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(See 'National Affairs')

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Painting by Aaron Bohrod—“The Big Blow”

America the Provider—Steel

ONE HUNDRED years ago, when the world produced less than five million tons of pig iron, it seemed that the shortage of an all-purpose, cheap metal might check the progress of industrialization and railway building. But soon came discoveries in steel-making by Kelly, Bessemer, Thomas and Siemens. Today the world consumes over 160 million tons of steel a year.

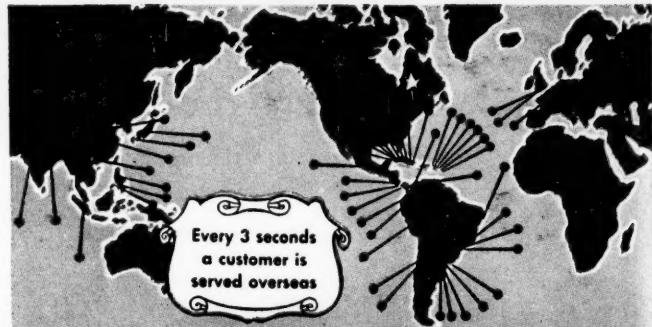
In the struggle for freedom, America's Continental Army was greatly aided by the hundreds of small foundries and forges scattered from New England to Georgia. Grown to a giant, the American steel industry played a major part in the two World Wars. In the peak war year, reports show, the industry produced nearly ninety million tons of steel. At present the industry employs over 600,000 workers, pays annually nearly \$2,000,000,000 in wages.

Exports of iron and steel mill semi-manufactured and finished products were valued in 1947 at \$825,000,000. Our steel products help build cities, railways, bridges, highways, and pipe lines all over the world.

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Rubber overalls for a fishing net

A typical example of B.F. Goodrich product improvement

FISHING nets in the shape of an open cone—and so big you could lose an office building in them—are dragged through the ocean by a big trawler, scooping up thousands of pounds of fish as they go. But the point of the cone often drags along the bottom, sharp rocks cut the net—and out go the fish.

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B. F. Goodrich had developed an especially tough rubber to line gravel

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A fishing company heard of this unusual B. F. Goodrich rubber, and asked BFG for help. Big sheets of it were made, and attached to the nets. It has already lasted 4 times as long as the toughest bullhide, and is still helping catch tons of fish.

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any of the rubber products you buy, you could use a rubber that stands severe wear, or a rubber that resists oil, or a rubber that keeps flexible indefinitely in air and sun, or a rubber molded to extremely fine tolerances—or if you use hose or belts, ask your B.F. Goodrich distributor to show you examples of B.F. Goodrich improvements in them. *The B.F. Goodrich Company, Industrial Products Division, Akron, Ohio.*

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LETTERS

For Color Movies with the
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NOW! A Genuine Bell & Howell MOVIE CAMERA for only \$77*

Yes, a real Filmo movie camera... the new "Companion" model... at a new low price! It takes superb pictures, full color or black-and-white, on low-cost 8mm film. And like all Filmos, it is guaranteed for life by the makers of Hollywood's preferred professional equipment.

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Since 1907 the Largest Manufacturer of Professional Motion Picture Equipment for Hollywood and the World

Comic Cleanup

Those six commandments drafted by the fourteen major comic-book publishers (NEWSWEEK, July 12) are a fine beginning.



Milwaukee Journal

"Off With the False Face!"

NEWSWEEK is to be congratulated for its alertness in reporting this development.

MARGARET H. BUESCHEL

Brooklyn

Appreciation

After reading the appreciative letter (NEWSWEEK, July 19) Mrs. Anna E. Hamilton, a shut-in, wrote thanking the editors for a grand Fourth-of-July week end, I couldn't help but admire this woman for sharing, through your magazine, her enthusiasm in the affairs of the week.

MRS. CLIFFORD ARMSTRONG

Middletown, Conn.

Unhappy First Lady?

One look at your July 19 cover only deepened the mystery: What makes Mrs. Truman so unhappy? Picture after picture of the President shows up with the First

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NEWSWEEK, August 9, 1948, Volume XXXII, No. 6. NEWSWEEK is published by WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS, INC., 350 Dennison Ave., Dayton 1, Ohio, printed in U.S.A. Entered as second-class matter February 13, 1933, at post office of Dayton, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Address all correspondence regarding subscriptions to Circulation Department, NEWSWEEK Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, New York 18, New York. Changes of Address: Send both old and new addresses, and allow four weeks for change to become effective. Subscription prices: U. S. Edition: 1 year \$6.50; 2 years \$10.50; 3 years \$13. Add \$2 per year foreign postage for foreign countries not members of the Pan American postal union. Add per year for air-speeded delivery: \$2 to Bahamas, Cuba; \$3.50 to Bermuda, Jamaica, Mexico; \$6.50 to Hawaii, Central America, Canal Zone, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico; \$8.50 to Colombia, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Neth. West Indies, Guyanas, Leeward & Windward Islands, Martinique, Trinidad, Venezuela, Virgin Islands; \$12 to Ecuador, Peru; \$16 to Bolivia, Chile; \$18.50 to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay. Newsweek-International: \$11 to Continental Europe; \$12 to Africa, the Near East, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Guam, Okinawa; \$13 to United Kingdom.

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

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

You Get a Bigger
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WHEN you buy telephone service you buy a great big package of convenience, safety, happiness and achievement all wrapped into one. More minutes in the day. More things done, more easily.

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You now get a bigger package than ever because there are more telephones than ever.

In the three years since the war, we've added nearly 9,000,000 new Bell telephones — an increase of 40%.

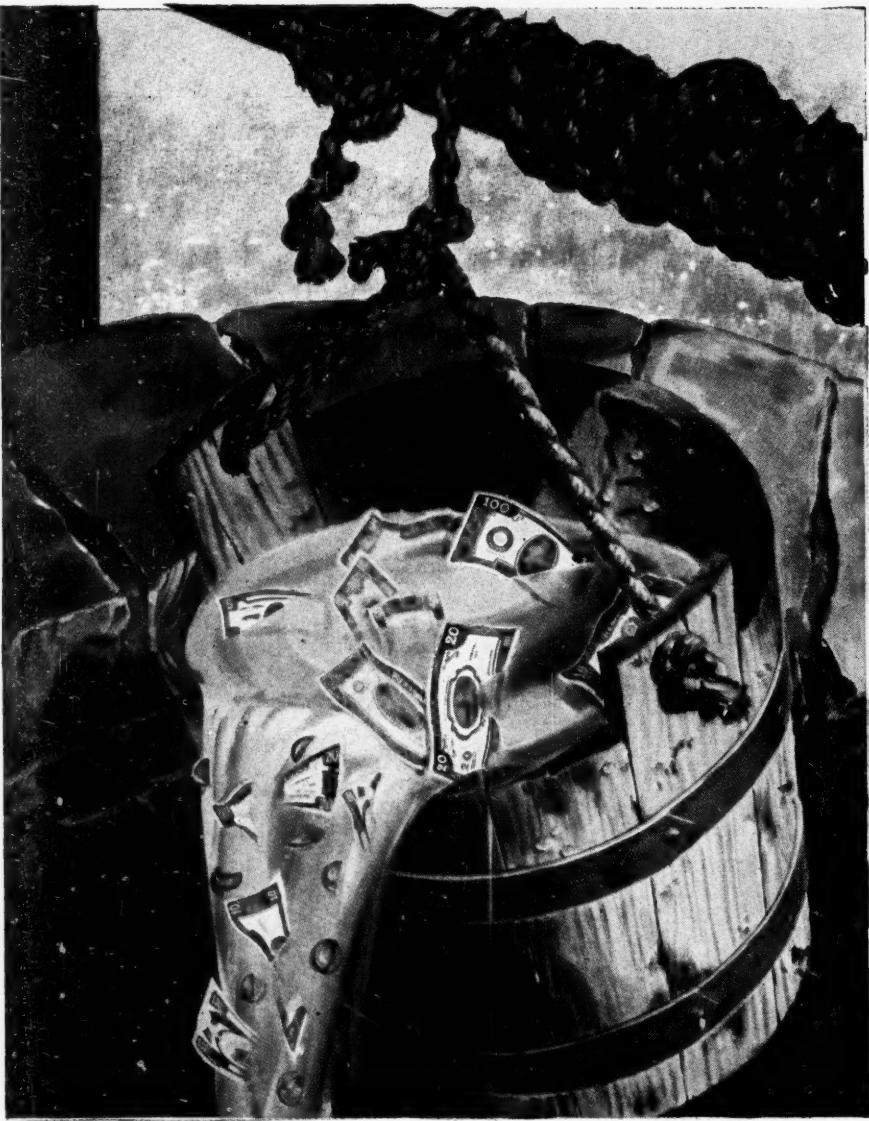
Many of these new telephones are right in your city, town or neighborhood. They are friends,

relatives, neighbors, doctors, nurses, stores, offices: a larger world within your reach. The value of your own telephone has increased because you can call so many more people — and so many more can call you.

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4

LETTERS



Newsweek—Ed Wergeles

Mrs. Truman looked glum here . . .

Lady on one side or the other with the most frightful scowl . . . Did she ever help her husband by smiling in one of his that caught the two of them?

ROBERT J. MANNERS
Ponsford, Minn.



Acme

. . . but she has laughed in the past

►The first thing that caught my eye in NEWSWEEK's July 19 cover was the woman in the background. Who is this mystery woman who calmly scratches her nose while President Truman smiles and has his picture taken?

JENNY HRYB
Kirkland Lake, Ont.

The mystery woman is India Edwards, executive director of the Women's Division, Democratic National Committee.

Tito and/or Benny

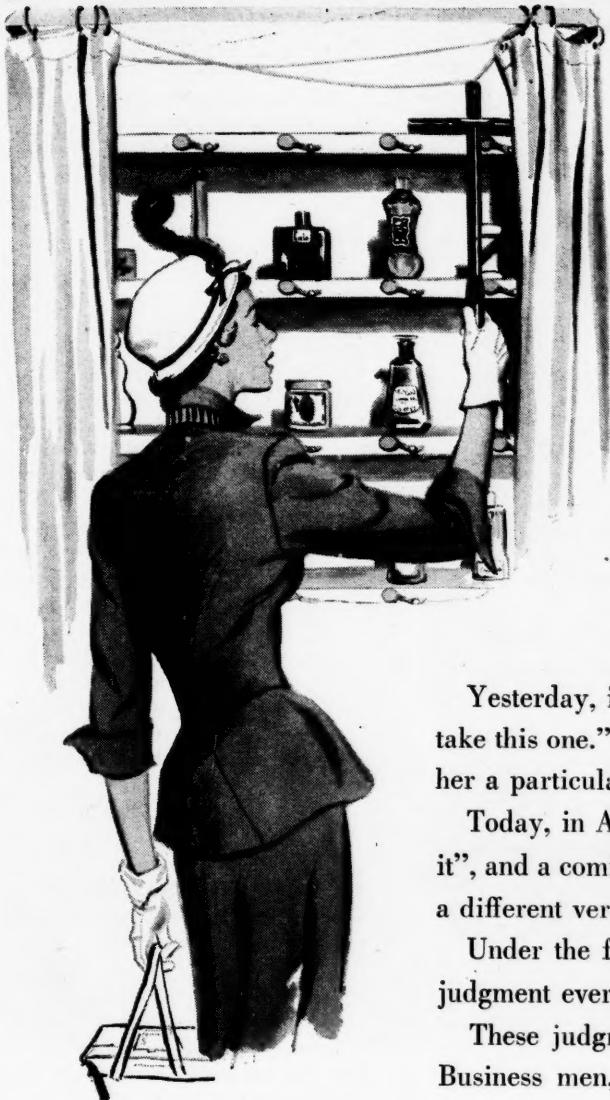
In NEWSWEEK, July 26, it was noted that Tito and Jack Benny resemble each other. I would like you to show me the resemblance, if any.

ADELE CHASKES

New Brunswick, N. J.

►I was interested to read the letter from H. M. Silverman calling attention to the resemblance between Jack Benny and

Newsweek, August 9, 1948



Where Every Day is Election Day!

Yesterday, in Madison, Wisconsin, a housewife said, "Yes, I'll take this one." A drug store clerk rang up the register and handed her a particular brand of soap. An election had taken place.

Today, in Amarillo, Texas, a small boy said, "No, I don't like it", and a comic book went back to the rack. Another election, with a different verdict.

Under the free choice of Free Enterprise, every person passes judgment every day on every product offered him for sale.

These judgments, added together, are like a giant ballot box. Business men, both large and small, depend on its verdict for their success or failure.

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To keep its share of public favor, Burlington Mills has spent years—and millions of dollars—improving the quality and beauty of its rayon. For each day, consumers who rightfully expect *more* from rayon, cast their votes.

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PUT UP CUSHIONTONE TO END OFFICE NOISE

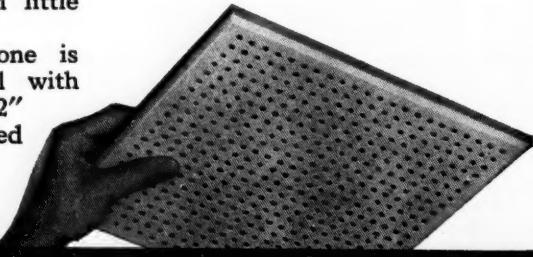
These men are ending noise in this office with a ceiling of Armstrong's CushionTone®. Right away, employees' work will improve. There will be less confusion, fewer costly errors.

Efficiency always increases when you put up CushionTone, because CushionTone makes an office quiet. It eliminates for good nerve-racking din. CushionTone goes up fast, with little disturbance of routine.

Armstrong's CushionTone is a perforated fiberboard with 484 deep holes in every 12" square. It can be cleaned

and repainted again and again without loss of acoustical efficiency. Ask your Armstrong contractor for an estimate on your own office. You'll be pleasantly surprised.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "What to do about Office Noise." It gives all the facts. Armstrong Cork Company, Acoustical Department, 4808 Ruby St., Lancaster, Pa.



ARMSTRONG'S CUSHIONTONE



Made by the Makers of Armstrong's Linoleum and Asphalt Tile

LETTERS

Marshal Tito. There have been many rumors about Tito, including the absurd one that he is a woman.

As those on the inside know, Tito really is Jack Benny. Doesn't it strike Mr. Silverman as odd that Tito's picture appears during the summer while Jack Benny is away from the United States? During the winter Tito is Erle Stanley Gardner.

DICK TAPLINGER

New York City

Porcupine Puzzle

Regarding the porcupine (NEWSWEEK, July 26): Please be informed that these terrestrial rodents do not throw off their sharp, penetrating quills, as your editor falsely states. This is a common piece of fiction among the uninformed. It has absolutely no basis in scientific fact . . .

JULIUS SUMNER MILLER (Physicist)
JACK BROWNING (Pianist)

Los Angeles

► First have your scientists investigate the "quill-throwing" powers of the porcupine before they become involved with the pest's love life . . . Could it be that our Michigan "porkies" are less athletic than some of their cousins?

JOSEPH T. PAULL

Ishpeming, Mich.

► I believe a recheck will show you that the porcupine never throws its quills. They come out only on contact.

JAMES F. SCOUILLER

Pontiac, Ill.

NEWSWEEK checked the statement with the Encyclopedia Americana which says: "The quills are loosely inserted in the skin, and may, on being violently shaken, become detached—a circumstance which may probably have given rise to the purely fabulous statement that the animal possessed the power of actually ejecting its quills like arrows."

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NEWSWEEK

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Machines in RCA's Lancaster Tube Plant are designed for mass production of Kinescopes—television picture tubes—at lowest possible cost.

Behind the magic of a Television Tube

Every morning, 14 tons of glass "bulbs" go down to the production lines at the RCA Tube Plant in Lancaster, Pa.

By evening, the bulbs are television picture tubes, their luminescent faces ready to glow—in television homes everywhere—with news, sports, entertainment, education, politics.

Born of glass, metals, chemicals, the picture tube comes to life through flame and heat. Its face is

coated with fluorescent material—forming a screen on which an electron gun "paints" moving images.

Each step is so delicately handled that, although RCA craftsmen are working with fragile glass, breakage is less than 1%.

Water, twice-distilled, floats the fluorescent material into place on the face of the tube, where it clings by molecular attraction—as a uniform and perfect coating.

Every phase of manufacture conforms to scientific specifications established by RCA Laboratories. Result: Television tubes of highest perfection—assuring sharp, clear pictures on the screens of RCA Victor home television receivers.

When in Radio City, New York, be sure to see the radio, television and electronic wonders at RCA Exhibition Hall, 36 West 49th Street. Free admission. Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20.



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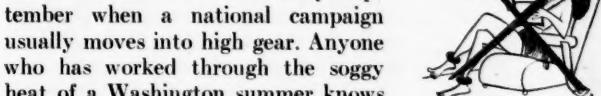
For Your Information

THE HEAT IS ON: The reaction of Republican leaders to President Truman's call for a special session of Congress was mild compared with that in NEWSWEEK's Washington bureau. Annual vacations for most of the staff had been scheduled to fall between the close of the Democratic National Convention and early September when a national campaign usually moves into high gear. Anyone who has worked through the soggy heat of a Washington summer knows how important it is to get away, if possible. Right now it isn't. A father who had moved his wife and sons to the country must forsake them for week-end privileges only. One hopeful who has engaged a cottage in the Black Hills of South Dakota is counting on the Republicans to make good their promise to end the session by Aug. 7 when he's due to head for those hills. And, of course, Ernest Lindley, who hasn't succeeded in snatching more than one week's vacation during any Presidential campaign since 1924, will be on

cottage in the Black Hills of South Dakota is counting on the Republicans to make good their promise to end the session by Aug. 7 when he's due to head for those hills. And, of course, Ernest Lindley, who hasn't succeeded in snatching more than one week's vacation during any Presidential campaign since 1924, will be on hand. During the cooler fall months, several Washington staff members will be traveling with Presidential candidates. But most of them, right now, would trade slim vacation prospects for a 10-degree drop in temperature.

SEND-OFF: While a myriad of military planes filled the skies over New York City's new airport at Idlewild (see page 17), the man most responsible for that air armada was taking a final "air salute" in his native Berks County at Reading, Pa. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz returned home to witness a display of the newest jet fighters staged in honor of the retired Air Force leader by units of the Air Defense Command, Strategic Air Command, and Tactical Air Command. But even before this last farewell, General Spaatz already had started his assignment for NEWSWEEK. As adviser on air and military matters, he's held his first conference with editorial executives, and evidences of his excellent counsel are increasingly apparent in NEWSWEEK's pages. General Spaatz's first by-line article will be coming up soon.

THE COVER: During the 1930s the population curve was flattening out, and the United States faced the prospect that it eventually would head downward. A constantly decreasing population seemed inevitable. However, the statisticians didn't reckon with human nature. In 1940 the downward trend suddenly reversed itself, and the nation is now enjoying an unprecedented boom in babies. Last year 3,910,000 were born. Like 13-month-old Linda Miller, towel-covered and sitting in the sand at Harvey Cedars Beach, N. J., they are at once a problem—and a boon (see page 21). They are in part responsible for the housing shortage and overcrowding in hospitals and schools. But in the long run they make it possible for the United States to remain a young and vigorous nation. Incidentally, the review on page 69 of William Vogt's "Road to Survival" reports that at least one authority urges a universal moratorium on self-perpetuation, evidently a point missed by the American stork in the last two years (photo by Tana Hoban from Guillmette).



The Editors

THE FASTEST MAN WHAT EVER RAN!

(A slightly tall tale) by Mr. Friendly



A policyholder phoned to say,
"We've had an accident here today."
I said, "Hold on! I'm on my way!"

I went so fast my voice was alone
Talkin' in that telephone.

I ran right out of the coat I was in,
And I would have run out of my skin
Only human skins are hard to replace,
So I slowed down a bit, and eased up the pace.

But when I arrived I was pleased to see
He was still on the telephone talkin' to me!

This may sound *slightly* exaggerated
But it'll give you a rough idea of American
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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

If the special session of Congress fails to approve the \$65,000,000 loan for a new United Nations headquarters in New York, there'll be strong international pressure to move the UN to Europe. A showdown is expected when the Assembly meets in Paris in September . . . Watch for some reorganization in the Veterans Administration when Administrator Carl Gray gets back from an extended survey of VA offices around the country . . . Although rationing and price-control legislation had far less than a remote chance in the special session, Truman assured it quick death when he sent Paul Porter, former OPA administrator, to Capitol Hill to plead the case. Even Porter's name has long been sufficient to arouse the ire of many congressmen . . . Add Dewey Administration possibilities: Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, present GOP national chairman, for Secretary of the Air Force.

Dewey-Warren Huddle

Another Dewey-Warren conference is being discussed as a preliminary to their campaign tours, which will get under way early next month. Some policy differences between the two need to be ironed out, as indicated by their divergent comments concerning the calling of the special session of Congress. Also, the campaign itineraries must be carefully drawn. Dewey usually will campaign in the West when Warren is in the East, and vice versa.

Truman and Barkley

In a move to repay any past slights, President Truman has invited Senator Barkley, his Vice Presidential running mate, to attend Cabinet meetings at the White House. In the past Truman usually had disregarded Barkley's importance in the party and failed to seek his counsel. Barkley has agreed to attend Cabinet meetings, however, whenever he is in Washington, which won't be often between now and next January.

Trivia

One of the pre-convention campaign expenditures for Senator Taylor, Wallace's cowboy Vice Presidential running mate, was for a brand-new Hollywood-style toupee . . . Governor Warren, if elected Vice President, will take a substantial salary reduction. He's let it be known he's seriously concerned. His three pretty daughters are expensive items on a \$15,000 salary . . .

Cloakroom gag on Truman's boom-and-bust message: "He's saying prosperity was just around the corner" . . . And House Rules Committee Chairman Allen, Illinois Republican, added: "We'll put controls on turnips, but nothing else."

National Notes

With far more applicants for enlistment than needed to build to authorized strength, the Air Force is quietly working out plans to raise entrance requirements in order to get the cream of the crop . . . The Commerce Department is likely to be under Congressional fire for its recent licensing of a shipment of scarce power shovels to the Armenian Soviet Republic . . . Representatives of more than 75 civic, religious, and school organizations are quietly developing a non-Communist coalition to lobby for civil-rights legislation. They'll try to counteract party-line tactics threatened by Wallace's Progressive Party . . . Repeal forces claim a 50-50 chance of repealing the Kansas prohibition law in November.

Trends Abroad

British diplomatic reports say that Premier Dimitroff has received a scorching rebuke from the Bulgarian Communist Politburo, which recently denounced "those leaders who attempt to rule personally instead of through party guidance (Dimitroff has never called a Bulgarian party congress), fail to consult the Politburo, and live in personal grandeur" . . . The immediate results in the Ruhr of the recent currency reform: ample unrationed food such as eggs, fruits, vegetables is available, the black market has been cut by three-quarters, absenteeism by two-thirds, and labor efficiency has been upped 30% . . . A U.S. concession to withdraw the Western-sponsored currency from circulation in Berlin will be granted to Russia only if the Soviets agree that any new money be printed under four-power control. The U.S. has had enough of Russian printing-press marks.

War or Peace?

Here's an informed estimate of the international situation based on conversations with a number of top-level foreign-affairs experts: "We don't think there's going to be war. We think there is a risk. But we've been persuaded for several years that the Soviets expect to succeed by measures short of war. The critical moment will come when it becomes apparent that pressure methods short of war will not succeed

in Western Europe. Then the Politburo must decide between war or the loss of Western Europe for many years to come. That decision will have to be made over the next twelve months. We are approaching the time when the Kremlin will have to reach its decision."

Balkan Reaction to Tito

The aspect of the Tito-Cominform dispute that's made the deepest impression in the Balkans is not the dissension between Moscow and Belgrade but its awkward handling by the Soviets. Persons behind the Iron Curtain are even saying openly that "the Stalin touch" has been lost. When the original Cominform accusations were published, almost everyone in Rumania and Bulgaria was convinced that Tito was arrested, if not dead. Later, when it was learned that Tito was at liberty and still defiant, the immediate reaction was that there had been bungling in the Kremlin, in contrast with the efficiency and dispatch of previous purges of dissidents.

A European View

From Europe comes a less optimistic view of the world outlook. Diplomats of some Soviet satellite countries, when speaking in a safe corner, recently have confessed that they think the Kremlin is heading toward war unless either of two developments occurs: (1) a violent economic depression in the U.S., causing complete American withdrawal from Europe, or (2) collapse of the Soviet satellite front in Eastern Europe, making war too perilous for Russia.

The Prospect of Negotiation

Some State Department officials now admit that a blunder was committed last May when Secretary Marshall flatly rejected Molotoff's offer to negotiate outstanding differences. Though none believes the negotiations would have succeeded, Russia's Berlin blockade would have been more difficult to impose while they were going on. Regardless of any chances of success, Truman's diplomatic advisers now recommend that the U.S. lean over backward to show it is willing to negotiate all differences with the Russians. If nothing else results, at least the identity of the aggressor can be pinned down for all to see (for details see page 24).

Vyshinsky's Mission

Russian observers think that Deputy Foreign Minister Vyshinsky didn't go to Belgrade solely in order to attend the Danube conference. The Soviet Union has

too strict a sense of protocol to send a man of his caliber to a minor conference attended by minor diplomats. These Russians guess that Vyshinsky's real job is to take steps toward settling the dispute with Tito—perhaps by direct conference with the marshal.

Perón-Franco Deal

Argentine President Perón has agreed to help Spanish Generalissimo Franco revitalize Spain's industries and mining. The first group of twenty engineers arrived in Madrid last week and more are to follow. Perón's deal: Priority on the bulk of Spain's minerals and industrial production.

Soviet Attacks on Red Cross

Western officials are puzzled over the meaning of recent Soviet press attacks against the International Red Cross which, according to the Soviet Literary Gazette, "distributed cigarettes with one hand and concealed Nazi atrocities with the other." The attacks may be meaningless, but they may be intended to justify Soviet refusal to permit Red Cross inspection of prison camps in case of another war.

Foreign Notes

Intelligence reports from Yugoslavia say there's a Russian naval training school on the Dalmatian island of Vis, where some Soviet Black Sea Fleet units now are stationed, also rocket-launching sites at Kotor, Split, Zadar, and other Adriatic coastal points facing Italy . . . Iran's ruler, 29-year-old Mohammed Reza Pahlevi Shah, plans to visit the U.S. after the elections . . . The first automobile to be mass-produced in Australia will be a General Motors product designed to fit Australian road conditions. By 1950 the company expects to be turning out 20,000 cars a year. Its name is still a secret, but it will resemble the Chevrolet . . . Czech Air Force pilots, whose sympathies are mostly pro-Western, have been strictly rationed on gasoline to prevent them from escaping.

The Race for Rubber

The U.S. and Russia are competing for raw-rubber supplies in the Far East as a result of expanded efforts to stockpile strategic raw materials. Soviet purchases have been stepped up rapidly in the past few months and now are running at a rate about three times greater than a year or so ago. London financial circles report that U.S. rubber buyers recently have been instructed to outbid the Russians wherever raw rubber is on sale. The brisk competition between the two countries is credited with raising the price from 20 cents a pound to 25 cents in the past two months.

Foot-and-Mouth Threat

Agriculture Department officials are becoming more and more concerned about the possibility of importation of foot-and-

mouth disease from Europe, particularly from Belgium, where it has been prevalent for some time. They're afraid the virus from infected cattle may be carried by airplane passengers or freight.

Treasury Interest Rate

Those who've closely followed the Federal Reserve Board-Treasury argument over U.S. short-term financing won't be surprised if Secretary Snyder announces that September financing will be handled at an interest rate of 1 1/4%, instead of the current 1 1/8%.

World Trade-Union Split

There are indications that the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) will be resurrected by the American Federation of Labor. The IFTU, a casualty of the early postwar pro-Russia sentiment, had refused to admit Russian trade unions and was supplanted by the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), of which the CIO is the U.S. affiliate. The failure of Jim Carey of the CIO to block the Red-dominated WFTU's attacks on the Marshall plan and the use of the WFTU as a Soviet espionage body, particularly in Latin America and Korea, were behind the AFL's decision to begin exploratory conferences with European and Latin American non-Communist federations this summer. The final decision of the AFL, which will finance the re-created international labor body, will depend on the findings of this conference.

Business Footnotes

Shortages of some materials and of engineers and skilled draftsmen are beginning to bother West Coast aircraft manufacturers . . . Metal products, from farm tractors to washing machines, are due for further price rises . . . Big-city retailers are cutting prices of men's shirts . . . Surveys indicate that spiraling food prices have caused a big expansion in home gardening this year . . . The AFL again is wooing John L. Lewis, trying to get his United Mine Workers to "re-affiliate." But Lewis is playing hard to get . . . One of the nation's first helicopter commuters is Shelly M. Strody, Whittier, Calif., metal manufacturer who flies between factory and home every day in twenty minutes, compared with an hour and a half by auto . . . The Senate will take no action on the International Wheat Agreement. It will insist upon negotiation of a new agreement to be submitted to the new Congress next year.

Movie Notes

Johnny Weissmuller's first independent venture since shedding the "Tarzan" role will be in a new series based on exploits of another comic-strip favorite, "Jungle Jim" . . . Producers are ignoring the Motion Picture Association's opposition to

crime pictures by scheduling at least 23 new films with prison and gangster themes. Only Westerns, of which 63 now are being readied, outnumber them . . . Mickey Rooney is bidding for screen rights to the Broadway musical, "Finian's Rainbow," in which his father, Joe Yule, now appears. Father and son will team up in the film version if current plans jell . . . In their search for new and lower-priced talent to replace expensive big-name stars, film executives are combing summer-theater groups. They've signed more than a dozen "straw-hat" players for important roles in forthcoming films . . . Ray Milland chose a suspension from Paramount rather than the tendered role in "A Mask for Lucretia," which he says isn't suitable for his talents . . . Jesse Lasky's next will be "Trilby," scheduled for early-fall production . . . Three studios are interested in the life story of Sir Harry Lauder, Scotch entertainer.

