When Allen went off the air, NBC and the Ford Motor Dealers of America, the sponsors, offered to change his time so he wouldn't be opposite his and the giveaways' No. 1 nemesis, *Stop the Music*. Allen said: No, thank you.

There were those, too, who suggested it might be a good idea if Allen added some new ingredients to a formula virtually unchanged since, at 9 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 23, 1932, on behalf of Linit, he virtually annihilated a CBS mike as his buzz-saw tones twanged: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I want to welcome you to the opening of our Theater Petite. You'll have to excuse me if I seem nervous. I didn't sleep well. I dreamed I drove downtown in my car and all night long I kept moving around to different parts of the bed so I wouldn't get a ticket for parking."

In short, as it has been through fire, water, toothpaste, gasoline, tea, and now cars, Allen's program will be built around what he considers the best form of comedy for radio: "a knowing, satirical approach to the events and foibles of the day." Besides the nine New York newspapers and the news magazines he reads for program ideas, a familiar cast will help Allen make that approach.

It will include Al Goodman and the orchestra (who'll typically have time for only a splinter of "The Woody Wood-pecker") and the five singing DeMarco sisters. There'll also be Portland Hoffa, recovered from the virus X attack that last spring kept her out of eight performances, the first she's failed to share with Allen since their marriage during their



Allen: "My week is budgeted like the recipe for a nervous breakdown"

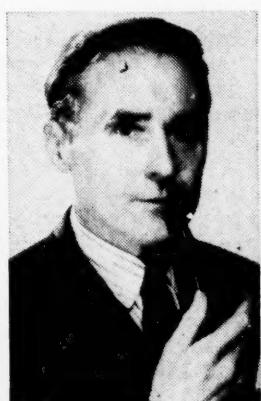
musical-comedy days in 1928 (suggest dropping her from the cast, and you'll arouse the Irish in the Massachusetts Irishman who was born John Florence Sullivan in 1894). A further attraction will be weekly guest stars. And last, though certainly first in the public's affections, will be those dead beats of the public pulse—the inhabitants of Allen's Alley.

Shall We Go? In the Alley will still reside Mrs. Nussbaum ("Was you expecting, maybe, Emperor Shapirohito?"), played by Minerva Pious, who has been with Allen since 1933. The Alley will continue to house Titus Moody (Parker Fennelly, in the cast since 1945), that dour

farmer whose conscience once troubled him because he sold a milk company his cow that mooed indigo and "somewhere in those Carnation barns tonight is a cow that ain't contented."

However, Ajax Cassidy is moving out of the Alley, a departure that probably won't cause much stir. Likely to cause more comment is the removal of Senator Claghorn. After three seasons Allen feels the Senator's unreconstructed rebellion no longer is a joke, son.

But those who protest Claghorn's leaving may welcome the return of Falstaff Offenshaw, whom Peter Donald will play now that he no longer has to portray



In the cast: Portland, Kenny Delmar, Fennelly (Moody), Peter Donald (Cassidy), Minerva Pious (Mrs. Nussbaum)



SO YOU THINK YOU'RE INSURED...

"Store owner held responsible for fire which spread to adjoining shops. He has fire insurance but no property damage liability coverage. He thought he was insured. His loss—\$79,000."

Don't Take a Loss

29 different "gaps" in coverage can cost you money! Don't risk a loss by thinking you're fully insured. Know you have full insurance protection. Be safe, not sorry.

See your AMICO agent for all casualty, property insurance and bonds. AMICO is a strong legal reserve company paying dividends to policyholders.

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Write for AMICO'S valuable new booklet, "29 Gaps in Your Bridge to Security," today. It may save you money!



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RADIO-TELEVISION

Cassidy. And Kenny Delmar, the commercial announcer who has been doubling in brass as Claghorn, is set to create Claghorn's Russian equivalent.

Which shows how times have changed. Only two years ago the comedian who persistently protested his troubles with censors and network vice presidents in charge of show endings until a vice president censored him off the air (NEWSWEEK, April 28, 1947) also had a bit of censor trouble over a script Gromyko Grotto—it might offend the Russians. "My gosh," Allen then remarked, "everything else has offended the Russians. We're the only thing left. We might as well offend them too."

No Man: Behind the program will be the rest of the 60 persons on a payroll that uses up all but eight of the \$20,000 weekly checks Allen gets for 39 weeks a year. This staff of writers, sound men, secretaries, clerks, and so on is headed by "Uncle Jim" Harkin. An ex-vaudevillian, Harkin has known Allen almost since the days when from juggling books as a stacker in the Boston public library, the 14-year-old Sullivan orphan progressed from amateur nights to become successively Paul Huckle, European Entertainer; Fred St. James; Freddie James, the World's Worst Juggler; and finally Fred Allen of the big time.

Uncle Jim is the man between Allen and the world. "I have to be," Harkin comments; "the guy can't say no." So the agency goes to Allen through Jim, the network people go to Allen through Jim, and, unless they somehow evade him, so do the touches. There used to be almost 30 of these "dependents"; then, says Portland, "the WPA saved us."

At that, the present roster is given almost \$50,000 of the \$160,000 that comes to Allen after show expenses and taxes. "You see," moans Harkin, "he'll run into some down-and-outer he knew 30 years ago in the old three-a-day, spend an hour listening to the fellow's sorry story, send for his own tailor to make him three suits of clothes, get him a job, and then make sure the guy holds it by calling up the manager every few weeks and asking what's become of his very good friend so and so. He makes a production of it."

Allen makes a production of everything he does. He'll pick his writers' brains for ideas at their regular Wednesday-afternoon conference, but when Sunday night rolls around 90 per cent of the program will consist of the script Allen himself has written in tiny manuscript hand ("I can read my printing") on Tuesday and Thursday, and edited at Friday and Sunday rehearsals. The other 10 per cent will be the ad libs which, unlike almost any others on the air, are really ad libbed.

Bee Is for Benny: It was an ad lib that started his famous feud with Jack Benny, who, Allen remarked, had been at the violin for 40 years and couldn't com-

pete with a 9-year-old who had just played on Allen's program. Taking up the gag, Benny spent a year learning a few bars of "The Flight of the Bumble Bee." Thereupon Allen had as a program guest an insurance expert who, figuring the life expectancy of a man from Waukegan, found Benny would die with two bars still unlearned.

As familiar as the Benny feud is Allen's concern for his health. When in 1944-45 he took a year off from radio because of high blood pressure, he might joke that



Uncle Jim, Fred's "no man"

"the doctors call it essential hypertension; personally I can do without it." But friends knew he couldn't; he enjoys ill health.

He has only two recreations. Mondays, he spends a quiet evening at a show or a spaghetti joint with Portland, who the rest of the time "takes care of the kitchen department, one of the reasons our marriage survived." And one day a week he boxes and plays handball at the 63rd Street YMCA, characteristically more modest but less convenient to their four-room 58th Street apartment than would be the New York Athletic Club a block away.

All the rest of Allen's time goes into his program ("My week is budgeted like the recipe for a nervous breakdown").

During air absences he has found time to make a few movies. But he doesn't like Hollywood; "I'm always afraid I'll wake up at 12 o'clock and find the place turned back into a pumpkin." He was a big hit when The New York Daily News put him on the opening of its station WPIX on June 15, but he's had no further use for television.

It's said that he turned down \$21,000 for ten minutes on WJZ-TV's giant vaudeville opener last month because it would interrupt his vacation. Other video approaches he's spurned because he needs all his time for radio.

For, to Allen, as he said in Crosby's spot last week, "It may be a treadmill—but RADIO MARCHES ON."



The time ahead is precious...

TAKE WITH YOU back to school this gift—your first important watch, symbol of our love for you and our pride in you and our hopes for you. Time means so much when you're young. May you crowd every moment with happiness and with fulfillment. For there is no more precious gift than the gift of time.

FOR A GIFT to cherish—none is more perfect than a watch. Your jeweler has a wide choice to show you, achievements of free craftsmen—of America and Switzerland—oldest democracies on two continents. No matter what the make of your watch, it can be repaired economically and promptly, thanks to the efficiency of the modern jeweler.

For the gifts you'll give with pride—let your jeweler be your guide

The WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND





"I was curious..."



I tasted it...



Now I know why Schlitz is...

The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous!"



Quack Chaser

Last fall John A. Kennedy, former Hearst executive, bought control of The San Diego Daily Journal, an evening paper facing stiff competition from The Union and The Tribune-Sun, keys of the Copley chain. He soon found he needed a hot-shot key man, and in April of this year Kennedy came to the publishers' conventions in New York, looking for a managing editor to produce "an honest two-fisted newspaper which would fight in the public interest." He found one in George Chaplin. On May 3 Chaplin hung up his coat in San Diego and started looking around for "a fight in the public interest."

A chance remark by a welfare worker put him on the trail of a burgeoning group advertising services as "psychologists" and "personal counselors." Richard Looman, a reporter, was assigned to the story, and for two solid weeks he wrote nothing while assembling facts from the top national authorities in medicine, psychology, and psychiatry.

Then Looman, 29 and an ex-Marine, went down to San Diego's knockout Civic Center, applied for a license as a consulting psychologist—and got it by paying a fee of 84 cents—a month's proportion of a \$10 annual fee. Next, he posed as a patient on a visit to one of the similarly licensed quacks. Day after day he piled up in The Journal the record of people who had been muleted for stiff fees and actually harmed by the advice of the self-styled psychologists, backing his evidence with the opinions of qualified local and national specialists.

Law: The Journal's fight for an adequate regulatory ordinance ran into tough opposition, especially from the chiropractors. Also, the County Medical Society took the negative attitude that there was enough law on the books to deal with the situation. But The Journal kept plugging. Finally, in mid-August, the City Council passed an ordinance providing a five-man board to examine applicants for licenses, and a list of qualifications to be met. Currently the paper is pressing for a similar statewide law, to be proposed at the January session of the Legislature.

Chaplin, spark plug of the campaign, is 34 and a native of Columbia, S.C. He was graduated in textile chemistry from Clemson College in 1935 and became a reporter for The Greenville Piedmont the same year. He was The Piedmont's city editor in 1940, when he took a year's leave as a Nieman Fellow. From August 1942



Chaplin

On discharge, Chaplin became managing editor of J. David Stern's Camden (N.J.) Courier-Post, resigning in July 1947 to join Stern's son Tommy in a futile effort to buy The Seattle Star. He was looking for just the job he got when he ran into John A. Kennedy, for his creed is that "a newspaper should do more than mirror the day's events; it should ventilate smelly situations."

► Paul W. White, director of news broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting System for sixteen years, last week took charge of The San Diego Daily Journal editorial page. A native of Pittsburg, Kans., and a graduate of the Columbia School of Journalism, he had worked for Kansas City and New York newspapers before going with the United Press in 1924. He was editor of the United Feature Syndicate when he joined CBS six years later.

Indianapolis Merger

Prosperity in Indianapolis was indicated by the pall of factory smoke that tempered the blazing August sunshine. But in the downtown offices of The Indianapolis News (evening) and The Indianapolis Star (morning and Sunday), publishers were mainly concerned with the fact that their increased income was being devoured by steadily rising costs for wages and raw materials. For many months there had been rumors that The News would be merged with The Indianapolis Times (Scripps-Howard) or with The Star, as the only practical solution of the cost problem.

Few were surprised, therefore, when on Aug. 28, Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of The Star and president of Central Newspapers, Inc., and C. Walter (Mickey) McCarthy, publisher of The News, announced formation of Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc., which would take over unified operation of both newspapers as soon as legal formalities were completed. Until new equipment in the enlarged Star plant is ready, the newspapers will be published in their present buildings. Then, under one management, they will be published from The Star building. Pulliam will be president of the new firm, with Mrs. Pulliam, under her business name of N. G. Mason, as secretary. Richard M. Fairbanks, of the family which has published The News for more than three decades, will be a director. McCarthy will remain as editorial head of The News.

Roy W. Howard, who negotiated unsuccessfully for the purchase of The News last April and again when the present merger was rumored two weeks ago, declared that "The Times is well aware of the increased responsibility to the community which this merger places upon it." Unconfirmed were reports that The Times would



Caterer On Balboa Island, Calif., Has Many Refrigeration Needs —Chooses Frigidaire

After 16 years of collecting recipes for the world's great dishes, H. W. Jepson (above) and his wife opened their unique catering service on Balboa Island, Calif. Foods are prepared in their Frigidaire-equipped kitchens and then delivered by car or speedboat to home or yacht.

"We chose a Frigidaire Meat Case, Reach-in, Ice Cream Cabinet and Meter-Miser compressor because we think they're outstanding," says Mr. Jepson. Markham Appliance Co., Santa Ana, Calif., handled the installations.



For refrigeration or air conditioning you need, call your Frigidaire dealer. Find name in Classified Telephone Directory.

You're twice as sure with two great names—
FRIGIDAIRE made only by GENERAL MOTORS

The most complete line available

Moore Method Maptacks

AT STATIONERY AND MAP STORES



GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

Carelessness or indifference—Nearly all 4657 FIRES a day in America are reported due to carelessness. For absolute protection against all FIRES install GLOBE Automatic Sprinklers. That some property owners WON'T do this is not carelessness, but INDIFFERENCE . . . and that's worse.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia • Offices in nearly all principal cities



THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

add a Sunday edition to its evening operation on Sept. 26.

Pulliam, a former Kansas City Star reporter, has owned The Star since 1943. He also publishes newspapers in Lebanon, Huntington, Vincennes, and Muncie, Ind., plus The Arizona Republic and Gazette, and owns radio stations WIRE, Indianapolis, and WAVO, Vincennes.

Cosmo Shakeup

Anxiety was general last spring among magazine publishers with mass circulation on the newsstands. With few exceptions, public demand for such publications showed a sudden, nationwide, and unexplained drop—not great, but sufficient to call for action. The accepted remedy for

this condition is a change of editorial formula, which generally means the hatchet for key editors. So there wasn't much surprise when Cosmopolitan Magazine let the parent Hearst organization know that Arthur Gordon, editor since early 1946, was going to Europe on special assignment, and that Herbert Mayes, editor of Good Housekeeping, would take over in his absence.

Mayes has since been in charge of both magazines, and the first issue of Cosmopolitan under his direction, dated October, will appear on the stands this month. Gordon, still under contract to Hearst Magazines, is said to be in England, working on a special edition of Nash's Magazine, one of the early elements in the Hearst magazine empire. Coincident with Gor-

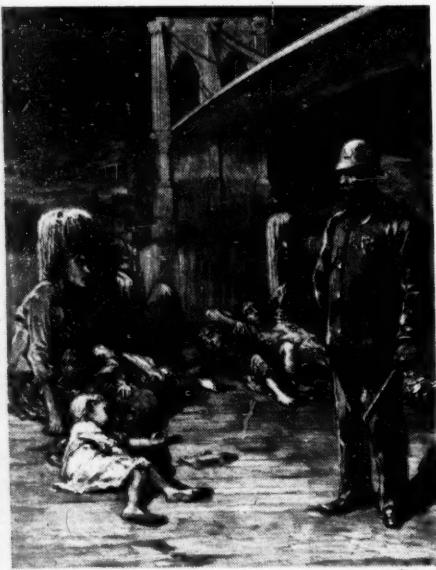
don's shift, Dale Eunson, fiction editor, and Tom Hardman, article editor, were released, and Souren Ermoyan, art editor, was transferred to Town & Country.

This week, though official confirmation was lacking, speculation was plentiful that Mayes, long a strong figure in the Hearst magazine operation, would keep his hands on the reins of both Cosmopolitan and Good Housekeeping. He is 48, a native of New York City and educated in its public schools. After six years in trade journalism, he became editor of The American Druggist, a Hearst publication, in 1926, and then editor of Pictorial Review from 1934 to 1937. That year he moved in as managing editor of Good Housekeeping, of which he has been editor since 1938.

