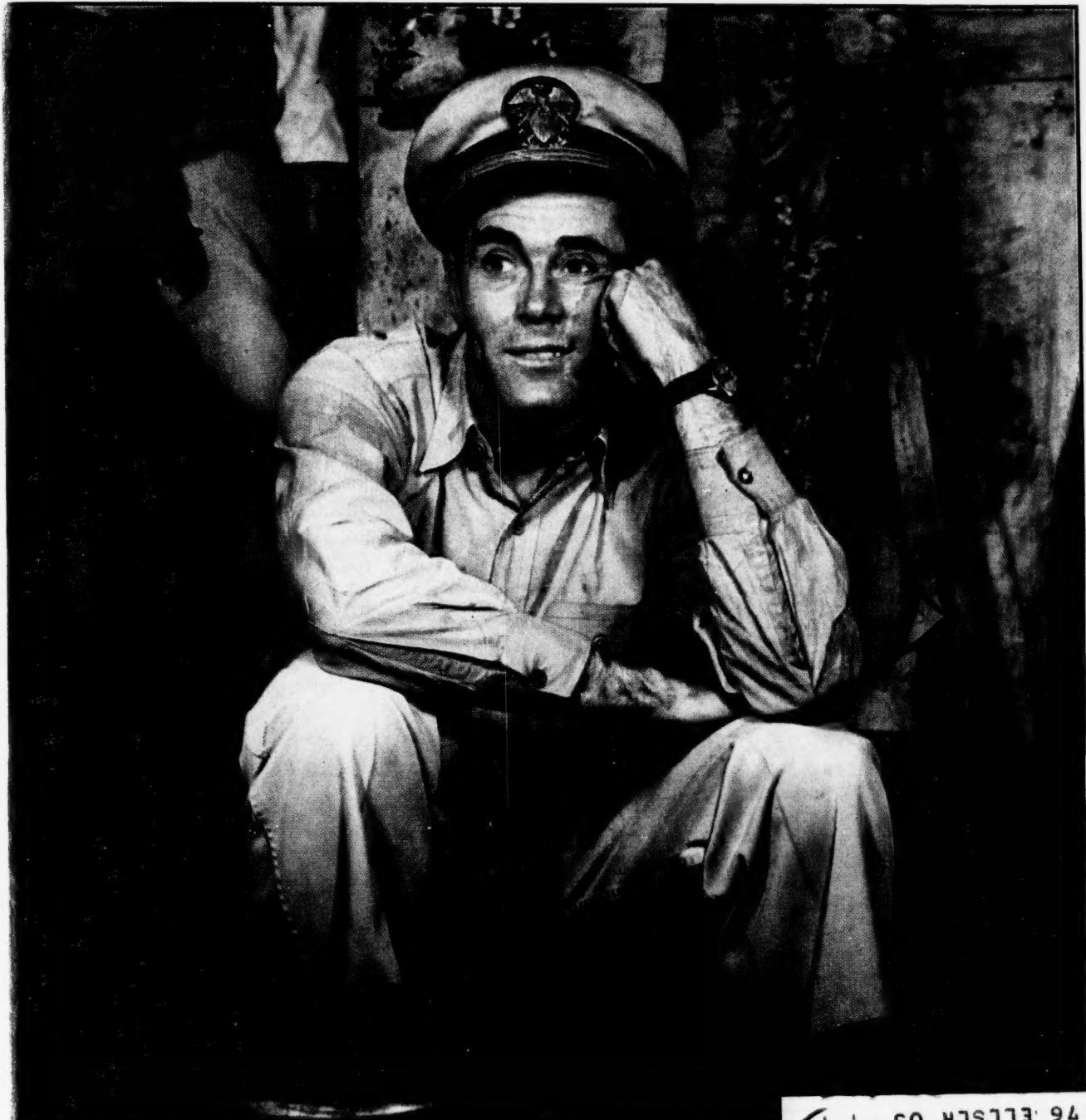


MARCH 1, 1948

20c

Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE



'Mr. Roberts': The Navy Captures Bro

(See Theater)

22176 ELLSLR OS 443

RHARCLIFFE MANOR N Y
EDGWOOD PARK
MISS LILLIAN R ELLIS

IN THE HAND OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY
WHO IS WRITING A NEW NOVEL OF OUR TIMES



One of today's truly great literary figures. Fresh evidence of his vigorous style will soon be seen in a new novel . . . his first since "For Whom the Bell Tolls".

An aggressive war is the great crime
against everything good in the world. A
defensive war, which must necessarily turn
to aggressive at the earliest moment, is the great
counter-crime. But never think that war, no
matter how necessary, is ever justified is not
a crime.