Radio Lines

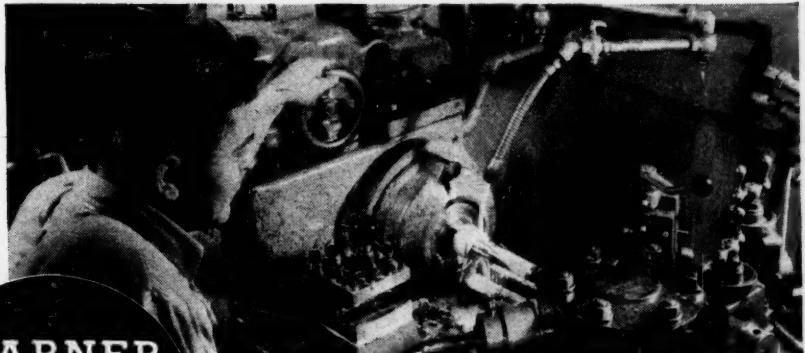
With an eye to future television possibilities, Procter & Gamble plans to build up Jack Smith for a Hollywood film contract after his show resumes on CBS . . . Our Miss Brooks, a CBS sustainer starring Eve Arden, has been bought by Colgate as a replacement for the Kay Kyser program . . . Many audience-participation shows will be filmed next season to test their television possibilities . . . There's a good chance that Fanny Brice and Baby Snooks will return in the fall under the sponsorship of Philip Morris cigarettes . . . Dinah Shore, dropped by Philip Morris, may rejoin Eddie Cantor this fall in the spot where she first attracted attention . . . Another girl headliner, Ginny Simms, also is finding the going tough as a solo star and is auditioning for a daytime series sharing top billing with Buddy Clark.

Book Notes

Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, F.D.R.'s housekeeper, declined a British Embassy suggestion that she autograph a copy of her book, "White House Diary," for Winston Churchill. She explained she'd rather autograph one for Mrs. Churchill, with whom she chatted during their White House visit . . . William Irvine of the Stanford University Department of English, is preparing the first full-length biography of George Bernard Shaw. Whittemore House will publish it next year . . . W. L. White will have a new book in the fall about the reactions of a Russian soldier to the war. The title is "The Kotov Story" . . . "Celeste," a new novel by Rosamond Marshall, will have its setting in California in the Gibson Girl era. It will be published in November . . . The final volume of James Truslow Adams's "Album of American History" will be out in October. It covers the period from 1893 to 1917 and will be subtitled "The End of an Era."

If every communist knew

what every sane person in a capitalist country knows—the high standard of living which capitalism makes possible, the pride of individual accomplishment, the satisfaction of knowing you can go as far as your own abilities and ambition will take you, the security of justice, the joy of knowing your son can go even farther than you have gone . . . if every communist knew the facts about capitalism, there wouldn't be any communists.



**WARNER
&
SWASEY**

Cleveland

Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **Republicans are gambling** on a pre-election drop in food and grain prices.

Rejection of rationing and price and wage controls at the special session was due as much to near-record crop predictions as to fundamental conflict over inflation-control methods.

Supporting Republican strategy at the session are these factors:

Feed grains will include the largest corn crop in history. Oat and barley production will be well above average.

Food grains will show the second highest wheat crop in history and near-record rice and rye crops. The market is glutted with wheat now, and in some places it is being sold *below the support price*.

► **The European crop outlook is good**, thus reducing import requirements and bolstering American surpluses. This year's production of bread grains outside the Soviet Union is expected to be 35% higher than in 1947, though still 13% below the 1935-39 average.

► **Republican hopes for lower meat prices** before election rest more on consumer resistance than any other factor. *Nothing else in the supply-and-demand picture will stop the price climb.*

Market livestock prices might go down somewhat when the cattle begin to come off the ranges, but this will not be reflected in consumer prices for several months. No real break in retail pork prices is anticipated before the fall pig crop comes to market next spring.

Dairy products, now 20% higher than a year ago, may go still higher. Although production per cow has not dropped, herds are down somewhat. *Consumer resistance cannot be relied on in lowering milk prices.*

► **While counting on sufficient price breaks** to take the edge off Democratic accusations, Republicans are reconciled to an inflationary condition through election day. *Fuller production instead of controls and black markets will be the campaign theme on higher prices.*

Democratic strategists agree that some easing may come in food prices. They assert, however, that this will not take the GOP off the spot if other prices continue to rise, as they expect.

► **The inflationary impact of the defense program** is beginning to worry Truman's advisers, though the worst effects are not expected until 1949.

Strategic stockpiling will tend to accentuate shortages and boost prices. Out of total authorizations of \$800,000,000, nearly \$700,000,000 will be spent during the next twelve months for materials already in short supply, such as copper, lead, and zinc.

Steel for military needs will cut into supplies for housing, freight cars, oil refineries, and automobiles. The same is true of

aluminum, which takes great amounts of electric power, already tight in some parts of the country.

Growing manpower requirements of the military program may create a labor shortage, thus cutting into the increased production necessary to taper off the inflationary curve.

Dewey, if elected, may be compelled to ask for compulsory allocation powers Congress had denied Truman to handle combined civilian, foreign aid, and military demands.

► **ECA Chairman Hoffman** is encountering snags in concluding loan negotiations with Marshall-plan recipients. The ERP countries are pursuing delaying tactics to get as much as possible authorized in grants before accepting loans.

The principal argument is over terms. Hoffman wants a 3% interest rate with reasonably prompt repayments. England wants a lower rate with repayments stalled until 1956, four years after repayments start on the \$8,750,000,000 loan. *Other countries are stalling to see if England gets easy terms; then they'll demand the same.*

Fear of Congressional criticism may force Hoffman to get tough by threatening to cut off grants if ERP nations argue too much. Some kind of compromise is likely, since Hoffman is determined to get \$750,000,000 in loans written in the next few months.

► **Housing will be a top campaign issue**, now that Congress has turned thumbs down on public housing and slum clearance.

Republicans will claim that private industry can provide 1,000,000 units this year, the next, and as long as needed. Government housing will be denounced as inflationary because of competition for limited manpower and material.

Democrats will argue that the number of houses built means nothing, the price of shelter everything. Home prices, they will point out, have jumped 20% in the past year, while the average family income after taxes is up only 8%.

A collapse of the building boom will be predicted by Democrats because of excessively oppressive mortgages and a quick saturation of housing demands at present prices. *Republican strategists admit privately they face an uphill fight on this issue.*

► **Henry Wallace's Progressive Party** will pick up no labor support beyond the limited areas of Communist influence, strategists of both major parties believe.

Party-line performance at the Wallace convention is having a sobering effect on non-Communist rank-and-file union sectors which are needed if the third party is to make any mass showing in November. *Top labor tacticians now view earlier estimates of 5,000,000 Wallace votes as gross exaggerations.*

► **The major labor effort in the campaign** will be made in House and Senate contests, because of third-party maneuvers to defeat pro-labor, liberal candidates who favor the ERP.

Endorsement of Truman by the CIO's Political Action Committee is now in the cards—not because of any enthusiasm for the President, but to give labor a political direction and prevent default to the Progressive Party.

*Even
a
small
concern
can
cut
costs
up to*

30%

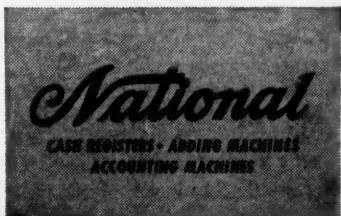
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National Mechanized Accounting

What could it save for you? Whether you employ 50 or 50,000, mechanized accounting is the answer to today's high cost of hand-figuring. After mechanizing with National Accounting Machines, firms of every size report savings up to 30%. These savings

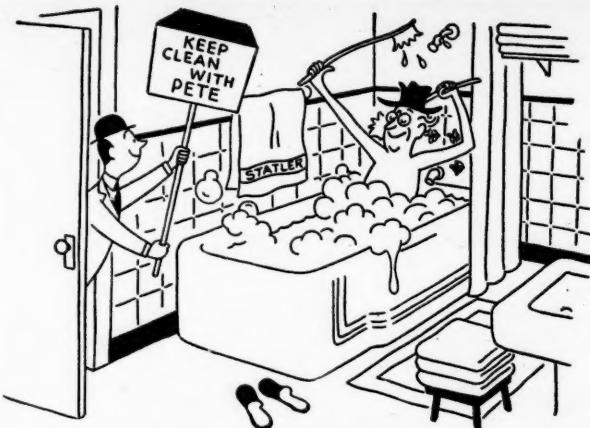
often pay for the whole National installation in the first year. Thereafter, they run on year after year as a clear reduction in operating expense. Ask your local National representative to check your set-up and report specifically the savings you can expect.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON 9, OHIO





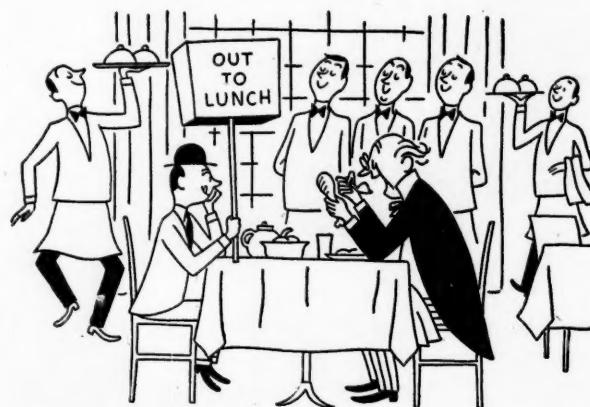
1. Political Pete, the people's choice, was tired of campaigning. "No matter what I do," he cried, "my opposition's gaining. I need new inspiration and I need a good night's rest. I'll find them *both* at Statler, where you really *are* a guest."



2. "A soak in Statler's tub is swell," the tired Peter cried. "The water's hot, there's lots of soap; with snowy towels I'm dried. And furthermore, I now can please the voting disposition by promising clean government and cleaner politician!"



3. "Now here's my inspiration, it's a winner," Peter said. "I'll promise every voter in my State a Statler bed; eight hundred built-in springs and more insure a slumberous bliss. Who wouldn't vote for me if he could sleep as well as this?"



4. At mealtime Peter's spirits soared, the food was simply great. He ordered all the things he liked, and ate, and ate, and ate! "That dinner was superb," cried Pete, the pre-election battler, "and now's the time for all good men to come and eat at Statler!"



5. "The Statler's in the heart of town, and that I like," said Pete. "It's close to business, shops, and shows; a handy place to meet. So take a tip from one who knows —you'd better make a note—when *you're* electing where to stay . . . let Statler get your vote!"



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Newsweek

The Magazine of News Significance

August 9, 1948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE REPUBLIC:

Two Men Standing, One Running

Although the Presidential race was officially on, only Harry S. Truman was really running last week. If, as some claimed, he was merely pacing a treadmill, no one could doubt his great energy. While Congress in muggy Washington prepared to hold the special session to a meager two weeks, the President issued two executive orders in a double play for civil-rights applause,* pondered the advisability of re-instituting the Rooseveltian "fireside chats" to bolster his popularity, hopped up to the vast new airport at Idlewild, L. I., to deliver a speech, and shook candidate Thomas E. Dewey's hand in a show of jovial good-fellowship.

"I'm glad to welcome you here," host Dewey said smiling broadly.

"It's nice to see you again," the President replied. (Last meeting: Gridiron Dinner in Washington, Dec. 13, 1947.)

The Truman-Dewey meeting at Idlewild, probably the first time two major Presidential candidates ever publicly shared a nonpolitical platform, caused practically no flurry among the huge crowd of 215,000, primarily interested in the air show which the Air Force and Navy mounted. With diplomatic care, the candidates had been placed at opposite ends of the rostrum—Dewey on the left side, Mr. Truman at the right. Every now and then the governor cast a quick, appraising glance at the President. But when Dewey spoke, Mr. Truman stared straight ahead toward the horizon, applauding politely at the finish.

When the two men shook hands and smiled, with several repeats for the news photographers, Dewey—a neat figure in a light gabardine suit, his hair ruffled by the breeze—looked like a very young man, in contrast to the President. As markedly in contrast was Dewey's forceful delivery and Mr. Truman's typical, hesitant reading of a prepared text.

Jetsam: As usual, Harry Truman got the bad break: In the midst of his speech, begun several minutes late, the first roaring flight of jet planes switched the focus of the crowd's attention, forcing him to conclude hurriedly.

The air spectacle over, Mr. Truman

*The first order set up a seven-man committee to "determine" what procedures would ensure "equality of treatment" for Negroes in the armed services. The second order created a "fair-employment officer" in each department and a Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission to see that existing regulations are carried out.

shook hands with Dewey once more, with a repetitious "Glad to have seen you," and took off for Independence to vote in Tuesday's Missouri primaries. Dewey returned to his Pawling, N. Y., farm.

Conspicuously absent from both the Idlewild show and the headlines was candidate No. 3, Henry A. Wallace. With his Communist-loaded bandwagon already creaking precariously, Wallace arrived almost unnoticed at Pennsylvania Station in New York last Monday to predict hollowly

ing to while away President Truman's special session letting the Southern Democrats talk against outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in all primaries and elections for Federal office—the only Truman request ready for Senate consideration—and thus to blame the President's own party for failure to pass the GOP-approved civil-rights program. And the 21 senators from eleven Southern States who were pledged to filibuster were carefully briefed against inflammatory tirades. (The 22nd, Claude Pepper of Florida, himself authored an anti-poll-tax bill in 1941.)

The Politeness Mood: Not the late, farcical Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo of Mississippi but his successor, John C.



Said H.S.T. to Dewey: "It's nice to see you again"

that "we will roll, roll, and keep rolling along." Then he had proceeded to his South Salem, N. Y., farm to work in his garden and, symbolically, to "pull weeds."

Pardon My Filibuster

It was the strangest filibuster in recent history. There was no ranting, no ravaging, no horseplay, no preaching on white supremacy. There were no vocal endurance contests, no all-night sleepless trials, no recipes for pot likker à la Huey Long. The Senate last week could not have been more decorous.

For the Republican leadership was will-

Stennis, set the mood. A former circuit judge and a Phi Beta Kappa, who had taken part in the Dixiecrat convention in Birmingham (NEWSWEEK, July 26), Stennis led off the filibuster temperately. During his two hours and ten minutes he never strayed from his argument that the anti-poll-tax bill was unconstitutional and would set a "dangerous precedent" for Federal control of local elections. He quoted liberally from legal and historical tomes, piled on his special chin-high reading desk, as he insisted that the bill would "butcher" the Constitution and put elections "in a Federal strait jacket." His argument was based on the Constitution's Article I,



The Congressional look: With a filibuster two weeks would be enough

Section 2, stating that "the electors in each state [for the House of Representatives] shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature."

While pleading for "constitutional government," Stennis did not even defend the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. Payment of this tax, ranging from \$1 to \$2 per person and sometimes cumulative, is now a condition for voting only in Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. In the last 28 years the provision has been repealed in North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia and is now up for repeal in Virginia.

What made this filibuster so polite was the Southerners' confidence that they could defeat any effort to choke off debate. For after the House had passed anti-poll-tax bills in the Democratic 77th, 78th, and 79th Congresses by overwhelming votes of 252-84, 265-110, and 251-105, the Senate had each time fallen far short of the two-thirds vote needed to limit debate (closure). The Senate votes on cloture those times—37-41 in 1942, 36-44 in 1944, and 39-33 in 1946—plainly forecast that the new anti-poll-tax bill, approved by the House 290-112, would not get anywhere in a short special session in 1948.

Significance--

Congressional chances of ever passing integral parts of the civil-rights program rest almost solely on curbing another traditional "right"—unlimited debate in the Senate. Mr. Truman himself recognized in his special-session call that this was the crux of the matter and collaterally demanded that the Senate invoke cloture (a special rule which limits debate to one hour per senator, but which requires a two-thirds majority to be adopted).

There are several methods of filibustering in the Senate, among them: (1) endless speechmaking on the pending measure; (2) endless speechmaking on the question of taking up the bill, and (3) continuous debate on the Senate journal (minutes), thus preventing transaction of any busi-

ness other than that to which those conducting the filibuster will agree.

The first technique can be stopped by invoking cloture, a rule adopted in 1917 after seven members had prevented passage of a bill to give President Wilson authority to arm merchant ships that year, despite the fact that 75 of the 96 senators had signed a statement promising to vote for it.

The other two techniques cannot be stopped. Outmaneuvered by the GOP last week on amending the journal, the Southerners nevertheless were able to start their filibuster on Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry's motion to take up the anti-poll-tax bill. Since it has been repeatedly ruled that debate on calling up a bill cannot be limited, the Southerners have effectively bypassed Mr. Truman's demand for cloture.

Assuming, however, that Wherry's motion should be adopted due to Southern exhaustion (highly improbable—one of them, Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, talked for six consecutive days in a 1938 filibuster against anti-lynching legislation), it would be no guarantee that the civil rights bills still might not be filibustered to

death. The Senate's traditional abhorrence of cloture would then undoubtedly come into play.

Since the cloture rule was installed more than 30 years ago, it has only been adopted twice to shut off filibusters—in 1919, on the Versailles Treaty, and again in 1926 on the World Court. (In addition, under Vice President Charles G. Dawes, cloture was used several times simply to expedite business.)

Not a few senators who favor civil rights legislation nevertheless would refuse to vote for cloture because they regard the Senate as the last forum on earth which has unlimited debate, a fundamental fact that they hold more important than any legislation which might suffer from the filibuster. Hence, their numbers added to those of the Southern members make the possibility of cloture being invoked very doubtful, since only a third of those present need to hold this view to preserve unlimited debate, i.e., in the case of civil rights, the filibuster.

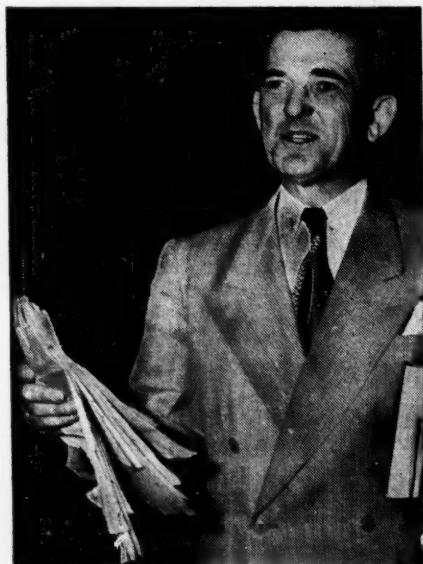
Inflation Deflation

So far as the Republicans in the 80th Congress were concerned, they were ready last week to give President Truman's anti-inflation program a decent burial. But before they could get around to it, the Administration's own spokesmen—wittingly or unwittingly—laid it away in potter's field.

The four key Administration advisers who testified to the Banking and Currency Committees of the House and Senate obviously lacked any real hope that the Truman program might survive. In fact, they couldn't even agree whether it was good. Allowed to say some kind words before the proposed program was committed to rest, they hardly came up with fitting eulogies.

Alone among the four, ex-OPA director Paul Porter, who as the President's anti-inflation coordinator was chief mourner, acted as if he came to praise the Truman program, not to bury it. But even he appeared half-hearted in applauding the Administration-authored "Anti-Inflation Act of 1948." For this omnibus bill—calling for selective price and wage controls, consumer rationing power, priorities, allocations, installment-credit and commodity-speculation curbs, strengthened rent control, and credit-tightening increases in bank reserves—was merely a warmed-over revival of the Truman ten points which last fall's special session of Congress had sidetracked.

Before the House committee, Porter pointed out that the Administration bill theoretically would authorize the rollback of cost-of-living prices "so far as practicable" to the November 1947 level, or 5 per cent. But he admitted: "We do not expect these measures to reduce the general price level now. We do expect them



Stennis: His speech was temperate

to end the upward march of prices and to reduce, so far as is possible, the threat of future collapse." The crux of his testimony:

PORTER: "The bill doesn't contemplate a new, broad OPA. The only alternative is a selective approach."

JESSE P. WOLCOTT, committee chairman: "But you don't tell us what you're going to select."

PORTER: "I mentioned meat, dairy products, clothing and textiles, nonferrous metals, and steel [as being given consideration]. But I don't want to suggest a detailed list."

WOLCOTT: "Do you think that this Congress is going to give the Administration carte blanche authority?"

This question wasn't answered. It didn't have to be.

Faint Praise: What the other three Administration mourners said was even less laudatory to their chief's program:
 ► Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder: "I am not in favor of price controls. Nor am I in favor of castor oil, but if I've got an ailment and it's going to save my life, then I'll take it." Asked by Charles W. Tobey, the Senate committee chairman, whether "price controls and castor oil are equally repugnant," Snyder said they should be used only in emergencies. Whether an emergency now existed, he didn't say.

► Federal Reserve Chairman Thomas B. McCabe, a Truman-appointed Republican who testified only at the President's insistence: "Price controls should be a last resort."

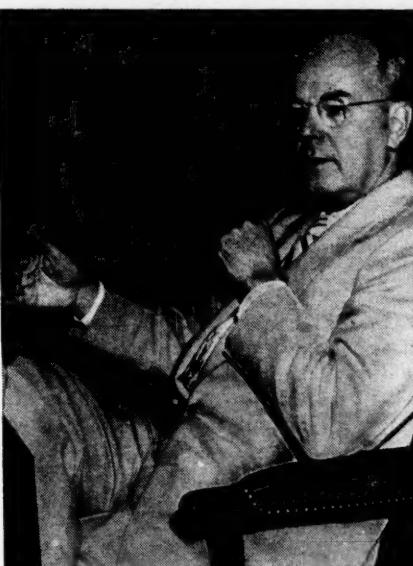
► Marriner S. Eccles, Democratic member of the Federal Reserve Board, whom Mr. Truman had deposed as chairman: Such parts of the Truman program as its long-range housing request, were "inflationary." The President was "trying to fill up a bathtub with the stopper out." Having prematurely removed controls with the help of the Democratic 79th Congress, he was now "trying to put Humpty Dumpty together again." Even if Congress approved the Truman program now, an economic bust was "inevitable."

Against these dissonant dirges from his own appointees, President Truman offered his mid-year economic report to Congress on July 30, saying: "Thus far we have shown a blind disregard of the dangers that beset our path . . . The failure to control inflation effectively in the past makes it increasingly urgent that we adopt and apply vigorous measures to guide us safely from the uneven postwar boom to an era of sustained and stable prosperity."

At the week end all that the GOP Congress and top Administration economic advisers appeared ready to agree upon was that some curbs on consumer and bank credit might well be revived. Congressman Wolcott's tip-off: "The easy-money policy of the government is one of



International
Paul Porter: No carte blanche for him



Harris & Ewing
John Snyder: No castor oil for him

the basic reasons for inflation . . . This Congress would favor helping the Federal Reserve Board and the President to curtail the flow of credit."

TEXAS:

Son of El Paso

To 32-year-old Ramón Telles, being of Mexican descent made him no less American than if his name had been John Alden. The bronze-skinned civil-service worker at La Tuna prison farm had been born in El Paso, facing Mexico across the Rio Grande ("a mile wide and a foot deep, too thin to plow and too thick to drink"). He had been educated in its public and parochial schools. In wartime, he had gone away as an infantry private and come home a much-decorated Air Force major.

But for 30 years no Mexican-American

had been elected to major political office in the nation's border metropolis. Traditionally, his blood brothers were expected to stick to their serape weaving. Unlike Negroes in South Carolina or Mississippi, they were allowed to vote. But they were merely herded like burros to the polls by "Anglo-American" bosses, often to be voted ten times apiece. In return, they were thrown only the crumbs of "Anglo" spoils.

This year Telles defied political tradition. He filed for county clerk in opposition to the veteran P. D. Lowry, who was seeking a sixth two-year term. Rather than cater to the "Mexican" vote, Telles never mentioned racial problems. His campaign slogans were simply: "From a private to a major" and "A native El Pasoan and a native Texan." Even so, he was only an also-ran until Lowry, on an election-eve broadcast, shouted: "My opponent is a Mexican, while I'm Scotch-Irish." That turned the tide.

Last week, not only did "Mexican" districts roll up 20-1 landslides for Telles but elite "Anglo" districts, resenting Lowry's open appeal to racial prejudice, gave the challenger a respectable tally. Accordingly Telles squeaked through to a 563-vote upset victory out of 19,363 votes cast. For the first time his fellow Americans of Mexican descent had a "papacito político" (political daddy) of their own.

COMMUNISTS:

The Spy Story (Unproven)

The full glare of publicity burst last week on the shadowy figure known as "Mary," whose hatred of Fascism had driven her into the Communist Party, and whose love for a Communist called "John" had enticed her into working for a Russian spy ring (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 2).

She was revealed as Elizabeth T. Bentley, a soft-voiced, cultured New England spinster, a graduate of Vassar College, class of '30, who also had studied at the University of Florence and Columbia University. In turn, she disclosed that "John" was the late Jacob N. Golos, alias Jacob Raisin, who was president of a service and shipping organization which carried on trade with Russia, and who once was convicted of being an unregistered Russian agent.

Golos had been head of the spy ring. Miss Bentley had been his courier, making fortnightly trips from New York to Washington to pick up military and other information of value to Russia from Communists and Communist sympathizers in the government. This information Golos had passed on to Russians in this country.

Miss Bentley had broken with the Communists after Golos's death. Turning on them, she had told what she knew, or thought she knew, about the spy ring to the FBI and to a Federal grand jury in

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

New York. But she had been unable to back up her story with documentary evidence. Although the grand jury long considered indicting the government officials she named on charges of espionage, it had been forced reluctantly to abandon the idea because conviction was not likely on the testimony of only one witness.

But even if Miss Bentley's story did not constitute clinching legal evidence, two Congressional committees thought it too important to keep shrouded in the secrecy which had surrounded the grand-jury investigation. One was the Senate Committee

While on the War Production Board, she testified, Remington had turned over to her figures on daily United States aircraft production.

Another source of information for the spy ring, she said, was Harry Dexter White, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. She declared: "I don't know whether White was a card-carrying Communist." She confessed that she had never met him, but insisted that he definitely was a member of the Silvermaster group and sufficiently sympathetic to Communism to assist the ring in getting "top

ten advance information on the B-29 bomber and on D Day, and that as a result one of the members of the ring, William Ludwig Ullman, a Communist and one-time Treasury Department employee who later went into the Air Force, won a pool at the Pentagon on when D Day would come.

Denials: The top figures whom Miss Bentley named were quick to deny her story. Remington declared that he never had been a Communist. Although he admitted giving Miss Bentley information, he said he thought she was a reporter or a



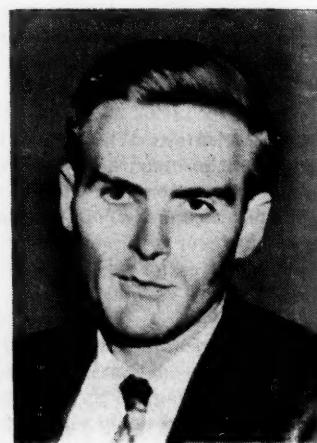
International



N. Y. Journal-American



Acme



International

Russian spy ring: Miss Bentley, self-confessed agent, pointed a finger at White, Currie, and Remington

on Expenditures in the Executive Departments headed by Homer Ferguson of Michigan; the other, the House Committee on Un-American Activities headed by J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey. Last week they both subpoenaed Miss Bentley and made her repeat the story for the public.

Hearsay on Parade: Wearing slinky black silk and with two red artificial roses pinned in her light-brown, almost blond hair, Miss Bentley said she had dealt with two separate groups of government officials. The first was headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, whom she described as "probably an NKVD agent." The second was in charge of Victor Perlo, an employee of the War Production Board.

Miss Bentley named 32 government employees as sources of the information she had brought to Golos. They were men in the Army and Air Force, and in such strategic agencies as the State and Treasury Departments, the Office of War Information, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of the Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Strategic Services, and the War Production Board.

Among them was William Remington, a straw-haired, intense man of 30—and a former dues-paying Communist, Miss Bentley said—who recently was named chairman of a Commerce Department committee which allocates exports to countries behind the Iron Curtain, even though he was under investigation by the FBI.

secrets." White was the author of the so-called "Morgenthau plan" to destroy German heavy industry.

The spy ring had a pipeline into the White House through Lauchlin Currie, former administrative assistant to both Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, Miss Bentley asserted. Although Currie was not a Communist, when the United States had "broken the Russian code," she said, he immediately told George Silverman, a former member of the Railroad Retirement Board, who told Silvermaster, who told her. He also kept Silvermaster informed on developments in American policy toward China, she declared. Under questioning, however, she admitted that she had never talked with Currie or even seen him.

From Duncan Lee, former legal assistant to Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the OSS, the spy ring learned of plans to parachute American agents into the Balkans, Miss Bentley said. From Helen Tenney of the OSS, it learned about American dealings with Spain. Other Bentley-named sources: J. Julius Joseph of the Japanese division of the OSS; Edward Fitzgerald of the War Production Board; Frank Coe of the Treasury Department; William Gold of the Board of Economic Warfare; Charles Kramer, former secretary to Sen. Claude D. Pepper; and Mary Price, former secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann.

Miss Bentley said that she had got-

research worker and had given her only what already was general knowledge. White said: "I never even heard of Miss Bentley." Currie declared: "To the best of my knowledge I have never known or associated in any way directly or indirectly with either a Communist or a Communist agent. I never met Miss Bentley nor knew of her existence."

The denials received support from an unexpected source—Rep. John E. Rankin of Mississippi. He told Miss Bentley: "You seem to have unlimited credulity." He charged that her information was third hand and that she had "smeared Currie by remote control."

But the Thomas committee, like the grand jury and the FBI earlier, did not dismiss her story so easily. Representative Thomas declared that he would call on the United States District Attorney in Washington to impanel a blue-ribbon grand jury to consider it further.

Cloak and Dagger Hunt

"Are we the monsters we seem to be? . . . Is it true that Purchase and Supply has just ordered 3,000 cloaks (ankle-length, black) and 3,000 daggers (5-inch, automatic spring)? . . . Beware that overt act, comrades, they're watching!"

The four-page United Nations newspaper, *The Secretariat News*, last week made this cynical retort to State Department visa and security officials, who had

told a Senate judiciary subcommittee that hundreds of subversive agents were roaming the United States under cover of UN diplomatic immunity, collecting intelligence data and disseminating propaganda. Admittedly, there were 111 Iron Curtain nationals, 34 of them Russians, among the UN secretariat's 2,944 employes; and among the UN's 300 accredited correspondents were 15 working for Communist organs. But Arkady A. Soboleff, UN Acting Secretary General and long-time Russian diplomat (NEWSWEEK, April 21, 1947), branded the charges: "Wholesale slander."

Furthermore, Secretary of State George C. Marshall contradicted his own underlings. He said his preliminary investigation produced no evidence that American security was threatened by activities of UN personnel. Just to make sure, he appointed an investigating committee consisting of Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of The Washington Star; James H. Rowe, former assistant attorney general; and Marcellus C. Sheild, retired clerk of the House Appropriations Committee. Their mission: to find out whether existing international agreements prevent the United States from excluding persons "whose presence is inconsistent with national security," and whether American laws and procedures are adequate to insure their exclusion.