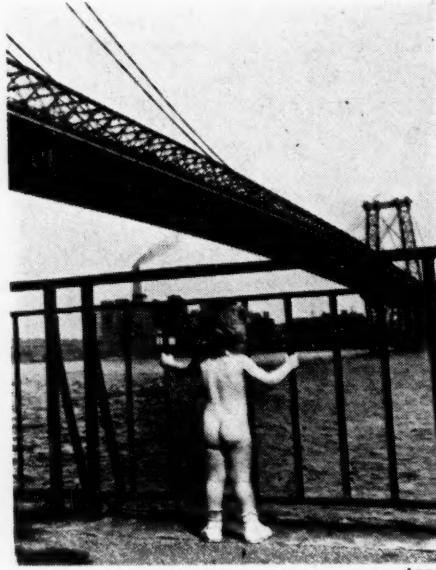
Highly efficient as an editor and organizer, Mayes has weathered more than one major shake-up in the Hearst magazine setup. He knows how to delegate responsibility, and he conserves his energy by taking a daily siesta of a couple of hours.

Bumper Bumped: It was on Mayes's recommendation that Gordon was made editor of Cosmopolitan two years ago, succeeding Frances Whiting. Gordon, now 35, was educated at St. Paul's School in New Hampshire and Yale University, and won a Rhodes Scholarship. He won his spurs as associate editor of Good Housekeeping under Mayes before he joined the Air Force, where he rose to lieutenant colonel and edited the magazine Air Force in England. He returned to Good Housekeeping with some new ideas, and when he was placed in charge of Cosmopolitan, he tried to make them effective.

But readers didn't respond to the new formula, somewhat esoteric in spots, and Gordon, with an occasional hint from his



Culver

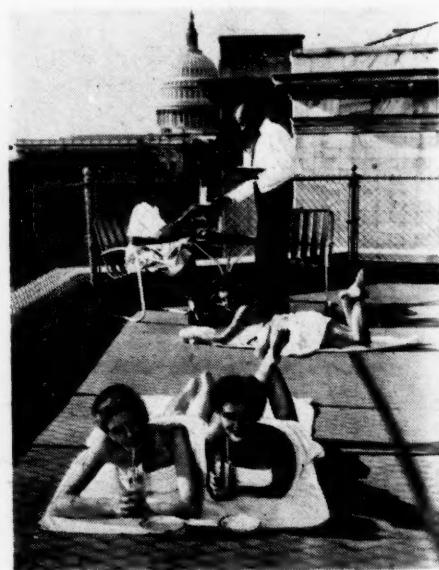


Acme



Culver

Camera Clichés: Press photography may have advanced in terms of New Look—or nudity look—as is evident when the nation's camera corps is ordered out to cover such an event as the weather



Acme

sizzler last week. But the stage settings rarely vary. Take a look at the nineteenth- and twentieth-century parallels of the rooftop and bridge-refuge scenes showing city dwellers beating the heat.

old friend Mayes, offered a compromise mixture—material that would hold the people accustomed to the tried-and-true fiction by famous authors with three-masted names, plus the kind of stuff that he thought they ought to be reading. Even a series on "The Truth About Sex," however, failed to lure back the wandering buyers, and the change of helm became inevitable.

Facsimile Forward

Up to midsummer 1948, facsimile broadcasting was—while a practicable means of news transmission—an interesting experiment with no visible means of support in the news field (NEWSWEEK, March 1).

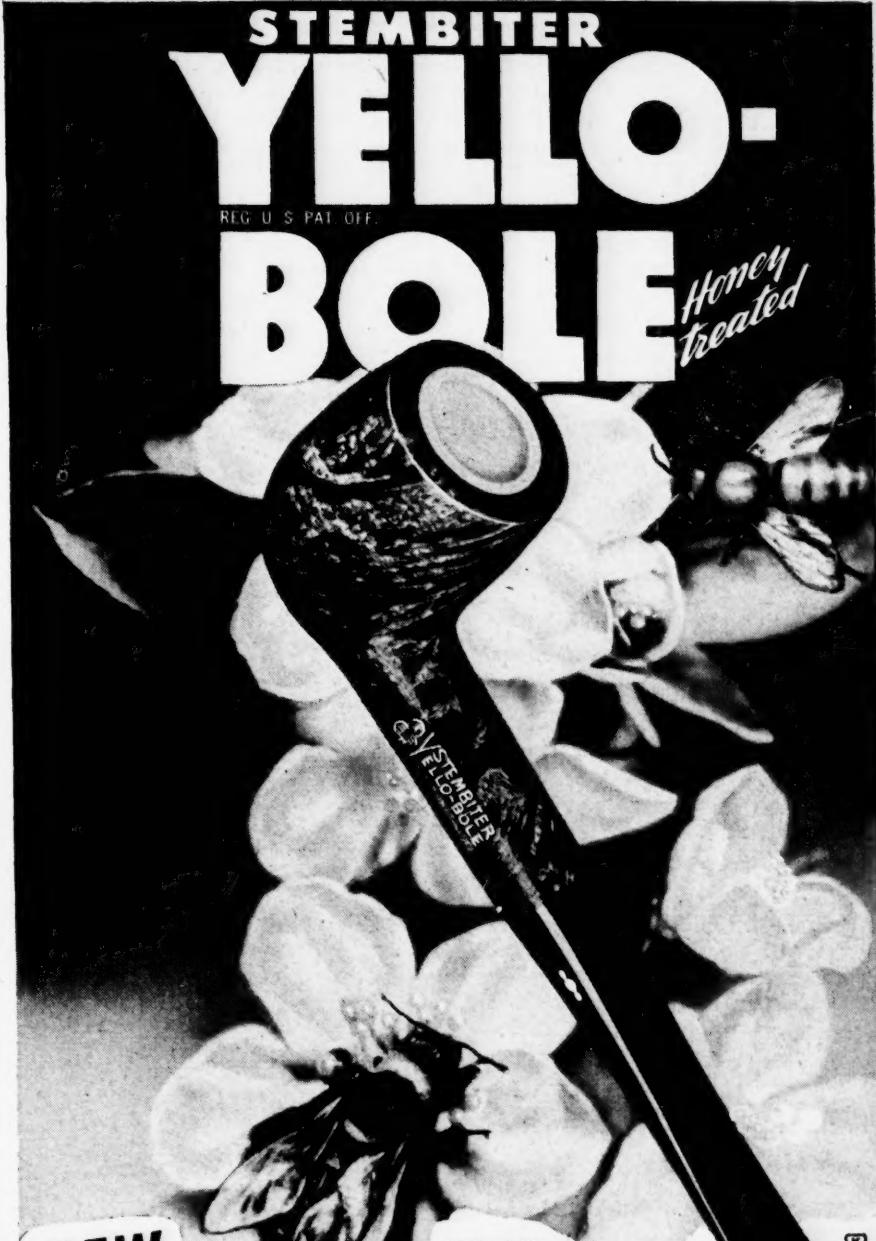
For three years, about 25 broadcasting stations (most of them owned or operated in conjunction with newspapers) had been financing part of the costs of Broadcasters Faximile Analysis, a project of Radio Inventions, Inc., headed by John V. L. Hogan, in chasing down the technical bugs. But until the Federal Communications Commission authorized the transmission of paid advertising with facsimile news broadcasts, commercial use of the invention had been blocked.

At least two newspapers—The Philadelphia Inquirer and The Miami Herald—responded to the FCC permission by beginning news programs, but they were still frankly experimenting with a medium that could be either a competitor or an adjunct.

Last week the range was raised again. Hogan contracted with the Smith Davis Corp. for consultant services in commercializing facsimile broadcasting throughout the country. Since the Davis contacts are mainly with newspapers, it was obvious that the major effort would be to sell the facsimile system developed by the Hogan enterprises (Faximile, Inc., as well as Radio Inventions, Inc.) to newspapers of every size. The General Electric Co. has manufactured a complete broadcasting equipment, ready to hook up to any FM transmitter, selling for about \$15,000.

Another possible market lies in local radio stations, in direct competition with newspapers. Still another might be individuals or groups in cities not getting satisfactory service from newspaper monopolies. Given an FM license, the cost of setting up a facsimile news operation is trifling compared with the cost of equipment for a printed daily.

Receivers: Few homes are equipped today, of course, with facsimile receivers. But according to Albert Zugsmith, executive vice president of the Smith Davis Corp., the Hogan organization is negotiating with the Stewart-Warner Corp. for the mass manufacture of combination AM-FM sets, with facsimile reception, to be marketed for about \$100 when mass production is attained. Both may be two years off, or more. Also aimed at are simple recorders, to sell in the \$30 to \$35 range.



NEW

**STEMBITER
BIT for the man
with STRONG TEETH**



You can't bite off
the 'mouthpiece'
built to conform
to shape of teeth.



This picture of Honey
Girl is displayed
wherever Yello-Boles
are sold.



Identify Yello-Bole
by the Honey-Seal in bowl.
It keeps the honey fresh.

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TRANSITION

Birthday: GEN. CHARLES GATES DAWES, Vice President under Calvin Coolidge and ambassador to Great Britain from 1929-32; his 83rd, on Aug. 27 in Chicago, where he goes to work daily as board chairman of the City National Bank and Trust Co.

Divorced: Blond film starlet JEAN WALLECE, 25, and veteran actor FRANCHOT TONE, 43, former husband of Joan Crawford; in Santa Monica, Calif., Aug. 23. Tone won custody of their two children, Pascal, 5, and Thomas, 2. Despite their divorce they will fly to Paris this month to play opposite each other in a movie.

Sight-seeing: PRINCE ALI KHAN, 36, son of the Aga Khan, and redhead movie star RITA HAYWORTH, 28, ex-wife of Orson Welles, were touring Spain and Portugal by car last week.

Ailing: CURTIS (BUZZY) BOETTIGER, 18, son of Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, was confined to the Naval Hospital in Corona, Calif., with a mild case of infantile paralysis, the same disease that crippled his grandfather Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Died: HELEN LEE WORTHING, 48, a Ziegfeld Follies beauty of the '20s who married a Negro physician, Dr. Eugene Nelson, at the height of her career; in a three-room cottage in Hollywood, Aug. 26. Her death was believed to be from natural causes, but a coroner's investigation was under way. ► MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH, 82, co-founder with her husband in 1896 and national commander of the Volunteers of America; in Great Neck, L.I., Aug. 26. Originally a worker for the Salvation Army, Mrs. Booth followed her husband, GEN. BALLINGTON BOOTH, son of Gen. William Booth, the Army's founder, in his break with that organization and the establishment of the rival reform group late in the last century.

► CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, 86, retired Chief Justice of the United States; of congestive heart failure and uremic poisoning, in his Cape Cod cottage at the Wianno Club, Osterville, Mass., Aug. 27.

To William Randolph Hearst, the man Hughes was an "animated feather duster"; to Theodore Roosevelt, "Charles the Baptist"; to the American bar, a "lawyer's lawyer"; to many a critic, a "human iceberg." True he lacked the warm quality that the average voter loves, but he won such public confidence that he had held America's most prominent elective job outside of the Presidency, its top Cabinet post, and its highest judicial office, and he came literally within a handshake of the White House itself.

A child-prodigy son of a Welsh-born Baptist minister, Hughes at 5 scrawled out "The Charles Evans Hughes Plan of Study," at 8 finished reading all of Shake-

speare, at 13 graduated from P.S. 35 in Manhattan, and at 19 (after being purposely retarded) got his B.A. from Brown University. For twenty years after his graduation from Columbia University Law School, he was eminently successful as a New York corporation lawyer. But he remained publicly unknown.

Then in 1905 and 1906, as counsel to New York legislative committees probing



Acme

Hughes: Judge and statesman

gas and insurance interests, he bared the scandalous ties between corrupt finance and corrupt politics. Like Thomas E. Dewey 32 years later, Hughes became the obvious GOP candidate for governor of New York in 1906. No baby kiss, he stumped in high silk hat and frock coat, eschewed high-flown oratory, and avoided hollow promises. Defeating Hearst, the Democratic candidate, by 57,897 votes, he subsequently fought his own party's bosses as cleanup governor.

He was reelected in 1908 and appointed to the Supreme Court in 1910. But in 1916 he accepted the GOP Presidential nomination. Though he won T. R. and his Bull Moose Progressives back to the GOP, Hughes through inept handling by his California admirers failed even to see Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, who had been the Bull Moose candidate for Vice President.

On election night Hughes, having swept just about the entire industrial Northeast, went to sleep with his wife calling him "Mr. President." But late returns from the

West made him just an unemployed lawyer. Because of his unintentional snub to Johnson he had lost California by 3,777 votes, and President Wilson was reelected 277 electoral votes to 254.

But even after his defeat his public life was just beginning. From 1921 to 1925 he was Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge. Untouched by the Harding scandals, he ended the technical state of war with Germany, refused to recognize the Soviet Government, and sponsored the Washington naval arms conference.

At 67 in 1930, Hughes was appointed Chief Justice by Herbert Hoover and thus became the only American ever to return to the Supreme Court. Despite opposition by such Republican senators as Hiram Johnson, William E. Borah, and George W. Norris, he was confirmed, 52-26.

As a statesman Hughes acted as soberly as a judge; as Chief Justice he was statesmanlike. As governor in 1907, he had said: "I reckon him one of the worst enemies of the community who will talk lightly of the dignity of the bench. We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is, and the judiciary is the safeguard of our liberty and of our property under the Constitution. I do not want to see any direct assault upon the courts, nor do I want to see any indirect assault upon the courts."

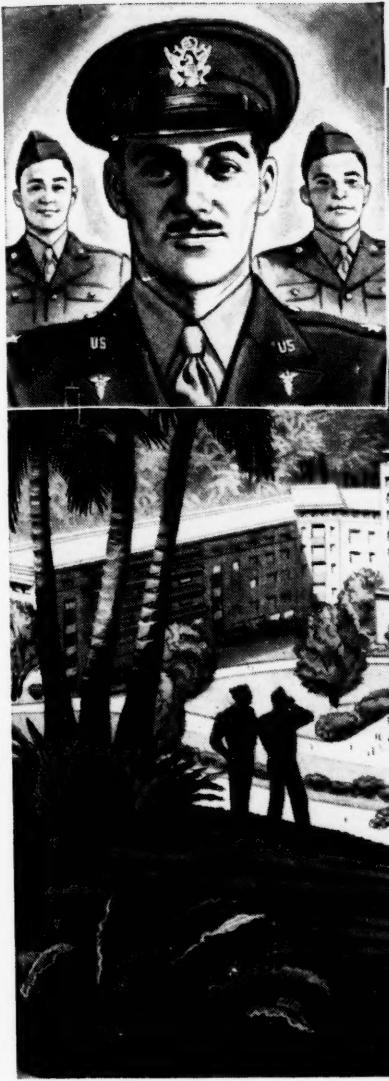
As Chief Justice during the early F.D.R. years, Hughes repeatedly joined the "Nine Old Men's" majority in declaring the NRA, the first AAA, and other New Deal laws to be unconstitutional. Some of his most quoted findings:

► "Extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power." ► "We are not concerned here with the wisdom of these steps. We are concerned with power, not policy." ► "The power committed to Congress to govern interstate commerce does not require that its government should be wise, much less that it should be perfect."