Parker "51"...world's most wanted pen

The preference which the "51" enjoys has been confirmed by 77 surveys in 29 countries. Among authors of America's recent best-selling books, for example, Parker exceeded in popularity the next three makes of pens combined!

Beautiful—responsive—utterly tireless—the "51" actually makes it fun to write. It offers a choice of individualized custompoints—precision designed to suit any type of handwriting.

Then, too, only this pen is designed for satisfactory use with remarkable

new Parker *Superchrome*—the super-brilliant, super-permanent ink that dries as it writes!

See the Parker "51" today. New wide range of distinctive colors. \$12.50; \$15.00. Sets \$17.50 to \$80.00. The Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wis., U. S. A., and Toronto, Canada.

ARTZYBASHEFF

"51" writes dry with wet ink!

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The South has 1,477,000 electrified farms

FARM FAMILIES have countless uses for electricity, both in the home and on the farm.

Electrified farms are good customers for hundreds of products of the manufacturer of electrical appliances and equipment.

Electricity serves 3,771,000 U. S. farms, according to Electrical Merchandising's January estimate. 1,477,000 or 39% of these electrified farms are in the 14 Southern states. During 1947 alone, the South gained 34% in number of electrified farms, as compared to a gain of only 5%

for the remainder of the country.

Farm electrification is only one phase of the rural South's phenomenal growth as a market. Farm families of the 14 Southern states are breaking records in adopting better farming methods, increasing income and savings and buying all types of consumer goods.

Such progress attracts alert sales-minded advertisers. That's why The Progressive Farmer has made the greatest advertising lineage gain of any monthly farm magazine in the U.S. during the last three years.



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STARTING

St. Patrick's Day **FLY
IRISH
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FOR twelve years Irish Air Lines has served Britain and all Europe. On March 17th, this famous service will be extended to New York and Boston.

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For reservations and information, see your local travel agent, or Irish Air Lines office . . . in New York, 33 East 50th Street, Eldorado 5-4002—in Boston, Hotel Statler, Hancock 6-6530.

FLY IRISH to Ireland and all Europe

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LETTERS



Ladies in the '80s: Grace, Emma, Olive, Gertrude, Jeanette, and Marguerite . . . Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch



Newsweek—Ed Werges

. . . And in 1948: Grace, Marguerite, Olive, Jeanette, Emma, and Gertrude

Nineteenth-Century Sextette

The picture of the Ariel Ladies Sextette (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 9) was a classic. I love them in December but what did they look like in May? Were they photographed in the 1880s?

DAMON O'FALLION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

No Methodist Anger

In NEWSWEEK for Jan. 12 you carry a report of the recent meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. In the course of this article you . . . said: "The federation stated angrily that 'it fronts' neither for Communism nor capitalism. Its 'ism' is Christianity."

I, myself, formulated and introduced the statement [which] reflects no trace of anger. It is entirely dispassionate and objective . . .

I present this statement of the facts and as a matter of personal privilege, I ask that it be printed to correct the misimpression created by your account.

ALBERT E. BARNETT

Garrett Biblical Institute
Evanston, Ill.

Vive Mlle. France!

Re Dorothy Tong's letter (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 9) concerning Miss France of 1948: Come now, Miss (?) Tong, as one woman to another, let us cast aside the green-eyed demon and be realistic. Seriously, wouldn't any woman you know cheerfully swap chassis with Miss France of '48? What a delightful attenuation of the waist; what

acility of the hips . . . and what a dainty, neatly turned ankle!

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace
of finer form, or lovelier face.

MRS. EILEEN C. BEAUDRY
Quebec, Que.

► . . . I am 72 years of age, but I can still see. M. H. Kamann Jr. of New Orleans thinks "Miss France is one of the loveliest

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

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

things I have seen in print." If Mr. Kamann will come to Phoenix, Ariz., I will show him many more beautiful forms than Miss France. I agree with him on how to "dress 'em."

WILL MCCLURE

Phoenix, Ariz.

►... Ray for Miss France!

O. C. STAFFORD

Dallas, Texas

Photo Fantasies

I have seen pictures of Lord Rothermere before, and know you must have switched captions in the Press department (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23). Am I correct?

JAMES RICHARDSON

Chicago, Ill.

You are, along with several dozen others. The captions were switched by NEWS-



Newsweek Photos—Ed Wergoles

Rothermere



Owen

WEEK's photo editor. We have switched him—in the old woodshed manner.

►... You show a cartoon with the caption, "the radio age reaches the bus." Upon looking at the picture a second time I am convinced that it pictures a streetcar and not a bus . . .

GEORGE K. BRADLEY

La Porte, Ind.

That's right, a streamlined Cincinnati streetcar with underground trolley.

Newsweek

make sure
of your copy

- one year \$6.50
 two years \$10.00

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Newsweek, 152 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.