PEOPLE:

Communism and Children

Can the hand that rocks the cradle eventually rock the ship of state? For Edmond Kokalas, a Johnson City, N.Y., employee of International Business Machines, fighting for custody of his blond 2-year-old daughter, Katherine, the answer was clear. Last May he brought suit before State Supreme Court Justice Bertram L. Newman to reverse a 1947 divorce decision giving custody of the child to his ex-wife. His allegation: Mrs. Kokalas was a Communist sympathizer.

His ex-wife Victoria's answer, in an affidavit to the court, emphatically denied the charge: "I am opposed to Communism. Because of these false statements [by Kokalas] I have been unable to obtain regular teaching positions in Johnson City and Endicott high schools . . . I intend to raise my daughter to be a fine American citizen, happy, contented, normal."

Last week Justice Newman, in the wisdom of his three-score-plus years, handed down a judgment which could set serious precedents. "If this charge of Communist influence were established," he said, "we could not hesitate to change custody. It would be our duty to do so. This child is entitled to be reared as an American under American influences." However, he ruled that the charge of Communist sympathies was not proven and that therefore the

mother could retain custody of her daughter. Then Justice Newman stepped off the bench to give the press an unofficial obiter dictum. Asked if he would take a child from pro-Wallace parents, he stated firmly: "I believe I would."

ARKANSAS:

Man With a Mission

Had Sidney S. McMath been less resolute, his political career would have been ended by three shots from his .45 on Aug. 7 last year. They were fired by his blond second wife Anne, then 26, in self-defense while she was hysterical with fright. They killed his father, a 56-year-old retired barber and a heavy drinker, who had become violently abusive.

What made this personal tragedy even more crushing was that Sidney McMath was then prosecuting attorney of Hot Springs, Ark. Rather than handle the case himself, he stepped aside for a special prosecutor, whereupon a grand jury exonerated his wife.

But McMath remained calm, cool, and ambitious. The Arkansas University law

even had McLaughlin indicted for malfeasance in office. Although the mayor was acquitted, other charges were still pending.

Last week McMath took the next step up the traditional political ladder already mounted by ex-prosecutors Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren. After stumping Arkansas by airplane, the powerful-voiced 36-year-old with the infectious smile ran a strong first in the Democratic primary for governor, topping former State Attorney General Jack Holt 85,942 to 59,474 in a three-cornered race. He now had only to win this month's runoff primary to be assured of the governorship.

POPULATION:

Babies Mean Business

If business analysts didn't follow the birth rate quite as feverishly as they did reports on car loadings or weekly steel production, the figures which came periodically from the National Office of Vital Statistics during the 1930s nevertheless gave them pause. What they showed was that comparatively few Americans were having children; in fact, with the birth



Anne and Sidney McMath (at wheel): He kept his aim on political bull's-eyes

graduate had spent fifteen of his 35 years aiming at the Hot Springs prosecutor's office. His aim hadn't faltered when he was leading the Third Marines' landing on Bougainville, or winning a battlefield promotion to lieutenant colonel and the silver star, or being hospitalized for jungle fever. Having hit the political bull's-eye in 1946 at the head of an all-GI ticket, he went on to fulfill his pre-election pledge to crusade against wide-open gambling which had flourished during Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin's twenty-year machine rule. McMath

rate hovering at .98* the nation actually was failing to reproduce itself.

Since Colonial days, the population of the United States had kept steadily increasing. Now the curve was flattening out. The prospect was that without immigration the population would reach its peak of around 148,000,000 by the year 1970 and then start decreasing at the rate of 2 per cent each generation.

Although business analysts on the whole

*Meaning that each 100 girls born in America would have only 98 daughters.

could usually whip up more enthusiasm for charts and graphs than for the patter of little feet, the prospect of a declining population dismayed them. For the nation's economy had always been predicated upon an expanding population—an ever-increasing domestic market, with its attendant demand for ever-increasing production and ever-increasing investment.

Moreover, logically there was little reason to expect any sharp upturn in the birth rate. Immigrants had always had more babies than native-born Americans—but immigration had been shut off. Couples with comparatively little education had always had more babies than high-school and college graduates—but the educational level of the country was rising. Farmers had always had more babies than city people, and Southerners more than Northerners—but the shift in population within the continental United States was from country to city and from South to North.

On top of that, both the knowledge and the use of contraceptives were growing.

Boom in Births: Yet last week, in spite of the gloomy predictions of the '30s and in spite of logic, the business analysts had cause for optimism. Human nature, being just plain cussed, had simply disregarded all the carefully drawn population curves, and the United States was enjoying an unprecedented boom in babies.

In 1933 only 2,312,000 children were born. In 1940 the number was 2,360,399. In 1946 it jumped to 3,470,000, the highest in the nation's history. In 1947 it went still higher—to 3,910,000. This year, although it might fall below that new record, it would still be greater than in 1946.

By 1950 youngsters under 15 would be the largest single population group in the country.

The average birth rate since 1942 had been 1.29—31 points above that of the '30s. If this rate continued indefinitely, the population of the United States would increase 29 per cent each generation. It would almost double within three generations.

Strangely enough, the rise in the birth rate was greater among the educated than among the uneducated, among urban dwellers than among rural dwellers, among whites than among Negroes. It was greater in the North than in the South. The differences in the number of children produced by the various groups in the nation's population apparently was disappearing.

The unprecedented boom in babies had already increased the population by 12,000,000 in the seven years between 1940 and 1947. Now 144,000,000, the population was expected to reach 148,000,000 by 1950—twenty years before the experts of the '30s had estimated that it would. And, whereas those experts had believed that 148,000,000 would be the maximum, the



International

Babies: Their rate of birth spurted 31 percentage points

latest forecast was 164,500,000 by 1990.

Nor was this forecast made with any expectation of the present boom continuing. No one expected that. The children of the '30s were beginning to reach marriageable age. Since they had been relatively few in number, even if the birth rate continued at its 1947 level, they would have relatively few children themselves—and the birth rate was as likely as not to fall. However, when the babies of the '40s came of age the United States would probably witness another boom in births.

What caused the postwar boom? Obviously, the increase in marriages during wartime had been a principal factor, but some experts believed there might be still another reason. They believed the historical trend in the United States toward smaller and smaller families might have been reversed. As evidence, they cited the fact that, although the boom in babies started with first babies, it soon affected the number of second, third, fourth, and even seventh babies, which had also been on the increase.

The first result of the boom was to overtax the nation's hospitals and schools and to aggravate the housing shortage:

► In 1936 only 831,500 children were born in the nation's hospitals. The number rose to 1,214,492 in 1940, to 2,136,373 in 1946,

and to 2,837,139 last year. Already overburdened, doctors and hospitals found themselves hard put to care for the increase. Typical was the situation in Chicago, where the Evangelical Hospital alone last year was forced to refuse 50 maternity cases monthly.

► With the children born in the early years of the war now entering school, enrollments were beginning to spurt. They went from 23,657,000 in 1946 to 23,832,000 in 1947 and were expected to reach 24,873,000 this year and 25,129,000 next. When the postwar crop reached school age, the situation would really grow acute. The estimated public-school enrollment for 1953 was 28,930,000; for 1955 it rose to 31,393,000; and for 1957 it was 33,561,000.

► Owing to differences in how they made their calculations, experts differed on precisely how the boom in babies had affected the housing situation. Some put the need for new housing which the rise in population was creating as low as 400,000 units annually; others, as high as 900,000 annually. The majority, however, thought between 500,000 and 550,000—as many as there were in the city of Los Angeles—would be needed to care for the annual increase.

Boom in Trade: Economically, the boom in babies had the inevitable effect of sparking corresponding booms in every

industry supplying the products that children need:

► According to Women's Wear Daily, an estimated \$225,000,000 was spent on clothing for infants and children in 1939. By 1944 the amount had almost doubled—to \$420,000,000. In 1946 it was \$700,000,000; and last year it was even higher.

► According to The Chicago Sun-Times, sales of prepared baby foods rose from 400,000 cases in 1934 to 2,700,000 cases in 1941 and to 15,000,000 last year.

► The sale of recordings for children rose from 2,000,000 in 1941 to more than 30,000,000. Some half-dozen new companies entered the children's record field in the first six months of 1947 alone.

► Despite the shortage of materials, the number of toy companies doubled between 1942 and 1947.

► Production of juvenile furniture in 1947 was 54 per cent above 1946, which in turn was 39 per cent above 1944.

► Production of children's books also swelled. The three major magazines for the very young—*Child Life*, *Jack and Jill*, and *Children's Activities*—had combined circulations of 1,800,000 last year.

And a Boom Tomorrow: Looking into the future, business analysts predicted that eventually the boom in babies would have salutary effects on every corner of the nation's economy. Joseph S. Zeisel of the Division of Business Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board declared: "One important aspect . . . is the food situation . . . The population bulge may remove the edge from the problem of farm surpluses."*

Similarly, P. K. Whelpton, associate director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Miami University, reported to the Department of Commerce:

"When the number of persons is rising rapidly it is necessary to prepare for the increase. Houses and apartments must be built; streets must be paved; power, light, water, and sewer systems must be extended; existing factories, stores, and other business structures must be enlarged or new ones erected; and much machinery must be manufactured."

"These activities and the many others which are needed to meet the expansion of demand caused by the additional consumers have a twofold and extremely important series of effects on the national economy. First, by requiring large investments of funds, they help to maintain interest rates, encourage savings, and facilitate the accumulation of wealth. Second, by furnishing jobs for a large number of people, they tend to keep unemployment at a minimum and to maintain average per capita earnings and ability to consume."

"The result is the maintenance of high levels of employment, production, and prosperity."

*For an opinion on the world birth rate and the world food situation see page 69.

WASHINGTON TIDES

How Many Secretaries of State?

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

It is supposed to be bad practice to have more than one Secretary of State. Now, however, it is essential that critical decisions regarding foreign policy be made by a bipartisan council. That is the only way in which a united foreign-policy front can be maintained during the stress of a national campaign.

Such a council now exists informally. Its core is composed of Secretary of State Marshall, Under Secretary Lovett, Senator Vandenberg, and John Foster Dulles. The final decisions must be made, of course, by President Truman and by Governor Dewey. Through this simple machinery agreement was reached on the diplomatic steps recently taken in the Berlin crisis.

Bipartisan collaboration in the realm of foreign policy is now more than five years old. It originated in Secretary Hull's conferences with Congressional representatives of both parties on the organization of the United Nations. It was preserved during the 1944 campaign. That was not very difficult because we were still at war and the cooperation sought was still chiefly with respect to the formation of the United Nations.

OUR delegation at the San Francisco conference was bipartisan. So has been our representation at all the UN Assembly meetings. The bipartisan front was extended to cover the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the writing of the satellite peace treaties—that is, generally to the organization of peace and to our relations with Russia. Even within this realm some important actions and many lesser steps have been taken without prior bipartisan agreement. The trend during the past year, however, has been closer collaboration between the State Department and Republican foreign-policy leaders.

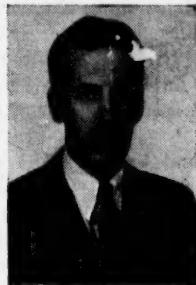
What is now required is more than general coordination of policy and more than the detailed consultation that has occurred intermittently at specific international conferences. It must be intimate and continuous. With respect to the Berlin crisis and the larger crisis surrounding it, bipartisan collaboration should extend to the point of the drafting of every important diplomatic note

and instruction. There should be no possibility of a misunderstanding.

Such intimate and continuous collaboration is practicable. Both the State Department and Governor Dewey seem disposed to work on that basis. Experience since the Republican National Convention has raised questions, as to whether Secretary Marshall has full control of American policy. The decision to embargo rail shipments through the Russian zone apparently was taken without consultation with either the Republicans or the State Department.

On another recent occasion, after long deliberation, a bipartisan decision was made on the basis of what were supposed to be final figures from the Pentagon on the maximum plane capacity available to supply Berlin. These figures meant, for practical purposes, that the essential minimum of food and coal could not be delivered much beyond Oct. 1. Three days later the State Department was informed that the armed services had found that they had available more planes—enough to maintain the air lift to Berlin throughout the winter. This made possible an important shift in diplomatic tactics. It was welcome news—but it raised some questions about liaison between the State Department and the Pentagon.

DIPLOMATIC policy and military policy should be coordinated. There is an agency to achieve this: The National Security Council, composed of the President, the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. If this is the body that is to make critical decisions on American policy during the campaign, then Governor Dewey, or his chosen representatives, should attend its meetings. The better course is to make sure that Secretary Marshall has all the necessary authority to work out joint decisions with the Republicans and see that they are carried out. Under present circumstances, we must have more than one Secretary of State. We must have, instead, a Council of State. But we can't afford to have more than one foreign policy.



COLD WAR:

The West Whispers Appeasement

A smile on the stubby face of Vyacheslav Molotoff usually looks as artificial as a grin on the Sphinx. On July 31, however, the Soviet Foreign Minister probably smiled a cat-and-canary smile as his big car whizzed toward Moscow along the Mozhaisk Chaussee. He had just left his *dacha*—a rambling summer palace—in the cool forests a few miles west of the hot and dusty capital. The previous day representatives of the United States, Britain, and France had asked for an appointment with Molotoff—in order to arrange an appointment with Stalin to lay before the Generalissimo the new proposals of the Western Powers to discuss not only the Berlin situation but the problems of Germany, and perhaps all Europe as well.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry had told them Molotoff was "out of town." The gesture was probably intended to show that it was the West that was approaching Moscow and not vice versa. But, if persisted in, it could have been construed as a refusal to negotiate. According to Edward Weintal, NEWSWEEK's diplomatic correspondent, this might "have unwittingly played into Western hands. None of the participants in the London meetings of the previous week had any illusion that their desire to start negotiations with the Russians would find a real response in official Moscow. The Western Powers felt, however, that before any irrevocable action

was taken they had to put themselves firmly on the record as having exhausted every means of peaceful solution, and thus fix responsibility for a future conflict on the Soviet Government. Molotoff's rebuff would have been the first chapter of a 'case' which is now being built against the Soviet."

Propaganda Solution: Therefore, on the evening of July 31, Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith of the United States, Frank Roberts of Britain (Foreign Secretary Bevin's private secretary and adviser on Russian affairs who was substituting for the sick British ambassador), and Ambassador Yves Chataigneau of France passed through the small side entrance of the unpretentious green-painted Foreign Office just across the square from grim old Lubyanika Prison. Each presumably repeated to Molotoff the desire of Washington, London, and Paris to discuss Berlin—but not under duress and not until the Soviet land blockade had been lifted. But the Western envoys had gone to Molotoff only to keep "in channels." What they wanted was to put the situation up to Stalin. On Monday, Aug. 2, they met with the Premier for two hours in the Kremlin.

Should even that prove unproductive, another course remained—to continue building up the "case" against the Soviet Union and, as part of establishing this "case" ultimately submit the entire dispute to the UN Security Council or General As-

sembly. The catch: This was a propaganda approach and not a real solution. But a solution by force had been rejected by Washington and London.

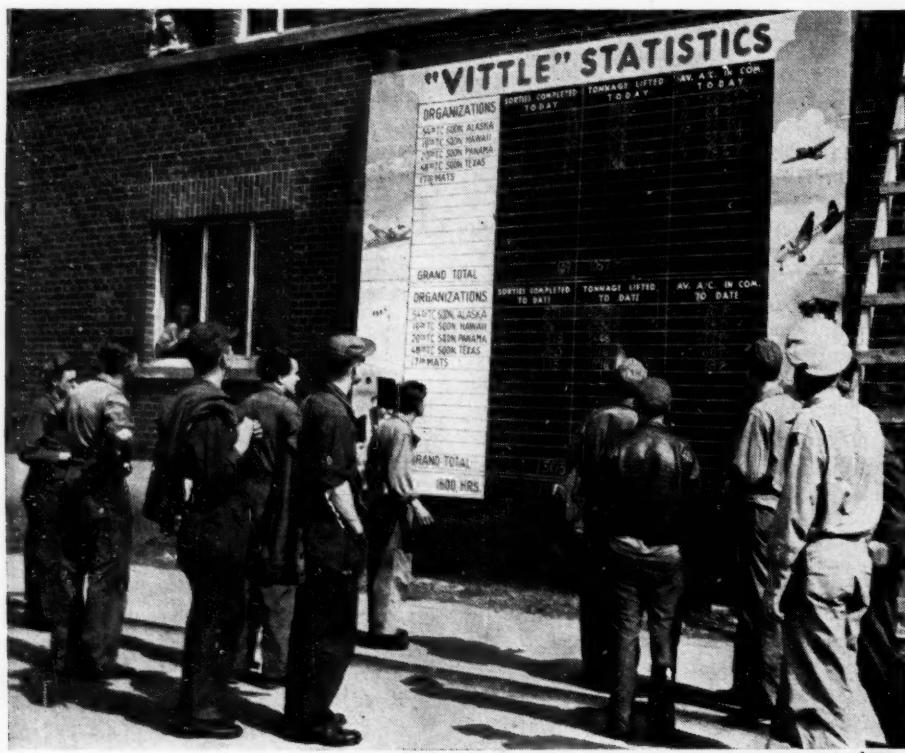
Therefore, in both capitals, talk of appeasement hovered through the fog and filthy air. NEWSWEEK's London bureau cabled: "It seems possible that the Anglo-Americans will negotiate before the Berlin blockade is lifted, especially if they can get a face-saving agreement or an announcement of even a partial lifting of traffic restrictions by both sides. The diplomatic temperature is noticeably lower here now. The main desire seems to be to reopen channels and get the Russians talking—on almost any subject—to find out what they want."

Bridge Burners: Meanwhile, the United States Army continued its own policy of nonappeasement in Berlin. Operation Vittles brought in more and more vittles. On July 31 American and British planes broke their own record with 594 flights to Berlin. They brought in a record 3,469 tons of supplies, including 1,337 tons of badly needed coal. The American commander, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, burning his bridges before him, announced that there would be "absolutely no change" in plans to proceed with the formation of a Western German Government.

Weintal reports further on these Army moves: "The United States Army, acting apparently on its own initiative, is collecting bargaining points for a possible showdown with the Russians. The stoppage of Soviet-Western traffic across the United States zone falls within that category. Another move made on the Army's initiative was the dismissal of Paul Markgraf, the Soviet-sponsored police chief of Berlin. It is not generally known that the dismissal took place a day or two after a meeting of the three Western Berlin commandants decided against it. Even the British were astonished to hear of the dismissal in total disregard of the three commandants' decision. Although State Department officials disapprove of such measures at this time they admit that at some future date the removal of the Army-imposed restrictions may serve as an effective trading point with the Russians."

Hot and Cloudy

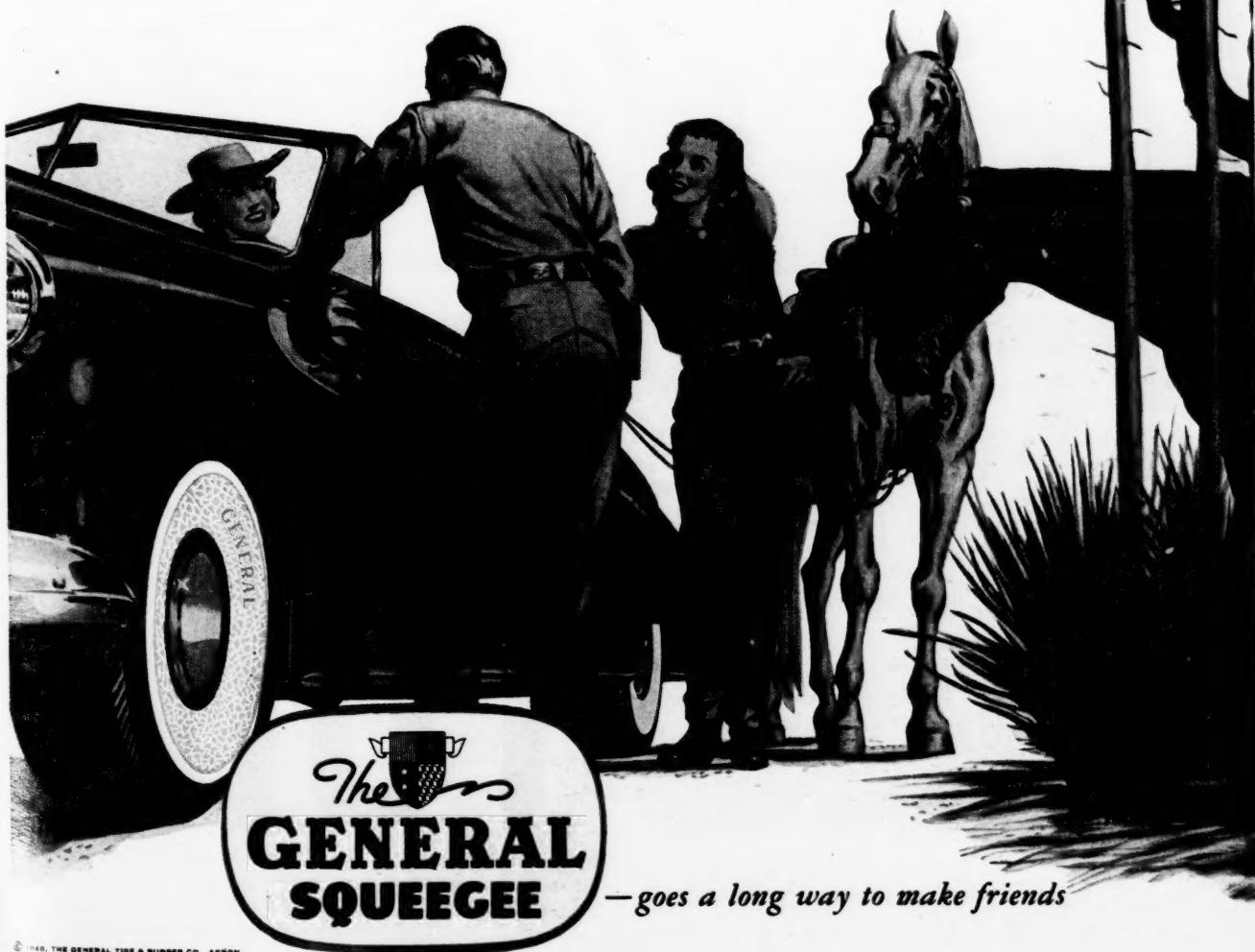
On July 29 the House of Commons simmered in the current British heat wave. Six Socialists appeared in white suits, and below his conventional black coat Winston Churchill wore, according to The London Daily Telegraph, "what appeared to be a pair of gray flannel trousers." The curtains were drawn, and the hot half-light gave the House a shadowy appearance as Ernest Bevin arose. He spoke briefly of the shadow that had fallen over Europe—the Berlin situation—but begged off a promised debate because of the delicacy of current



The Air Force keeps the vittles rolling into Berlin

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negotiations. Churchill asked if the government would therefore discontinue the 20,000-men-a-month demobilization of Britain's armed forces. Bevin replied that this question "must be determined in a few days."

He added, bitterly: "I must confess to the House that in our calculations we did not assume that the policy of our wartime allies might lead to a situation that would involve the use of force."

Disaster and Dishonor

The long arm of coincidence stretched longer than ever last week at Ludwigshafen and Nuremberg. In midafternoon on July 28 a thunderous explosion of ethyl chloride shook the giant I. G. Farben industrial-chemical plant at Ludwigshafen on the banks of the Rhine. By nightfall a half-square-mile area was in flames. Under and about the wreckage sprawled the bodies of 200 to 250 dead and 1,400 to 2,000 injured. On July 28 at Nuremberg thirteen former Farben directors heard themselves found guilty of some war crimes—looting industries in occupied countries or using slave labor. Their sentences ranged from eighteen months to eight years.

On July 31 another German industrialist, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halsbach, head of the Krupp munitions firm, was sentenced to twelve years in prison and confiscation of all his property on the same charges. Ten of his aides were sentenced with him. The convicted industrialists had one consolation. Along with eleven other Farben men and one Krupp official who were acquitted, they were found not guilty of preparing and waging offensive war. "Their participation was that of followers—not leaders," the court decided.

4,000 Bowed Heads

The Berlin "air bridge"—as the Germans call it—claimed its first American victims on July 9 when two Army pilots and a civilian crashed in the mountains of Western Germany. Last week two more flyers gave their lives when their C-47 crashed and burned on the doorstep of a suburban apartment house in the capital. John E. Thompson, NEWSWEEK's bureau chief, sends this account of how Berliners have honored their memory:

Soon after the crash, on a tree in front of the house, in Handjerystrasse in the American sector, that was damaged there appeared a foot-square wood-and-glass frame containing a white paper with a handwritten text: "Two American pilots here became victims of the blockade of Berlin . . . Once we were your enemies, and in spite of that you now give your lives for us! By this we are doubly in your debt."

Then at 11 on the morning of Aug. 1,



Acme

The Yanks Are Back: Connie Richardson, barmaid in a Lincoln pub, listens just as attentively as she did to Americans stationed nearby during the war while two airmen from the B-29s recently arrived in England tell the same old stories of flying prowess.

some 4,000 Berliners gathered in Rudolf-Wilde-Platz, in the American-sector suburb of Schöneberg for a memorial meeting. Skeleton ruins of houses lined three sides of the square with the Schöneberg Rathaus on the fourth side. The RIAS (American Radio Station) orchestra sat behind the Doric columns of the Rathaus. A coffin veiled with black cloth topped by a large laurel wreath and flanked by two 3-foot-wide incense bowls and fourteen five-foot Lebensbäume (arbor vitae) in pots, stood on the steps. Almost every two minutes a plane roared overhead through the cloudless blue sky, sometimes drowning the speaker's voice.

The ceremony opened with the RIAS orchestra playing Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture. The Schöneberg Burgermeister, a man named Broch-Oppert, began the service: "We bow our heads before two dead sons of America whom we no longer recognize as conquerors but as friends of Germany."

The audience looked deeply attentive and sad. When Dr. Edwin Redslob, an editor of Tagesspiegel, referred to the loss sustained by the pilot's relatives, one woman cried. Hilde Körber, a former German movie star, read the names of all the victims of the accidents and their widows and children.

Frau Annedore Leber, an early anti-Nazi and now one of the three editors of Telegraf, recalled how in 1944 when she was in Frauengefängnis Moabit (women's prison in Berlin) she heard planes nightly dropping their deadly loads and destroying Berlin, and how her fears were mixed

with a hope for Nazi defeat. Today, she said, the noise of planes is a symbol that the world recognizes there are sufficient democratic elements alive in Germany to deserve support in their fight against servitude, slavery, oppression, and dictatorship.

WEATHER:

Blistering Europe

Nearly all summer in Britain and France the cold weather has vied with the cold war as a subject for conversation. Last week both the conversation and the subject got hotter:

London: "Ot enough for you?" "Not 'arf." This was the standard cockney refrain as Britons who had bitterly complained about the wintry summer began cursing the intense—for them—heat. A 93-degree peak made July 28 the hottest July day since 1871. Londoners nibbled endless thin, custardy ices and munched limp salads which promptly almost doubled in price at the cheaper restaurants.

Resort hotel and restaurant owners busily made up for cold-weather losses, but since many had fired part of their staffs the service was even worse than usual. Friday night crowds started record queues in the London railroad stations. Six of thirteen greyhounds died in a closed van in which they were being shipped from Dublin to London.

Bathing suits were declared coupon-free on the eve of Bank Holiday. British women who had made a springtime stab at the New Look resignedly pulled out last sum-

mer's short dresses. Even style-conscious Princess Margaret turned up in a neat but knee-high print at a portrait exhibit.

Paris: "Everyone," opined the stylish stout sitting in front of a beauty parlor, "is a little *désacé*"—off his nut. Because the temperature inside was 95, the stylish stout under the towering aluminum hair dryer insisted that she and the apparatus be moved outside on the sidewalk. There she sat calmly reading a magazine.

Torrid heat had descended on Paris after the coldest early summer since 1879 and the most sunless since 1916. Parisians began a mad scramble for the mountains and seashore. When the temperature hit 92, taxi drivers languidly announced: "It's too hot to drive, but I'll take you for a double fare." Cafés began passing out fans marked "Compliments of the Management" to women customers. Most of them were too hot to notice that the cost of the fan was added to their bill.

BRITAIN:

Coypu With Gravy

What has the House of Commons been eating? On the House menu it appeared as "Blanquette of Beaver." On July 26 Thomas C. Skeffington-Lodge, a Labor M.P., asked Valentine L. McEntee, chairman of the Commons Kitchen Committee, for a little detailed information about this blanquette. McEntee said that it was indeed beaver and it came from Norway.

Two days later Skeffington-Lodge charged that the dish actually was lemming, the Scandinavian rat that periodically drowns itself in the sea by the millions. "We have probably been foisted into buying it," said Skeffington-Lodge. He added that this was the second time "the House has been misinformed over its food." What appeared on the menu last May as plover was, according to Skeffington-Lodge "either coot or water hen, some form of jackdaw or rook, or even a green plover or lapwing."

The same day the Board of Trade added its own seasoning to the mysterious blanquette. It was beaver, said the board, only it came from Denmark and not Norway. A Copenhagen dispatch to The London Daily Express reported: "No beavers live in Denmark. But M.P.'s may have been eating coypu, popularly known as marsh beaver, bred on Danish farms for their fur, nutria."

Potheen

For months a strange odor had tantalized the inhabitants of a large London apartment house called Hudson Close. Last week the mystery was solved. A court levied a \$60 fine

on an Irishman named John James Scallan for distilling ten bottles of "a very fine quality whisky, much stronger than can be bought at present," in the words of his lawyer.

Mrs. Scallan explained: "It's just that he liked a drink of the real stuff, that's all. He used to take a tot down to the club at night to lace his pint. What else would a good drinkin' man do?" She also described the effect of a drink of the whisky on a 79-year-old neighbor: "The next day he was leppin' like a hare."

FRANCE:

New Faces, New Plans

The installation of André Marie, new French Premier, and his Cabinet brought one of the greatest governmental moving days in Paris since the Liberation. From the Ministry of Justice next door to the Hotel Ritz, Marie himself with his wife and daughter went to the pleasant Hotel Matignon flanked by spacious, magnificent gardens. Georges Bidault, tenant of the Ministry of Foreign affairs continuously since the Liberation (during Léon Blum's brief term as Foreign Minister, Bidault stayed put), packed laboriously and moved to a small apartment in the suburb of St. Cloud. It was a disconcerting departure, because while four years at the Quai d'Orsay brought Bidault much glory, it permitted no savings.

Into the Quai d'Orsay went former

Premier Robert Schuman, who is too unflurried about life to be daunted by the downfall of his Cabinet and the assumption of a new and tough job. Ever self-confident, Paul Reynaud, Premier in 1940, reentered the postwar government, moving into the Finance Ministry wing of the Louvre facing the Rue de Rivoli.