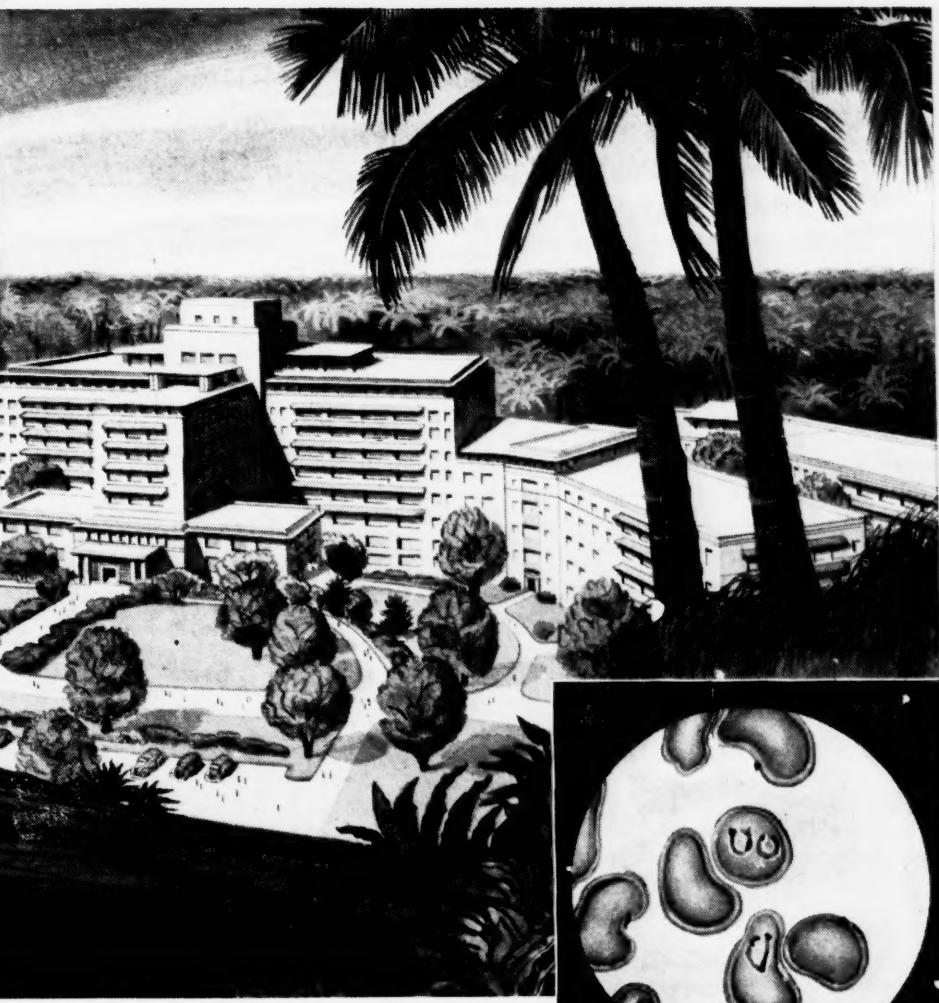
But when F.D.R. sought to change the court's mind by packing its membership, the Hughes statesmanship went far toward defeating this "direct assault." Writing to the Senate Judiciary Committee, he argued that enlarging the court would not increase its efficiency.

Moreover, not only with his own vote but through his influence with Justice Owen J. Roberts, he swung the Supreme Court to uphold New Deal legislation. It sustained first the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, then the Social Security Act, and the court-packing fight was over.

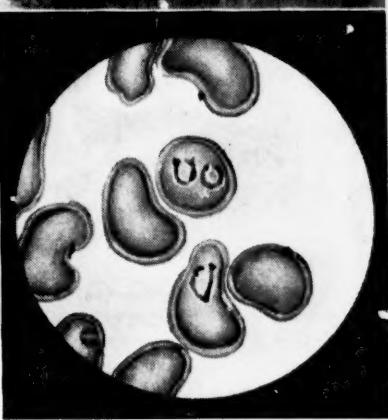
The year before he retired in 1941, still as erect as in the days when he climbed the Alps instead of walking the streets for exercise, Hughes said on the court's 150th anniversary: "[Democracy's] promise of liberty and human betterment will be but idle words save as the ideals of justice, not only between man and man but between government and citizen, are held supreme."



• Service



• Research



There's a new healing hand on Oahu

An ambulance plane settles gently onto Hickam Air Force Base at Honolulu. A flight nurse and flight surgeon step out, direct the loading of patients into a waiting ambulance.

"Tripler General Hospital," calls the surgeon.

And in a few minutes, a city of the future comes into view . . . the newest, most modern hospital plant in the world.

The new Tripler General Hospital is a marvel of medical planning and forward-looking engineering. It can take care of itself—completely. Electricity, water, heating, post office,

telephone exchange, housing, athletic fields—all have been provided on location.

In emergency, 2000 patients can be cared for and up to seven surgical operations can be performed at the same time.

Almost every state in the Union has supplied materials and medical personnel for this history-making project. By the end of 1948, medical authorities from almost every friendly foreign nation will have inspected it.

There is an amphitheater where specialists will consult on special cases, and where the staff will keep up-to-

the-minute on world-wide developments in the fields of medicine and surgery. There is a special clinic to further the study of tropical medicine.

The Tripler General Hospital—serving the islands of the broad Pacific—is an example of the outstanding medical facilities provided by the U. S. Army and the U. S. Air Force.

There are opportunities for doctors and nurses and allied specialists who desire to dedicate their skill to the well-being of the healthiest fighting forces the world has ever known. Write The Surgeon General, Pentagon Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

**U. S. ARMY AND U. S. AIR FORCE
RECRUITING SERVICE**

BUSINESS

TRADE:

Britain Delivers

Chief Micka, leader of 50,000 Kenya natives, ended a visit to Great Britain last week and commented: "Britain is fine country. I have not seen one lazy man sitting under a tree."

On Tuesday, Aug. 24, the British Board of Trade backed up Chief Micka's evaluation; it announced that British exports in July reached the highest value in the country's history. The month's shipments totaled £145,600,000 (\$582,400,000), surpassing the previous record set in 1920, by £8,200,000. A jump in textile exports and continued emphasis on automobiles and heavy machinery had done the trick.

Another disclosure by the Board of Trade took some of the edge off Britain's achievement. Imports also had reached a record level—£185,600,000. Even counting reexports of £6,000,000, Britain, which already owes some £5,500,000,000 abroad, still had a £33,000,000 gap between monthly imports and exports.

For Britain the road ahead thus looked as rough as ever. A major goal was to modernize manufacturing methods. But much of British labor still nursed a stubborn conviction that speed-up-methods eventually result in unemployment. A four-day strike at the Austin company's Birmingham factory last week meant a loss in production of some 1,500 cars. The strike was over introduction of a new American multi-spindle gear cutter. Word had gone around that the gadget would mean a big cut in piecework pay.

Also impeding Britain's face lifting was the belief firmly held by some businessmen that they have little to gain by studying other countries' techniques. The Federation of British Industries recently named six industrialists to confer with American colleagues, but not about manufacturing methods, as the Americans had suggested. It limited the discussion to "whether there are ways through ERP" whereby American industry can be of help.

Nonetheless most Britons, encouraged by increased supplies of food and clothing, kept plugging. If they weren't on strike, few men sat under trees.

WHOLESALING:

He Knows His Groceries

The word along Montgomery Street in San Francisco last week was that a gent from Chicago had come to town and made the smart money boys put their cash on the barrelhead. The Chicago man was Na-

than Cummings, tall, loose-jointed president of the Consolidated Grocers Corp. The boys who had to ante up included Virgil Dardi, rising young San Francisco financier, and the big wheels of California finance, the Gianninis.

The deal involved Rosenberg Bros.—about as important to California's \$100,000,000-a-year dried-fruit business as the Federal Reserve is to banking. For more than a generation California growers had marketed their crop through Rosenberg Bros., which operated seventeen plants along the West Coast and sold dried fruits, nuts, and rice throughout the world.

But the original brothers, "Mr. Max, Mr. Abe, and Mr. Adolph," had been dead for ten years. Last January the family sold the firm to Cummings who,



Graphic

Cummings: A \$4,500,000 profit

in less than ten years, had pieced together the largest independent food-wholesaling outfit in the country. The price worked out at roughly \$17,300,000, of which Cummings borrowed \$16,000,000 from a group of banks.

But the antitrust division of the Justice Department cast a cold eye on Cummings's purchase. On April 30 Assistant Attorney General John F. Sonnett wrote: "We do not approve the acquisition" of Rosenberg by Consolidated. Cummings had to sell.

The Showdown: Buyers were not easy to find. The deal was too big for most; and those who could buy knew that Cummings had been ordered to sell and they

also knew that his \$16,000,000 bank loan would be due in December. They wanted concessions. But Cummings, whose easy smile doesn't quite hide a determined manner, knew the firm was worth what he had paid for it and more. He aimed to get it.

On Aug. 13, after negotiations with California bankers reached a standstill, Cummings applied the thumbscrews. He announced he had given up hope of selling Rosenberg Bros. as an entity. He had decided to break it up and was considering deals to sell the pieces for some \$25,000,000. To prepare for the liquidation he coolly dismissed more than 75 Rosenberg employees.

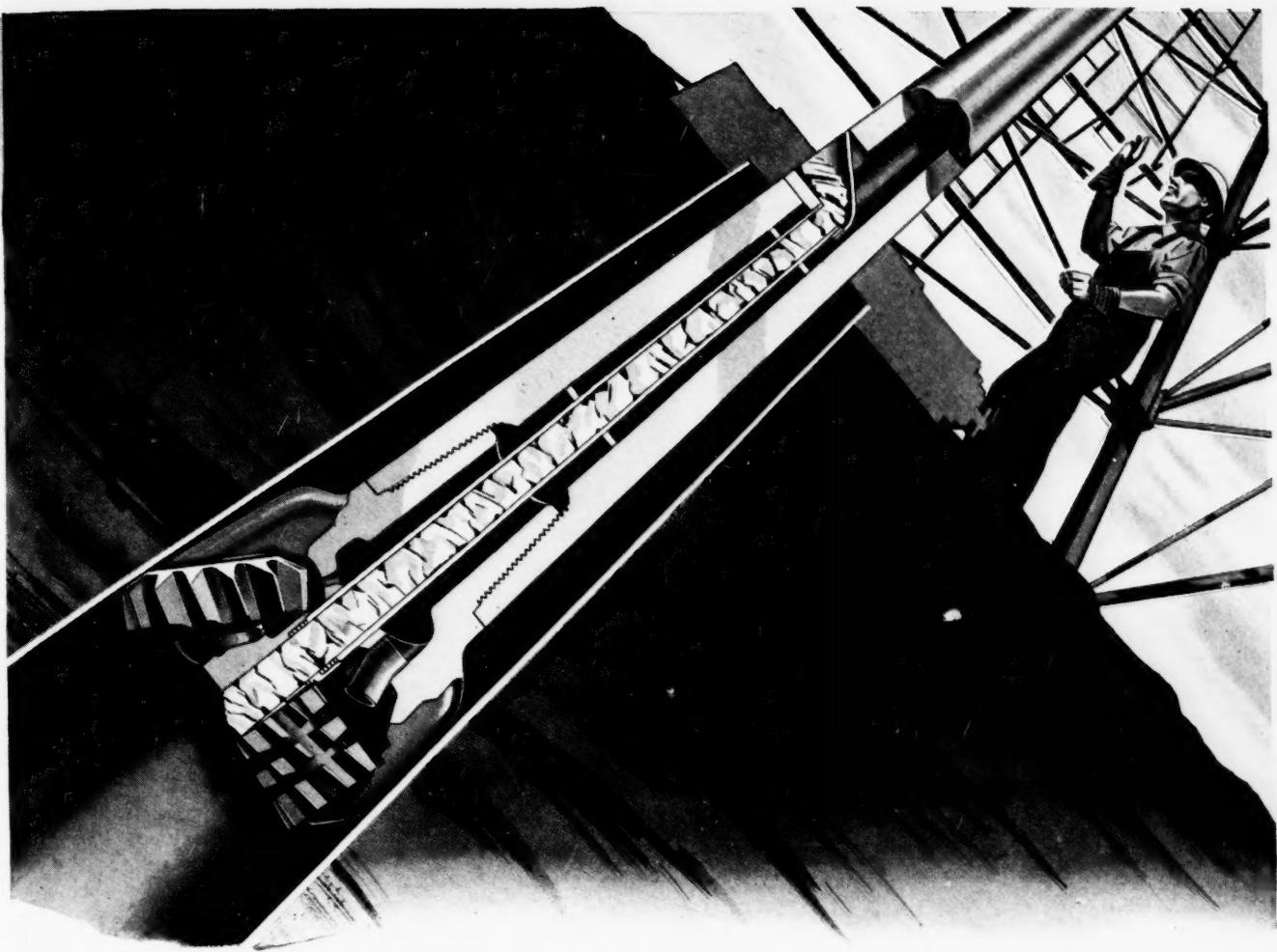
"Cold-blooded," "ruthless," screamed California fruit growers. With large crops to be sold and their marketing agency disintegrating, they feared huge losses. Worried financiers huddled to discuss the possible effects of the blow on California's economy.

Last week Dardi, a fanatical Californian and principal stockholder of the Blair Holdings Corp., stepped into the breach. A group headed by Blair reluctantly paid Cummings approximately \$21,800,000 for Rosenberg (\$17,300,000 in purchase price and \$4,500,000 in dividends declared by Rosenberg). But though Blair headed the buying group, up and down Montgomery Street the transaction was quietly labeled "a Giannini deal." The famous banking family had kicked in its share to keep California safe for California businessmen.

The Winners: To Cummings, it was just another deal. He retired to his modern, pickled-walnut-paneled office in Chicago with a \$4,500,000 profit for his Consolidated Grocers Corp., of which he owns 54 per cent of the stock. And he remained as much an enigma as ever in the tradition-encrusted food wholesaling business. As a brash newcomer he had won the reputation of a shrewd operator; but many still failed to see any logical pattern behind the giant food-wholesaling organization he had put together.

Since 1941 Cummings had bought up such old-line independent food wholesalers as C. D. Kenny of Baltimore, Sprague-Warner and Reid Murdoch of Chicago, the Western Grocer Co. of Marshalltown, Iowa, and the Dannemiller Grocery Co. of Canton, Ohio, now divisions of the Consolidated Grocers Corp. Today the company distributes groceries to roughly 100,000 retailers, restaurants, and institutions; half of its products are packed in its own plants or packed for it under its own brand names.

What puzzles many in the food trade is that Cummings has made little effort to integrate these companies, which in many



What came from worrying about the cost of fossils

Samples of fossils embedded in rock, shale, sand, and earth, through which an oil well is drilled, tell experts a lot about where to look for new wells. Getting a sample from miles down was extremely expensive. Security Engineering now produces a special bit which continuously takes samples of the rock drilled through, yet cuts as fast and lasts as long as a regular drilling bit. The center of the hole forms a core of the formation. At any time, the driller can raise the bit to the surface and bring up a three-foot core of the rock from the bottom of the well.

This Security Bit more than quarters the cost of taking cores. It can save the oil industry millions of dollars.

Another Dresser development, the Kobe Free-Type Pump, enables one man to surface this pump in half an hour. Formerly the job took four men eight hours. A 64 to 1 saving in one of the highest operating expenses.

Dresser Industries is far more than one of the largest suppliers to the oil industry. It is a leading pioneer in oil progress.

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DAY & NIGHT Mfg. Co.
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DRESSER Mfg. Division
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KOBE, Inc.

Huntington Park, Calif.

PACIFIC Pumps, Inc.

Huntington Park, Calif.

PAYNE Furnace Co.

Beverly Hills, Calif.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE Blower Corp.
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Invitation to Speak

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

this week

Senator

ROBERT A.
TAFT
of Ohio

SAYS

"FREEDOM IS A CHALLENGE"

THE preservation of our freedom is a challenge to every American today, but it is a particular challenge to youth.

Our progress has been due to the liberty of thought, the liberty of every father and mother to educate their children as they desire to have them educated; the liberty of every community to work out its own problems according to the wishes of its people; the liberty of every man to choose his own occupation and conduct his business as he sees fit.

That is our heritage.

It is essential, therefore, that our boys and girls, our young men and young women realize the responsibility of continuing our progress with a firm belief in freedom.

Too often people have come to accept limitation on freedom as a by-product of government. That is the way peoples throughout history have come to lose their freedom.

The only object of government is to serve the people and help them become a greater people in the best sense. We want a better people, people of strong character—God-fearing, industrious, self-reliant, honorable and intelligent.

Today we have the highest standard of living known to the world, but we cannot continue to improve our standard of living if we abandon all those principles of liberty which have built up this country for 150 years.

The preservation of these principles is a challenge our youth must accept if we are to continue free.

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

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

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BUSINESS

areas overlap and compete with one another. He has been content to buy them at good prices, simplify their lines, supply more aggressive advertising and merchandising, and modernize food-handling practices. But so far no master plan for putting them together has appeared, and Cummings claims to have none in mind.

His policy has been simplicity itself: "If a good buy came along, I bought it." For the future it would be the same: "If the right companies come along, I'll take a good look. A company has to grow or go backwards."

Rosenberg Bros., he figured, had been a good buy.