Pierrot No. 2

Georges Arqué of the Paris-Presse, a crime reporter for a quarter of a century, last week achieved the peak of a crime reporter's ambition. He got a private interview with a famous criminal before the police caught him. One night Arqué, with the habitual cigarette in his mouth, his long, thin face looking more Dantesque than usual, got into a closed car in Paris; after his unknown companions drew the shutters, it sped for an hour and a half. It stopped in a dense wood. There, in a little hut, Arqué saw France's most famous, most publicized criminal: the handsome, strapping, 26-year-old Pierre Carrot, nicknamed *Pierrot le Fou Numéro Deux*—Little Peter the Fool, Number Two (Number One is another Pierre, still at large).

To Arqué, Pierrot admitted stickups too numerous to count, denied ever committing murder, stated that his mother and father were honest, hard-working people, and finished grandiloquently: "I know my place in society. I shoulder my responsibilities and don't push them off on others." He did not explain his seven arrests and seven spectacular escapes from the police.

Arqué returned to Paris in the same car and wrote the story for Paris-Presse. At 7 o'clock in the morning he was roused from sleep, rushed to the police headquarters on the Ile de la Cité, and questioned for five hours about Pierrot's whereabouts. Arqué replied that he had printed everything he knew in his article. His newspaper ran big headlines: "Unable to lay hands on Pierrot le Fou, the police hold our reporter Georges Arqué for five hours."

Tattoo Artist: In the gathering darkness one night later, a formidable battery of police cars containing 100 *flics* with revolvers and machine guns, followed by a tear-gas squad, surrounded an ancient, smallish apartment building near the Place de la République. Earlier a woman's voice had telephoned to say that Pierrot was hiding in a top-floor apartment. The police fired shots at the lock of the apartment, found no one in its three rooms, and rushed to the roof and from there into the other apartments. Trying to escape up the chimney, Pierrot was dragged down attired only in a pair of white shorts, his elaborate (Continued on Page 32)



Marie (left) heads a new French Government for President Auriol (center)



Blood—a barometer of Health!

Q. How do blood tests  help guard your health?

A. These tests help to reveal the condition of your blood so that your physician can detect "hidden" diseases that are often difficult to diagnose in their early stages. Many doctors use blood tests as a regular part of periodic

physical examinations. So if your doctor suggests a blood test, don't worry. He is using, for your benefit, one of the valuable procedures of medical science.

Q. What does a blood count  tell your doctor?

A. Checking the number, size, shape, and condition of your blood cells is called a blood count. The number of red cells and the amount of hemoglobin in them is one of the indices which help reveal your general physical condition. A

count of white cells may be of value in diagnosing certain diseases. It is sometimes combined with the sedimentation test, which establishes the time taken by blood cells to settle.

Q. What will chemical analysis  of the blood show?

A. Your blood is composed chiefly of water, salt, sugar, fat, and proteins. Chemical analysis of the blood is used to determine whether or not these and other components are present in

normal amounts. This is important in aiding diagnosis. For example, excessive sugar, salts or waste products in the blood indicate conditions requiring medical treatment.

What should you know about the blood?

The blood serves as a transportation system within the body, bringing oxygen, food, and other materials to the body cells and carrying away waste products. The white blood cells and substances called antibodies help to keep the body healthy by fighting infection. When certain antibodies are found in blood serum, they help in diagnosing a number of diseases.

Research has discovered ways to extract many valuable medical agents from the blood. Among the most im-

portant are: *Gamma globulin* which provides immunization against measles; *fibrinogen* and *thrombin* which are used to control bleeding and to make surgical "sponges" which may safely be left in a wound while it heals; and *albumin* which has proved effective in treating certain diseases.

The American Red Cross has prepared a helpful booklet on the blood and its relationship to good health, entitled "The Story of Blood." Through the courtesy of the Red Cross, the Metropolitan is able to send you a free copy on request.

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Now It Is Told: The Inside Story of German War Plans . . .

"Where am I being taken?"

This hopeless question came from a blanket-covered stretcher as British soldiers carried it aboard the hospital ship Oxfordshire at Southampton a few weeks ago. The answer was: home. For the faded form on the stretcher was Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of Hitler's armies from 1938 to 1941. In those days his high-peaked cap, shiny black boots, razor-creased uniform, and flashing smile made him a super-smart, super-dashing soldier in the Potsdam tradition. Now, nearly 67, broken by defeat and three years' imprisonment, he was being returned by the British.

On July 22 two other ranking German soldiers took the road back to the fatherland. Field Marshals Gerd von Rundstedt and Erich von Manstein—probably the two outstanding German strategists—were sent from prison camp in Britain to Nuremberg to testify at the war-crimes trials of their comrade generals. Last week their testimony was withdrawn. It was held that it might incriminate them during the forthcoming trials the British are reported preparing for them.

However, much of their evidence has appeared in a book recently published in Britain. This is by the well-known military commentator, B. H. Liddell Hart, and it is called "The Other Side of the Hill"** because it is based on long talks that Hart had with the captured German generals.

Another book, simultaneously published in Britain, gives what is probably the most searching critical commentary to date, not only on how Hitler and his generals lost the war but on how the Allies won the war and lost the peace. "The Second World War"† is by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, a leading military historian and one of the chief originators of armored tactics.

Marshal Demon: Hart's book gives an invaluable firsthand picture of Hitler's military attainments as seen by his senior generals. Hitler emerges as perhaps the greatest genius—however demoniacal—since Napoleon. According to Hart, "he had a deeply subtle sense of surprise, and was a master of the psychological side of strategy." He was, if anything, "too brilliant." A great drawback was his lack of technical training and his remoteness from the problems of the battle field. Gen. Guenther Blumentritt, a highly experienced staff officer, told Hart: "To see the Führer discussing plans with Halder [chief of the general staff, 1938-42] was an illuminating experience. The Führer used

to move his hands in big sweeps over the map—'push here; push there.' It was all vague and regardless of practical difficulties."

One of the best of the young German generals, Kurt von Manteuffel, who commanded the Fifth Panzer Army during the Battle of the Bulge, gave this characterization of the Führer: "Hitler had read a lot of military literature and was also fond of listening to military lectures. In this way, coupled with his personal experience of the last war as an ordinary soldier, he had gained a very good knowledge of the lower level of warfare—the properties of the different weapons;

to crush the British before they could even begin to evacuate, but, according to Rundstedt, "at that moment a sudden telephone call came from Colonel von Gieffenberg at OKH (Army High Command) saying that Kleist's forces were to halt on the line of the canal. It was the Führer's direct order—and contrary to General Halder's view."

Rundstedt's explanation: "This incredible blunder was due to Hitler's personal idea of generalship. The Führer daily received statements of tank losses incurred during the campaign, and by a simple process of arithmetic he deduced that there was not sufficient armor available



Hitler and generals (idealized in this painting) took the road to Moscow . . .

the effect of ground and weather; the mentality and morale of troops . . . On the other hand he had no idea of the higher strategical and tactical combinations . . .

"Moreover, he had a tendency to intoxicate himself with figures and quantities. When one was discussing a problem with him, he would repeatedly pick up the telephone, ask to be put through to some departmental chief, and ask him: 'How many so and so have we got?' Then he would turn to the man who was arguing with him, quote the number, and say: 'There you are'—as if that settled the problem . . ."

Miracle Mistake: This tendency of Hitler's bears directly on one of the most curious incidents of the war: the Führer's order to his armored forces not to attack the British Army at Dunkirk. It was due almost entirely to this order that the "miracle" of Dunkirk occurred. The German armored forces were in a position

at this time to attack the English. He did not realize that many of the tanks reported out of action one day could, with a little extra effort on the part of the repair squads, be able to fight in a very short time."*

Hitler had overestimated the remaining strength of the French Army and wanted to save his tanks for the rest of the campaign. However, Blumentritt also relates that when the Führer visited Rundstedt's headquarters at Charleville a few days later on May 24 "Hitler was in very good humor, he admitted that the course of the campaign had been 'a decided miracle' . . . He then astonished us by speaking with admiration of the British Empire, of the necessity for its existence, and of the civilization that Britain had brought into the world . . . He compared the British Empire with the Catholic Church—saying they were both essential elements of stability

*To be published in the United States on Sept. 27 under the title, "The German Generals Talk," by William Morrow & Co., New York, \$4.

†"The Second World War," published in London by Eyre & Spottiswoode, 21 shillings. General Fuller served as military commentator for Newsweek during the war.

**"Defeat in the West," by Milton Shulman.

... German Mistakes, and the Part Hitler Played in Them

in the world . . . He concluded by saying that his aim was to make peace with Britain on a basis that she would regard as compatible with her honor to accept."

Lost War Game: This "incredible blunder" was followed by the failure to invade Britain—still incredible to most of the world. The fact seems to be, however, that Operation Sea Lion, as the projected invasion was termed, was never seriously developed or prepared by the Germans. Blumentritt remarked: "Although Operation Sea Lion was ordered and preparations made, the affair was not pushed forward. Hitler scarcely seemed to bother about it at all—contrary to his

iron nerve—although it may only have been due to sheer mulish obstinacy for it was against his generals' advice."

Soulless Indifference: This policy of no withdrawal was particularly hard on the Germans because they did not like fighting the Russians. War, instead of being a tremendous, high-speed chess game, too often degenerated into man against man, a series of individual murders in the dark forests. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, High Command radio commentator, told Hart that the Russians' chief asset was "what might be called the soulless indifference of the troops—it was something more than fatalism. They were not quite so insensi-

Normandy. The generals felt sure the Allies would land around Calais. Again, the final Rundstedt offensive was entirely the Führer's creation. The generals railed bitterly against the loss of Germany's last reserves in that operation.

Fuller, however, thinks it was worth the gamble because the war was as good as lost and General Eisenhower's broad-front strategy invited just such a blow. Fuller also blames this broad-front strategy for the Allied failure to win the war after the fall of Paris when the Germans were retreating back into the Reich. Both General Bradley and Marshal Montgomery had submitted plans for diverting all available supplies to their forces for a breakthrough into Germany. "Nevertheless," says Fuller, "Eisenhower decided on the broad-front policy, either because he was a timid strategist or because he did not possess a strong enough personality to order one or the other of his Army Group Commanders to assume for the time being a passive defense and subsist on the minimum of supplies."

Gangster War: The invasion of Europe as a whole Fuller characterizes as "more than victory; it was a revolution which cracked the age-old foundations of maritime security. Conclusively, it showed that, granted the necessary industrial and technical resources, no coastline, whether of a continental or an insular power, even when strongly defended, henceforth was secure." Fuller believes that of the two fundamental changes ushered in by the last war, one was the development of amphibious operations. The other he rates as the use of planes as a means of moving an army without resort to roads or the sea.

As a corollary of these strategical conclusions, there runs throughout Fuller's book a bitter criticism of Allied strategy for neglecting Clausewitz's doctrine, "War is an extension of policy by other means," and substituting for it a goal of pure destruction. The political side of the strategy was the Unconditional Surrender slogan which hung "like a putrefying albatross around the necks of America and Britain." The military side was the air offensive against both Germany and Japan.

Fuller quotes document after document to show that no matter how heavy the air blows, production in the areas attacked generally increased. Furthermore, there was no evidence that the will-to-resist of either the Germans or the Japanese was in any way seriously affected by the air bombardment. RAF air tactics and later American air tactics concentrated not on industrial targets but on area bombing—in effect, on the indiscriminate slaughter and destruction of homes. The atom bomb represents the culmination of the strategy of unlimited destruction.



Sovfoto

... and decided Stalin tanks (here seen in Red Square) were the world's best

usual way—and the staffs went on with their planning without any inclination. It was all regarded as a 'war game'."

Fuller remarks of Operation Sea Lion: "In the circumstances of total [German] unpreparedness, it was a sheer impossibility." But the "incredible" blunder that the Germans did commit was not to attack the British in Africa and the Middle East.

No Withdrawal: Instead, again according to Fuller, Hitler committed "one of the gravest strategical blunders in history." He changed his line of operations—a "criminal" blunder to Napoleon—and attacked Russia. Furthermore, the Führer adopted toward the vast primitive Soviet Union the same strategy of annihilation that worked against the small, highly developed Western Powers.

After Moscow Hitler redeemed himself. Hart says: "It was Hitler's decision for 'No withdrawal' that averted a panic in that black hour. It appeared a display of

tive when things went badly for them, but normally it was difficult to make any impression on them in the way that would happen with troops of other nations."

As to the Russian commanders, Rundstedt simply remarked: "None were any good in 1941." However, he admitted an improvement in generalship later in the war. Russian equipment was a different story. Gen. Paul von Kleist, the Panzer expert, commented: "Their equipment was very good even in 1941, especially the tanks." Rundstedt admitted: "The Russian heavy tanks were a surprise in quality and reliability from the outset." Other Germans considered the Stalin tank the best "that was seen in battle anywhere up to the end of the war."

Broad-Front Gamble: The generals also blamed Hitler's no-withdrawal strategy for the disastrous 1944 campaign in the West. Yet Hitler had been right and the generals wrong in anticipating that the Allied landings would come in

(Continued from Page 28)

tattoos covered up with plaster and soot. On July 31 Arqué was again grilled at the prosecutor's office. He emerged handcuffed and was locked up in the Fresnes Prison along with Pierrot, charged with "failure to inform the police of the whereabouts of a criminal." If convicted, he faced a sentence of one month to three years. Paris-Presse ran screamer headlines: DIRECT CHALLENGE TO LIBERTY OF PRESS.

COMMUNISTS:**Purges and Pressure**

The fifth Yugoslav Communist Party Congress meeting in Belgrade last week convened in "an atmosphere of terror" inspired by the "tyrannies" of the "Janizaries" of the Minister of the Interior, Col. Gen. Alexander Rankovic, "a pirate whose methods are comparable to those of Fascist Mussolini and Hitler."

A dead silence fell over the 2,344 congress delegates as they heard a Yugoslav spokesman read these Moscow radio reports. Then they jumped to their feet with cries of: "Hero Tito, Hero Tito," and passed a resolution censuring Moscow for "invectives the like of which have never been devised before."

Additional Explanation: But for the first time the Tito regime had to admit that Yugoslavs were not quite unanimously behind Tito. Vladimir Bakaric, Premier of Croatia, told the congress that 50 of the 82,000 Croatian Communists had been pro-Cominform, although all but three changed their minds "after study and . . . additional explanation." Dr. Jozef Vilfan, chief of the Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations, admitted that five "minor" officials in the embassy in Washington and at the UN had signed a "resolution condemning Tito's 'treacherous line.'" The situation was serious enough for the congress to include in its platform a plank promising increased "self-criticism" and intensified watchfulness for unreliable elements in order to preserve "the purity of the party."

The Loyal Cominform satellites were worrying about the purity of their parties too. In Czechoslovakia, President Klement Gottwald and Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, who have consistently billed themselves as "Czech Communists," were said to be marked for purging as too nationalistic. The Sokol athletic society was already being purged of "anti-democratic" elements as a result of last month's festival which turned into a nationalist demonstration.

In Hungary the purge struck President Zoltan Tildy, the last important leader of the Small Holders Party. Officially, he resigned because his son-in-law, Dr. Victor Csornoky, had been arrested for violating "almost every paragraph of the

law concerning treason, disloyalty, and espionage" while minister to Egypt. Csornoky's real crime was said to have been an attempt to help Tildy escape from Hungary.

Bloody Bourgeois: So far, the frenzy of "auto-criticism" was confined to Eastern Europe. Repeated stories that Maurice Thorez, the French Communist boss, was being purged were discounted by French observers, who pointed out that Thorez had been solidly entrenched ever since 1946 when he swaggered through the attacks on him for having fled when France fell to Germany. He has always followed the Moscow line carefully, without the slightest sign of independence. If he has not completely abandoned the nationalist pose now, it is because nationalism still serves the Communists' purpose in France. Most of all, his per-

sonal charm, possessed by few Communist leaders, makes him a definite asset in the party's dealings with the rank and file, particularly the northern miners.

JAPAN:**Showdown Two Ways**

The American occupation of Japan last week ran directly into what may be its most serious and far-reaching crisis. It was a double showdown—between two factions inside the supreme command itself and between the Japanese Government and the Communist-dominated Labor unions.

It started on July 22 when Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent a letter to Premier Hitoshi Ashida, in effect recommending that 1,842,000 unionized government employees be forbidden to strike because they were really civil-service workers. Ashida's Cabinet has been beset by labor troubles, particularly by the government unions' demands for higher wages (their scale is considerably below that in private enterprise). The government immediately announced it regarded MacArthur's letter as a directive, broke off negotiations with the unions, denied them collective-bargaining rights, and forbade strikes. The unions just as promptly announced that they would call a general strike and refuse to obey the government's injunctions until the Diet had passed on them. Such a strike would tie up Japan completely and presumably force General MacArthur again to use his authority to prevent it as he did in similar circumstances in January 1947.

This time, however, the dispute extended to within the supreme command (SCAP). On July 28 James S. Killen, chief of the Labor Division, walked out of MacArthur's office and announced he was resigning. Killen's ground: "I cannot adjust myself to the new occupation labor policy which denies government workers the right of collective bargaining." Killen's decision was reached after seven hours of wrangling with Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney's Government Section. The following day Paul L. Stanchfield, deputy chief of the Labor Division, joined his chief in resigning.

On its side, the Government Section maintained that "Killen has continually refused to recognize the essential difference between labor in government and private enterprise."

Significance--

The double showdown in Japan traces back to the early New Deal days of the occupation. Directives from Washington to General MacArthur ordered the formation of a union movement and in some instances even directed the toleration of civil disorders against the propertied classes. These Washington orders were later reinforced by directives from the Far Eastern Commission. The American labor representatives sent to SCAP



Premier Ashida: Strikebreaker

sonal charm, possessed by few Communist leaders, makes him a definite asset in the party's dealings with the rank and file, particularly the northern miners.

Loren Carroll, chief of NEWSWEEK'S Paris bureau, sends this sidelight on Thorez's position: "I have learned from conversations with laborers that there is a terrific whispering campaign against Thorez. The principal rumor is that he got married in the Catholic Church, evidence of his growing bourgeois tendency. Workers tell glowing tales about his 'three houses, endless motor cars, wonderful food—lives just like a bloody bourgeois.' However untrue they are, these repeated stories harm Thorez and cause secessions from the party. Two workers actually told me they had been members but bolted for these reasons. They had been Communists in the poorest post-Liberation days, hoping that Communism would get them something to eat. Now when things are brighter, they

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FOREIGN TIDES

From 'Yanks Spank' to 'Thanks, Yanks'

by JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

ONE of the tangible results of the recent visit to Europe by Paul G. Hoffman—his first since he became Administrator of the European Relief Program—has been an agreement that Americans would be welcome to give advice on methods for increasing British industrial productivity. Such an agreement was not the major purpose of Mr. Hoffman's visit. It constituted, as a matter of fact, only a bit of byplay to the more urgent work of gathering of Marshall-plan countries in Paris. But its little history was so lively that it may be studied as Lesson No. 1 in the complexities of international cooperation.

Before going abroad, Mr. Hoffman had suggested that American know-how would be available in the form of advice to any of the ERP countries who wanted to use it to increase their production. Actually, he wasn't talking particularly about Great Britain but more about countries with less efficient industrial establishments. However, before going to Paris, Sir Stafford Cripps got the agreement of the British National Production Advisory Council to take Mr. Hoffman at his word. He then announced the project at a press conference in the French capital.

THE reaction in the House of Commons was instantaneous and sharp. How did Sir Stafford dare announce such a thing to the press without telling the House or even the Cabinet about it? Sir Stafford replied that he did it because otherwise the Commons would have learned about it from the New York newspapers. Wasn't Britain the mother of the industrial age and what was this about taking advice from foreigners? Sir Stafford replied that Britain didn't become great by being too proud to learn from others and he wouldn't admit they now had become too senile to learn. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, always hostile to the ERP, was editorially enraged because Cripps lumped it with The Communist Daily Worker as distorting the facts and attempting to wreck the Marshall plan. The weekly New Statesman and Nation growled that this proposal "coming on top of the occupation of Norfolk bases by an alien air force" would alarm or-

ganized labor and "is bound to create the impression of encroaching American interference."

The storm did not last long. Most of the press favored the proposal in terms varying from the ponderous caution of The Times against pompous pride to the cheery "Thanks, Yanks" of The Daily Mail. The National Production Advisory Council—obviously fed up with our numerous unofficial kibitzers—released a statement saying that Mr. Hoffman "should be asked to discourage such unofficial visits and reports but should be invited to secure the appointment of a number of official representatives of United States industry who should visit Britain and report officially." The Federation of British Industry, representing management, and the Trades Union Council each agreed to the plan, although without any great enthusiasm.

An essential part of the Hoffman-Cripps idea is that labor should be as strongly represented as capital. In fact, while the furor was going on, a group of representatives of the CIO and AFL and also of John L. Lewis's mine workers was meeting with the TUC to discuss the Marshall plan. British labor is extremely sensitive to the criticisms leveled at it in America for low productivity. Advice from American labor is going to be hard to take. Nevertheless, the TUC has agreed, and the cooperation of organized labor in the two countries is one of the healthiest accomplishments of the ERP to date.

M R. HOFFMAN'S visit also jolted the meeting in Paris in several more important ways. The hardest one to take was to let it be known that he was not satisfied with the slow way in which the ERP countries were laying out their recovery plans. For a few days during and immediately after Mr. Hoffman's trip, the press and off-the-record spokesmen sounded as though they thought they were getting a spanking and it hurt. This has now given way to more reasoned language, but the Paris meeting was a decided eye opener to those who had been dreaming that the Marshall plan is a garment which can be made to fit without some severe tailoring.



fostered the enrollment of 6,300,000 Japanese in unions—many of them Communist-run—and sponsored the passage of advanced legislation. As a result hours of work were reduced, efficiency cut down, and payrolls padded in a nation that needed every effort barely to make itself self-supporting.

At the same time, the occupation became ever more deeply involved in Japanese internal politics—through the purge, through restrictions on business, and because of labor excesses that had to be curbed by the occupying authorities. SCAP now faced the problem of what measures to take if it is defied by the labor unions—measures that must reiterate the occupation's authority and still not completely repudiate the "democratization" of Japanese labor.

Prisoners of Genzo

In Sugamo Prison ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and his co-defendants in Japan's major war-crimes case stoically awaited announcement of their judges' verdict. By last week it had been completed. In the Hattori House, once residence of Genzo Hattori, ex-millionaire whose jewelry and precision-instrument store housed Tokyo's original PX, nine American Army civilians and 26 Japanese of the Tribunal's language section sweated at translating the court's findings so that the verdict could be handed down simultaneously in different languages—probably within six weeks.

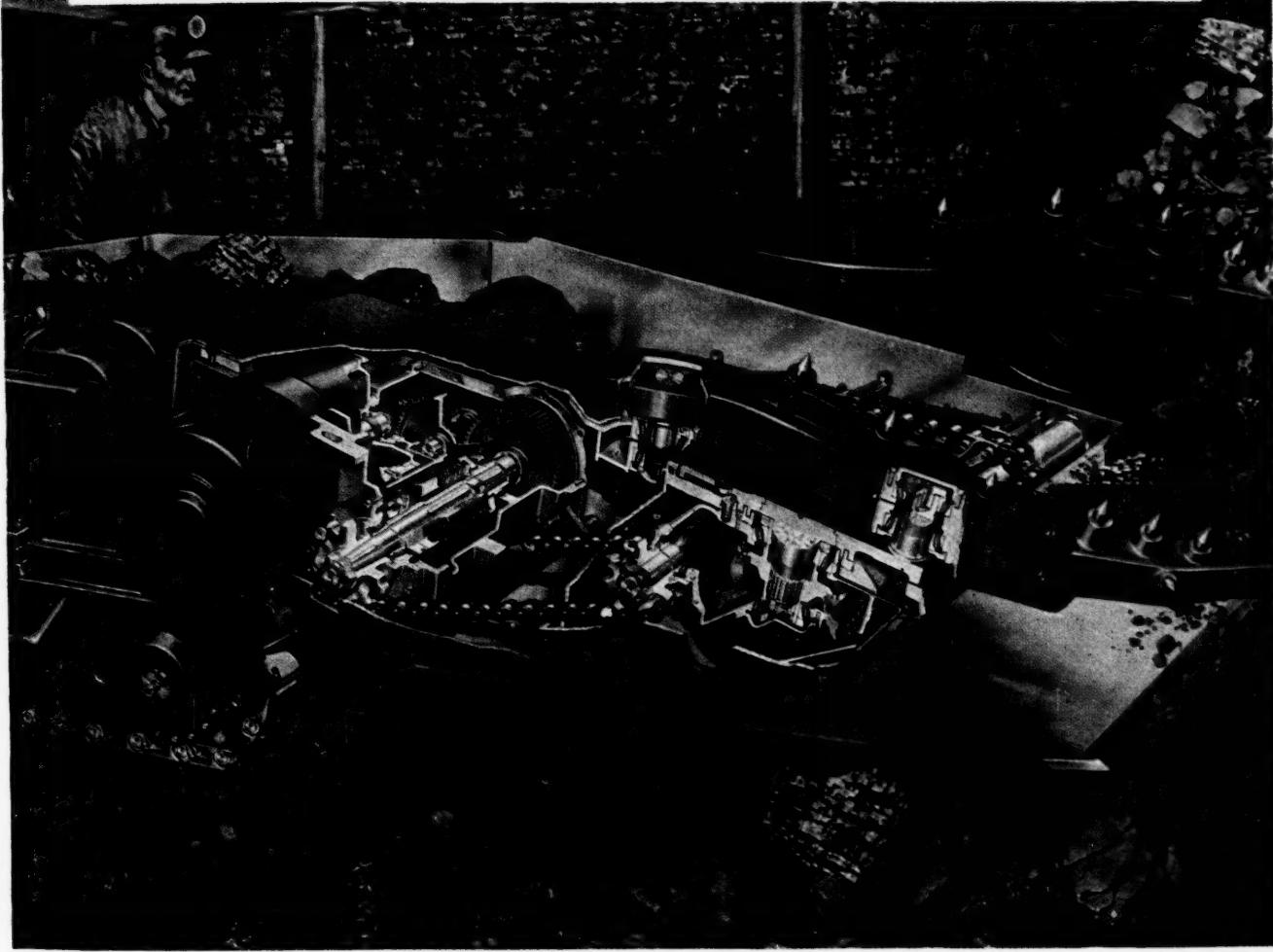
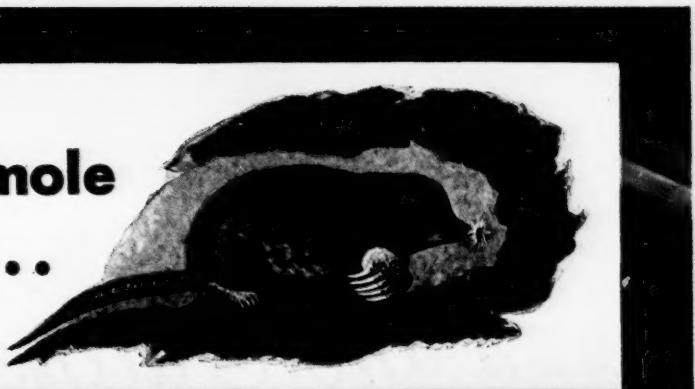
To insure against premature leaks of information, the large house overlooking Tokyo Bay was surrounded by barbed wire, a 24-hour armed guard posted, occupants' mail censored, and telephone calls forbidden. The group included just one woman: Joyce Seidel from the Reproduction [duplicating] Center of the International Military Tribunal.

Americanization

Last week the Tokyo newspaper Asahi carried the somber tale of a circular letter issued by the Japanese Bartenders Association. It read: "We, the promoters of the Japanese Bartenders Association, have decided to form an association in an effort to reform the liquor world which has been confused by the appearance of methyl sake (rice wine) and other poisonous elements.

"Before the war the secret technique of the cocktail had been a special characteristic art of Japan, but now, due to the aggravation of social conditions, able bartenders have turned into black-market dealers, and those who are in active service as bartenders and who are able to preserve this special art number only a little more than twenty. This is a very serious situation at a time when Japan is about to invite world tourists to these shores. In the future we will establish a bartenders' school."

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CANADIAN AFFAIRS

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Welcome to Canada

On July 22, 77,814 Newfoundlanders voted to join the Canadian confederation, while 71,268 held out for responsible government (NEWSWEEK, Aug. 2). Last week Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King decided the 6,546 majority was sufficient: Canada will welcome Newfoundland and Labrador as its tenth province. "Together, as partners, we may look forward to the future with more confidence than if we had remained separate political communities," he declared.

QUEBEC:

Rout of the Liberals

"It is the victory of those wishing Quebec to remain mistress of her own destiny," declared triumphant Premier Maurice Duplessis after his Union Nationale routed the Liberals in the provincial election on July 28. The party, founded twelve years ago by the 58-year-old Premier, won an overwhelming majority of 82 seats in the 92-member house.

Liberals, who control the federal government and occupied 33 seats against the UN's 52 in the last Quebec house, elected only eight last week. The Union of Electors (Social Credit) and the Socialist-CCF were swept away entirely.

Hawk-nosed and twinkling-eyed Duplessis has been called highhanded and dictatorial by his critics, but with the help of his machine he staged campaign shows the voters loved. He violently attacked federal

power and policies, warning that Quebec "never stood in graver danger of losing her provincial autonomy." He stood on his party's four-year record in power and its support of free enterprise, anti-Communism, better roads, and greater aid to schools and hospitals.

Alarm: One of Duplessis's chief targets was External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent, and Liberals feared the Quebec setback might impair St. Laurent's chances for the national party leadership. Even traditionally Liberal Quebec East, which St. Laurent represents in Parliament, elected a Duplessis candidate.

The Union Nationale victory started a new flood of rumors in Ottawa that St. Laurent would quit politics because he might feel repudiated by other French Canadians. But instead, the day after the election, St. Laurent officially announced his candidacy for Liberal leadership at the party convention beginning August 5. The Quebec results were "disappointing," he said, but when "the going gets a little tough, it is time for all good Liberals to get together and work all the harder." And after the first alarm, Liberals decided that the need for a leader from Quebec was more pressing than before, if the party was to hold its strength in that province.

In the Conservative camp, the way was now cleared for a formal deal between Conservative Premier George Drew of Ontario and Premier Duplessis for a federal partnership. Then Drew would have the support of Canada's strongest provincial machine, the Union Nationale, as well as his own handmade political organization in Ontario, in his bid for the Tory leadership at the Ottawa convention next month.



Canada's Worst Crash: Only a shattered tail remains of the DC-3 which crashed into a fog-shrouded cliff on the Gaspé coast on July 24. All on board—26 men, two women, and a boy—were killed.

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PERU:

Whistles

President José Luis Bustamante of Peru recently told a United States businessman that he had "governed the past six months with the aid of Providence." Last week, when a strike of 21 senators prevented Congressional action for another year, it appeared he would have to continue to do so.

The lonely President, supported by neither leftist Apristas nor rightist independents, had called Congress to meet on July 28, as required by the constitution. Up until the last moment he conferred with leaders of rival parties in a fruitless effort to end the Congressional impasse which has forced him to rule by decree. Right-wingers, believing that no Congress is better than the one dominated by Apristas, used their only weapon—preventing an initial Senate quorum—as they did last year. The Chamber of Deputies cannot function alone.

Backed by the army and police, President Bustamante is determined to finish his term of office and keep the smouldering political pot from boiling over. Before the second strike, he declared he would "consult with the people," if necessary, probably asking them to vote on important issues. One of the most vital is the proposed large-scale development of Peruvian oil resources by foreign companies, which awaits the approval of Congress.

As he reviewed the annual military parade on July 29, Bustamante was repudiated even by his countrymen. Thousands of Peruvians greeted him with derisive whistles—their way of booing. Bustamante

appeared confident and unconcerned, but members of the diplomatic corps who stood with him in the reviewing stand said later they were "embarrassed" and "felt sorry" for the President.

PANAMA:

Storm Signals

The snail-paced election jury of Panama, which has been counting Presidential votes since the election of May 9, declared itself in round-the-clock session last week to finish the job. Three opposition jury members walked out in protest when the seven pro-government members annulled 2,714 uncertified ballots from crucial Veraguas province to clinch the election of the administration candidate, Domingo Díaz Arosemena. The final tabulation: 72,210 for Díaz; 71,043 for former President Arnulfo Arias. Thousands of challenged ballots remained to be considered, but it appeared certain the President-elect would be 73-year-old Díaz.

In his 21st attempt to settle the election, President Enrique Jiménez conferred with both candidates on July 31. After the meeting Arias said no agreement was reached. He reiterated that he had won the election by the early, unofficial majority of 1,562. Arias will protest the jury action before the administration claims court, which ruled against him when it disqualified a pro-Arias juryman.

Observers expected violence, but Jiménez warned that any disturbance would be quelled with stern measures. The state of siege, which has been in effect since the riots of July 4, will probably continue until Oct. 1, when Díaz is expected to take office.

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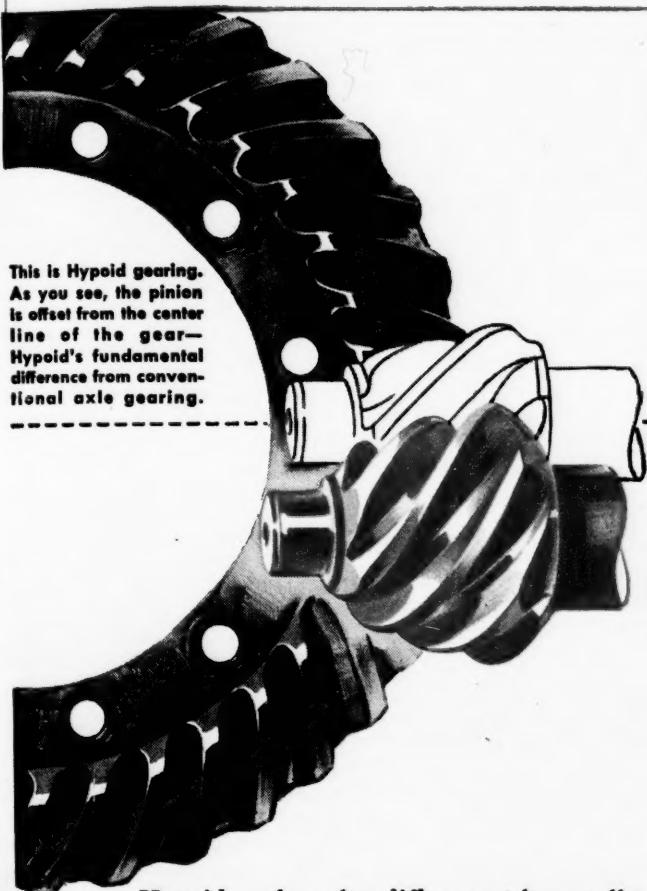
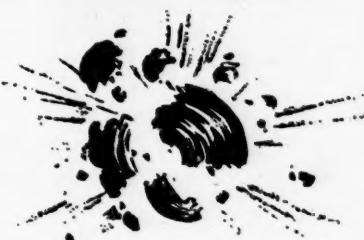
Mexican Protest: After their bus fares were increased, angry citizens surged down the main street of Puebla shouting: "The people are hungry," and raiding food stores. Troops restored order.

European

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IN PASSING



Greer Garson: A mysterious what's-it

Change-Over: To commemorate her swing from heavy tragedy to light comedy, GREER GARSON ("Mrs. Miniver," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips") forsook her bustle-and-old-lace pose and donned a white bathing suit. Her prop—a transparent, plastic, waterproof garment—was a mystery even to the fertile studio imaginations who designed it.

Touchstone: NORMAN THOMAS, leader of the Socialist Party and sturdy perennial among Presidential aspirants, explained why he was a "walking barometer" of Communism at the Wallace convention. "The Communists who saw me nearly spit," he reported. "The non-Communists said: 'Oh, Mr. Thomas, why aren't you with us?'"

Misnomer: In Hartford, Conn., a 76-year-old man was held by the police on a drunk charge. His name: WILLIAM SOBER.

Terpsichore: The Italian star ALIDA VALLI, at work learning English so that she can appear in Hollywood pictures, registered a gripe against the quality of Southern California's dance music. "Why, we had better chances for jitterbugging when we were in Italy," she moaned.

Regulations: Indignant wives of Ichinoseki, Japan, laid down the law to their wayward husbands. Their three-point ultimatum: (1) Husbands must return home by 6 o'clock each evening. (2) They must limit themselves to one bottle of sake outside the home. (3) They must stop calling wives "Oi" ("Hey, you," in Japanese).

Faithful: When his Seeing-Eye dog Silver went blind after eight years of service, CLARENCE A. HOWE of Topeka, Kans., refused to give her up. "We'll do all right together," he said. "She can still lead me by her sense of smell."

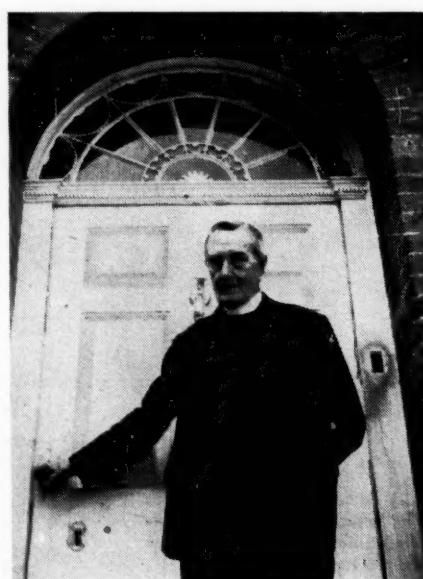
Signs: In Buffalo, N. Y., a butcher shop responded to a health-department drive against disguised horsemeat with a window placard: "We guarantee our hamburg not to gallop."

► A Springdale, Ark., drugstore made a mockery of ancient history by boasting via a roadside billboard: "We have been here always."

Confession: ERNEST BEVIN, British Foreign Secretary, had some unkind words for the father of "scientific Communism." To a Laborite suggestion that House of Commons members educate themselves on Marxist classics, Bevin replied: "I do not know that Marx educated anyone. What he did to me was confuse me."

Reputation: IGOR STRAVINSKY, titan among modernist composers, was feuding with Tin Pan Alley over "Summer Moon," a popular tune based on the lullaby from his "Firebird" suite. Stravinsky's charge: that the adaptation, "devoid of true musical merit," was not written by him and that the publisher, the Leeds Music Corp., had used his name without his consent. His demand: \$250,000 for damages to his artistic reputation.

Anti-Preachment: After a lifetime in the pulpit, the onetime "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's in London, DR. W. R. INGE, pessimistically appraised the value of sermons. "It is like throwing a bucketful of water over a row of narrow-necked vessels," he said gloomily. "A drop or two may find its way in here and there."



Transatlantic
Dean Inge: A gloomy evaluation



Audie and Wanda: A coy hint

Homecoming: AUDIE MURPHY, most-decorated soldier of the second world war, returned from France bearing his latest, the Croix de Guerre, to receive a more personal accolade from film actress WANDA HENDRIX: a loving clinch. Concerning their rumored marriage, Wanda warned coyly: "Don't be surprised. Any time."

Clock Stoppers? Digging for publicity during the summer lull, the Artists League of America turned up the "Ten Most Provocative Faces in the World" after a poll of its members. Among the provocateurs: EMPEROR HIROHITO, "typical Sad Sack"; WINSTON CHURCHILL, "a petulant cherub"; JIMMY DURANTE, "brightest and perkiest"; and AVA GARDNER, whose libido-provoking "sensuality . . . would even excite an octogenarian."

Victor: E. W. FLOYD, brother of the late Public Enemy No. 1, "Pretty Boy," came through as winner in a bitterly fought contest for Sequoyah, Okla., County sheriff (NEWSWEEK, July 19). The Floyd campaign slogan: "He ain't perfect, but he's honest."

Anyone Care? LADY GODIVA, the wife of the uxorious Earl Leofric, who rode naked down Coventry's streets, was again the subject of controversy in the English city. Hotly in debate were a century-old painting of her riding side-saddle and a modern depiction showing her riding her horse astride. The only witness who could settle the argument, Peeping Tom, never reported any details.

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Peni-Silly

"Buffecillin, Poultrycillin, Dairycillin, Denticillin," the puzzled doctor drones. "Vagicillin, Pelvicin, Nasocillin—and also, Pen-Troche and P.O.B."

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has tried to be reasonable about the acceptance of fanciful names for widely used products of the various drug manufacturers. But last week in an editorial in the Journal of the AMA, its editor, Dr. Morris Fishbein, lost patience with the almost 30 "silly names" now used for penicillin.

"To select a rose from such a garden would require a botanist with more basic knowledge of the naming of plants than most physicians possess," he protested. "Perhaps the next step will be numbers to correspond with certain entrances or exits

of the human body. We may be talking about 'cillin No. 1' for the front and 'cillin No. 2' for the rear."

In a similar editorial in February 1946, the Journal editor offered 8 to 5 that doctors would not guess the nature of a product called "Penioral" (penicillin by mouth). The odds are improving. Now Dr. Fishbein offers 5 to 1 on P.O.B., the trade name for a penicillin product. P.O.B., manufactured by the Cutter Laboratories, is nothing more than penicillin mixed with oil and beeswax.

Safety and Solvents

Home and industrial chemicals, especially solvents, can cause serious health problems when used carelessly. This warning was sounded by Dr. Rex H. Wilson of Akron, Ohio, who named benzene as "one of the most dangerous of the industrial

solvents." Cases of benzene poisoning have been found when the exposure to atmospheric concentration of the solvent was considered safe for the average person, Dr. Wilson reported. Symptoms are muscular tremors, convulsions, dizziness, nausea, headaches, and paralysis. It also affects the blood count, he added.

People with blood or bone-marrow abnormalities should be kept away from benzene, the Akron doctor advised. Atmospheric concentrations for any worker should not be in excess of 100 parts per million. He also emphasized the need of care against skin contact with this solvent.

Carbon tetrachloride, another solvent, can produce numerous physical disorders, including jaundice, Wilson said. He urged screening of workers and the elimination of the undernourished, those with diabetes, nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys), lung or liver trouble, and those with enlarged thymus and thyroid glands.

Acetone was blamed for severe eye and respiratory irritation. Gasoline vapors were reported narcotic in their effect. Carbon disulfide, used in the manufacture of rubber and viscose products, can cause neuritis which most commonly affects the nerves of the limbs and certain of the cranial nerves.

Of the alcohol group of solvents, methyl alcohol is the most toxic. It has a specific action on the optic nerve, and with long enough exposure, it may cause blindness.

Solvents at Home: Familiar chemicals, sold at the corner drug or grocery store as household or beauty aids, often contain irritating solvents. These may be found in bathtub cleaners, nail-polish removers, paints, lacquers, stain removers, insecticide sprays, and cleaning fluids.

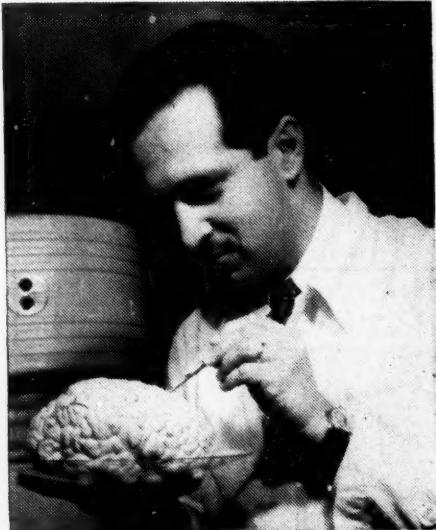
"Scientific control of exposure to chemicals is not to be expected in a home," said Dr. John H. Foulger, industrial toxicologist of Wilmington, Del. To avoid injury from solvents, Foulger suggests: (1) proper labeling to show the degree of hazard in the product; (2) education of the user to read labels, or if the package is unlabeled, to guard against spilling the contents on skin or clothing, and (3) never to use a solvent product in a confined, unventilated space.

Uterine Cancer

The first case in which cancer of the uterine cervix was treated with radium at the Mayo Clinic was recorded in 1915.

Last week in the Journal of the American Medical Association, two doctors, Harry H. Bowing and Robert E. Fricke, brought the Mayo experience up to date with an interesting study of 3,798 patients treated at the clinic from 1915 through 1944. Their conclusion: women past the age of 49 respond more favorably to treatment for cancer of the cervix than do younger women.

The majority of the women with cancer



South American Way: These dramatic photographs were taken inside a Brazilian Government insane asylum at Rio de Janeiro. Free to rest in the twilight shade (above), the inmates at other times are confined to crumbling cells (left). That the living may be helped, the brain of one of the dead goes to science (right).

of this form are in their menopausal years, the study shows. About two-thirds of the entire group were from 40 to 59, and only a few were under 30 or over 69.

But the older women responded better to all forms of treatment—radium, Roentgen therapy, surgery, or a combination of any of the three. Twenty-nine per cent of those between 30 and 49 treated before 1940 were living five or more years after leaving the clinic. In the 50 to 69 group, nearly 37 per cent were living at the end of that period.

Taken at the Start: The importance of early treatment is shown by the fact that, among the patients at the clinic from 1915 through 1939, 65 per cent of those treated in the early stages of the disease were alive five years later.

The doctors also warned of the need of systematic examination. "We recommend reexamination every three or four months for the first post-treatment year; every six months for the second post-treatment year; and every year thereafter," the physicians urged.

Infant Immunization

To protect your child against whooping cough and diphtheria, see that the anti-diphtheria and anti-whooping cough shots are combined in one mixture, not given separately.

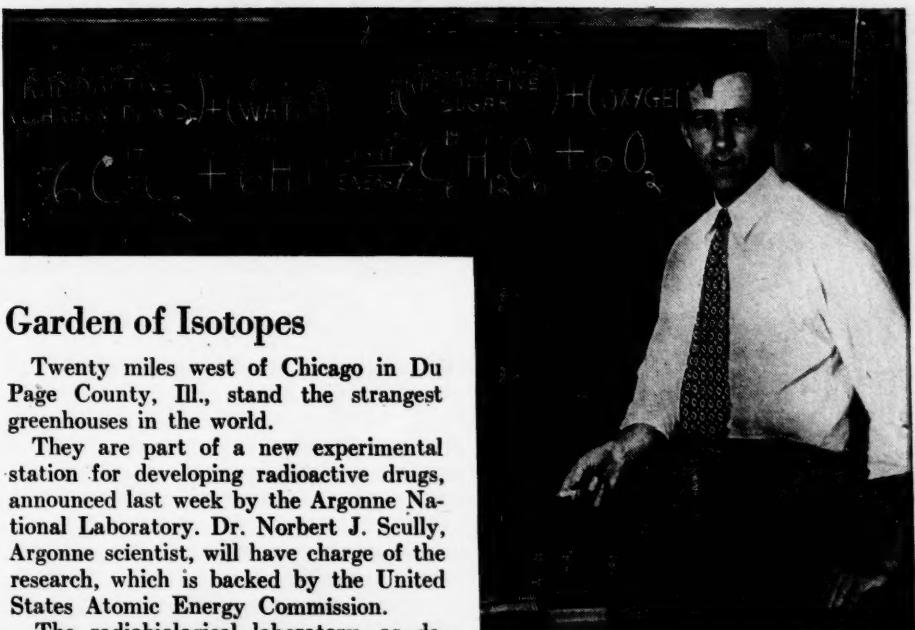
Studies reported last week by Dr. Joseph A. Bell of the United States Public Health Service show that this comparatively new method of immunizing children is not only simpler, but it increases the protective value of the shot material. Dr. Bell's tests were made in Norfolk, Va., and neighboring territory, beginning in 1941.

Children from the ages of 2 to 23 months were selected and divided "at random" into two groups. One group was given an alum-treated mixture of whooping-cough vaccine and diphtheria toxoid. They received two shots of this, four weeks apart. The other group got whooping-cough vaccine and diphtheria toxoid in separate injections.

Injections for Infants: Of 407 boys and girls who got two doses of the mixed material, 48 came down with whooping cough. Among the 385 who got two doses of the shots separately, 158 cases of whooping cough occurred.

A year after receiving the first injection 992 children in the diphtheria study were given the Schick test, the classic technique for determining immunity against diphtheria in which susceptibility to the disease is shown by a positive reaction. There were only one-third as many positive reactions in children who got the mixed-shot material as in those who received unmixed toxoid.

The combined shots are effective in infants as young as 2 to 5 months, Dr. Bell reported, and side reactions are "few and negligible."



Garden of Isotopes

Twenty miles west of Chicago in Du Page County, Ill., stand the strangest greenhouses in the world.

They are part of a new experimental station for developing radioactive drugs, announced last week by the Argonne National Laboratory. Dr. Norbert J. Scully, Argonne scientist, will have charge of the research, which is backed by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The radiobiological laboratory, as described by Dr. Scully, will be an "isotope farm," in which radioactive carbon (carbon 14), radioactive phosphorus (P 32), and other important tracer isotopes will be incorporated in living organisms, both plant and animal.

Plants, for example, will be grown in a controlled environment in which the carbon dioxide ordinarily used by the plants will be enriched by radioactive carbon. Glass cases have been built over the greenhouse troughs in which the plants are grown. The radioactive substances will be carried to the troughs by pipes from outside.

Carbon and Mice: "By the process of photosynthesis (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 12, 1948), growing plants are able to combine carbon dioxide and water, utilizing energy supplied by sunlight, to produce a large and important group of carbohydrates," Dr. Scully explained. "We propose to let this natural process of photosynthesis take place, but we will substitute the carbon dioxide normally present in the air with carbon dioxide enriched with radioactive carbon. By so doing, we will be able to produce radioactive carbohydrates."

Once synthesized in the plants, these radioactive carbohydrates can be used as the start for the biosynthesis of other important organic substances in radioactive forms, such as starch, protein, amino acids, and vitamins.

At the Argonne National Laboratory, Dr. Willard Libby of the University of Chicago has already succeeded in incorporating several millicuries of radioactive carbon in *Scenedesmus*, a green alga. In the new laboratory, Dr. Libby and other scientists will try to raise mice with radioactive algae as part of their diet.

All animals used in the experiments will be grown from infancy and maintained for most of their lives in an environment in which part of their food will be radioactive.

Scully's formula for growing isotopes

From plants raised on radioactive foods, the scientists hope to get important radioactive drugs. Treated buckwheat, for instance, will produce radioactive rutin, a substance used to strengthen capillaries and thus help to prevent hemorrhage (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 11, 1946). From the opium poppy they will try for radioactive morphine, which is said to have special medical value not present in the ordinary drug.

The action of these radioactive drugs within the body will then be studied by applying the tracer technique (NEWSWEEK, May 12, 1947) to the station animals. For example, the pancreas of animals fed alfalfa grown in the carbon 14 atmosphere would yield radioactive insulin which might be used in medical studies of diabetes.

Dr. Scully and his Argonne associates also hope to gather new facts on the toxicity of radioactive carbon and other isotopes in plants and animals.

Flying Union Suit

Air crews of the fast new military planes had a clothes problem. No air conditioning could handle the temperature changes from 130 degrees in the tropics to 40 degrees below zero at the poles. Clothes suitable for landing in icy waters were unbearably heavy in hot, closed cabins.

Then Dr. Edwin S. Fletcher of the Aeromedical Laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, hit upon a solution. "Extremes of temperature might be nullified if just the space surrounding the man's body were air-conditioned rather than the entire aircraft cabin," he said. "The idea would be to blow conditioned air under the man's clothing."

Last week Maj. Gen. Malcolm Grow, air



Purchases New Compressor For Meat Market In Cleveland, O.—Chooses Frigidaire

When Joseph Nagy (above) purchased a new compressor for his Nagy Meat Market, Cleveland, O., he had no doubts about which brand to choose. "Fifteen years ago, I bought my first Frigidaire equipment," says Mr. Nagy. "It has operated dependably ever since. Naturally, I chose Frigidaire when I needed a new compressor. Besides, I knew I could depend on my Frigidaire dealer for good service."

The Kuday Electric Co., Cleveland, handled the installation for Mr. Nagy.



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

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

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SCIENCE

surgeon, described to NEWSWEEK the practical outcome of Dr. Fletcher's plan. In appearance, the new ventilated garment is like a long suit of yellow underwear. A master tube entering the back of the suit is subdivided into smaller tubes, one for each arm and leg, and one for the trunk. Air blown through these tubes and out small ducts on the inside of the suit warms the wearer or cools him off as the temperature demands. The whole thing weighs less than 10 pounds.

Stratospheric Comfort: The ventilated suit was first tested at Wright Field on the Copper Man, the copper figure that can be set at human temperature. Since then, human tests have been made in the field's "all-weather room" where any temperature can be provided.

The new invention keeps a man completely comfortable from 180 degrees to 30 degrees below zero. To give increased comfort, it also carries away body moisture and perspiration. Because circulation is stepped up by the device, the wearer can do away with thick mittens and heavy shoes usually worn in cold flying.

While the suit is not yet in general production, Air Force authorities regard it as an important milestone in their research. Its chief advantages: it saves expense of air-conditioning the whole plane; and it will keep pilots cool in the fast-heating, supersonic experimental planes.

All in a Lifetime

The white female of the United States now has a new lease on life. White girl babies born today can hope to reach the age of 70.3; boys, 65.1.

This new mark of longevity, which sets the average length of life of all people at 67 years, was reported last week by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing. The statement is based on vital statistics for 1946, latest year for which figures are available from the National Office of Vital Statistics of the Public Health Service.

The life expectancy of a baby born today is almost a year longer than if he or she had been born in 1945, and nearly two years more than if born in the years 1939-1941.

The number of years left to a child of 10 today depends both upon sex and race. White boys on the average will live another 58.3 years; white girls, another 63 years. Non-white children usually do not live as long, boys averaging another 51.9 years, girls another 54.8 years.

Young men of 20, if white, have an average remaining life of 49 years; girls, 53.4 years. Men of 40 may expect about 30.9 years more of life; females, 34.8. White men of 60 on the whole have 15.6 years more to live; women of the same age, 18.1 years.

For those who reach 65, non-whites have a longer average span left them than

whites. At 65 and 70, this difference amounts to but a few weeks or months. But for those who reach 75, it amounts to a year or more.

White men of 75 may expect to live another 7.7 years, white women another 8.6 years; non-white men on the average have left to them the same number of years as white women, and non-white women may expect another 10.5 years.

Electronic Sterilization

A new and effective technique for killing germs on foods by spraying them with high-energy electrons was described last week in the *Journal of Applied Physics*.

The research work was done by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Departments of Physics, Electrical Engineering, and Food Technology. Tests were made with a 2,000,000-volt electrostatic generator which produces X-rays or cathode rays. The generator is capable of subjecting 5 tons of food to the equivalent of 1,000,000 units of X-ray energy in 24 hours.

Scientists say that the new process may be used in preserving a wide variety of important foods without destroying by heat their nutritive values. Germs can be killed with a beam that raises the food temperature only 2 degrees Centigrade. Fruits, such as tomatoes, grapefruit, and oranges, were treated with these electrons and the germs were quickly destroyed. But the process did not destroy such valuable factors as Vitamin C to the extent that heat sterilization would have done.

Some enzymes, those that cause potatoes to spoil, for example, were not killed by the beams, although there was some sterilization after prolonged radiation.

When raw milk, flowing through glass pipes, was treated with the rays, the scientists reported that the number of germs decreased from 37,000,000 in a drop of raw milk to two in a drop of irradiated milk. In other experiments water was completely sterilized by the high-energy electrons.

Fair, Warmer, and Electric

For the United States Army Signal Corps, the General Electric Co. had a surprise package last week.

It was a portable electric "weatherman," about the size of an infantryman's pack, which automatically and continuously records wind directions and velocities in faraway, unmanned weather stations. It needs to be serviced but once a month.

On a moving roll of paper, long enough to make an 800-hour record, time, wind, speed, and wind directions are marked, day and night. No ink is used. Instead, moving arms, attached electrically to an anemometer (wind-velocity measuring device) and to a weather vane, record information on specially prepared paper by penetrating it with sparks.

Color movies are as simple as snapshots



...with a Cine-Kodak camera

Slip in a film magazine (no threading), aim, and press the button . . . you and your CINE-KODAK MAGAZINE 16 CAMERA are making movies . . . marvelous movies from the first. And they're good-sized, too . . . suitable for shows in clubrooms and auditoriums as well as in your home.



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The Supply Situation

Though Kodak is making more cameras, projectors, and film than ever before, the demand is greater, too. Keep in touch with your Kodak dealer.

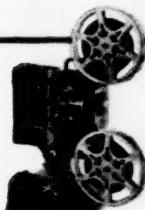
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Cine-Kodak Film starts as low as \$2.50 per roll, including processing! Tax extra.



Cine-Kodak Eight-25 Camera takes low-cost rolls of 8mm. film. Fixed-focus, f/2.7 Lumenized lens. Only \$55, plus tax.



Kodascope Sixteen-20 the projector with push-button operating ease. With f/1.6 lens, 750-watt lamp, and carrying case, \$245.



MAGAZINE 16, with *Lumenized f/1.9* lens, exposure guide that "dials" the lens setting, choice of speeds including "slow motion" . . . is priced at \$150, plus tax. See it, together with the Magazine 8 (below), at your Kodak dealer's. And ask for the free booklet, "Home Movies the Cine-Kodak Way."

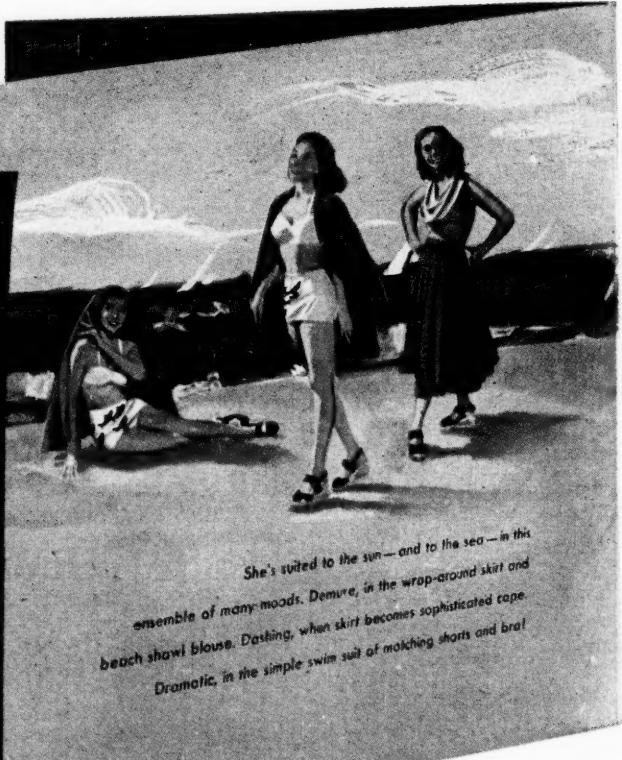
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, ROCHESTER 4, N. Y.

Cine-Kodak Magazine 8 Camera, f/1.9, 8mm, counterpart of the Magazine 16 . . . loads in just 3 seconds with economical 8mm. film. \$125, plus tax.

Kodak

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Look at Levelcoat*



Illustrated here is a typical use of Levelcoat*, not an actual booklet.

Look at Levelcoat... for brightness

When it's sparkle you want, choose a Levelcoat* printing paper! You'll find it a dramatic backdrop for type and illustration. You'll see color glow and blacks contrast sharply—on a paper now brighter than ever before.

Look at Levelcoat... for smoothness

Compare Levelcoat grade for grade with any other coated paper. See for yourself the smooth result of careful clay selection, of controlled precision coating. You'll agree it pays to give your printing the Levelcoat lift!

Look at Levelcoat... for printability

Press-test Levelcoat—for lustrous finish which makes every impression a good impression. For uniformity which means smooth performance ream on ream. For that right combination of finer qualities defined as printability.

IT PAYS TO LOOK AT LEVELCOAT



Levelcoat* printing papers are made in these grades: Trufect†, Kimflect†, Multifect† and Rotafect†.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION, NEENAH, WISCONSIN

Package Plant

Like television today, radio in its infancy wrote most of its own shows. But then, as radio's selling power became apparent, advertising agencies representing the sponsors' best interests started moving in on programming and soon had a virtual monopoly.

Some six years ago CBS executives began returning to the philosophy that it was a network's responsibility to program some of its own shows, and in 1945 the plan went into full operation.

Up the Ladder: Last week, in mid-summer of 1948, the three-year-old project was paying off soundly. On CBS's air, or soon to return from a hot-weather vacation, were eighteen CBS package shows with long-term sponsors. Also broadcast were 30 other programs, several of them optioned by advertisers. But of most interest to the listener was the fact that in the biggest and most successful show packaging operation in the industry CBS had produced some fresh, new radio ideas, built around fresh, new talent.