AUTOS:

Gambling on a Playboy

Disgruntled capitalists like to complain that the gambling spirit that built America's great enterprises is a dead duck. Last week the complaint seemed hardly justified. The American public had just agreed to buy \$8,500,000 worth of stock in a new automobile company—the Playboy Motor Car Corp. of Buffalo—which admittedly:

- Is offering the stock "only as a speculation."
- Has had "no experience in mass production of automobiles."
- Has no contract for steel, parts, motors, and other supplies necessary for auto-

mobile production and has no assurance of getting them.

► Will at best be able to reach full production no sooner than fifteen to eighteen months after getting the money sought through the stock offering.

► Currently faces lawsuits involving "substantial amounts."

► Reserves full company control for its three main officers although they have bought only \$50,000 worth of stock.

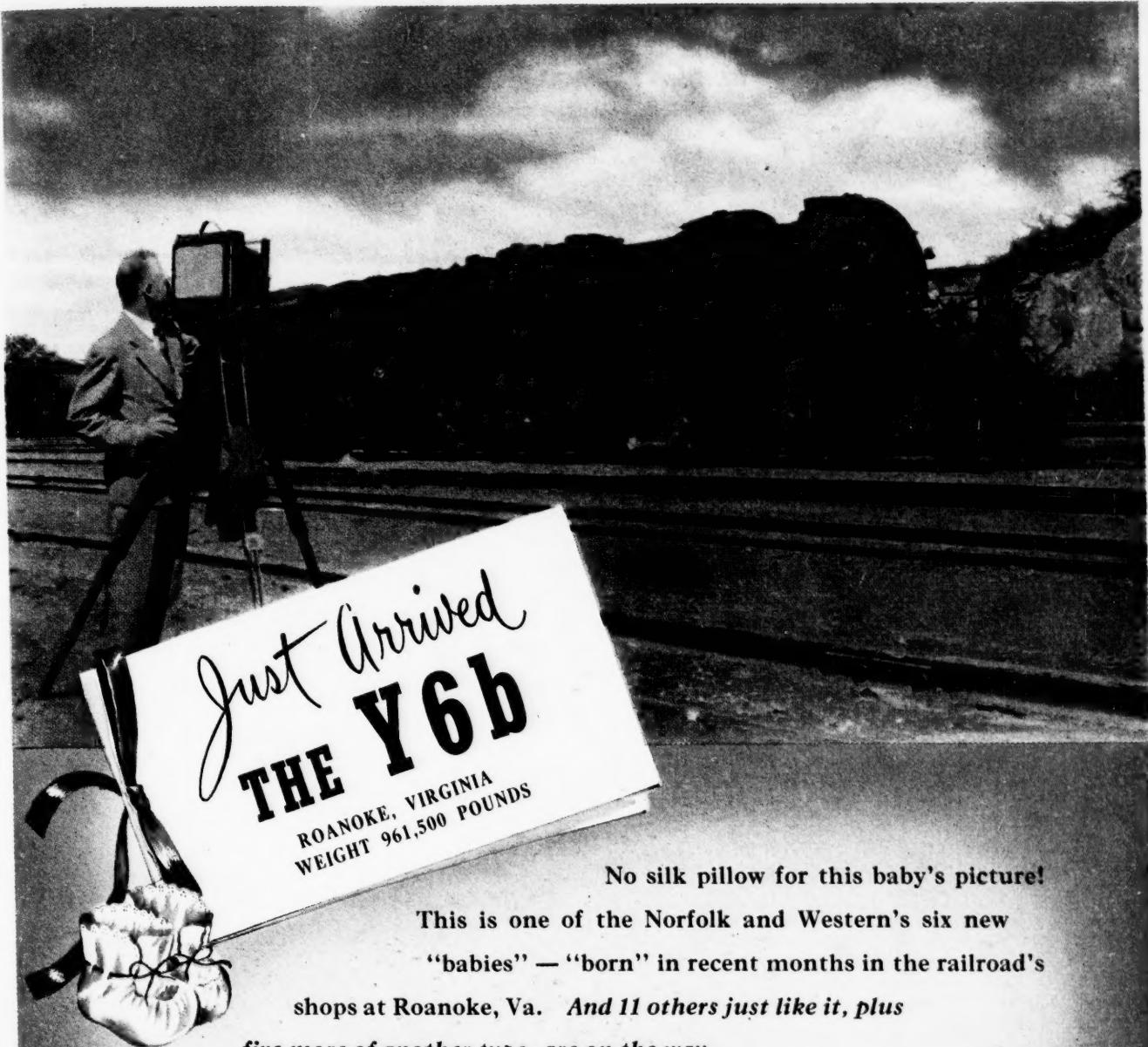
These admissions were among some eighteen which the Securities and Exchange Commission made the Playboy firm write into its stock prospectus last May. But they stopped neither investors nor the Playboy president, Louis Horwitz, 42-year-old ex-Packard salesman who plans to hit the low-cost car market with a 13-foot-long, three-passenger convertible with a folding steel top. He expects to sell it for \$985 f.o.b. Buffalo.

Horwitz had developed the Playboy and built 80 pilot models with \$1,200,000 obtained from 540 buyers of dealer franchises. He needed some \$20,000,000 more to buy a war-surplus plant at Tonawanda, 5 miles north of Buffalo, to recondition and tool up the plant, and to furnish working capital.

Last fall Horwitz went to Walter F. Tellier, 47-year-old bow-tie-wearing Wall Streeter with a flair for putting over speculative issues. Tellier, a Cadillac owner himself, drove the Playboy and got interested. He asked engineers to look it over



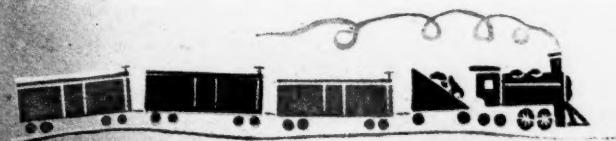
For Toughies: Marty Gilman, designer of football practice equipment, offers this Vinylite conditioner for rough-and-tumble kids. It will pick itself up regardless of how used. The price: around \$18.



No silk pillow for this baby's picture!

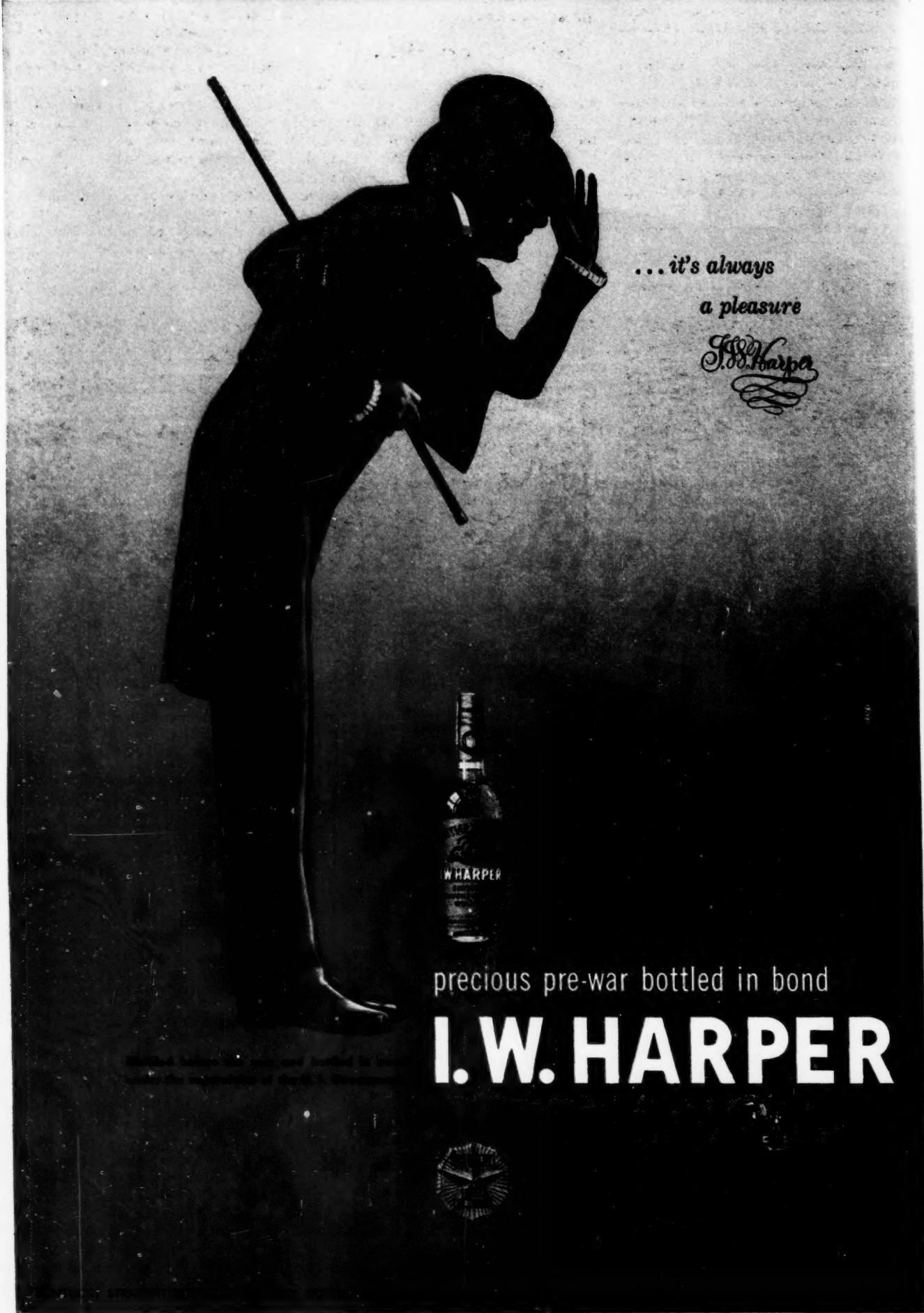
This is one of the Norfolk and Western's six new "babies" — "born" in recent months in the railroad's shops at Roanoke, Va. *And 11 others just like it, plus five more of another type, are on the way.*

These modern, powerful, heavy-duty freight locomotives are born ready-to-go. They are built for a big and important job . . . to help speed your freight safely to its destination. These symphonies of power and steel are only one phase of the Norfolk and Western's "all over the line" improvement program for today and tomorrow — a part of the overall guarantee that the Norfolk and Western, *today and tomorrow*, will continue to offer better rail service for shippers.



A rail shipment originating anywhere in the United States may travel over many different lines before it is delivered. American railroads work together. For this reason, the Norfolk and Western's new Y6's are substantial steps toward better service, American rail service.

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a pleasure

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precious pre-war bottled in bond

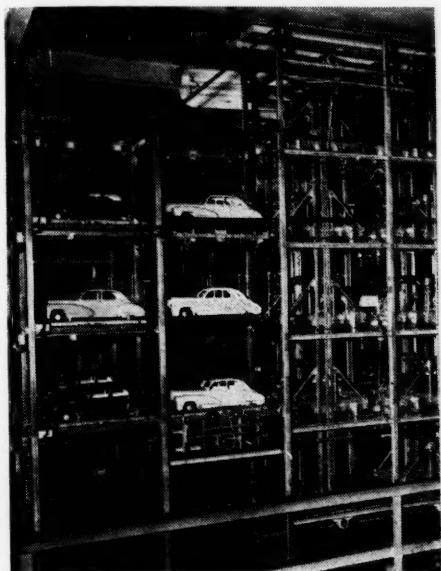
I.W. HARPER



and received a favorable report: There were minor defects but they could be remedied.

The Big Bet: Tellier was a confirmed optimist (the proverb on his desk: I had no shoes and complained until I met a man who had no feet). He agreed to bet on the public's gambling instinct and its weakness for anything connected with cars. He suggested that 20,000,000 shares be offered at \$1 to reach a wide market. He left himself just one out: The whole deal would be off if it became clear that the company would not succeed in raising at least \$8,500,000.

Tellier and his 22 salesmen then opened



The mechanical garage is the latest wonder from the idea factory of Zeckendorf (standing) and associates

their bag of tricks. They staged Playboy showings in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Detroit, surrounding the cars with salesmen, prospectuses, and order blanks. They drove Playboys back and forth across the country, giving prospective customers rides, and letting them take a turn at the wheel. Most of those who ordered stock had either seen or ridden in the car, Tellier said. He promised priorities on Playboys to those who ordered 100 or more shares of stock.

On June 3 Tellier ran a large ad in eight New York dailies offering the stock and, at the newspapers' insistence, giving full details on the risks involved. By mid-June, it was obvious that Tellier had accurately gauged his public. Despite the unpromising admissions in the prospectus, thousands lined up to sign order blanks. By last week Tellier was well over the \$8,500,000 hump. Selling out the entire offering, he was confident, was just a matter of time.

People who had seen the car and invested were positive that at \$985 the Playboy would be a sure hit. The difficulties of assembling scarce materials, lining up experienced production men, and building it on a mass scale at that price didn't bother them.

REAL ESTATE:

The New York Dreamer

William Zeckendorf, a poker-faced Manhattan real-estate man, is convinced that cities are getting too big. He is afraid they will eventually strangle themselves by unregulated growth. Periodically he concocts antidotes. Last week he showed a working scale model of his latest answer to urban chaos, a 20-story, 5,400-car mechanical garage.

In the Zeckendorf garage cars would roll onto a Ferris-wheel-like chain of platforms, clamp onto dollies, drop off at pre-

seemed a cinch. But holdout owners of lots representing less than 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the whole parcel refused to sell; and New York refused to help Zeckendorf by condemning the recalcitrants' property. Flushing will still get a shopping center but not the vision that stares down from a paneled wall in the real-estate man's cluttered Madison Avenue office.

Zeckendorf's greatest dream—X City, a city-within-a-city to stretch from 41st to 49th Streets along the New York East Side—became, at Zeckendorf's suggestion, the site for the United Nations. Zeckendorf's firm of Webb & Knapp which had gathered



Charles Phelps Cushing

arranged floors, and move by overhead cranes to stalls. Working on the same principle as a business machine which plucks out the right card when the operator punches the button, the garage would return autos to patrons within five to eight minutes after they presented a keyed claim check.

Zeckendorf admitted that the garage would be expensive, but asked: "Can New York and other traffic-plagued cities afford not to build them?"

Visions, Inc.: Zeckendorf had presented similar costly plans before and had asked the same question. And often he had heard disappointing answers. There was the \$3,000,000,000, 990-acre dream airport that would rest on the rooftops of ten-story buildings in the area between 24th and 71st Streets on the west side of Manhattan. New York had decided it couldn't afford it.

There was the \$50,000,000, 23-acre, shopping center in the Flushing area of New York City. There a population as large as Atlanta's would shop in big department stores, work in office buildings, and move from shop to shop via a mile of moving sidewalks. Backed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the project

the parcel lost at least \$20,000,000 in potential profit on the deal. He sold the land virtually at cost to John D. Rockefeller Jr., who presented it to the UN.

Although some of Zeckendorf's greatest plans remain on paper, enough have materialized in the last ten years to transform Webb & Knapp from a conventional realty outfit into one of the nation's largest. It holds or controls property with an assessed valuation of about \$70,000,000 in fifteen states. Driven by its president, Zeckendorf, and occasionally braked by John H. P. Gould, its board chairman, Webb & Knapp has pulled plums out of such deals as the purchase of the Hoboken waterfront, Denver's courthouse square, a short-line railroad, and a Louisiana oil well. It ran the glittering Monte Carlo night spot in Manhattan at a profit during the war, then shut down with a bang-up party for the help when labor costs and managerial problems became unwieldy.

The Business Eye: Colleagues credit Zeckendorf with an uncanny eye. One says he can "walk down the main street of any American city and estimate real-estate values almost instantaneously. He can go into a store and estimate accurately the volume of its trade from the number of

Which one
meets your
screening test?



If you're interested in going higher—higher in sales figures—it's the one on the right. Not only does he have an income among the highest for all big magazines, but he spends it profusely on everything for his home and family. Better Homes & Gardens' 100% service content screens him for you because of his intense interest in his home and family.