Typical of its successes is *My Friend Irma*, which went on the air in April 1947 with Marie Wilson playing the dumb but lovable blonde, grabbed a sponsor in August of that year, and straightway climbed to the top of the Hooperating success ladder. On the bottom rung is such an effort as *It's Always Albert*, a pale carbon of *Irma*, which premiered on July 2 this year and was junked just four performances later.

There have been other shows that died as fast as *Albert*. There have been those like one starring Bill Goodwin which CBS kept on the air for months last year before it gave up. And then there have been phenomena like Arthur Godfrey, whom the network stubbornly kept on the air for two years before he caught a sponsor. That wait paid off. This fall Godfrey will be on the air five and a half hours a week, Mondays to Fridays, returning to the network \$4,500,000 a year in time sales.

Ideas Unlimited: Behind the shows stands a package department now more than 100 strong, made up of executives, directors, producers, writers, and plain idea men. No agency, station, or network can touch it for size. Each year the group mulls over some 8,000 program ideas. About 1,500 of these in detailed discussion are narrowed down to the 500 shows-on-paper which are turned over to the program board for consideration. Meeting once or twice a week, this thirteen-man board, composed of the network's top brass including Chairman William S. Paley and President Frank Stanton, selects some 40 shows a year for tryout on the air.

This trial run is of obvious advantage to prospective advertisers, who can learn not only what kind of shows they are buying but what kind of audience goes with them.



Keystones Marie Wilson, Eve Arden, Lucille Ball . . .



. . . Arthur Godfrey, Mickey Rooney, and Elmo Roper

And since CBS can experiment with untried talent, prizes are cheaper than for programs built around established stars with established salaries.

On the network's side, since the performers are under contract to CBS, no other chain can woo away the stars it makes, thus protecting what Stanton calls the keystones in his program arch. Among his present keystones are Eve Arden (*Our Miss Brooks*), Lucille Ball (*My Favorite Husband*), Mickey Rooney (*Hollywood Showcase*), and Elmo Roper (*Where The People Stand*), and top newsmen like Edward R. Murrow.

The \$6,000 Question

So brightly glitters the gold of radio's giveaways that few have stopped to ask whether the prizes are really worth the announced staggering thousands. But last week one O. L. Woodson of Hollywood put just that question to Sammy Kaye, bandleader and major domo of a Wednesday guessing giveaway on the Chesterfield Supper Club (NBC, Monday-Friday, 7:15 p.m. EDT).

Woodson wired: "Advising you that I am the administrator of the estate of Walter L. Johnston, passed away July 18. Assigned among his papers that he won the Supper Club program estimated by

you at \$6,000. Appraisal of prizes received to date less trip to Puerto Rico \$1,550. Awaiting your advice before taking further action on balance due."

Johnston had captured his largesse on the June 30 show broadcast to the West Coast.* As appraised by Michael Nidorf, Kaye's manager, it consisted of a two-week vacation for two in Puerto Rico valued at \$1,500, a \$2,500 kitchen complete with wall cabinets, a \$1,000 diamond wrist watch and a \$350 solid-gold masculine counterpart, an 18-foot boat with an outboard motor costing \$450, and 1,000 cigarettes. The total was \$5,800, well within the announced retail value of "nearly \$6,000," though the cost to Kaye for the prizes was nothing more than the plugs.

Last week Nidorf answered Woodson's wire with a request for a list of prizes so far delivered to the Johnston estate, figuring the heavier items might still be working their way to the West Coast. But if Woodson were able to prove Kaye had overestimated his estimate, Nidorf gallantly agreed he'd have no choice but to work out a settlement. For even on the radio a promise is a promise.

*The Supper Club does two shows nightly, one for the Eastern half of the country at 7 p.m. EDT and a repeat at 8 p.m. PDT for the Western half. Each show has its own jack pot.

Boettiger to Giragi

Columbus Giragi thought he was through with the newspaper business two years ago. He had sold the last of the Arizona weeklies he and his brothers had owned and moved to Phoenix to enjoy the sunshine and get relief from the pain of a spinal injury incurred during service with the Air Corps in the first world war. Then John and Anna Roosevelt Boettiger breezed into Phoenix and in May 1947 converted a giveaway into a new daily to compete with Eugene C. Pulliam's Arizona Republic and Gazette. One of the first persons they looked up was Giragi, noted in Arizona as a mordant critic of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Tell me," said Anna, "What is the basis of your criticism of the New Deal and my father?"

"Well," answered Giragi, "I couldn't go along with the logic that put full dress suits on gutter bums."

Anna laughed. "We want you on our paper."

With the first issue of the Boettiger daily Giragi became a contributor on his own terms—three columns a week about anything he pleased.

Early this year John Boettiger withdrew from the management of The Arizona Times. Although Mrs. Boettiger promised to carry on, the paper was said to be in trouble and there were rumors of a sale.

New Boss: Yet by surface indications The Arizona Times should have been profitable. Its peak circulation was 31,200 (the competitive Evening Gazette had 34,453), and advertising volume met expectations. Several months ago Giragi advised Mrs. Boettiger to sell while the paper was on the upgrade. At first reluctant, she later decided to take Giragi's advice. But her first attempt to sell—to Giragi and some associates—fell through when a minority stockholder refused necessary consent (*NEWSWEEK*, July 12).

Then, on July 26, a group of Phoenix businessmen headed by Giragi announced that they had bought all the stock of the paper. Giragi would take active charge as the new publisher and editor. He promised that the newspaper would be expanded, its management would be revised, and it would "conduct its business in a manner which will warrant success as a business enterprise."

A native Arizonian—he was born in Congress Junction 51 years ago—Giragi started his newspaper career as a printer's



Giragi

devil in 1911. Two years later he and his brother, Carmel, bought The Tombstone Epitaph and a little later the daily Tombstone Prospector—both papers dating back to mining-boom days. The brothers suspended The Prospector in 1926 and with another brother, George, bought The Winslow Mail, which published daily until depression forced it to go back to weekly issues. Other acquisitions were the Holbrook Tribune-News, a weekly, and The Flagstaff Coconino Sun and Flagstaff Journal which were consolidated in 1942.

Suffering recurrent pain from his old injury, Giragi in 1945 decided to quit active work to laze in the bright sunshine of Phoenix. He isn't sensitive about his affliction, which limits his motion from the waist upward, and his friends marvel at his generally cheerful outlook on life.

Yet his convictions on many matters are strong and forcefully expressed. Thus when he learned that his local typographical union had voted down a pay increase for the international's officers at a time when the union treasury held \$27,000,000, he tore up the ITU card he had carried for 27 years and stalked out of a chapel meeting of the Flagstaff local. His had been the only vote in favor of the raise. A week later he received an honorary withdrawal card and a letter of thanks from the union in appreciation of his long friendship and service as a union member.

And his first action on becoming boss was to drop his own column. "As publisher," he said, "I won't print such tripe."

Writing Therapy

In at least two instances writing is currently being put forward as a remedy for mental disorder:

► Patients in maximum security wards of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C., have been issuing a twenty-page mimeographed monthly journal since April as occupational therapy. Approved by high hospital authority, the enterprise is reported to have brought marked improvement in at least one patient's condition.

► The second issue of *Neurotica*, a quarterly published in St. Louis, appeared in July. Edited by Jay Irving Landesman, it aims at "a literary exposition, defense, and correlation of the problems and personalities that in our culture are defined as 'neurotic'." In art, poetry, and contributed articles its contents fit the title. On the cover is a combination of lines, angles, and a circle, said to represent male and female, plus an ink blot on which the title is fantastically lettered.

Cissy's Seven

For years Cissy Patterson had said she was going to leave her brash and prospering Washington Times-Herald to a select list of her executives, though she never

divulged the names. On July 29, five days after her death, her will revealed the lucky ones: Seven top men will receive the \$8,000,000 property, share and share alike. Inheritance taxes will be paid by the estate.

There are no strings attached: The seven men may do anything they wish with the paper, even sell it. No dictates of policy were laid down, but The Times-Herald is expected to continue the strongly nationalistic line of the other publications in the Patterson-McCormick family, the tabloid New York Daily News and the strident Chicago Tribune.

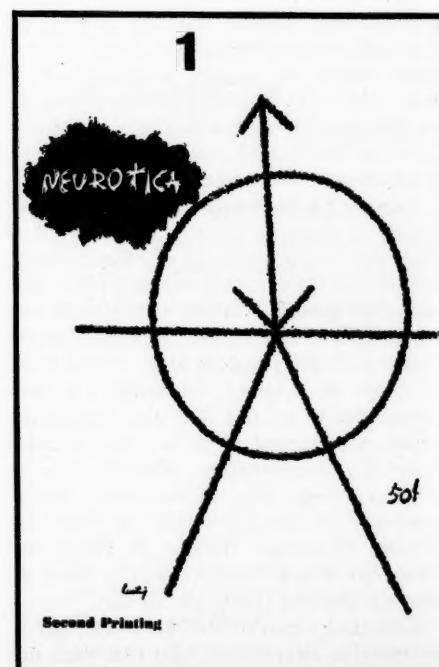
The seven new owners:

► William C. Shelton, 55, general manager. He became circulation director of The Washington Times and Herald in 1922, was made business manager of both papers in 1936, and was appointed business manager by Mrs. Patterson when she bought and merged both papers in 1939.

► Frank C. Waldrop, 42, editor-in-chief. He joined the old Washington Herald in 1933. Since then he had worked as reporter, editorial writer, editor of the editorial page, managing editor, political editor, and chief editorial writer, and became editor on Mrs. Patterson's death.

► Capt. Edmund F. Jewell, 52, advertising director. He went to Washington in 1929 as advertising director of The Washington Times and Herald. After serving in 1931 and 1932 as general manager of The Washington Times Co., he returned to his native New England as part-owner and assistant treasurer of The Manchester Union-Leader, on which he rose rapidly to publisher. He rejoined The Times-Herald in June 1946 after naval service in the second world war.

► Michael W. Flynn, 59, supervising managing editor. He started working for the old Washington Herald back in 1908. Two



Neurotica's cover: The title fits

years later he became its city editor and has been with the paper ever since, with time out only for service as a second lieutenant in the first world war. He was made managing editor in 1922.

► Harry Arthur Robinson, 59, circulation director. He was working for the Hearst papers in Boston when Mrs. Patterson took over The Herald. In 1931 she asked him to come to Washington to give her a temporary lift as circulation manager. He stayed on, becoming director of circulation with the merger.

► John Irving Belt, 64, mechanical superintendent. He joined The Washington Times in 1900. After only a few assignments as a reporter, he learned the printing trade and was foreman of the composing room under the Hearst and Brisbane ownerships. During the 1920s he served three years as literary editor. Mrs. Patterson appointed him to his present post when she took over the papers. He contributes an occasional feature to the Sunday paper.

► Mason S. Peters, III, 33, night managing editor. He joined the old Washington Herald as a cub reporter in 1932 and has served as reporter, rewrite man, drama critic, picture editor, Sunday editor, assistant city editor, city editor, and, finally, managing editor.

Of the remainder of the estimated \$15,000,000 estate, \$25,000 a year for life and various properties went to Mrs. Patterson's only daughter, Felicia Gizeyka, ex-wife of columnist Drew Pearson (long the peppery woman publisher's No. 1 "headache boy"). Four valuable Washington business properties were left to an old friend, the fabulous Evie Robert, wife of Lawrence Wood Robert Jr. To Rhoda Christmas, a horsewoman and columnist on her paper, Mrs. Patterson bequeathed her seven horses and two dogs, including her favorite French poodle, Butch, directing they must never be sold and when necessary "put to death painlessly." The other bequests remembered friends, personal employes, and various charities. Mrs. Patterson also set up a trust whose income she directed was to go to charities "aiding needy children, especially homeless and orphan children."

► In his July 31 Washington Merry-Go-Round column, Drew Pearson paid tribute to Mrs. Patterson as a "great lady, representing a great age of journalism." He wrote: "I shall miss the personal journalism of my ex-mother-in-law, though I did not agree with it. I shall even miss her excoriating me."

For Small Towns

Youthful and lanky, K. Lyman Ames got his Army discharge in February 1946, and for the next eighteen months few people had much of his company. He spent seven days of most weeks in a tiny office at The Chicago Journal of Commerce plant, working behind closed doors from

9 a.m. to 10 or 11 at night, and until the end of 1947 he told nobody what was keeping him busy. Last April the secrecy ended. An idea that Bud Ames—grandson of K. L. (Snake) Ames, onetime Princeton football star and founder of The Chicago Journal of Commerce—had nursed since his undergraduate days at Stanford was ready for fruition.

He was launching a weekly magazine-section supplement for small-town dailies and weeklies. Called Nowadays, it was aimed at the farm and small-town market. Ames's studies had convinced him that 55

Packing Co. But Ames denies emphatically that his stockholders either plan or hope to use the paper to "educate" the rural population.

"It's a straight business venture, and we're going right down the middle of the road," he declares.

Ames sees additional assurance that Nowadays will sell only its advertising space in the fact that after the first six months contracts with publishers are mutually cancelable on 30 days' notice. Each client newspaper will buy Nowadays at \$3 a thousand copies. In what Ames calls "an



Sid Samuels

Ames sees a newspaper-supplement field in rural markets

per cent of Americans live in places of less than 25,000 population, that bumper crops and high prices have given these people more money than ever before, and that someone should wrap up that field into a tight little bundle for national advertisers.

Professional surveys just completed confirmed his views, so last week Ames started five experienced space salesmen, two in New York and three in Chicago, under advertising director Harold E. Hangauer, with long experience on American Weekly and Parade.

Nowadays' first issue, scheduled for distribution to readers Nov. 15, will go to press the first week in October in the plant of the Pioneer Publishing Co., St. Charles, Ill. According to Ames, client newspapers now include 107 dailies and 198 weeklies. Of the dailies, seventeen will issue the supplement on Sunday and 90 on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday. Ames hopes eventually for 750 papers.

Straight Business: Ames began raising a capital fund of \$400,000 in October 1946 and has worked within a tight budget. Stockholders, all family friends, include Charles G. Dawes, former Vice President; John D. Ames, Bud's uncle, editor and publisher of The Chicago Journal of Commerce; Sterling Morton, board chairman of the Morton Salt Co., and E. A. Cudahy Jr., president of the Cudahy

entirely unrelated transaction," Nowadays agrees to pay the publishers 60 per cent of receipts from the first page of advertising and a declining percentage for each additional advertising page, prorated among subscribing papers according to circulation. The basic rate for single-insertion black-and-white advertising is \$3,650 a page.

Arms and the Man: Bud Ames is 6 feet 4, 27 years old, and a free-wheeling talker. Five days after he received his A.B. in journalism from Stanford, he entered the Army. He was publications officer of Yank, working in Cairo, Teheran, Saipan, and finally New York. He also helped publish overseas editions of Time and Reader's Digest. His military touring was sometimes difficult, since he luggered along all the surveys and studies he had made while at college, gestating the plan for Nowadays, and occasionally he had to jettison clothes, shoes, razors, etc., to keep luggage within the weight limit.

On a flying trip to New York he met and married Jayne Skirm, then working for McCall's, and his only holiday since leaving the Army was a four-day honeymoon in the Poconos in June 1947. Mrs. Ames has been on the magazine job ever since but expects soon to retire from the staff of the aborning supplement to prepare for a similar human event.

TRANSITION

Married: SUZANNE FROEDERT, 18, heiress daughter of Kurtis Froedert, president of the Froedert Grain & Malting Co. of Milwaukee, and NICK GEORGE POULOS, 26, shoe salesman whom she met in a drugstore; in Crown Point, Ind., July 28. Two years ago Miss Froedert was the object of a nationwide hunt when she hitchhiked to Michigan with a truck driver.

► Glamour-girl columnist AUSTINE (Bootsie) CASSINI, 28, and WILLIAM RANDOLPH



International

News merger: Bill and Bootsie Hearst

HEARST JR., 40, publisher of The New York Journal-American; in Warrenton, Va., July 29.

► MRS. WESTRAY BATTLE BOYCE, 46, director of the Women's Army Corps, 1945-1947, and first Wac to win the Legion of Merit; and WILLIAM LESLIE, 58, general manager of the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters; in New York, July 30.

Died: JOE TINKER, 68, last surviving member of the Chicago Cubs' legendary double-play combination of Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance; in Orlando, Fla., July 27.

► SUSAN GLASPELL, 66, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright and novelist credited with "discovering" Eugene O'Neill; of virus pneumonia, in Provincetown, Mass., July 27. With her first husband, George Cram Cook, she turned an old fishing shed into the Wharf Theater and founded the Provincetown Players there in 1916. Her drama, "Alison's House," produced by Eva LeGallienne at the Civic Repertory Theater, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1930.

► JAMES E. (SUNNY JIM) WATSON, 84, former senator from Indiana, self-styled "ultra-conservative" boss of GOP politics in Indiana for nearly two decades, and Senate Majority leader under Herbert Hoover; of a heart attack in Washington, July 29. A strong party man in the McKinley tradition, Senator Watson served in Congress for 29 years under eight Presidents, going down to defeat in 1932.

► EDWARD HUNGERFORD, 72, author of many books on railroading, who staged a series of railway pageants culminating in the "Railroads on Parade" at the World's Fair of 1939-1940; in New York, July 29.

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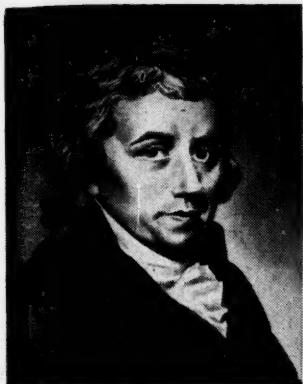
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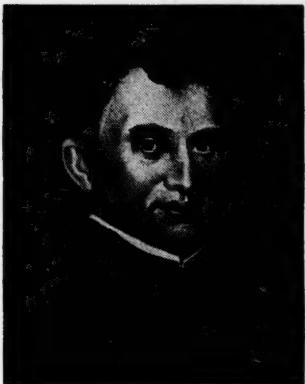


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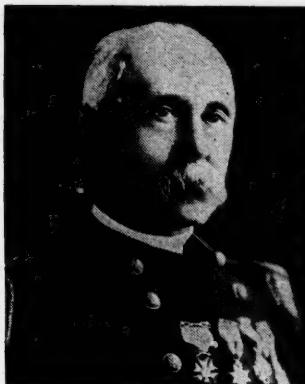
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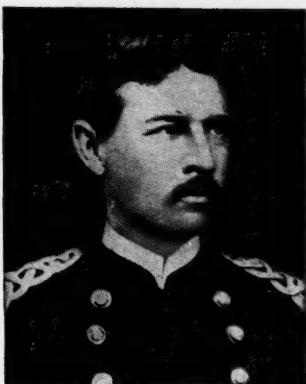
Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse (1754-1846) was an Army hospital surgeon who introduced the first vaccination to America, leading to control of smallpox. Prior to his activities, smallpox had killed thousands yearly.



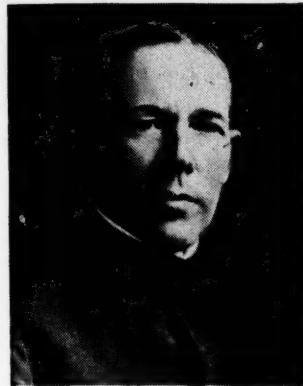
Dr. William Beaumont (1785-1853) was America's first experimental physiologist. His observations of the action of digestive juices led to the modern studies of digestion and dietetics.



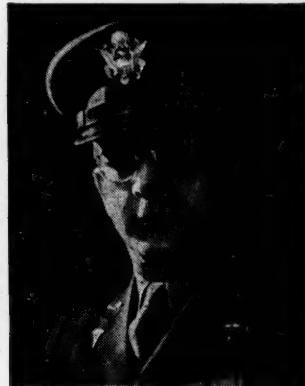
Dr. George Miller Sternberg (1838-1915) (Surgeon General 1893-1902) was a pioneer bacteriologist credited with discovery of the pneumococcus. He also took the first picture of the tuberculosis bacillus.



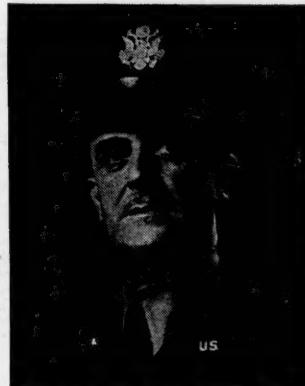
Dr. Walter Reed (1851-1902) headed the first tropical disease board, forerunner of today's Institute of Tropical Medicine. He is known as the discoverer of how yellow and typhoid fevers are transmitted.



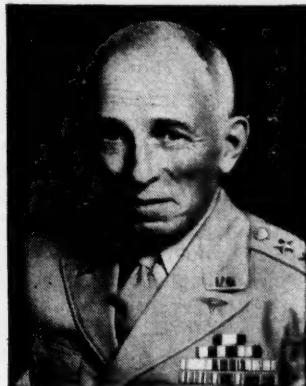
Dr. C. R. Darnall (1867-1941) discovered the liquid chlorine method of purifying water. In lives saved, and other indirect benefits, this is one of the most far-reaching medical advances in history.



Dr. James Earle Ash (1880-) has been Curator of the Army Medical Museum and Director of the Army Institute of Pathology. He has built up the largest collection of tissue sections in the world.



Dr. David N. W. Grant (1891-) (Air Surgeon 1941-1945) instituted the Convalescent Rehabilitation Program, the guide by which thousands of wounded combat veterans returned to useful civilian pursuits.



Dr. Norman T. Kirk (1888-) (Surgeon General 1943-1947) has been a world authority on amputations and artificial limbs. Dr. Kirk has long been a consultant on orthopedic surgery.

These doctors were Regular Army officers

AND there are many more—names which may be unfamiliar to the public, but which stand out in the history of the Medical Profession and of the Medical Department which serves your Army and Air Force.

Being a physician or surgeon in the Regular Army or the U. S. Air Force is one of the most unselfish careers a professional man could choose. His glory and acclaim come

from a direct, personal contribution to the outstanding health record of Army and Air Force personnel.

Every American should know that the proportion of deaths from disease in World War II was just 1/20th of that in World War I. Most of this medical progress took place in the years which came between. And it continues right now, in the Medical Department, at a greatly accelerated pace!

Never before in time of peace have doctors had such challenging professional opportunities in military medicine. There are openings, too, for ten other types of specialists—both men and women—who wish to belong to the team which guarantees soldiers and airmen the finest medical care in military history. For information, write The Surgeon General, Pentagon Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

• • •
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INFLATION:

Where the Pressure Is Building Up

The President's Council of Economic Advisers has occasionally indulged in economic and moral theorizing that made its reports smell suspiciously like political documents. But last week, in its semi-annual report to the President, the council stuck to the facts. It presented a clear picture of the inflationary malady which gripped the country.

The chances of much greater production, said the council, were not good. "We are currently operating at maximum employment and maximum capacity in most fields; any further increase is dependent largely upon increased efficiency and improved technology. Such gains cannot be very great in the short span of a few months or a single year."

Faster and Faster: But though production was handcuffed to capacity, the demand for goods was still increasing. In the last six months of the year faster government spending for foreign aid and military programs would once more throw the nation's budget out of balance and generate new inflationary pressures.

In the first half of 1948, the council's report showed, excess spending in one sector of the nation's economy had been offset by savings in another. Business had spent for new plant and equipment far more than it received in undistributed profits and reserves. This had been balanced, however, by consumer savings and by government savings in the form of a \$7,000,000 budget surplus.

But during the second half of 1948 the government surplus, the council noted, would probably disappear. In the nation's over-all economy, total spending would once more exceed total receipts, thus generating new inflationary pressures.

The end of the spiral was not yet in sight.

ANTITRUST:

Shouts of Doom

The ghosts of the trust busters from Teddy Roosevelt to the New Deal rode again in Federal Trade Commission press releases last week. Bulletins flailing big business came with ticktock regularity.

The first barrage, Monday morning, July 26, was the heaviest. The FTC told Congress that big business was fast gobbling up its smaller competitors by buying their assets, thus evading the Clayton Act prohibition against buying their stock. Since 1940, said the FTC, such mergers have resulted in the disappearance of more than 2,450 formerly independent manufacturing and mining concerns with assets of more than \$5,200,000,000.

The FTC added that 123 of the nation's

200 largest manufacturers swallowed 27 per cent of the vanishing independents. Thirty-three of the top 200 averaged five companies apiece, thirteen bought more than ten independents each.

The report warned: "If nothing is done to check the growth of concentration, either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country, or the government will be impelled to . . . impose some sort of direct regulation in the public interest . . . Either this country is going down the road to collectivism, or it must



The end is not yet in sight

stand and fight for competition as the protector of all that is embodied in free enterprise."

In a what's-the-excitement-all-about tone The Wall Street Journal commented: "Since memory of man runneth not to the contrary some businesses have been sold to other businesses. The competitive economy still flourishes and there is considerable doubt that supervision by a Federal commission will better matters." The New York Sun wanted to know why "the FTC report does not tell us how many new

firms have appeared . . . to balance the disappearance of those merged . . . The fact is that as against 215,500 manufacturing firms . . . in 1940 . . . there were 316,600 in operation at the end of 1947, a gain of 100,800 large and small."

Blast Upon Blast: Monday afternoon the FTC blasted again. As of Jan. 1, 1947, it said, the big steel firms owned 88.4 per cent of the nation's steel capacity. American steelmakers, it added, were members of an international cartel.

Tuesday morning, July 27, the FTC teed off on farm-implement makers, pointing out that the total number of small entrepreneurs in the industry has declined. Tuesday afternoon the attack subsided with a final blast: an appeal that Congress amend the patent laws to prohibit General Electric and Westinghouse, American members of an international electrical-equipment cartel, from tying up new inventions and withholding them from competitors.

A GE spokesman replied: "Inaccurate . . . misleading . . . One outstanding result of such agreements with foreign companies is that this country, through General Electric, has had access to a wealth of scientific and technical inventions."

Meanwhile the Justice Department's intensified drive to catch high-price conspirators was celebrating its first birthday. Twelve months of toil had produced many headlines but only one conviction.

DEFENSE:

Dodging Atom Bombs

Last week the menace of the atomic age had ceased to be a Buck Rogers-ish fantasy and become a real factor in industrial planning. Two companies reported plans to meet a possible atom-bomb attack. The Chance Vought (Navy fighter planes) division of United Aircraft at Stratford, Conn., was moving 1,500 families, 50,000,000 pounds of material, and 2,000 machines 1,687 miles to a site near Dallas, Texas. And the veteran arms makers Smith & Wesson were finishing a semi-underground factory complete with its own electric plant and septic tanks just outside Springfield, Mass.

In Washington the National Security Resources Board soberly issued fifteen pages of advice on the new problem for business, a pamphlet titled "National Security Factors in Industrial Location." The NSRB counseled that:

- Underground plants are generally impracticable, because they are too costly. The same goes for special atom-bomb construction.
- It is also uneconomical to try to decentralize already existing American industry. However, industry should keep strategic location in mind for the future as it builds new plants.
- Because of the high cost and difficulty of



Are you interested in a Stuffed Hole?

Yes, you are.

Natural gas concerns you. And oil concerns you.

Even today some natural gas is lost during the process of bringing oil out of the ground. It was not long ago that this treasury of national wealth was blown off into the air, by the millions of cubic feet, as a nuisance.

Now oilmen know that the gas is what puts pressure on oil and pushes it up. Also gas has value as fuel.

One of the multitude of items made by Dresser Industries is a compressor which stuffs the gas back into the hole. This keeps up pressure on the oil at the bottom of the well. It also saves the gas for re-use. People who sell equipment to one or another part of the oil industry are suppliers. But a company that pioneers conservation for an industry is a part of that industry itself.

Dresser Industries pioneered this gas-saving process, known as "Repressuring".

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Columbus, Marietta & Delaware, Ohio

KOBKE, Inc.
Huntington Park, Calif.

PACIFIC Pumps, Inc.
Huntington Park, Calif.

PAYNE Furnace Co.
Beverly Hills, Calif.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE Blower Corp.
Connersville, Ind.

SECURITY Engineering Co., Inc.
Whittier, Calif.

STACEY BROS. Gas Construction Company
Cincinnati, Ohio
Stacey-Dresser Engineering Division
Cleveland, Ohio

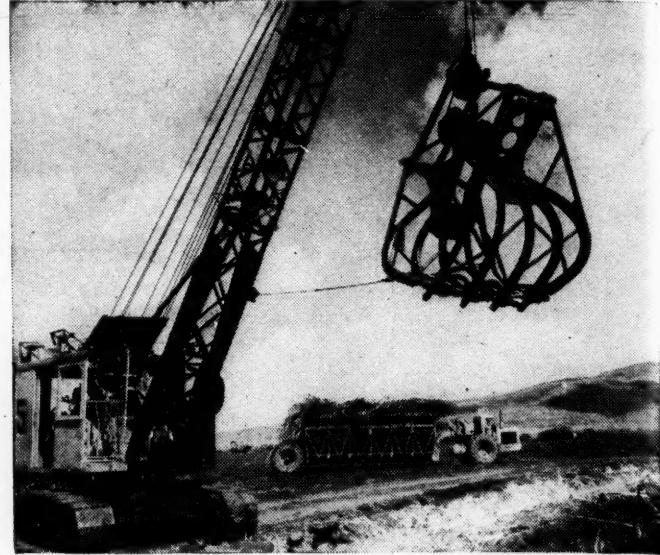
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Outmoded: The old-fashioned mule yields to the crane as Hawaii mechanizes its \$100,000,000 sugar industry. Higher wages (\$1 an hour compared with



Hawaii News Bureau

\$2 a day before the war) have speeded the trend. New mechanized equipment cuts an acre of cane an hour, formerly a day's work for sixteen men.

producing atom bombs, they will probably not be used on cities of fewer than 50,000 people or on uncongested industrial areas less than 5 miles square. The manufacturer should therefore plan to avoid crowded industrial districts.

► Hills may protect a plant even in the midst of an industrialized section. Experts estimate that at least nine atom bombs would be needed to wipe out the steel capacity of mountainous Pittsburgh. And no one, they say, can afford to expend nine bombs on one target. Therefore, a spread-out or naturally protected city quartering millions of people may be as safe as the countryside.

► The industrialist can probably consider himself secure from an atom bomb if his plant is more than 10 miles from a large production center. Few single plants will be menaced unless they are of overwhelming strategic importance.

AUTOS:

Ford Stories

Rumor, say psychologists, is a form of mental irresponsibility. We are starved for the dramatic and we satisfy that starvation with startling, fantastic stories.

Last week, scarcely two months after the 1949 Ford had been introduced to the public, a startling, fantastic story was making the rounds. Four "top-secret" test cars, the rumor ran, had been shipped by mistake from the company's experimental laboratories in Dearborn, Mich., and delivered to four surprised customers in the East. The new cars averaged 50 to 60 miles per gallon. Ford was desperately combing the East Coast for the escaped models, offering new Lincolns in exchange. Dealers

all over the country were swamped with calls from the credulous.

With the week's end came an end to the infant myth. "Pure fancy," said a Ford spokesman, then cut the rumor to publicity size: "As for the 50- to 60-miles-per-gallon average—well, we've had some mighty fine reports on the performance of our new Fords, but it would take at least two gallons to do that."

TRADE:

Business With Russia

S. Beryl Lush, Philadelphia cotton broker, had just returned from his 21st trip to Russia in the last twelve years. Last week in *The New York Star* he offered advice on trading with the Soviets:

"The Russians like you to show every outward appearance of being a true capitalist. They aren't at all keen on doing business with people who speak Russian and are interested in the workers and so on.

"When I came to Leningrad the first thing the Russian trade representative who met me said was: 'How many workers do you exploit?'

"'Seven hundred,' I said. If I had said less they wouldn't think so much of me."

The process of doing business followed strict ritual. "The first thing, they set out to do what they call orientating you," Lush reported. "The people from whatever trust you are doing business with call you to a meeting. It's always at midnight—they like to impress you with the fact that they work hard and late. The president of the trust is always there. They spread the tables with the richest foods. The tea flows. You do no business. They just look you over and . . . say: 'We'll call you.'

"At the second meeting you talk business. You make your proposition. They discuss it but don't commit themselves. As you leave, you see a couple of young men with portfolios under their arms who walk in as you walk out. They're the economists.

"American businessmen could learn something from that practice. Those economists know their stuff. When you come back to a third meeting, you'll find they've got a lot of surprises for you.

"When you've completed a deal, they call you to a banquet. Late at night, of course. They put on real capitalistic style—full-dress suits, five kinds of wine, two kinds of champagne, two kinds of vodka. There's the general vodka, and then there's the Moscow vodka, the McCoy.

"You toast everything—even the chairs you're sitting in. There are always at least 30 toasts. The trick is to lift your glass to your lips and throw your head back and swallow and smack your lips but not tilt the glass. After I learned that, it was the Russians who wound up under the table, not me."

NOTES:

Trends and Changes

Earnings: U. S. Steel profits during the April-June 1948 quarter were \$32,600,000, equal to 6 cents on the sales dollar and a drop of \$1,400,000 from the first quarter of 1948. During the second quarter the company spent \$69,000,000 on additions and improvements, double the amount of its earnings.

► General Motors reported profits of \$110,300,000 in the second quarter, equivalent to 10 cents on the sales dollar and

\$13,800,000 more than first-quarter earnings.

Up in Smokes: Lucky Strike, Camel, and Philip Morris announced price boosts raising retail prices a penny a pack. In New York City disheartened owners of vending machines (20 cents a pack) prepared to scrap their older models and adapt the newer one to take a quarter and give change.

Still Too Little: The Interstate Commerce Commission granted the railroads a \$67,400,000 increase in freight rates and made permanent three temporary increases given since last October. Since June 1946, freight rates have risen \$2,550,000 or 44 per cent. Three of the eleven commissioners said even these increases were not enough to give the carriers the revenue they need.

Short-change: Lucille Derrick, assistant professor of economics at the University of Illinois, made a study of 600 chain-store cashiers and discovered that customers were overcharged an average of six cents on every \$10 of purchases.

Strike Drop: Strikes are off. The Labor Department said they totaled 1,460 during the first half of the year. This was 37 per cent less than a year ago, and the lowest for any six-month period since the war ended.

The Big 36: Consolidated Vultee announced that its monster B-36, a pusher-prop bomber built for the Air Force, had completed a 6,000-mile test mission at an average speed of more than 300 miles an hour. The bomber weighed 150 tons when it took off, the heaviest load ever lifted by an airplane. It needs a ten-wheel landing gear to keep it from sinking into the runways.

Building Costs: The Commerce and Labor Department estimated that new construction would reach \$18,000,000,000 this year, up nearly \$3,000,000,000 from their earlier estimate. The increase is due to higher costs rather than more building. They predict completion of 956,000 privately financed homes in 1948.

LUMBER:

The Plywood Boom

Plywood is an unglamorous sandwich of thin veneer sheets with a glue filling. Manufacturers turn it into Ouija boards, circus wagons, and convention lapel buttons. Builders and contractors need it for doors and paneling in their \$6,000,000,000 home-building program.

In Pacific Northwest mills, where huge logs are turned against long knives to make continuous strips of veneer, business was booming last week. At North Bend, Ore., the Menasha-Coos Head Plywood Corp. was beginning work on the Northwest's thirteenth new mill under construction, a \$2,000,000 plant with an expected production of 3,000,000 square feet of plywood.

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a month. Eight more mills are on the drawing boards.

Producers in the Northwest are turning out two-thirds of the nation's plywood but cannot handle their orders. They expect this year to double their prewar output—enough to give 350,000 families a five-room all-plywood house. Next year they anticipate a further 33 per cent boost in output. Labor costs have doubled since prewar and log prices have tripled. As a result, the retail customer has to pay 21 cents for the square foot of interior plywood he could have bought for less than 9 cents before the war. But rising prices have failed to slow demand.

The millmen last week had no idea how long the boom would last. Thomas Malarkey, vice president of the M. & M. Wood Working Co., Portland (the nation's largest producer), admitted: "When you ask when plywood demands are going down, it's like asking how high is high. We don't know. New uses are being discovered daily." The Douglas Fir Plywood Association has already catalogued 1,128 uses, and the manufacturers have still more ideas up their sleeves.

STEEL:

The Pittsburgh Magnet

Three generations ago Slavs by the boatload streamed past the Statue of Liberty headed for steelworkers' jobs in "Pizboork." Last week another migration to the nation's steel center appeared under way. This time it was not workers but manufacturers.

The reason for the move was the steel industry's new f.o.b.-mill price system. Be-

cause of recent Supreme Court decisions, the steel industry had stopped paying the freight on shipments to distant consumers. Now many a steel fabricator, finding his costs suddenly boosted by new freight charges, was considering moving closer to the mills.

George W. Kennedy, hard-driving president of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. of Detroit, the largest independent auto-wheel maker, had already made his decision. He announced that the company had bought Jones & Laughlin's mine-car and river-barge plant 12 miles out of Pittsburgh. Kelsey-Hayes will start moving next October and within twelve months will employ 1,500 wheelmakers.

Since before the war Kennedy had been planning to move closer to Ford and General Motors assembly plants in the East; the new f.o.b. pricing system clinched the deal. Under it Kennedy found much of his steel costing him \$4 to \$6 a ton more than he would have to pay in Pittsburgh.

Question of Law: Last week several other large manufacturers were discussing new plant sites with the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Continental Can was reported planning a factory in the area. In nearby West Virginia, Youngstown Sheet & Tube put its sales-promotion manager, Myron S. Curtis, in charge of an industrial development division to induce steel consumers to save freight costs by moving closer to the company's mills.

Many manufacturers were not yet sure how the new pricing system would affect them. Others hoped new legislation would override the Supreme Court and make the old basing-point system legal. They were phoning and writing Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana, who headed a Senate subcom-

mittee studying the effect of the Supreme Court decision.

Senator Capehart started his \$50,000 investigation by lining up a 35-man advisory committee of business, labor, and farm officials under the Harvard Business School research director, Melvin T. Copeland. Hearings are slated to start in mid-November, after political issues have been cleared away. Capehart plans to start with "a free and open mind to find out . . . whether the philosophy of the Federal Trade Commission is good or bad for the country."

Capehart hopes to get a clear-cut answer to such questions as:

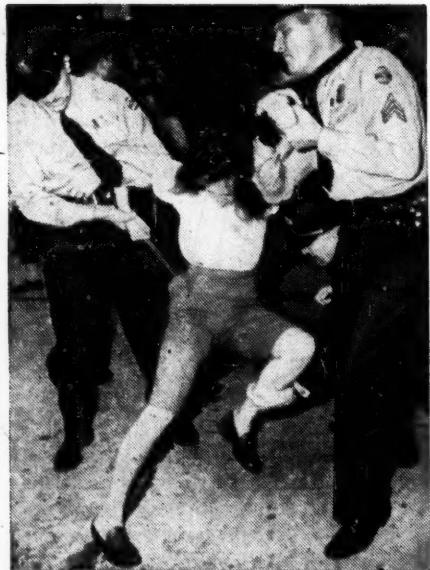
- Did the Supreme Court make it illegal for a seller to pay freight to destination?
- Did it outlaw universal delivered prices?
- Is a universal nickel price for a candy bar illegal?
- Will the decision raise or lower consumers' prices, help or cripple small business, and impede or foster monopolies?

TELEVISION:

Experience Necessary

A harried personnel man rifled through a pile of job applications and sighed: "Everyone wants to get in on the ground floor of television. They'll even sweep out the studios." Last week major New York stations alone reported 300 to 600 applicants apiece each month, most of them without experience.

Thousands of job seekers had been attracted by glamour and such prophecies as: "Television is heading toward a \$6,000,000,000-a-year industry, four times the size of radio." They faced the disappointing reality that there was little hope



Back to Work: Marylin Hesselbeck, CIO picket, battles police at the Univis Lens Co. plant in Dayton, Ohio, as the UEW-CIO (rejected in an NLRB



election) tries to stop a back-to-work movement to end the twelve-week strike. At right, police use tear gas to break up a militant crowd of 5,000.

International Photos

of a job without training and experience. Currently there are only 31 commercial television stations in twenty cities of the United States, with 24 more due by the end of the year. So far, station employes have come from radio, many of them keeping their radio jobs and doubling in glass. "The operation is very much like radio," said a spokesman for the American Broadcasting Co. "Radio men have taken most of the jobs available."

Old-time radio workers dominate even in equipment and receiving-set production. "There isn't time to teach new people the fundamentals," said one executive.

But television men see a time in the near future when the supply of trained radio personnel will be exhausted and many fear a shortage of good technical workers. Their advice to job hunters: "Go to a good technical school or get into radio production or broadcasting. That's the only way to get the training you need."

RECOVERY:

Giving Europe the Tools

The machine-tool builders faced a mystery: What had become of European orders?

Machine tools are the seed corn of industry; they are the tools that make other tools. Yet Europe, desperately striving to rebuild and reinvigorate its manufacturing industries, was cutting down on its purchases. Last year European buyers had taken 26.6 per cent of American machine-tool builders' output; this year their orders were running only 10 per cent of the total.

This week A. G. Bryant, president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, was scheduled to sail for Europe to unravel the mystery. Bryant had figures to show that European industrialists wanted to buy \$122,000,000 worth of American machine tools, but their governments had not made the necessary exchange available.

Grants vs. Loans: In Washington, spokesmen for the Economic Cooperation Administration suggested a likely answer. Money for tools, they explained, was supposed to come more from loans than grants, and the ECA had had difficulty getting the loan part of the European Recovery Program under way. ERP countries had been dodging the necessity of taking aid in repayable form. In addition, low cash reserves had caused them to postpone recovery purchases in favor of relief.

Tools shipments, the ECA said, would soon pick up. Much of the equipment it hoped Europe would buy with loans last quarter would be moved under grants this quarter. The ECA hoped some sort of refinancing deal could be worked out whereby such grants could be later transformed into loans.

As Bryant prepared to leave for Europe,

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meets your
screening test?



If you're out to get your man, it's the one on the right — because she's already got him for you. Together, she and her husband spend an income among the highest for all big magazines.

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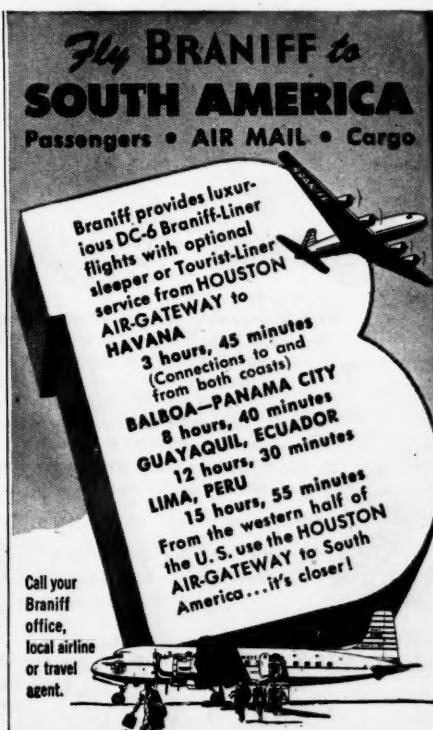


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BUSINESS



Nice Work: Carol Lane's unusual job is to go on vacation. She travels 40,000 miles a year testing roads and vacation spots for Shell Oil's touring bureau.

he found little solace in such explanations. "If industry in Western Europe doesn't get into production," he blasted, "this program [the ERP] will fail. You can't produce without tools. Europe can't recover without production."

If Bryant were successful in dynamiting loose some orders, his industry would be grateful. Currently, the machine-tool builders were rolling along at an unspectacular 50 per cent of capacity.

PRODUCTS:

What's New

Dry Wire: U. S. Rubber announces a new wire, insulated with natural rubber, designed for wiring damp basements and other moist spots. Soaking the wire in water actually increases its insulating qualities.

Skate Sharpener: Beta Products of Middle Village, N. Y., is marketing a pocket-size sharpener that puts a hollow-ground edge on ice skates. With this device the skates can be sharpened while they are being worn.

Nothing to Chance: Layne Manufacturing Co. of South Pasadena, Calif., is making a large-size aluminum pancake griddle with a thermometer built in below the plastic handle so cooks can tell whether it's too cool or too hot.

Bench Seat: A. G. Busch & Co. of Chicago is making a folding seat, with a backrest, that can be fitted to bleachers, row boats, and picnic benches. The seat collapses into a small roll.

Fish Lure: Timecor, Inc., of Cleveland says that its new fish lure will keep bait alive and wiggling longer. It has a spring clamp to hold the bait uninjured next to the barb.

BUSINESS TIDES

Will Inflation Stop Inflation?

by HENRY HAZLITT

MORE than any other single man, President Truman is responsible for the inflation that has developed here since the end of the war. Yet no one seems more blissfully unaware of this fact than Mr. Truman himself. Let us look at his new eight-point "anti-inflation" program:

1—An excess-profits tax "to provide a Treasury surplus" and "a brake on inflation." This cannot be taken seriously as a revenue-raising measure. Corporation taxes are already dangerously excessive. They are preventing the accumulation and investment of new capital essential for increasing national output and real wages. An excess-profits tax would reduce and unbalance production and increase inflation.

2—Consumer credit controls. Mr. Truman wants the government itself to extend more inflationary credit to build and buy houses, but wants to curb private credit to buy refrigerators to put in the houses.

3—More authority to the Federal Reserve Board to "regulate inflationary bank credit." The board keeps demanding new powers while refusing to use those it already has. It wants power to raise legal reserve ratios of member banks. It should first be granted the power—for which it has not asked—to restore the former legal reserve ratios of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves. Reserve bank credit is far more inflationary than member bank credit.

4—Power to "regulate speculation on the commodity exchanges." Speculation smooths out price fluctuations and continuously adjusts demand to supply. Speculators do not do this perfectly, because no one can perfectly foresee the future; but they do it incomparably better than could politically motivated politicians.

5—"Allocation and inventory control of scarce commodities." Free markets can do this far better than any government. Government allocation breeds political favoritism and corruption.

6—"Strengthening" of rent controls. Rent controls have intensified the housing shortage by encouraging existing

tenants to use space wastefully, and by discouraging repairs, improvements, and new construction.

7—"Stand-by" powers to ration products "in short supply." To the extent that rationing really does cut down demand and lower prices, it also lowers production of the rationed product. It intensifies the very shortage it is designed to counter.

8—Price control for scarce commodities. This is the very thing that makes them scarcer, by lowering the relative profit margin in producing them. Mr. Truman would approve "non-inflationary wage increases"—a wonderful phrase. Mr. Truman is sure in advance that many wage increases can be "absorbed within the price ceilings." This means that he would boost wages further at the expense of profit margins and give officeholders life-and-death powers to determine the profits of every industry and firm. The totalitarian nature of price fixing should be clear.

MR. TRUMAN does think that the government should have power "to limit wage adjustments which would force a break in the price ceiling." But he would even break price ceilings "to correct [wage] inequities." This lip service to wage control should deceive no one who remembers our experience before Congress took price-fixing powers away from Mr. Truman.

After this eight-point "anti-inflation" program, Mr. Truman recommends every inflationary measure in the book. He wants an inflationary minimum-wage increase, which would raise production costs throughout the economy. He wants more Federal expenditures for housing projects, education, electricity, and a further boost in Federal salaries. Not once does he stop to announce or even to express any interest in how much these new inflationary expenditures would raise our already fantastically inflated Federal budget. He never mentions the budget deficit predicted even before these demands by his own Secretary of the Treasury. It is deficits that make inflation.

The cure for the evils of inflation, he thinks, is more inflation.

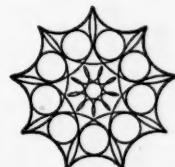


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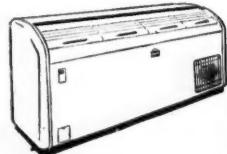
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Night Club Owner In Ohio Installs Compressor, Beverage Cooler —Chooses Frigidaire

"When I was released from duty as a Navy pilot, I decided to open a modern night club," says W. A. Reese, owner of the 356 Club, Wellsville, Ohio. "I wanted a really efficient beverage cooler and dependable refrigeration for my walk-in."

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RELIGION

Bibling the World

And the three companies blew the trumpets, and brake the pitchers, and held the lamps in their left hands, and the trumpets in their right hands to blow withal: and they cried, The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon. And they stood every man in his place round about the camp: and all the host ran, and cried, and fled. *Judges 7:20,21.*

The mighty Gideon defeated the Midianites with only 300 men because he trusted in the Lord who had chosen him to save Israel. Some 30 centuries later, the man who did what God commanded became a symbol of faith to new Gideons, who today wear on their lapels an emblem of the flaming lamps which helped the Israelites to victory.

It was a fall night in 1898 when John H. Nicholson, a wallpaper salesman, arrived in Boscobel, Wis., to find the Central Hotel full. He agreed to share a room with another traveling salesman, S. E. Hill. The two men discovered that they both prayed before retiring, and together they read John 15, part of the Last Supper discourse. They agreed that other commercial men must care about the Word of God, and with a third interested drummer, W. J. Knights, they formed the Christian Commercial Men's Association of America. After reading Jud. 6 and 7, Knights suggested that they adopt the shorter name of Gideons.

Millions of Readers: In the next 50 years the three Gideons grew to some 12,000—their present world strength. Their aim was, and is, to "Bible" the nation and the globe, and in 1908 they began to put King James versions in hotel rooms where the weary transient might read them and

find hope and peace. Supported by \$5 and \$10 dues and voluntary contributions, the evangelical organization of Protestant businessmen—oldest such laymen's association in the world—has to date placed 2,809,397 Bibles in hotels, hospitals, Y's, and penitentiaries. Since each Bible takes about fifteen years of handling before it wears out, the books have reached countless millions of readers.

During the second world war and since, the Gideons have sent 9,678,984 New Testaments with Psalms to the armed forces. Countless servicemen have written to the organization's Chicago headquarters to tell of bullets stopped by Bibles and of Scriptural comfort before battle. Gideons have also passed out 3,000,000 Testaments to young people in the United States and eventually hope to have a Bible on the desk of every public-school teacher in the country.

With their usual modesty and lack of fanfare, the Gideons gathered in San Francisco July 19 for their 49th annual convention. Before the meeting closed July 26, the 1,000 delegates had chosen O. T. Goldsmith of Houston, Texas, as their new president, succeeding Rendert H. Muller of Holland, Mich.

Faith on the Rock: But more significant was the post-convention announcement that the Gideons had stormed the mighty fortress of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. For the first time in its history, the Federal penitentiary under Warden E. B. Swope has agreed to let inmates have Bibles, which the Gideons began supplying on Aug. 1. Soon the 300-odd maximum-security prisoners of the bloody and revolt-ridden "Rock" will each receive a copy of the Book of Books to keep for aid and comfort in their cells.



Trailer Tabernacle: To spread information about the Roman Catholic Church in North Carolina, the missionary fathers of Raleigh have equipped a 27-foot trailer with altar, confessional, stations of the cross, living quarters, and a movie sound machine. In the first month of travel, the two priests with the "Madonna of the Highways" report the most frequent questions are: "What does God look like?" and "When will the end of the world come?"

EDUCATION



International

Stassen (shown with Warren Austin and Leslie Biffle) dons cap and gown

President Stassen

Almost since the moment the Republican convention ended it had been rumored that the University of Pennsylvania was making overtures. On July 29 the board of trustees made it official: They had unanimously chosen Harold E. Stassen, defeated Republican Presidential hopeful, to head the nation's oldest university,* founded in 1740.

Stassen, who at 41 will be the youngest president in the West Philadelphia institution's history, wired his acceptance from St. Paul. "I will endeavor to the best of my ability," he told university officials, "to extend its service and inspiration to the young men and women of its student body . . . I will continue a vigorous interest in public questions, particularly those which affect the future freedom, well-being, and peace of men." Subject to speaking engagements on behalf of Thomas E. Dewey, Stassen said he would be ready to take over in September, when a formal election will ratify the choice.

In the Millions: A graduate of the University of Minnesota and its law school, Stassen succeeds Dr. George William McClelland, president since 1944. Dr. McClelland, now 68, is retiring because of ill health and will become chairman of the U. of P. The Minnesota ex-governor who appealed so strongly to younger elements of the Republican Party will rule a student-body of more than 18,600 young men and women, as well as a faculty of 1,950. He will also sparkplug a \$32,000,000 postwar expansion program. Materially, he

inherits buildings and grounds valued at \$35,840,000, an endowment of \$27,000,000, and a university income of more than \$8,000,000. (His personal salary as president was not revealed.)

U. of P. President Stassen might not consider his new post a fair trade for the GOP Presidential nomination, but he could take comfort in the thought that becoming head of Columbia didn't seem to injure Dwight D. Eisenhower's political chances.

President Bronk

In Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University trustees were also putting their heads together over a new president. On July 30 they gave their answer. Dr. Detlev Wulf Bronk, 50, internationally famous physicist and physiologist, will head the 72-year-old university, taking over from the world-famous geographer Dr. Isaiah Bowman.

Born in New York, Dr. Bronk is a graduate of Swarthmore College and received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1926. During the second world war, he served as chairman of aviation medical research in the Office of Scientific Research and Development and was also coordinator of research for the Air Surgeon.

Dr. Bronk's scientific achievements include new methods for the measurement of changes in nerve cells while nervous impulses travel to the brain. In addition to serving on the editorial staff of several scientific journals, he is chairman of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Hopkins's gain will be Stassen's loss, for Dr. Bronk is leaving a biophysics professorship at the University of Pennsylvania.

*Actually, Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale are older schools, but Pennsylvania became a university first, in 1779.



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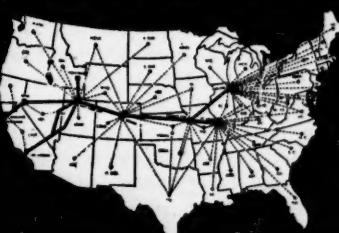
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Acme

Olympic judges needed a picture of this finish to decide that Dillard (left) was the winner over Ewell (right)

OLYMPICS:

Bones Bounces Back

Earlier in the week the 600 newspapermen had said it was a crime the way things were being handled. In the local press the event they were telling the world about was playing second fiddle to a cricket match. Press headquarters in Grosvenor Street sounded more like a riot in Babel: The chief press-relations officer couldn't be seen without an appointment, and there were no interpreters to untangle complaints and requests jabbered in the languages of 58 nations.

At Wembley Stadium in London July 29, however, reporters stopped suspecting that the host nation was indifferent to the 1948 Olympic games. A crowd of 82,000 turned out in shriveling heat to see the opening ceremonies. The royal family, flanked by all kinds of titled props, reviewed the parade of 5,000 athletes and was photographed by one of them, an American, as he marched past.

Royal guards and bands furnished great blobs of color and a diligent trumpeting. Thousands of pigeons were set loose above the scene. Olympian fire, relayed all the way from Greece, was brought in on foot despite the fact that the first-string torch had sputtered out at Dover.

Red Smith of The New York Herald Tribune commented: "It was hokum. It was pure Hollywood. But it was good. You had to like it." Pretty Vickie Draves, the American diver, fairly brimmed over: "It was the biggest thrill I've ever known."

Enter Dillard: For Harrison (Bones) Dillard, he of the long face and fragile figure, the moment meant mixed feelings. A place in the American group was a par-

tial fulfillment of a twelve-year-old wish, made on a Cleveland curbstone as he watched another Negro, Jesse Owens, return triumphantly from the Olympic games in Berlin. But there was one vital thing wrong: Dillard's place left him out of the specialty that had made him famous.

With Olympic gold medals like Jesse Owens's always in mind, he had perfected that specialty as painstakingly as he picks a suit for himself. In a men's shop Bones never buys a suit the first time he sees it: "I think about it for two or three months and take several more looks before I finally buy it."

But if the suits were quite conven-

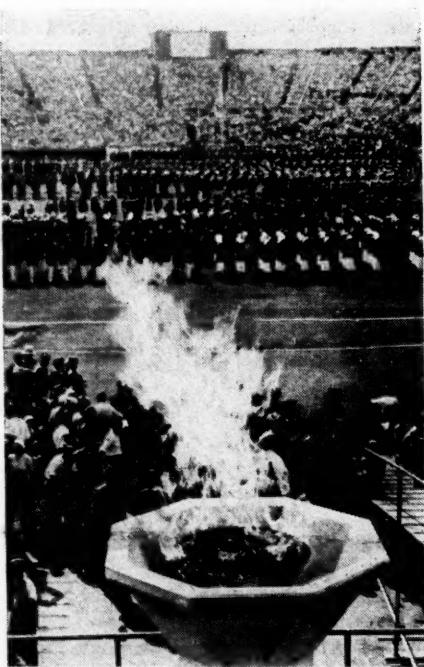
tional, the hurdling technique he developed in track wasn't. Most hurdlers are over 6 feet tall and have a hurdling stride of about 11 feet from take-off to landing point. The 148-pound Dillard was only 5-foot-10, but he took off 8 feet in front of a hurdle and landed more than 5 feet beyond it. The longer stride should have cost him time in recovery but Dillard's speed between hurdles was extraordinary; he was a cat for getting his trailing right foot down almost as quickly as his lead foot after a jump.

His doting college coach, Eddie Finnigan of Baldwin-Wallace, thought he knew what was really bothering experts who called Dillard unorthodox: "What they don't understand is that Bones is something they've never seen before—a great hurdler who is also a great sprinter."

The late Gen. George S. Patton understood quite clearly. Participating in inter-theater games in Germany, after combat service in Italy, Dillard won four sprint and hurdle events with Patton looking on. The general, an old high jumper himself, exploded: "There's the best goddam athlete I've ever seen."

But most people, after Dillard's return to Baldwin-Wallace, thought of him only as a hurdler. They had good reason. He became the first man to hold six national hurdling titles at one time. He turned in five world-record performances. Between May 23, 1947, and July 3, 1948, nobody in the United States or the four European countries he visited was able to beat him.

Barrier Ticker: His 82 successive victories, an all-time record, included both sprint and hurdle events. But two-thirds of his competitive time went into the hurdles. He went over so many of them, flowing in closely gauged stride, that he developed a quarter-sized patch on his right knee.



The torch went out at Dover

which ticked the barriers as it trailed over. Only two out of 200 of them, in one interval, were knocked over.

Only ten barriers lay between him and the Olympics when he began the final American tryout at Evanston, Ill., last month. It is unlikely that he will ever forget them. Going over the first six, he upset four and didn't bother trying the others; by that time the three 110-meter hurdle positions on the American team were gone. But by finishing third in the 100-meter dash, the world's greatest hurdler got a chance to go to London as a sprinter.

Experts didn't think much of the chance; not with dash specialists like Mel Patton, Barney Ewell, and Lloyd LaBeach going to London, too. But Coach Finnigan stuck to his story: "Bones will be meeting them on even terms, with nothing else to think about. And they'll never meet a guy with a greater desire to win."

In the 100-meter finals at Wembley Stadium July 31, the desire was evident enough. Dillard took the lead at the start and never gave it up. When Ewell pressed up on him just short of the finish line, Dillard fairly leaped at the tape. While officials looked at the photograph of the finish, Bones suffered: "I never went through anything like that wait." It was worth it: In the other fellows' specialty, Dillard not only won but tied the Olympic record of 10.3 seconds. LaBeach was third and Patton, the favorite, fifth.

Collectors: At the week end Americans had collected four other gold medals and at least one distinct shock:

- Wally Ris of the University of Iowa won the 100-meter free-style swim, creating a new Olympic record of 57.3 seconds.
- Bruce Harlan of Ohio State placed first in the men's springboard diving.
- Willie Steele of San Diego State won the broad jump at 24 feet 8 inches.
- Roy Cochran of Los Angeles set a new record of 51.1 seconds in winning the 400-meter low hurdles.
- John Winter, an Australian bank clerk with a backache, did only 6 feet 6 inches but won the high jump, in which many experts had expected an American sweep.
- Emil Zatopek, a sturdy Czechoslovak infantryman with a bellyache and no form, won the 10,000-meter run in 29 minutes 59.6 seconds, a new record.

BOXING:

20th Century Sunset

Testy old Sol Strauss hadn't wanted anyone telling him how to run the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, after the ailing Mike Jacobs left it in his care. He had been especially short-tempered and long-winded with reporters who thought they saw cracks in the promotional empire (*NEWSWEEK*, April 28, 1947). But last week the empire, as a remarkable monop-

oly of boxing championships, no longer existed.

A rival concern, Tournament of Champions, Inc., had gained control of the world's middleweight title. Champions Willie Pep (featherweight), Ike Williams (lightweight), and Ray Robinson (welterweight) were at the disposal of the highest bidders. Twentieth Century dates in Madison Square Garden had been passed over for lack of a suitable show, even though the club hasn't been too fussy in such matters.

On July 26 Strauss lost contact with the light-heavyweight championship. He had



New York Star

Robinson and Louis at play

been openly working on a September showing for Gus Lesnevich, ignoring the possibility that anything could happen to the 33-year-old champion in a routine London booking. But Lesnevich was knocked down twice, badly cut up, and ultimately lost his title on points to Freddie Mills, a shopworn British champion allied with a London promoter, Jack Solomons.