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Sit in Harter's new executive posture chair and know what comfort means! Simple hand-wheel controls enable you to adjust this chair to a perfect and personal fit. Curved back-rest provides correct postural support for all-day comfort. Deep cushions of resilient foam rubber. Luxurious mohair fabric upholstery. Tilt action of seat and back perfectly synchronized. Many other quality features. Try this superbly comfortable posture chair at your Harter dealer's.

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FREE! Write for illustrated booklet, "Posture Seating Makes Sense." Harter Corporation, 309 Prairie Ave., Sturgis, Mich.

BUSINESS

clerks." Another calls him "an impractical dreamer who can't touch an investment without making fantastic profits."

Zeckendorf snorts at the dreamer part of the label: "I don't know of anything existing today that wasn't called a dream in its time." He disdains the conventional business of merely transferring parcels of property: "I decided it was time that real estate graduated from the huckstering stage. If I'm a maverick or a radical in my business it's because other people work only with money; I employ imagination too."

NOTES:

Trends and Changes

Atom Insurance: Schiff, Terhune & Co., Wall Street insurance brokers, reported that Americans cannot buy insurance against losses caused by atom bombs or atomic energy. The government has no Congressional authorization to provide coverage, and secrecy restrictions keep it from disclosing to private insurance companies the facts and statistics they need to make up rate tables.

On the Cuff: Travelers will be able to fly all over the world on credit next month. More than twenty international and American domestic airlines have agreed to issue credit cards, good on all subscribing lines, for a \$425 deposit.

Eviction: Vivien Kellems put up for sale her \$150,000 cable-grip factory in Westport, Conn. A court had held that the factory, in a business area, violated zoning regulations. Miss Kellems is currently feuding with the Treasury over her refusal to withhold employees' taxes, claiming this makes her an unpaid tax collector.

Not for Dividends: The United Auto Workers (CIO) has bought one share of stock in each of 48 companies where its members work. The union thus gets direct access to stockholder news that it can use as publicity and bargaining ammunition.

Corporate Profits: The profits of 629 leading corporations reached \$1,107,000,000 during the second quarter of 1948, an 8 per cent increase over last year's record fourth quarter.

Auto Shortage: The Perry, Okla., Chamber of Commerce picked a choice prize to be awarded at its annual golf tournament for Oklahoma newspapermen. The winner could buy a new Chevrolet, without extras, and at list price.

Income Gain: Per capita incomes reached record levels in every state last year. They ranged from \$1,842 in Nevada and \$1,781 in New York to \$659 in Mississippi. Four wheat states—North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, and Montana—showed gains of 20 per cent or more over 1946.

Credit: Loans to manufacturers, farmers, and businessmen reached a new peak of nearly \$15,000,000,000. The Federal Re-

serve Board added that only a small fraction was being used for speculation.

Ships: The Shipbuilders Council listed the United States as a poor fourth among shipbuilding countries. Of 1,207 ships of more than 1,000 gross tons now on order or being built, Britain had 551, Sweden 206, Holland 77, and the United States 73.

STEEL:

Republic Signs a Truce

The fight between Kaiser-Frazer and the Republic Steel Corp. over the government-built blast furnace and coke ovens at Republic's Cleveland works raged last week from Washington to Cleveland, then settled into an uneasy truce.

Two weeks ago Jess Larson, chief of the War Assets Administration, leased the

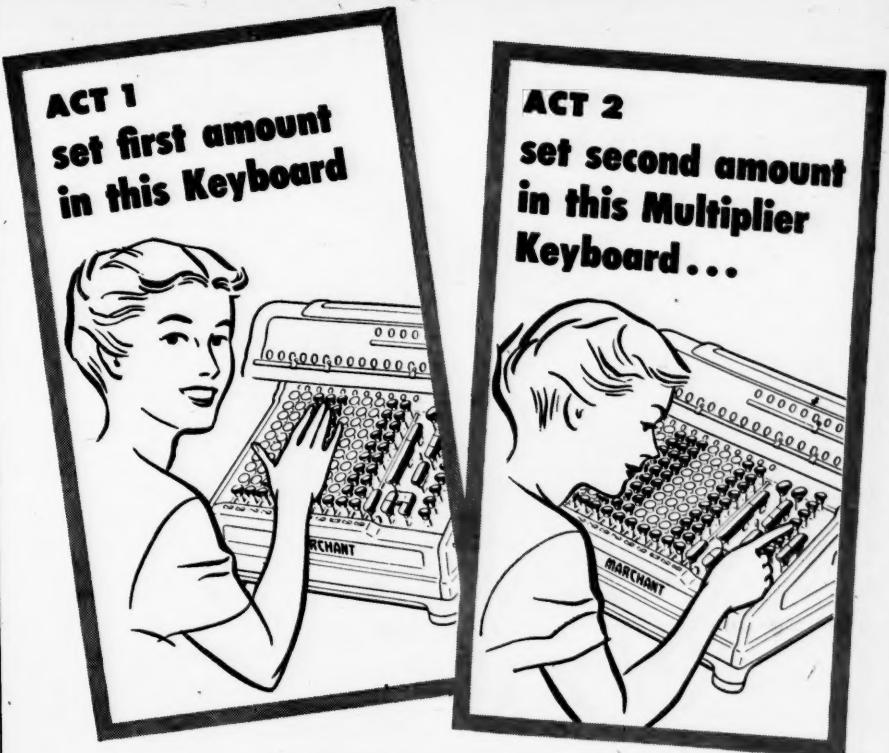


Harris and Ewing
Larson's deal still stands

furnace to Kaiser-Frazer because he was not satisfied with Republic's offer (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 30). Republic erupted in protest. Its president, Charles White, tried vainly in Congressional hearings to upset the deal. Kaiser-Frazer fought back by dropping its intermediate lease and taking a long-term lease to make its hold more secure.

At the week end the two companies finally reached an agreement which would keep the blast furnace running. Under it Republic would:

- Operate the blast furnace until May 1, 1949, or until Nov. 1, 1949, if Kaiser-Frazer wanted to delay taking over until that date.
- Pay Kaiser-Frazer the same rental it



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BUSINESS

(Republic) had originally offered the government.

► Continue supplying its present customers with pig iron.

► Furnish Kaiser-Frazer with 5,000 tons of the monthly output of 37,500 tons of pig iron at market prices.

Republic reserved the right to continue the fight, but unless the WAA lease to Kaiser-Frazer were upset, Republic would obviously pay through the nose. K-F was going ahead with plans to operate the furnace independently by May 1.

If White couldn't void the lease, some thought Republic might have to swallow its pride and try to work out a long-term deal with Kaiser-Frazer. It seemed likely to prove the cheapest way out of a costly dilemma.

It was hard to see how Kaiser-Frazer could lose. The company would be paying \$15,000 to \$20,000 a month more rent to the government than it received from Republic; but it would be getting 5,000 tons of pig iron a month at market prices. And the trading value of the pig in terms of hard-to-get steel would be worth far more than the extra rental.

PRODUCTS:

What's New

Hand Lamp: The U-C Lite Manufacturing Co. of Chicago announces a portable lamp with an indicator to show the charge remaining in the battery. The battery can be recharged by plugging it into an alternating-current outlet.

Help! The Electro-Protective Corp. of Newark, N. J., is making a portable hold-up alarm for bank messengers. The spring-driven mechanism lets off a piercing call that cannot be silenced for 35 seconds.

Draft Detector: The Anemostat Corp. of New York is marketing an 11-pound battery-operated meter for testing air conditioning. A probe on a long flexible cable for hard-to-reach places measures air temperature, velocity, and pressure.

No Rust: The Sinclair Refining Co. is adding a new rust-preventing compound to all its petroleum products. The company says the compound will avert auto breakdowns from fuel lines clogged by gas-tank rust; it will also stop rust in oil pipelines, tanks, and tank cars.

Flash Pictures: Oak Photo of Cleveland has developed a synchroflasher designed to end squinting by camera subjects facing photographers' flood lamps. The device dims the lights during focusing but releases a brilliant flash when the shutter is tripped.

Two-Way Screwdriver: The Vaco Products Co. of Chicago is making a screwdriver that will tighten cross-slotted (Phillips) as well as ordinary slotted screws. The blade has two working ends; it can be pulled out of the handle and reversed.

BUSINESS TIDES

Repressed Inflation

by HENRY HAZLITT

IN Kyklos, a quarterly published in Bern, Switzerland, the European economist Wilhelm Röpke in 1947 diagnosed the central economic disease of Europe as "repressed inflation." The truth of this diagnosis has become increasingly clear. The disease it describes prevails today not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It has been imposed on postwar Germany and Japan with the energetic cooperation of our American administrators. It is the disease which President Truman would unwittingly impose on the United States itself. We should do well, therefore, to study the nature, origins, symptoms, prognosis, and cure of this malady.

Repressed inflation begins, like open inflation, by printing too much money in relation to goods. This may be caused by a war, by an occupation, by a cheap-money or a so-called "full-employment" policy, or by some combination of these. Under an open inflation the effect of too much money would be a general increase of incomes, prices, costs, and foreign exchanges. The government wishes to avoid these soaring internal prices and foreign exchanges, but it refuses to abandon the inflationary fiscal and monetary policies that cause them.

Therefore it *forbids* the excess of monetary demand to result in increased prices, costs, and exchange rates. For free markets it tries to substitute a system of ceiling prices combined with rationing, allocations, import prohibitions, and exchange control—in short, a network of coercions, all under the euphemistic name of "planning."

EVERY economic transaction becomes politicized. Even money no longer has any definite value except when combined with ration coupons or some discriminatory license. An open inflation, it is true, causes crying injustices and leads to unbalanced production. But a repressed inflation is even worse. It adds stagnation to unbalanced production and unjust distribution.

Under repressed inflation the budget usually remains unbalanced. Low interest rates are arbitrarily maintained. These encourage excessive borrowing

and further monetization of the public debt. To counter its own inflation the government is constantly compelled to increase its counterpressure or repression.

The whole system of compulsory values becomes constantly more fictitious. Unbalanced production, chaos,

and stagnation assume more alarming proportions. The population reacts by mounting discontent, distrust, disobedience, and bewilderment. The government is finally left with no choice but to admit its defeat or to resort to complete totalitarianism.

The bureaucrats argue that they must keep their coercive controls until production has increased enough to relieve the pressure of inflation and to enable them to dismantle the control machinery. They think they can close the gap between money and goods by increased production. But they fail to recognize that it is exactly their repressive controls that are stifling production. They refuse either to mop up the previous surplus of money that has caused the inflation or to balance their budget and discontinue their cheap-money policies. So the gap between goods and money tends to become greater rather than less.

Most of the advocates of repressed inflation still talk as if their country were a besieged fortress where a given amount of goods had to be distributed equally. They cling to the melancholy ideal of a "poorhouse socialism." They overlook the fact that their real problem is to increase production. And they adopt precisely the measures that prevent this. Their policies finally force the emergence of black markets.

Economically (though not politically) the cure for repressed inflation is simple. It is, on one side, to mop up surplus money, to balance the budget, and to halt the further expansion of money and bank credit. On the other side, it is to throw out price and exchange controls and to let prices and production be determined by free markets and free competition. This is the only way to get maximum balanced production of goods consumers want.



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RELIGION

The Upper Room

Any religious magazine with a paid circulation of 2,000,000 has cause for rejoicing. When it employs a staff of 100—which puts out editions in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, and Braille—and sells for a nickel, and is self-supporting, it's bound to be a magazine which fills a serious need.

The Upper Room is just that. A Methodist bimonthly of daily devotions for family and individual use, The Upper Room is mainly distributed through 50,000 churches. But only about half of these are Methodist; the rest are fellow Protestant denominations. Published in Nashville by the Methodist General Board of Evangelism, the pocket-sized booklet is also officially recommended by the United Church of Canada.

The Upper Room was founded in 1935 by the Rev. Grover C. Emmons, who wanted to stimulate family devotions with concrete helps. Each day's outline consists of a short meditation, a prayer, and a thought for the day. The meditations come in from voluntary lay and clerical contributors in countries from Alaska to Chile and Canada to England. Mr. Emmons edited the devotional magazine until his death in 1944. Then Dr. Roy H. Short took over, only to leave the editorship last July when he was chosen Methodist bishop of Florida.

Preacher Line: On Aug. 6, the Board of Evangelism selected a new editor for The Upper Room. He is Dr. J. Manning Potts who as associate director helped put over the 1945-48 Methodist program of Crusade for Christ. Dr. Potts, now 53, comes from a family of Virginia preachers. Between grandfather, father, three uncles,

two brothers, and the new editor himself, the Pottses have served a total of 293 years in the ministry. This week, before leaving his present home in Chicago and taking over his new job, Dr. Potts will marry Miss Jackie Beckman of Wilmette to his son Reginald, who is entering divinity school this fall.

At Nashville, Dr. Potts's biggest concern will be to build up the foreign circulation, badly hit during the war—and keep the price of The Upper Room at a nickel. He plans no changes in policy or operation, for, he feels, "something that is successful shouldn't be tampered with."

Pumper's Last Stand

Ever since he was 12 years old, John W. Gilmer has pumped the organ in the historic Congregational Church-on-the-Hill in Lenox, Mass. For 61 years Gilmer has heaved the bellows in one of the last hand-pumped organs in this country. For the Church-on-the-Hill—itself 142 years old—had no electricity and was lighted by kerosene lamps.

This year Mrs. Oscar Whitemore, a parishioner, informed the present pastor, the Rev. J. Herbert Owen, that in memory of her husband she would like to pay for electrifying at least part of the Colonial church. The sum she gave was enough to electrify the organ and light the pulpit where William Ellery Channing, the abolitionist, Henry Ward Beecher, and Charles H. Parkhurst, the reformer, once preached.

So on Sunday, Aug. 22, a "newfangled gadget" switch was pressed by Miss Carrie Sedgwick, oldest of the Lenox church's parishioners. Mr. Owen preached on the subject "God's Light and Power," and hymns included "Send Out Thy Light." And for the first time, the organ boomed

without the help of Gilmer's steady pumping. But Gilmer, now 73, will continue to receive his weekly salary of \$1 a Sunday. He has promised to stand by in case the current gives out.

East and West

At last it was done. After ten years of struggle and prayer, the World Council of Churches was no longer "in process of formation." On Aug. 23 the 450 delegates to the first assembly gathered in the Concertgebouw at Amsterdam. Pastor Marc Boegner, president of the French Protestant Federation, read a resolution stating that "the formation of the World Council of Churches be declared to be, and hereby is, completed." The representatives of 150 Protestant and Orthodox churches in 40 countries agreed and brought into existence a brotherhood of all Christian churches save the Russian Orthodox and the Roman Catholic.

But while all made concessions to bring about the organization (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 23), the body was no sooner made whole than the parts began to fly asunder. Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, WCC general secretary, expressed regret at the absence of the Russian and Roman churches. Contrary to earlier reports, neither body had sent even unofficial observers. Dr. Visser 't Hooft felt the door should be left open to them in the future.

But Prof. Karl Barth, Swiss theologian, wanted to "thank God that it pleases Him to stand so clearly in the way of our plans." Dr. Barth felt "we could not be one congregation" with these churches because "they do not fully put their will . . . into that movement away from ecclesiasticism toward Jesus Christ."

But the biggest split to develop in the



Gilmer hand-pumped the organ for 61 years, but now the Church-on-the-Hill has newfangled electricity





Acme



Religious News

Dulles clashed with Hromadka

first week of the Amsterdam meetings was over the state rather than the church. The issue was the most burning argument of the times, East versus West. The protagonists were John Foster Dulles, foreign-policy adviser to Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey and Presbyterian delegate, and Prof. J. L. Hromadka, dean of the John Huss Faculty in Communist-dominated Prague and representative of the Church of Czech Brethren.

The two spoke on the same day, Aug. 24. Urging that Communism cannot be checked by force but must be combatted by ideals, Dulles said that Marxian leaders "reject the concept of moral law. There is, says Stalin, no such thing as 'eternal justice' . . . and human beings have no rights that are God-given . . . The Soviet Communist regime," Dulles continued, "is not a regime of peace, and indeed, it does not purport to be. It may not, and I hope that it does not, want international war. But if so, that is a matter of expediency, not of principle. Violence and coercion are the accepted methods."