September Show: On July 30 Strauss's paunchy dignity was jostled again. By transatlantic phone he had tried to sign up Mills for a mere overweight match. Instead, Mills agreed to defend his crown against Lesnevich for the Tournament of Champions people, with Solomons's consent at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn Sept. 28, in a show that will include a middleweight title match between Champion Tony Zale and Marcel Cerdan.

A Tournament of Champions spokesman said he wasn't at all worried over the fact that Twentieth Century has reserved Yankee Stadium for the night of Sept. 22: "What'll they use for fighters?" In the virtual talent bankruptcy confronting the

sport today, Sol Strauss couldn't think up much of an answer.

Even the heavyweight title, exclusive promotional property of Twentieth Century for eleven solid years before Joe Louis retired, had slipped out into the open market again. Two weeks ago Strauss had tried to get it back as a solution to his present predicament: Through the press he tempted Louis with the idea of one more bout on Sept. 22. Last week, after Louis had rapped him across the knuckles, Strauss bumbled vaguely about a championship elimination tournament involving some used-up heavyweights and Ezzard Charles, a light-heavyweight.

Promoter Solomons didn't think much of it. "For a long time," he charged, "you Americans have fought for the American heavyweight championship and called it the world championship. Now that Louis is through, what have you got that we haven't got? I'm going to run some world heavyweight title bouts myself."

The British Way: His way of running things could be profitably copied by American promoters, in the opinion of American critics who witnessed his Lesnevich-Mills show. Although he exacted up to \$42 a head from a sell-out crowd of 46,000, Solomons presented a twelve-bout program that began at 5:30 p.m. and lasted more than six hours. In contrast to the American type of title-show preliminaries, which are usually stuffed with the stars' cheap sparring partners, Solomons's undercard contained four European and Australian champions.

Visiting critics asserted that similar programming could do more than give American crowds a better run for their money: It might even help develop fresh drawing cards. Boxing has never needed fresh ones more desperately. The most exciting item on the entire boxing calendar last week was the scheduled September meeting of Tony Zale, 34, and Marcel Cerdan, who admits to being 32 and seems older.

TENNIS:

Still Schroeder

The opening of the major Eastern tournament season at Seabright, N.J., last week made one thing painfully clear: America's older tennis stars weren't getting any better, and the younger ones were still short of mature consistency.

The veteran Frankie Parker, generally rated the best of the lot, dropped three out of four sets to Billy Talbert. The seasoned Gardnar Mulloy lost by the same conclusive margin to Earl Cochell. The 22-year-old Bob Falkenburg, fresh from his Wimbledon success, took a straight-set beating from Harry Likas. The 20-year-old Pancho Gonzales, widely regarded as the likeliest of the younger heads, dropped two out of three to Irv Dorfman.

Observers thought the evidence must be

SPORT WEEK

A Tax on Old Wine

by JOHN LARDNER

SATCHEL PAIGE, whom we welcomed to the big leagues a few weeks ago with the respect due a man of his years and genius, said soon after joining the Cleveland ball club: "I came up ten years too late. I wish I'd been here when I still had my stuff." A week later, however, Satch was wondering if he hadn't better get out of the big time again while he still had his lifetime savings.

Pursuing an old Cleveland policy of making ends meet by paying a player's salary with one hand and fining him with the other, Manager Lou Boudreau plastered Satch with an assessment in an unstated sum for missing a ball game, and then made him kick back another \$50 for missing a train. The experience saddened Mr. Paige. Life was never like that when he managed himself. Big-league ball, it occurred to him, has many of the aspects of a police state.

"I'll know better next time," he apologized in public, but he must have asked himself privately how long he can keep out of the poorhouse if his employers are going to fine him for using his brains, of which he has a copious supply.

IT was raining on the day of the game that Satchel missed. A glance out his window told him there could be no contest, and his intelligence told him that to go to the ball park, remove his rubbers, put on a uniform, take off the uniform, put on his rubbers again, and swim home would be a waste of energy that might well cost Cleveland the pennant. If you have seen Mr. Paige's feet, you know that putting on and off his rubbers alone is equivalent to loading and unloading the S. S. Mauretania twice in one day.

As it happened, Mr. Boudreau had a message for the athletes at the ball park. He said (a) that there would be no game. This was a point Mr. Paige had figured out for himself. Mr. Boudreau said (b) that the team would take an earlier train out of town as a consequence. This was a point of which he could have appraised Satchel by telephone, at a cost of 5 cents, which Satch would gladly have defrayed. Mr. Boudreau's charge for the information

turned out to be 1,000 times greater than the telephone company's.

I said before that this fining business is an *old* Cleveland policy. Now that William Veeck, the resident brain, is selling out his ball park, the Cleveland club no longer finds it necessary to fine a man the size of his income to stay in business. In the days of Rollicking Ralston Hemsley, a Cleveland catcher with a post-curfew complex, it was all a free-spirited player could do to break even for the season. It was Mr. Hemsley's proudest boast that he never lost money, net, by playing for the Indians, though now and then he came close to it. In those days Satchel Paige was wisely playing for himself, as an independent corporation, and banking his revenues as fast as the price of long red automobiles would permit.

A PART from the financial side of it, which will probably improve as Satchel gets used to the quirks of Mr. Boudreau's mind, Satch's big-league career has been highly satisfactory so far. Even without his stuff, he has been mowing down the enemy hitters in his relief pitching jobs. You can imagine what he'd have done to them ten years ago; which raises the question, just how old was Mr. Paige ten years ago?

His own count today is 39. Your correspondent has referred to him for several seasons as the oldest 39-year-old pitcher in existence, and Mr. Paige, who is fond of superlatives, proudly supports this claim. Recently an expert witness in the form of Satchel's mother took the stand and stated her belief that Satch is 44, going on 45. This remark was bad for business, in a way, since Mr. Paige has been getting credit for much better totals. Until his parent violated his trade secret, it was thought that Satch once struck out Abner Doubleday (on three pitches, naturally).

If one thing is clearer than another, it's the fact that this venerable artist has reached an age where he knows enough to stay in out of the rain. And what do his knowledge and wisdom, the serried fruits of the years, gain for Satchel? Fines in excess of \$50. That's big-league hospitality for you.



pretty depressing for Captain Alrick Man of the American Davis Cup team; all these losers were involved in his 1948 calculations. But Captain Man reminded a NEWSWEEK interviewer that people shouldn't forget a fellow just because he didn't show himself around like the others. As usual, Ted Schroeder, a star in the regaining of the Davis Cup in 1947 and the retaining of it last year, was working every day and then rushing out to the courts (often late) to play his matches. But in the first six months of the year, against fellows who were at it all the time, Schroeder's highly competitive shrewdness had failed to make up the difference only once.

"As far as I'm concerned," said Captain Man, "Schroeder is already the Davis Cup player this year."

RACING:

Horse de Combat

Big-hearted Stymie had a bad limp last week but, compared with other horses in the news, could still count himself lucky. When X-rays revealed a broken bone in the stretch-killer's right forefoot, trainer Hirsch Jacobs sent him off to a retirement that presumably would be plushy and certainly had been earned (\$911,335 in 126 races, of which he won 35).

Apparently there had been no such babying for a couple of other horses named Teardrop and Skyway. Their trainer, Richard L. Hanna, was suspended for life by the Illinois Racing Commission for "inhuman treatment." The treatment: flogging them with a chain during morning workouts.

Some racing officials thought the mere entering of Alpine Boy in a race was equally inhuman. He was twelve years old, and a veterinarian at a Charlestown, W. Va., track had barred him there for total blindness in one eye and spells of blindness in the other. Last week Alpine Boy's jockey, Benny Leggett, died of injuries received when the horse crashed through a rail at Cumberland, Md.

WRESTLING:

Grunts via Microphone

Last week station WWJ-TV in Detroit had a question on its hands. In the televising of wrestling shows, commentator Paul Williams had been using the standard gadgets: a homemade machine that went "booyynnngg" any time the wrestlers bumped heads or took a hard fall, and a Halloween ratchet that accompanied the twisting of an arm or leg. One listener complained.

Did many other people take wrestling that seriously? In one hour, after asking its audience, the station had its answer. A total of 1,415, as against 477, thought the sound effects were the best part of it.

MUSIC

Cetra Etcetera

Let RCA Victor, Columbia, Decca, and Capitol find their own private wailing walls. Let the little companies moan and groan—along with their big brothers—that the Petrillo ban is taking its toll by muffling new artists and new popular hits. The current slump in record sales, estimated in percentages which range from 10 to 35, bothers one particular record company not at all.

This firm operates its business under the name of the Raxor Corp. Its labels are Cetra and Cetra-Soria. And it is unconcerned with the present depression in record sales because it hasn't seen any signs of a depression. The market to which Cetra and Cetra-Soria records appeal has just begun to be tapped. For the company specializes in artists and repertoire not readily available in the United States.

Cetra on a record means that it was made and pressed in Italy, then shipped to this country. Cetra-Soria means that a Cetra master was imported and then pressed domestically. Because the highest standards have been observed, the labels have become collectors' musts. Granted the number of such collectors is limited, there are still enough to satisfy Dario Soria, president of the Raxor Corp., and his wife Dorle.

D and D: Dario and Dorle started their record company two years ago in the living room of their modern apartment on West 55th Street in New York. In his normal business life Soria is in the radio department of the D'Arcy Advertising Co. Dorle Soria is known to all the music world as Dorle Jarmel, head of the press departments of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society and Columbia Artists Management.

To the New York music critics—and many outside of New York—Miss Jarmel is the very model of a modern press agent. Her releases are erudite, accurate, and newsworthy. When she gets in high gear, sounding rushed and staccato on the telephone, the fraternity knows a real story is in the making.

It was Dorle who alerted the press with facts about Eugene List when the young pianist played for Truman, Stalin, and Churchill at Potsdam. It was also Dorle who, one Sunday in 1943, talked Olin Downes of The New York Times into covering Leonard Bernstein's emergency New York Philharmonic debut. That the youthful conductor was terrific was to his own credit; that somebody was there to tell the world was to Dorle's.

Married to Music: Dorle and Dario were married six years ago. The son of a Roman banking family, he had come to this country in 1939. Before joining D'Arcy, he worked at CBS and during the war was with the OWI. He is now an American citizen. Someone asked Soria

just before his wedding if he liked music. By now he not only likes it but is in it up to his neck. Nights when he and Dorle don't have to cover a concert in the line of her duties, they listen to Cetra masters from Italy. They talk Cetra-Soria at breakfast and again at cocktails and dinner.

Soria decided to try importing Cetra records soon after the war, when he returned to Italy as a member of a trade group. Cetra, the record outlet of the Italian radio network, had a catalogue crammed with the artistic output of many of Italy's foremost musicians. How about trying a few specially selected items and artists in the American market? Cetra agreed to Soria's proposition, and in Sep-

tember 1946 Soria put his first Cetra release on sale in New York.

cesses have included albums by Italo Tajo, Italian basso, Ebe Stignani, mezzo-soprano, and Lina Pagliughi, coloratura soprano. Since both Tajo and Stignani are already scheduled to sing with the San Francisco opera before the Met season, there are plenty of rumors that these two artists will also appear with the Met.

Big Business: The domestically pressed Cetra-Sorias came about when demand made it apparent that: (1) not enough disks could be imported to satisfy the need, and (2) the market had broadened so that a less expensive record was in order. Hence, straight Cetras sell now at \$2.50 each, while Cetra-Sorias retail at \$1.25.

As much as their operatic successes have pleased the Sorias, they are also proud of the results they have had with such widely divergent offerings as Mozart's "Requiem" and a folk-song album titled "Napoli Canta." Their distribution has also broadened enormously. In their first year, 75 per cent of their business was handled through ten big stores in metropolitan centers. Now these same ten are responsible for only 25 per cent of their sales.

And every time the two Sorias get a little worn down from their double lives, they think of the time they went into a little Italian restaurant in New York and heard one of their records on a jukebox. "I knew then we were all right," says Dorle. "We were on a peak in Darien."



Dorle and Dario of Cetra-Soria

ember 1946 Soria put his first Cetra release on sale in New York.

That first album made musical history. It contained eight sides sung by an Italian tenor named Ferruccio Tagliavini. It cost no small sum—\$14—but it sold out as fast as Soria could import the albums. With the Tagliavini movies, those Cetra records played an enormous part in setting the stage for the fantastic debut the tenor enjoyed at the Metropolitan the following January.

Thereafter, among other Cetra releases, followed records by Pia Tassinari, Tagliavini's soprano wife, and Cloe Elmo, sensational mezzo-soprano. In both cases the Cetra records came ahead of Metropolitan debuts.

This season, Cetra and Cetra-Soria suc-

Met and Money

"What's going to happen at the Met?" That is the question most occupying the musical masterminds in New York these days. Little groups huddled at Lewisohn Stadium and discussed the recent disclosure that the opera company turned up with the astonishing deficit of approximately \$220,000 for the 1947-48 season—in the face of small profits for the three seasons immediately preceding.

Singers, managers, and musicians argued over luncheon tables. If the Met stuck to its announced stand that it could not afford any pay raises whatsoever, what would the unions involved do about it? Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians said its musicians had had no pay boost in two years and needed one to encompass rising living costs. The stagehands' union also wanted more money. If they refused to sign, would the Met capitulate or close up shop?

At the end of last week none of these questions had been answered. The musicians had asked for more time to consider the Met's plea that even with sold-out houses it could not meet rising payroll and production costs. The Met said it would talk a little longer and, emphasizing the seriousness with which it viewed the situation, stated that the opera company would announce on Wednesday whether or not there would be a 1948-49 season.

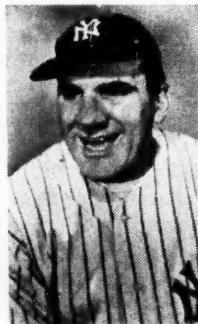
MOVIES

Poor Babe

If "The Babe Ruth Story" manages to score a home run at the box office—or even a safe, solid single—it will be because the Bambino's countless loyal admirers can overlook the fact that this tribute to their hero is woefully deficient either as biography or as plain, ordinary screen entertainment.

In telling the story of George Herman Ruth from his Baltimore boyhood, through his swaggering, colorful career as both the "bad boy" and the kingpin of baseball, and down to his present illness and hospitalization, a certain amount of sentiment and dramatic license was indicated and forgivable. Unfortunately, the Babe's biographers apply the tears-and-treacle treatment until it is lather-thick and practically obscures the subject's features. The fictional touch is similarly abused, although the frequent juggling of the facts may offend only the more serious students of our national pastime.

William Bendix, aided in some degree by a putty nose, an honest face, and a refresher course in the Babe's mannerisms, gives a likable if necessarily bush-league imitation of the great slugger. Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, and Sam Levene are on hand as steady influences, and Fred Lightner helps considerably with a perky impersonation of Miller Huggins. (*THE BABE RUTH STORY*. A Monogram release of a Roy Del Ruth (Allied Artists) Production. Roy Del Ruth, director.)



Bendix as Babe

lovingly contrived to play hob with your hackles.

The Arthur Laurents adaptation of Patrick Hamilton's play is ideally suited to the director's purpose. The action takes place between late afternoon and early evening in a three-room penthouse apartment. The prowling camera invades the curtained living room as two young men (John Dall and Farley Granger) methodically strangle a younger friend and cram his body into an antique chest. To these practicing psychopaths, their crime is more than just a "thrill" murder. It affirms their theory that murder is the privilege of the superior few; and further to prove their own superiority, they have arranged a special party.

The guests who arrive shortly are the dead boy's father (Sir Cedric Hardwicke), his aunt (Constance Collier), his fiancée (Joan Chandler), his ex-rival (Douglas Dick), and lastly, the hosts' former housemaster at school (James Stewart). Although the teacher is a kindred spirit—and therefore a foe worthy of their mettle—Dall, the more arrogantly assured of the two killers, adds to the risk of discovery by serving food from the substitute sarcophagus and later giving the father a package of books tied with the rope that strangled his son.

Fluid Camera: "Rope" is a double tour de force in that the plot is little more than a detailed, relentless report on the murderers' disintegrating "superiority" as the teacher's prodding questions lead him closer and closer to the truth. However, Hitchcock's brilliant use of a fluid camera maintains unflagging suspense from the moment the chest is closed until its lid is lifted again. By way of further experiment, Hitchcock tries Technicolor for the first time—subdued, natural tones that are used to heighten the drama rather than the decor. It goes without saying that the

director gets first-rate performances from all his players. (*ROPE*. A Warner Brothers release of a Transatlantic Pictures Production. Alfred Hitchcock, director. Technicolor.)

Much of a Muchness

In the beginning, "The Walls of Jericho" promises to be an interesting nostalgic vignette of small-town life and politics in Kansas of the early 1900s. But the characters in this adaptation of Paul Wellman's novel are never too clearly defined in the first place, and in the course of time their little lives get so complicated that it is all a good cast can do to make you even half-believe in them.

Cornel Wilde, Jericho's most promising young lawyer, is the farmer's friend, the townfolks' favorite, and a likely choice to stand for Congress. But Linda Darnell, the wife of Kirk Douglas—Wilde's best friend and the local newspaper publisher—is also politically ambitious, and persuades her husband to jockey Wilde out of the running.

Aside from incurring Miss Darnell's inexplicable enmity and losing both his best friend and his chance for Congress, Wilde also has the problem of acting very patiently with his dipsomaniac wife, Ann Dvorak, and nobly frustrated with Anne Baxter, a "female" lawyer with whom he is hopelessly in love. Then, as if this weren't enough, the lovers are reunited in the defense trial of a girl charged with murder—which, in turn, is complicated by a nasty scandal and a shooting.

Yet even though all this is much too much for so little time in so small a town, "Jericho" provides a number of scenes that are dramatically effective and emotionally satisfying. (*THE WALLS OF JERICHO*. Twentieth Century-Fox. Lamar Trotti, producer. John Stahl, director.)



"Rope": Jimmy Stewart tangled with Farley Granger (left) and John Dall

BOOKS

Baudelaire and His Times

Two years ago, that pale stuff today's publishers term historical fiction was given something of a blood transfusion with Max White's excellent novel about Goya, "In the Blazing Light." This vivid book, which combined the best of cloak-and-sword yarn-spinning with historical reportage, was well in the forefront of anything now being done in this school of writing. Now White turns up with a similar work, again calling it a novel rather than a biography. It is "The Midnight Gardener," and its central figure is that brilliant and decadent nineteenth-century French poet, Baudelaire. An uneven work, it is not up to the high standards White has set in his previous books, but it is an intelligent and interesting story, bringing to life, if not Baudelaire himself, at least the times in which he lived.

Baudelaire, the tortured egocentric whose life revolved around his poetry, his debts, and his mother, is a colorful figure, worthy of a full-length novel. Driven by hatred of his stepfather into the animated life of Bohemian Paris, he was at once the poet who couldn't get published, the lover who couldn't love, the son who couldn't go home. A dandy to the end, he was the impoverished elegant who nonetheless stuck it out as a garret artist, who fought unendingly a passionate battle for art, beauty and clean laundry, and who all the while was enigmatically bound to an illiterate, hard-drinking mulatto mistress who neither understood nor loved him.

In short, he is a Freudian delight, harboring a complex of compulsions, weaknesses, and strengths that would try any novelist's effort to analyze them on paper. Unfortunately, White fails in his attempt, and so the reader ends up with a host of fascinating facts about this colorful man, but never the man himself.

However, White's re-creation of the artistic life of the time fares better. His panoramic picture of the Left Bank's café society—where artists sat sipping wine and talking shop—is a delight, and well worth reading. (*THE MIDNIGHT GARDENER*. By Max White. 367 pages. Harper. \$3.50.)

This Starving Planet

Writer after writer tells us that this sorry world of ours is in a desperate shape. But it has remained for William Vogt to inform us just how and why our hopes for survival are slimmer than we thought. In "Road to Survival" he gives us a particularly frightening picture of man's universal trend toward self-destruction—toward suicide by starvation.

Vogt makes this assertion with some authority for he is an ecologist, and an ecologist, scientifically speaking, is a student of that branch of biology which is concerned with the relations between or-

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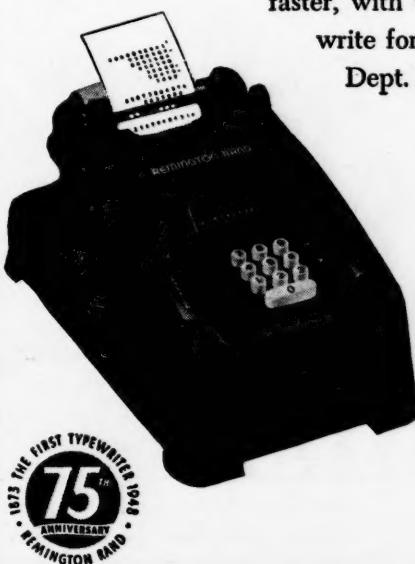
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Vogt says we are committing suicide

ganisms and their environment. Sociologically speaking, he is one who is concerned with the spacing of people and of institutions and their resulting interdependency. Both scientist and sociologist, Vogt is also a man with a message. This he presents in the dramatic and exciting words of an evangelist for a new and desperately controlled social order.

It all began with the birds. Vogt started his professional career as an ornithologist. His studies of bird behavior led him from a consideration of the environmental limitations of fauna to the wider and more challenging field of the relationship of homo sapiens to his particular environment. As associate director of science and education for the office of Inter-American Affairs and later as chief of the Conservation Section of the Pan American Union, he ranged far and wide investigating what man was doing to himself and to his world.

Senseless Suicide: These studies did not make Vogt an optimist. What he saw going on, in what Fairfield Osborn recently called our plundered planet, made him pretty gloomy about man's ability to save himself. In brief, what he observed was the violent and senseless destruction of the land on every continent—the remorseless hand of mankind cutting down its forests, drying up its streams, ruining its soil, taking everything from Mother Earth and giving little if anything in return.

Watching at first hand here, grabbing a statistic there, and viewing insensate selfishness everywhere, Vogt came to the conclusion that the human race as a whole is today no longer able to support itself in terms of its most basic need—food. What others have called the "conquest of nature," Vogt frankly calls suicide. He sees a world that is fast becoming uninhabitable. He sees a world from which there is no escape for its people who, breeding too fast, will soon starve to death because

there is no possible way to provide food enough to feed them.

Vogt's ecological Doomsday Book is filled with fascinating statistics that, at his skillful hands, seem to turn the universe into a self-destroying dust bowl, without trees, or plant life, or rivers, or lakes—a planetary wasteland that hungry man, with his axes and plows, has destroyed in the process of survival.

Freedom From Babies: Like most scientists, Vogt asks more questions than he answers. But he does try to answer his major question—what shall we do? In general, he says, we must turn the world—North, South, East, and West—into one illimitable experimental farm peopled by workers whose only thought must be the conservation of what resources of sustenance are left. Specifically, he says the human race should declare a moratorium on self-perpetuation until the population is cut down to proportions which the land can again sustain.

Here is the gist of Vogt's grim warning to the world: "Quite as important as the Four Freedoms, which we have made a shibboleth, is a Fifth Freedom—from excessive numbers of children. Far more than much of the world realizes, even the partial achievement of the first four is dependent upon this last."

To ERP Vogt urges contraceptives as

well as corn. Theodore Roosevelt, the first President since Jefferson to realize the need for conservation, must be turning in his grave! (*ROAD TO SURVIVAL*. By William Vogt. With an introduction by Bernard M. Baruch. 335 pages. Sloane Associates. \$4.)

Other Books

A CANDLE FOR ST. JUDE. By Rumer Godden. 252 pages. Viking. \$2.75. Writing in a lighter and gayer vein than usual, the author of "Black Narcissus" here tells a gently satirical story of the trials and tribulations facing an aging ballerina who has opened a school for young dancers in London. The material is the usual stuff—the jealousies, tragedies, successes, fights, and loves of the vocation—but Miss Godden presents it with such delicate charm that it all seems quite fresh.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FRANCIS BACON. By Fulton H. Anderson. 312 pages. Chicago. \$4. A systematic and compact treatment of the whole body of Baconian philosophy. The author, chairman of the philosophy department at the University of Toronto, persuaded himself of the necessity of this book on the ground that Bacon too long had been left to the mercy of literary persons with little knowledge of his philosophy, to scholars who blandly ignored the history of philosophy, to bi-



Ha! Ha! Once upon a time S. J. Perelman and Hirschfeld, the theatrical cartoonist of *The New York Times*, co-authored a play. It closed the day it opened, so the pair embarked on a global flight. As a result, they have now produced (words by Perelman, pictures by Hirschfeld) "Westward Ha! Around the World in 80 Clichés" (Simon & Schuster, \$2.95). Above are Beaver Hirschfeld and Four-Eyes Perelman studying a typical subject enroute.

graphers of court life, and, finally, to historians of philosophy who, Anderson thinks, have wreaked the most damage to Bacon's ideas.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PROPAGANDA. By Leonard W. Doob. 600 pages. Holt. \$5. A timely book in this election year for those interested in propaganda and the way it affects mass thinking. The author explains the strength and weaknesses of public-opinion polls and analyzes the effectiveness of newspapers, radio, motion pictures, and other information mediums as propaganda tools.

OUR GIFTED SON. By Dorothy Baker. 234 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.75. A beautifully written mood-novel, by the author of "Young Man With a Horn," recounting the emotional experiences of a young Mexican student who returns home from college with an American friend. The story is pivoted around his reactions to his mother's mysterious death, and, though partially marred by a thin ending, well lives up to the standard for craftsmanship which this author earned for herself.

THE PLUNDERED HEART. By Boris Todrin. 318 pages. Dutton. \$3. The story of a young New York newspaperman's emotional problems after his wife dies in childbirth. Most of his struggles concern his conscience-stricken love affair with a girl on the paper and, as recounted by Todrin, they are banal to a degree. But what saves this novel from utter dullness is the author's knowing account of the behind-the-scenes story of the newspaper itself, a PMish outfit which has become infested with commercialism while its idealistic founder-editor is away at war. Though not exactly sensational, it is interesting reading.

RED SUN SOUTH. By Oswald Wynd. 276 pages. Doubleday. \$3. A novel about Japan-occupied Singapore, by the author of "Black Fountains." The heroine is the young Eurasian widow of an Englishman killed in the war. Most of the story deals with her experiences with the Japs, as head of the city's hospital, and especially with her relationship with an important Jap officer (also a Eurasian) who falls in love with her. It's all pretty thin and unconvincing.

THE INVISIBLE ISLAND. By Irwin Stark. 377 pages. Viking. \$3. A rather feverish though perceptive novel tracing the growth of social awareness in a liberal-minded young New Yorker during the '30s and early years of the war. The hero is a young white school teacher (4-F in the war) who gives up his soft spot in a Long Island school to take a post in Harlem. Most of the novel is given over to his experiences with the race problem, but the author also bites fairly deeply into other facets of the problem by means of flashbacks into the hero's youthful dip into the radical movement of the '30s. A full-blown romance helps keep things going.

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Make It Short, Mr. Dewey

by RAYMOND MOLEY

FROM time to time in this space I have pointed to the irrational, not to say absurd, nature of some of our political practices. Politics is logged with tradition. It reeks with habit.

Four years ago this month, I devoted a column to the customary campaign train, pointing out that at a time when thousands of aching legs were standing in railway stations waiting for space, it would not look well to see a long campaign special pass by, filled with dispensable politicians, hangers-on and reporters. But the train emerged, and the only notable incident in its course was a wreck in the State of Washington which tossed everybody around so much that many a reporter still feels pains in an injured neck or back.

The familiar train will be with us again, but something can be gained by keeping the campaign short.

Personal appearances help when properly handled, although enough personal appearances can be jammed into a space of a very few weeks to meet the legitimate demand. Hence, Dewey might well defer the opening of his campaign until the last week in September. It was Al Smith's custom to confine his campaigns for the governorship of New York to three weeks. F.D.R. and Dewey approximately followed that plan in New York. Six weeks, even five, should be ample to cover that part of the nation which Dewey needs to visit.

THE obvious time for the "swing around the circle" is late September and early October. The "circle" is pear-shaped, with the stem at Albany and the bottom on the Pacific Coast. Then there is New England to reach by automobile, and one or two trips to Border States and the Mississippi Valley.

Dewey could, in an abbreviated time, make hundreds of personal appearances. He learned in Oregon that nobody remembers what a candidate says, but everybody remembers the smile, the handshake and the rough-and-tumble of personal contact.

The articles of faith of a candidate—his philosophy of government, his specific pledges on policy and his program

—can be stated in six or eight set speeches in large cities from East to West. The rest of his speeches can be brief, repetitious in ideas but varied in language.

This campaign does not need to be a one-man show. Bryan, Wilson and F.D.R. were single stars. This year, there are many first-string men in the Republican Party—Warren, Taft, Stassen and others. They can carry much of the burden.

There is a real national interest in keeping the campaign short. Dewey in all probability must assume the incredibly heavy burden of the Presidency in January. He must have the utmost freedom to prepare for that moment. He should, for example, keep a staff working with key members of Congress on next year's Federal expenditures. He must work with committee chairmen in developing such legislation as he expects to recommend. Above all, he must follow the critical course of foreign affairs. Most of these matters cannot be postponed until the weeks between election and inauguration. The whole tempo of Dewey's campaign and the disposition of his time must be determined by the prospect of taking over the responsibility of government with the least possible confusion.

A WORD more about the campaign train. The whole circus represents about 75 per cent pure waste. It has grown to absurd proportions. Every important paper and magazine feels it must be represented. Then there are many photographers and radio people. There is little news that requires special reporters. Local reporters could adequately cover the candidate's activities in a given city. The text of a speech goes on the wires in any event, well before delivery.

The long days and nights constitute, for those who "cover" the candidate, a period of infinite boredom, small talk, card playing and the futile distraction of drinking. Ten good reporters, a couple of cameramen, a few radio and television people could easily do the job, if the press of the nation could unite in a real economy movement. But this will not happen. The train will be long, but the campaign can be short.





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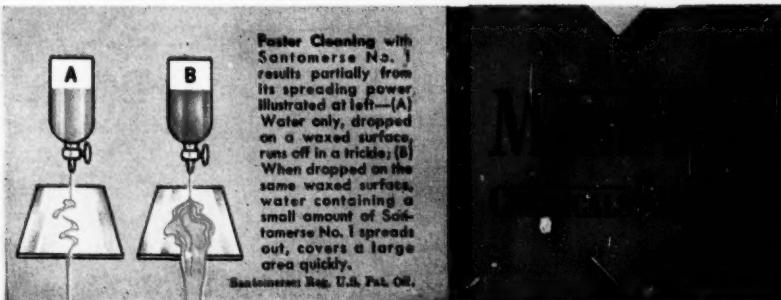
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