Professor Hromadka painted the picture from the other side of the Iron Curtain. In his eyes, "we are witnessing . . . the end of Western supremacy within the realm of the international order." The "underdogs of society," he said, are on the march. "Even the enormous wealth and the atomic power of the American nation must not deceive us." Communism's militaristic drift, he felt, may be a "precaution and self-defense against efforts to deprive the Soviet people of the fruits of victory and bring the great socialistic experiment to its fall." But no kind of curtain, he thought, should "separate us one from another."

Hopes: Next day the delegates moved their differences behind the closed doors of sectional meetings. Press representatives were admitted only as observers, not reporters, and an over-all summary was furnished at the close of each day. Reports trickled out that the East-West fight was still raging. But everyone felt that by the time the assembly ended Sept. 4 the breaches would be closed, and compromises in a spirit of Christianity would bring the sons and daughters of East and West together in at least a religious brotherhood.

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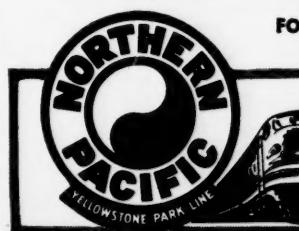


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SPORT WEEK

War à l'Outrance

by JOHN LARDNER

THIS Twentieth Century Sporting Club (Mike Jacobs, proprietor) is staging a world championship fight in late September. So is the Tournament of Champions (run by seven—count 'em—small millionaires and Andy Nieerdeiter). Naturally, a state of war exists. Nerves are tense. Troops on both sides keep their gas masks handy. So far, however, there has been only one breach of the Geneva Convention.

In August the T of C drew up a secret paper, in what seemed to be code, bearing the signature of its diabolical minister of propaganda, Francis Albertanti. A copy fell into the hands of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, whose agents are everywhere. It was rushed to the code room. For 30 days and nights, man and boy, the TCSC cipher experts sweated over the document. They could not even crack the first sentence, which began:

"Alors que depuis de nombreuses années les Etats-Unis ont déplacé leurs frontières—sur le Rhin d'abord, plus à l'est depuis—la boxe, elle, a conservé aux USA une politique toute d'isolationisme."

The boys tried reading it backward. Then they scratched out every third letter, then every fifth. It was not until the club's vice president in charge of culture returned from a month's vacation in an upstate poolroom that the truth became known. The Tournament of Champions, in contravention of every law of humanity, was soliciting fight fans in French! It was only a step from that to bacteriological warfare.

"Furthermore," said Mushky Jackson, head of the secret police, "they are using phony names. Albertanti don't know French. He is just the front man."

CHARGES and countercharges filled the air. The T of C claimed, with a wink, that its man Albertanti was French to the fingertips, that his full name was François Honoré St. Sulpice de Choufleur Albertanti. The TCSC repudiated this claim and asserted in a white paper that its rival had violated the neutrality of the Berlitz Schools. What infuriated the Jacobs government above all was the fact that the T of C is making subversive use of one of its

own former satellites, the European middleweight champion Marcel Cerdan.

"To think," said the club's vice president in charge of welcoming foreign visitors, "that only a couple of years ago I kissed this Cerdan on both cheeks, right in front of Lindy's restaurant."

Yes, but that was a couple of years ago, when Cerdan was Twentieth Century property. Man is a cynical animal, and his memory is short. The Frenchman has gone over to the enemy merely because they offered him a fight for the world's championship with Anthony Zale.

Pending a settlement of the issue by an international court of law, which is out to lunch at the moment, let us examine the Albertanti document (which may be the work of a gang) more closely. In the third paragraph, in flawless Hell's Kitchen French, it argues that there are several good European fighters "*dans la catégorie des poids coq.*" Freely translated, that means that the T of C is threatening to import foreign bantamweights by the carload. Growing still more arrogant, it adds that "*de même chez les plumes*"—even among the featherweights—there are alien bruisers whom it plans to throw in the teeth of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club and the tariff laws.

IN closing, the manifesto gloats about the Zale-Cerdan fight. "In all the history of French sport," says the author, "I find only two events which might have aroused as much interest as this battle of the century: the world's heavyweight (*poids lourds*) championship fight between Dempsey and Carpenter and the unhappy crossing (*tragique traversée*) of the Atlantic by the French aviators Nungesser and Coli."

"*Car n'oublions pas,*" the message ends nastily, "*que Cerdan est une véritable idole en France, une idole comparable à Babe Ruth ici.*"

Well, the Twentieth Century Sporting Club knows now what it is up against—a foe who throws away the rules. The club's chief of staff, Harry Markson, is said to be preparing a communiqué in Spanish that is pure dynamite. By next week the city of New York will be nothing but a pile of rubble.



— SPORTS —

POLO:

Baby Star

Old-timers have seen few polo players like him since the days of Tommy Hitchcock. Larry Sheerin is only 19, already has a three-goal rating, and is slated to play with Stephen (Laddie) Sanford's Hurricanes when the National Open Championships begin this Sunday at Long Island's Meadow Brook Club. As if this isn't enough, polo fans who like to get nostalgic about the days when the game flourished in the grand manner can point with pride to the youngster: He is destined to come into a grand-manner oil fortune.

Sheerin, a Texan, had been around horses as much as any boy, but it wasn't until two years ago that he began to combine mallet swinging with riding. And the dark-browed 170-pounder doesn't mind saying that one of the things which helped him get his start in the game is the fact that he was a poor student.

At high school in San Antonio he was in a bad rut. "You know how they try to cram it down your throat—well, I wasn't getting any of it. All the subjects seemed hard, and the hardest thing of all was just staying in school." Another thing that annoyed him was that there was so much sitting around to do. For a boy who was crazy about fishing trips and shooting expeditions, "sitting around" from 8 till 3 was a major tragedy—especially when none of the learning was sinking in.

Change of Pace: It didn't take Larry long to convince his father that he wasn't learning very much ("they have report cards in Texas too"). That was in the summer of 1945. By the following winter Larry had a tutor and plenty of time for the kind of relaxation he liked. Now he could put in a few hours' study in the morning or afternoon and still have the better part of the day free. Sometimes, if the book work didn't go very well, he and the tutor would knock off, play nine holes of golf, then go back to work. The studies began to take hold.

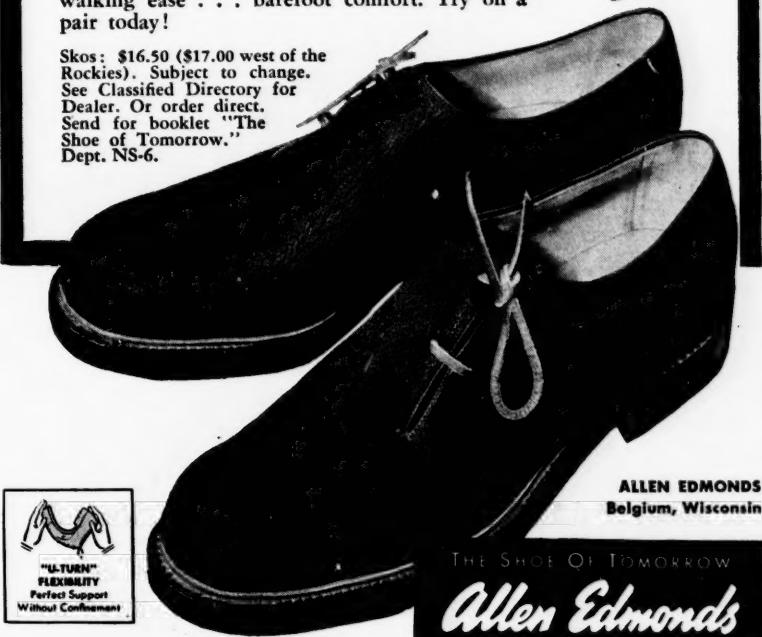
But there was another advantage. They could travel and still keep up with the study schedule. Once they went to Acapulco for sailfish; at other times they hunted elk and moose in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming or fished for bass in Florida. And everywhere they went, the studies made better sense than they ever had in the classroom.

Then, on a trip to Palm Beach in the spring of 1946, Sheerin first saw Laddie Sanford play polo. Larry liked the looks of the game and said as much to Sanford, the last man capable of discouraging a potential player. Since then, young Sheerin has left the fish and the moose to their own devices, except when the polo ponies needed a rest. He has become a faithful follower of the seasons in Florida, New

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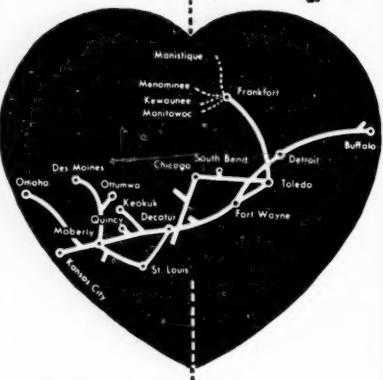
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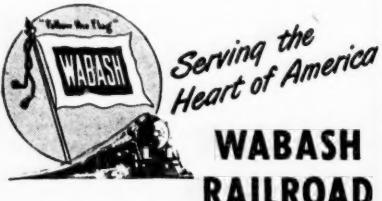
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SPORTS

York, and Texas, and helped the Hurricanes win the Monty Waterbury Cup at Meadow Brook last October and the Pacific Open in April of this year.

Larry is well aware that his sports and study routine isn't something that will go on forever. And he is looking forward to the time (this summer or next) when he will start work in the oilfields. A clue to his enthusiasm probably is the fact that he doesn't think he'll have to give up his favorite game. For one thing, his father plans to finance a top-notch polo club in San Antonio. Then, even if some of the oil workings happen to be a few hundred miles from home, Larry points out that his newly acquired plane and pilot's license will bring him back quickly enough for week-end games. "It may be a little harder to work it in, but somehow or other I'll stay in the game."

ATHLETES:

Hot Stuff

The weather may have had something to do with it. Then, too, it might have been simple absent-mindedness or a kind of adulation sickness:

► On Monday, Aug. 23, Ben Hogan failed to show up at the presentation ceremony to receive the \$2,150 prize for winning the Denver Open golf tournament. The money finally had to be accepted for Hogan by a PGA official.

► On Tuesday, Aug. 24, Marcel Cerdan's plane arrived in New York from Paris, but the European middleweight champion wasn't aboard. Because of bad flying weather, he had decided to stay in Paris another day. But he failed to notify 50 boxing promoters and newsmen who had to wait till Wednesday to greet the Frenchman and watch him sign for the Sept. 21 title fight with Tony Zale.

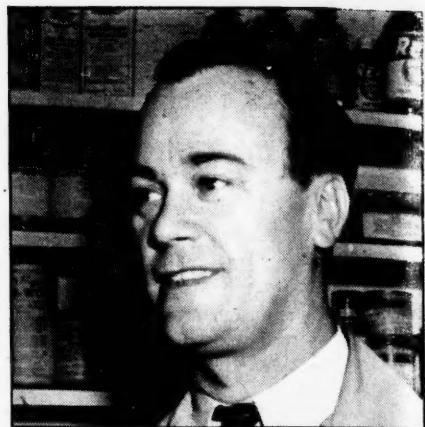
► On Friday, Aug. 27, 164 members of the United States Olympic team aboard the liner Washington decided they would have nothing to do with a reception parade planned for their arrival in New York. The ship came in three hours ahead of schedule, and the athletes preferred to start right out for their homes after an impromptu, but rousing, dockside welcome.

WINNERS:

Guns, Boats, Nags, Tennis

Most of the 2,000 shotgun experts who last week flocked to the 49th annual Grand American trapshoot at Vandalia, Ohio, found tourist accommodations or commuted from nearby Dayton. But 400 contestants had to set up housekeeping for the week in a tent city. Hot weather brought cots and double-deckers out into the open, and clotheslines were strung every which way under the sun.

Even if the scatter-gunners were the



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SPORTS

noisiest sportsmen in the world, the 800 citizens of Vandalia were hardly perturbed. Some raked in money selling souvenirs, others rented rooms or ran concessions. One man, owner of a motel and two restaurants, claimed he made a year's living in that one week.

John Schenck, winner of the shoot's premier title, the Grand American Handicap, did all right too. The 49-year-old Pennsylvania truck farmer took the \$3,000 prize and another \$1,000 in bets. Glowing with pride and sarcasm, he commented: "Maybe I could have made that much if I'd just stayed home and sold my tomatoes."

Other winners last week:

► Miss Great Lakes, piloted by 1947 winner Danny Foster, won the Gold Cup



International

Lombardo: Out at the finish

speedboat race on the Detroit River Aug. 28. Of the fifteen starters, only two survived for the final heat. Guy Lombardo, the favorite in Tempo VI, broke his arm and sank his boat when he swerved to avoid a crash.

► At Chicago, Washington Park on Aug. 28, Citation made the American Derby his thirteenth victory in fourteen starts this season. The \$66,450 win brought his total earnings to \$651,750 and pushed Assault out of third place among all-time moneymakers.

► The team of Gardner Mulloy and William Talbert won its fourth national doubles crown on Aug. 28 at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., by defeating Ted Schroeder and Frank Parker 1-6, 9-7, 6-3, 3-6, 9-7. The brilliantly fought match, which involved the four players who make up the United States Davis Cup squad, seemed to clinch the doubles assignment for Mulloy and Talbert in the challenge round against the Australian team at Forest Hills, L. I., this week end.

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MUSIC

Bluebird of Jan Peerce

Circles of higher music think of Jan Peerce in terms of opera and concert; they debate the merits of his tenor voice in terms of Rodolfo in "La Bohème" or Mario Cavaradossi in "Tosca." But a large part of the nation's population has come to know him as the man behind the "Bluebird of Happiness." Peerce's "Bluebird" on RCA-Victor is not to be confused with Art ("Four Leaf Clover") Mooney's on M-G-M; Mooney merely took his cue from Peerce.

The "Bluebird of Happiness" first entered Peerce's life in 1932, when he was scheduled to help open the Radio City Music Hall. Neither he nor the "Bluebird" (which was written for the occasion by Sandor Harmati, Edward Heyman, and Harry Parr Davis) made the opening program. But they did soon after, in a program number which wound up with Joe Jackson Sr. performing on his educated bicycle.

In 1934 Peerce made a transcription of "Bluebird of Happiness" for World Broadcasting. On the record label the tenor was called Paul Robinson, and he gave it his soulful all, complete to a long, impassioned recitation.

Little more was heard from the "Bluebird" until 1938, when Fred Wood, a midnight-till-dawn disk jockey at station WIP in Philadelphia, played it. The audience response was terrific—so much so that the transcription was regularly scheduled at 1, 3, and 6 a.m. It became such a fixture that students around Philadelphia campuses referred to late studying in terms of a "one Bluebird night," or "two Bluebird night," or a "three Bluebird night."

By the time Joe McCauley took over the WIP show in 1940, Peerce had become better known, and many on the late-night shift suspected that Paul Robinson was Peerce. Although Peerce had signed an RCA-Victor contract in 1940, his identity was finally revealed.

Foxhole Special: From this sequence of events, it might be guessed that RCA-Victor immediately had Peerce record "Bluebird of Happiness." No. The company had John Charles Thomas do it, and nothing happened. Paul (Jan Peerce) Robinson's transcription continued to be played—even by Tokyo Rose, as a reminder of what the boys had left behind them in Philadelphia.

It was not until February 1946 that RCA-Victor finally released a full-blown Peerce "Bluebird." Complete with recitation, it sold so well that this summer a 10-inch version was issued for benefit of the juke boxes. By last week both it and its big brother were crowding José Iturbi's perennial "Clair de Lune" for first place in Billboard's Best-Selling Records by Classical Artists category.

Aside from the "Bluebird's" straight



Peerce: Bitter and sweet

sales in records and sheet music, the song has enjoyed an extraordinary success from coast to coast as a collector's item among the lavender-and-new-lace set. To learn why, taste a sample of the "recitation":

*And no matter what you have
Don't envy those you meet;
It's all the same, it's in the game,
The bitter and the sweet.**

Rising Arches

Tin Pan Alley figures that an English importation "Underneath the Arches" will really burst into full bloom as a big hit in about six weeks. That the song has amounted to anything at all is one of those freaks in the business. It was written back in 1932 by Bud Flanagan, of the popular English comedy team of Flanagan and Allen. To a Londoner, the term "underneath the arches" is roughly equivalent to our "sleeping on a park bench," for bums and other assorted characters used to flock under the archways of old buildings to spend the night.

A few people tried fifteen years ago to popularize the song in this country, both under its original title and in an Americanized version called "Sleepin' on the Benches (The Song of the Bums)." George Olsen and Ethel Shutta made a waxing for Victor, and Connee Boswell tossed one off for the old Brunswick label. The orchestra behind her, incidentally, included a few

*Copyright 1940 by T. B. Harms Co.

rising sidemen like Glenn Miller and Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey. However, for all the talent involved, nothing ever came of "Arches" or "Benches."

Hence the Robbins Music Corp., American publishers of "Arches," were startled to receive a suggestion about two months ago from Campbell, Connelley & Co., Ltd.—the English publishers—that the old turkey be plugged again. It was explained that the song had been kept alive as a radio theme by Flanagan and that English Decca had made a string-band "Four Leaf Clover"-type record of it. The American outlet for English Decca's popular output, London Records, was as unimpressed as Robbins. The "Four Leaf Clover" craze, they felt, was over. Let the "Arches" stay in England.

Nevertheless through a mistake in a shipping invoice—or so it is claimed—some 9,000 records of "Underneath the Arches" were shipped to this country. Since the London label is of no use in England, the American office was stuck with them. After a huddle with Robbins, it was decided to send them to key disk jockeys and distributors on an exclusive basis. New York and Los Angeles were left out of the early plans as being too tough to crack.

Surprise, Surprises: Since it has already been stated that "Underneath the Arches" is slated to hit the top in all the polls in about six weeks, it should not be hard to guess what happened to those test copies. That's right: they caught on. The 9,000 white elephants sold out in a flash. Quickly, therefore, American Decca had the Andrews sisters, who were in England, record a version.* Capitol arranged a quickie for Andy Russell and the Pied Pipers in Mexico. Columbia reissued the Connee Boswell disk and also waxed the Serenaders in England. RCA-Victor, which will not duck the Petrillo ban by recording outside the country, reissued the old George Olsen-Ethel Shutta platter.

In the meantime, of course, the London record is outstripping them all. All anybody in the United States seems to know about Primo Scala, whose orchestra performs the London version, is that he was once an Irish Sweepstakes winner. His orchestral combination is unbelievable—tenor banjo, five accordions, banjo, guitar, ukulele, piano, bass, drums, one trumpet, and two clarinets. The corn involved is also hard to concede as successful. But it only goes to show, as Abe Olman, general manager of Robbins and a 30-year veteran of the business, puts it: "One guess is as good as another, and the only sure thing today is that nobody knows."

*By an edict of the British musician's union, issued last week, this rush-type waxing in England is hereafter banned. The announcement, which forbids the recording of American artists in England, most immediately affected the Andrews sisters and Dinah Shore, who arrived the day the edict was released.



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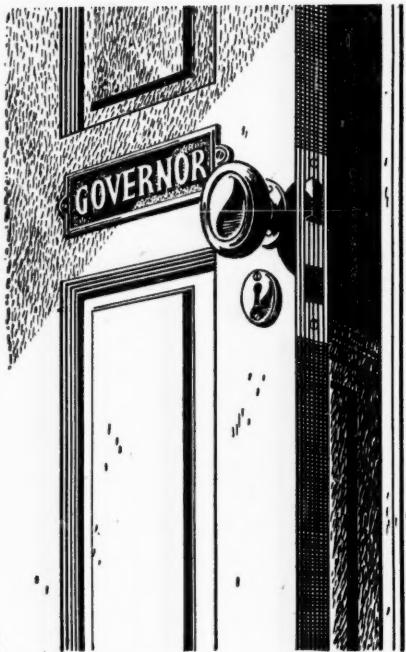
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MOVIES



The cop and the bookie: Bill Bendix corners George Raft

REVIEWS:

Making Book

In case you never suspected that a big-money bookmaker could have a heart of gold, "Race Street" is just the film to show you how wrong you are. In fact for all his toughness when occasion demands, Gannin (George Raft) has so nice a sister (Gale Robbins), treats his friends so squarely, and takes a sucker's dollar so gently that you almost wonder why anybody ever bothered to make laws against the kind of business that keeps him in such nattily tailored suits.

But Lieutenant Runson of the police force (William Bendix), apparently one of Gannin's bosom buddies off duty, knows what side of the fence his bread is buttered on. When Gannin's racket (which he would

squelch if he could regardless of auld lang syne) is threatened by a mysterious protection ring, Runson begs the bookie to tip him off on the ringleaders. However, as any filmgoer knows by now, Raft is no stool pigeon and prefers to do his own gumshoeing.

In choosing to go his own way, Gannin gets involved with a slick chick named Robbie (Marilyn Maxwell) and lets himself in for a good deal of shooting and rough stuff. Runson sorrowfully lets nature take its course but is always on hand to remind his friend what happens when a nice guy gets in bad company. The result of this cat-and-mouse friendship is a melodrama that will supply plenty of action for those who demand it. But the plot is so well worn by this time that only the most ardent Raft and Bendix fans will find it worth repeating. (*RACE STREET*. RKO. Nat Holt, producer. Edwin L. Marin, director.)



Escapism: Grable and Gardiner

Cream Puffs in Bergamo

In the middle of the sixteenth century the ruling duchess of Bergamo—a girl who liked to run around barefooted in an ermine cape—used her womanly wiles to save her Technicolor castle from the armies of a dashing duke. Three hundred years later her direct descendant finds herself faced with a similar problem—this time in the form of a dashing colonel whose fancy-dress army actually moves into her castle. Her ancestors, including the earlier duchess, are much interested in what she will do about it and have a way of stepping out of their portrait frames to see what is going on.

As the last film produced by the late Ernst Lubitsch, who could turn out such

sparkling fare as "Ninotchka" and "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" when he put his mind to it, "That Lady in Ermine" is likely to be disappointing on the comedy side. But Betty Grable (as both duchesses) is fetching even swathed in ermine, and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. (as both invaders of Bergamo) is just about the most irresistible conqueror that ever wore gold epaulets. With a supporting cast that includes Cesar Romero, Walter Abel, Reginald Gardiner, and Harry Davenport, even some uninspired song-and-dance numbers can't keep this bit of midsummer foolishness from adding up to a pleasant little musical, full of champagne, glitter, and the kind of cream-puff escapism that can do no wrong. (*THAT LADY IN ERMINE*. Twentieth Century-Fox. Ernst Lubitsch, producer-director. Technicolor.)

Sorry, No Goose-Pimples

"Sorry, Wrong Number" originated in 1945 as a script for CBS's Thursday-night mystery hour, *Suspense*—the same program on which Frank Sinatra got his dramatic start in the role of an insane garbage collector. As a radio play it was a spine-tingler that had listeners double-checking the locks on their doors and windows before they went to bed.

The plot was a simple tour de force. In trying to phone her husband who mysteriously fails to return from his office, a bedridden wife is accidentally cut in on a conversation between two thugs—apparently plotting to murder someone at 11:15 that night. Some feverish bedside dialing ultimately reveals that her husband was the one who hired the thugs, and she herself is the intended victim.

Blown up to movie proportions by Lucille Fletcher, the original author (NEWSWEEK, March 29), the story remains intact. But woven into a feature-length tangle of irrelevant grim business that appears to have been dragged in simply for padding, the thread of it gets badly lost. Despite the best efforts of Barbara Stanwyck as the hysterical murdere and Burt



Stanwyck: Hysteria on the phone

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MOVIES

Lancaster as her lethal-minded husband, the resulting hodgepodge isn't likely to raise many goose-pimplies. (*SORRY, WRONG NUMBER*. Paramount. Hal Wallis and Anatole Litvak, producers. Anatole Litvak, director.)

Other Movies

QUIET WEEK END (Distinguished Films, Inc.): When a gregariously inclined English family drops down to the country for a quiet week end, almost anything can happen. At least, in this unobtrusive little British comedy, based on a prewar stage hit, practically everything does. Edward Rigby, Frank Cellier, and Marjorie Fielding make unexpected guests, some antediluvian plumbing, and a nocturnal salmon-spearing expedition seem very funny indeed.

HOLLOW TRIUMPH (Eagle-Lion): It would be nice to know what induces a brilliant young second-year medical student to throw his career to the winds and suddenly become a brilliant young swindler. But this particular film is concerned only with Paul Henreid's face value as a charming desperado whose villainies bring him smack into the arms of a sleek and willing young doctor's secretary named Joan Bennett. Stock dramatic clichés and background music do their utmost to make this business appear both romantic and creepy. But unfortunately there are limits to what even two distinguished performers can do with a badly moth-eaten script.

THE VELVET TOUCH (RKO): As a glittering and very stagy actress who murders her producer in a rash moment, Rosalind Russell has attempted to make a poor man's version of "A Double Life" out of an incredibly inept script. She gets good support from Sydney Greenstreet and Leo Genn, but even her talents are not enough to cover up what will probably go on record as one of the most ill-starred chapters in her screen career.

INDUSTRY:

Fig-Leaf Dilemma

For two years Leo McCarey, producer of such religious-toned hits as "Going My Way," has been planning to make the story of Adam and Eve into a movie. He now has an outline, and Sinclair Lewis is busy on the script.

But last week McCarey admitted he was in the kind of trouble that might delay his pet project another two years: According to the Bible, Adam and Eve didn't wear clothes. According to both the Johnston Office and Ingrid Bergman, who is scheduled for the role of Eve, they'd better. So far no satisfactory compromise has been found, but McCarey is still working on the problem. "We even tried great big fig leaves," he explained. "There were lots of them in Paradise, but they dry up very easily . . . and sometimes just fall apart."



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BOOKS

Back to New Hampshire

"John Goffe's Mill" is George Woodbury's first literary venture, but it ranks easily as the best of the "back-to-the-soil" books which have flooded the market since "R. F. D." opened the dam ten years ago.

This book, written with courtly good humor and but faintly tintured with overtones of the scholarship that brought this 45-year-old anthropologist and anatomist a string of degrees reaching from Vienna to Princeton, makes only oblique reference to the archeological expeditions of his earlier life. "John Goffe's Mill" deals mainly with the latest and happiest chapter of Woodbury's crowded years—the decade he has just finished as owner, manager, and labor force of a saw and grist mill originally built by his great-great-great-grandfather John Goffe in Bedford, N. H.

Seven generations of Woodbury's Yankee ancestors have lived in Bedford, on the parcel of land along Bowman's Brook where old John Goffe, "a professional hunter of Indians and other forms of local wild life," had built his mill in 1744. Woodbury, newly married in 1937, returned to his ancestral acres with his wife Connie, after he developed a lung condition while measuring old skulls in Harvard's Peabody Museum. "The doctor said categorically I must get out somewhere in the country and live out of doors as much as possible, if I wanted to stick around a while longer," he relates laconically.

Restoration: At Bedford, Woodbury found his inheritance consisted of a wood lot, a vacated house, and the crumbling ruins of John Goffe's mill. "We did not know just what we were going to do with it beyond live on it somehow. Maybe off it, too. We did not know."

The freak hurricane that cut a swath through Southern New Hampshire in 1938 helped him make up his mind. With most of the wood lot flattened, Woodbury dipped into his thin capital and bought a power-driven saw. With the saw and the help of as colorful a group of characters as have been brought together anywhere, Woodbury restored the mill.

He became a full-fledged sawyer until a government edict froze lumber. He gristed wheat into flour and successfully marketed his product. Turning to furniture, he produced "the only milking stools in Southern New Hampshire that are individually rump-fitted by a graduate anatomist." Last year, with his financial problems out of the way and four children to distract him, Woodbury sat down and wrote his book.

Richly veined with the author's restrained humor, it is nevertheless a three-dimensional piece of writing. Woodbury's intellectual maturity, as reflected in his scientifically detached observations on home economics, child psychology, philosophy, mechanical engineering, and life in general, makes such efforts as "The Egg

and I" and "We Took to the Woods" pale by comparison.

If from time to time he includes too much technical detail about the machinery and mechanics of the mill's reconstruction, these parts can be skimmed over lightly. If, too, he waxes a shade too enthusiastic here and there over the simple pleasures of the soil, it is not to the exclusion of all else.

There is something in "John Goffe's Mill" for everybody; it is distinguished as much by what the author has brought to it as by what he has put in it. (*JOHN GOFFE'S MILL.* By George Woodbury. 245 pages. Norton. \$3.)

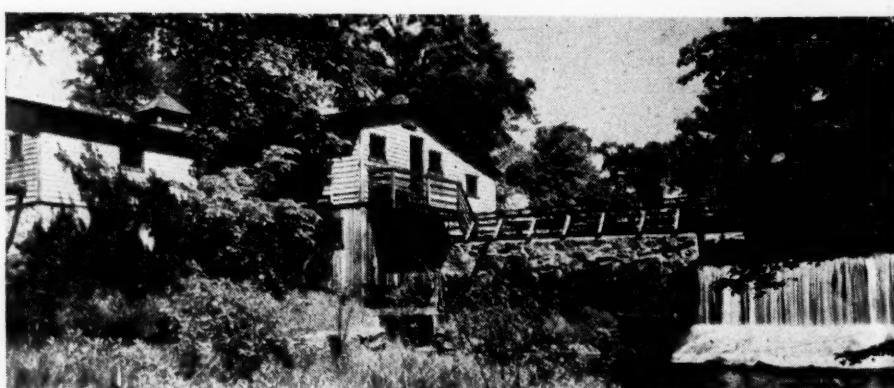
Skinner's Family Circus

Among the memories Cornelia Otis Skinner recalls in "Family Circle" is an appearance she made in a school play. The audience at this epic annual event was the usual collection of doting parents and relatives, including the author's matinee-idol father, Otis Skinner. When the curtain rang down, most of the spectators gathered around the handsome actor, in understandable eagerness to catch whatever comment he might let fall. "They didn't have to strain their ears," reports his daughter. "It fell with all the delicacy of a load of bricks. He rose, stretched,



Chester Davis

Woodbury quit anthropology to revive the old saw mill . . .



. . . set up by a New Hampshire ancestor 200 years ago

turned to mother, and, in that voice which could spread through the topmost gallery, clarified forth: "Well, Maud, she certainly has no talent—thank God!"

Miss Skinner has, of course, long since proved him wrong, first in her career as a successful monologuist and also as the author of five best sellers, including the delightful "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," which she wrote six years ago in collaboration with Emily Kimbrough. With "Family Circle" she scores again. This is an informal history (written not so much for posterity as for the lending-library set) of her famous parent's life in and out of the theater. Told in Miss Skinner's characteristically rambunctious manner, it is a lively chronicle, always entertaining and frequently downright funny.

Matinee Father: Otis Skinner became the idol of Broadway overnight during the halcyon days preceding the first world war. As a young man appearing in a comedy called "Honor of the Family," he was pronounced "too stunning" and "utterly Mansfieldian" by the "matinee girls," hysterical pre-bobby soxers who, Miss Skinner reports, giggled through love scenes, rattled candy paper during quiet ones, and, with memory books in hand, lay in wait outside stage doors for their current male favorites. Otis Skinner kept their hearts palpitating for a record number of years, but despite the exigencies of his stellar position he managed to remain an exemplary family man, always eager for "the quiet Sunday" at home.

As a husband, he was always "dear Otis," an ever-loving spouse who never missed writing a daily letter home while on the road. As a father, he was "gay, funny, and scientifically, thoroughly unsound." He taught his only child to read, using unabridged Shakespeare as a primer. He listened to her new pieces on the piano with only a minimum of boredom. His laughter adored him.

Mother Knows Best: Cornelia's mother was "a lovely mass of contradictions." A madonna-like beauty from Moberly, Mo., Maud Skinner was Otis's leading lady for a while but gave up acting soon after Cornelia was born. Her frequent non sequiturs and generally moonstruck habit of speech were among her great charms and once provoked Winthrop Ames to say to her: "Maud, you weren't born—Barrie wrote you." Yet it was fey Maud Skinner who insisted that the Skinners must be a down-to-earth family, with a "real" home (at Bryn Mawr); no living in a trunk for them.

Intellectually active, she was a woman of quick and frequent enthusiasms, but the theater was not one of them, though she was uncannily correct in her judgment of it. It was she, for instance, who persuaded Otis to do "Kismet," a play he had no faith in whatsoever. It proved to be a high spot of his career.

"One of the gentlest creatures in the

world," she was also one of the stubbornest. Among her many convictions was that her daughter would *not* go on the stage. Her daughter, incidentally, came to her own conclusion at an early age and solved that one neatly. She just kept her mouth shut. Another of Maud Skinner's contradictions was her attitude toward her family. For Otis and Cornelia she felt always love, frequently pride, but rarely confidence.

Needless to say, Maud brought Cornelia up to be a "lady." The result was that Cornelia had a thoroughly normal child-



Culver

Miss Skinner: Life with Otis

hood despite her father's fame, and she reports on it amusingly, with refreshing lack of coyness. Barring sporadic trips to Europe ("part of mother's cultural plan included exposing me, at an early age, to cathedrals, palaces, and art galleries"), she struggled through her adolescence largely at Bryn Mawr, enduring her school nickname of "Chameleon Ogre Skinny" and desperately trying to turn herself into a heady mixture of Clara Bow, Gaby Deslys, and Theda Bara. Tall, angular, hands-on-her-teeth Cornelia didn't miss a thing. Neither did her parents. Indeed, her mother was once driven to remark that all girls from the age of 14 to 18 ought to be chloroformed. No, replied father Skinner, it was the parents who should receive that blessing.

Against this homey backdrop Miss Skinner assembles a glittering parade of the theater of the period, spotlighted with gossip of celebrities, intrigues, romances, and feuds. She ends her chronicle with her own Broadway debut in "Blood and Sand," in which her father starred. She plans to follow this with a sequel entitled "Now You're on Your Own." If it is only half as good as "Family Circle," it will be fun. (*FAMILY CIRCLE*. By Cornelia Otis Skinner. 310 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.)

Other Books

THE SECRET THREAD. By Ethel Vance. 261 pages. Harper. \$2.75. Miss Vance can certainly do better than this uneven tale of what happens to a couch-happy State Department official when he takes his psychiatry in his own hands and tries to cure a nervous breakdown with a return trip to his boyhood home. Part of what happens is Vance at her suspenseful best: the hero's battle of wits to escape some venal gangsters. The other part, mainly tortuous delvings into his and everybody else's subconscious, leads only to the fairly obvious conclusion that love makes the world go round. *Shades of "Nature Boy"!*

NO HIGHWAY. By Nevil Shute. 346 pages. Morrow. \$3. Shute, who is an aeronautical engineer by profession, again puts his knowledge of that field to good use. The background for this yarn is England's current aviation industry, with special emphasis on its research aspects. The central character is a scientist—a shy, rare little bird who is suddenly (much against his will) thrust into a wild life of action when he is sent on a mission to Labrador. To everyone's surprise, he turns out to be quite a hero. The reader, meanwhile, gets not only a good dose of fast-paced drama, but also a lot of fascinating inside stuff about the aviation-research field.

BEING AN AMERICAN. By William O. Douglas. 214 pages. John Day. \$2.75. This slim volume includes all the speeches (other than court decisions) which the Supreme Court Justice made just before, during, and just after the second world war. Some 30 talks in all have been chosen, edited, and cut to make, according to the publishers, "the best and fullest" expression of Douglas's basic ideas—liberalism and the civil liberties which the ex-New Dealer regards as a cornerstone of that philosophy. His views have special interest because he is considered one of the most articulate and clearheaded spokesmen of those Democrats who wanted to see him as this year's Presidential nominee and are likely to go after him again four years hence.

THE TOWN WITH THE FUNNY NAME. By Max Miller. 224 pages. Dutton. \$2.75. Writing in the manner of his best-selling "*I Cover the Waterfront*," Miller reports on life in La Jolla, Calif. Since this involves everything from whale catching to tourist baiting, these rambling, sometimes whimsical, sometimes sharply satirical, essays will appeal to many tastes.

TIME WILL DARKEN IT. By William Maxwell. 302 pages. Harper. \$3. Small-town life in the Midwest at the turn of the century. The author of "*The Folded Leaf*" here spins a tenuous tale around a likable young lawyer who gets himself into no end of trouble with his jealous young wife and others when he starts helping his relatives straighten out their lives. Despite sensitive writing, it doesn't add up to much.

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Original

Perspective

Roosevelt and Dewey-III

by RAYMOND MOLEY

DESPITE vast differences among significant men in achievement, fame, and public acclaim, the margin of difference in mental capacity is not large. Luck, or a dash of imagination and daring—these may be the decisive elements. Beyond that much depends upon how a man organizes and uses the faculties that he has.

Dewey and Roosevelt had about the same formal education. Roosevelt enjoyed a greater opportunity for foreign travel and for early contacts with the great and distinguished. Dewey enjoyed the discipline of self-help induced by real, though not dire, necessity. The most characteristic difference between the two appears in the manner in which they performed the routine but important activities of administering large governmental affairs.

Roosevelt in no reckoning in history will be called a great administrator. He sometimes privately admitted this shortcoming. Once when asked why he did not take a spell to stop innovations and improve the quality of the administration, men, and machinery of government, he replied that the time had not come for that. The war forced him to turn to administration in the military field. He delegated then, and his selections were in the main good. But in civil administration he left a setup the wretchedness of which was admitted by his successor in wholesale Cabinet changes.

Among Roosevelt's shortcomings as a civil administrator was a tendency to choose subordinates because he felt a personal affinity for them. Also his habit of giving vague assignments of authority brought about violent conflicts in his official family, which he then made worse by seeking superficial compromises. Recent memoirs by Hull, Ickes, Morgenthau, Farley, and others reveal these conflicts and compromises.

THEN there was the tendency to select ideological wizards without administrative capacity like Wallace because he liked to hear them dream aloud, or because he liked the "cut of their jib," as in the case of Ickes.

When several Democratic senators complained that Hull would be a poor administrator, Roosevelt answered that

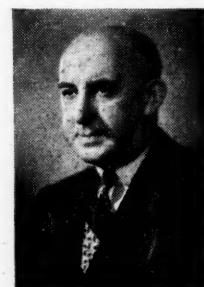
he wanted Hull's idealism. He then assured the new Secretary that he would not have to bother about administration.

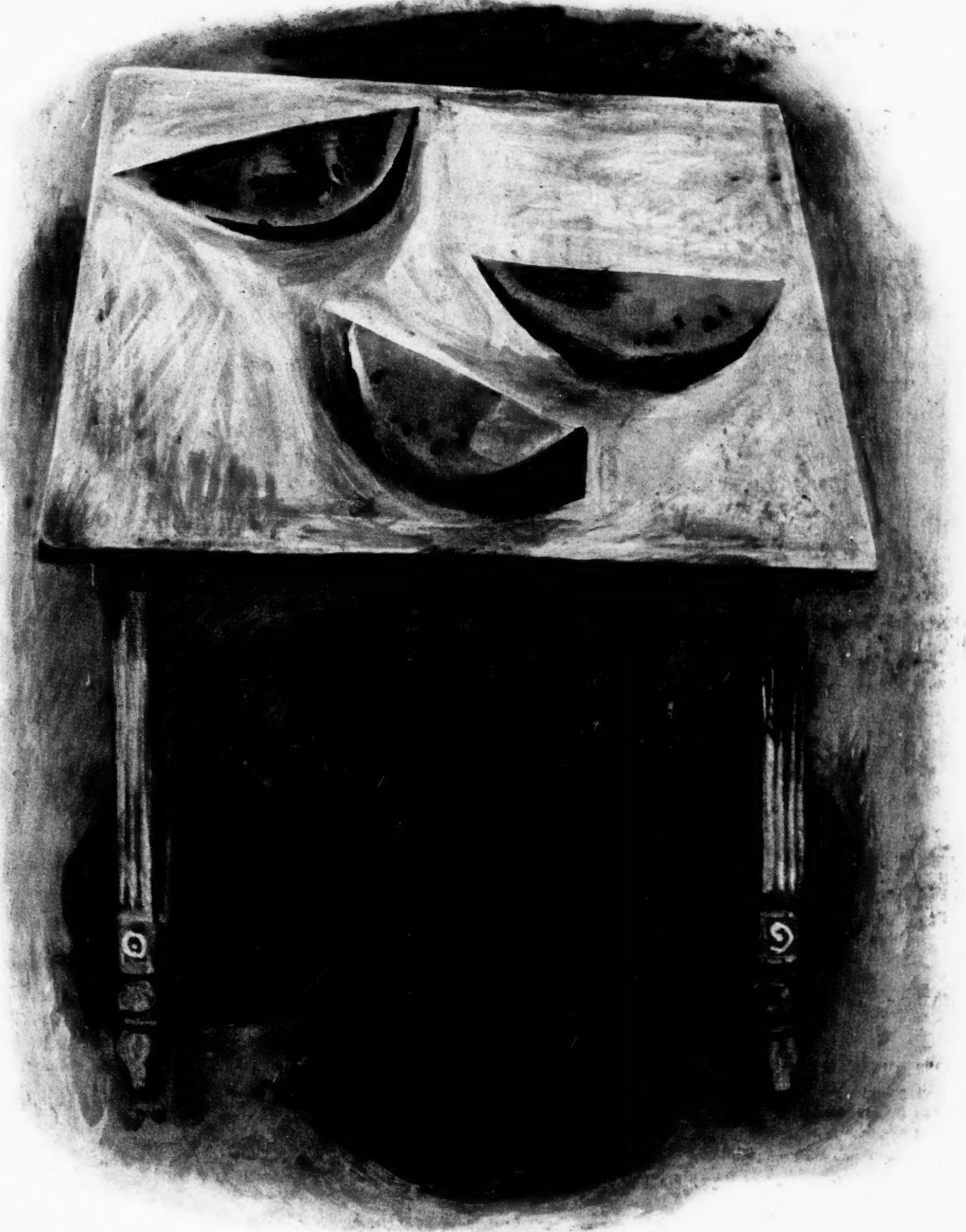
As a result of this policy of appointments, vast numbers of misfits drifted into the smaller niches of the executive department. We are now witnessing some of the harvest of this casual policy.

New agencies burgeoned so fast that there was unlimited overlapping. Three or four roving administrators were constantly getting in the way of department heads and of each other. It will take years to bring order back into the executive department.

Even Dewey's enemies admit his administrative capacity. His personal habit of precision and definiteness reaches into every part of his administration. His department heads were selected after meticulous search for properly qualified people. Half of them Dewey did not know before he began to consider them for appointment. After they were selected he gave them discretion and freedom. They have had no public disagreements. When there is an issue he compels them to thresh it out privately and bring him the verdict. In six years there has been no resignation because of disagreement in policy. Not a single department head has been fired. He never tells them what to do in detail. They occasionally ask him. When political obligations must be met he insists that political leaders produce efficient appointees. Efficiency can be properly enforced even with political organizations.

THAT Dewey is a generous person is illustrated not only by the personnel that has been near him a long time but by the loyalty he elicits from them. My contact with Dewey eight years ago brought me into association with the group of a dozen or more who are closest to him and upon whom he leans for advice. At the present moment this group, with hardly an exception, is still with him. Some of his most trusted lieutenants joined him in his first public service sixteen years ago. They are an able, loyal group, happy with him and with each other. Little more need be said for the character, the capacity, or the human qualities of the man.





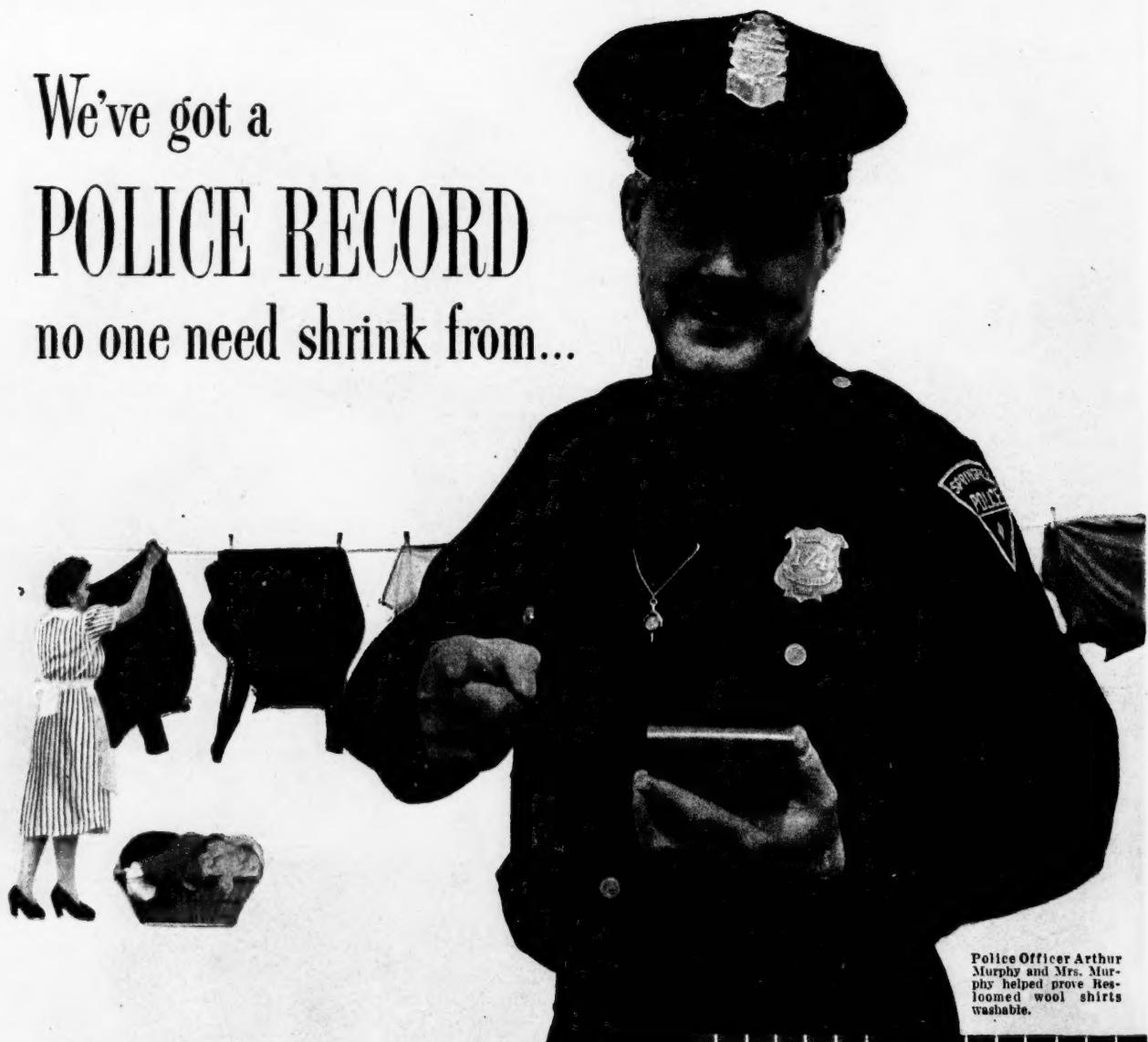
Artist — Charles Shannon, native of Alabama

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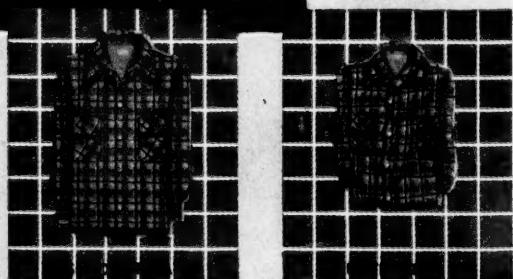
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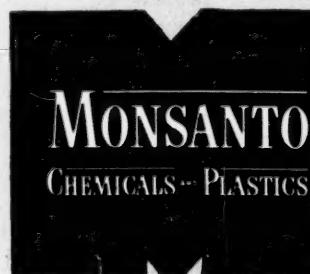
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