March 1, 1948

"My secretary and I just adopted the Dictaphone twins!"

Both are electronic—
so they behave beautifully



One is a great Listener

My favorite—the Dictaphone *Electronic Dictating Machine*—makes dictation a relaxation! All I do is sit back and think out loud. The electronic mike catches every word . . . even a whisper!

Dictaphone *Electronic Dictation* spells easier operation, clearer recording—in short, perfection!



The other is a great Talker

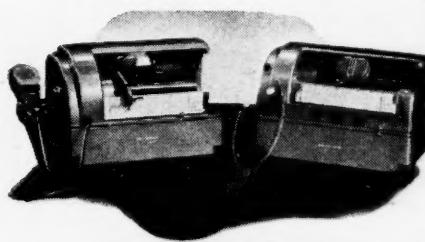
That's for me! It's the new *Electronic Transcriber*—latest addition to our famous Dictaphone family . . . kin and counterpart to the Dictaphone *Electronic Dictating*



Machine. Now I breeze through transcription electronically.

This transcriber has so many advantages: Three radio-like dials regulate volume, tone and speed separately, bring me any dictator's voice the way I want to hear it! . . . A new headset, light as a whisper, with its thin electric cord instead of the old rubber tube. New clarity of reproduction, new foot control guides and rests and the new muting switch that smothers machine sounds.

Just every convenience I need for ease, speed and comfort is built right into the machine. And that's why I'm sold on Dictaphone Electronic Transcription!



The Dictaphone Twins

For an eye-opening, ear-opening demonstration, call your local Dictaphone Representative. Let him show you how the Twins can save you time and money. Or just mail the coupon below.

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420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

- Please send me descriptive literature.
 Please demonstrate Twins in my office.

Name.....

Company.....

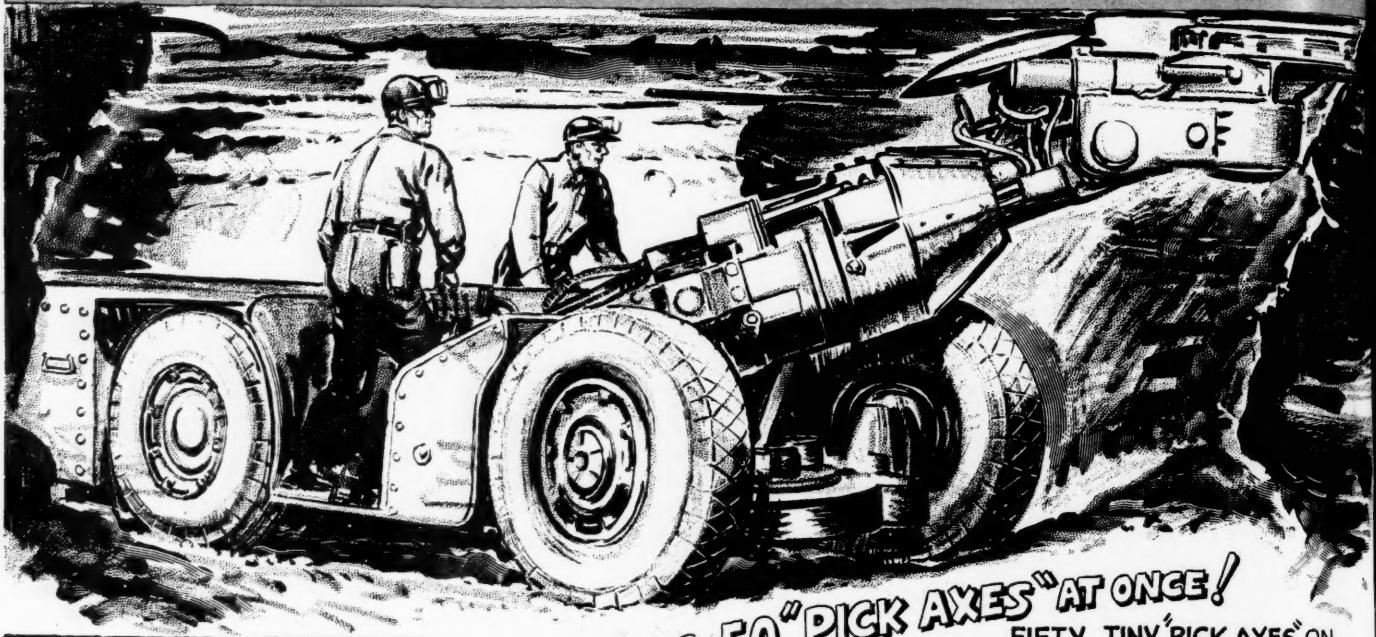
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RIPLEY'S



SWINGING 50" PICK AXES" AT ONCE!

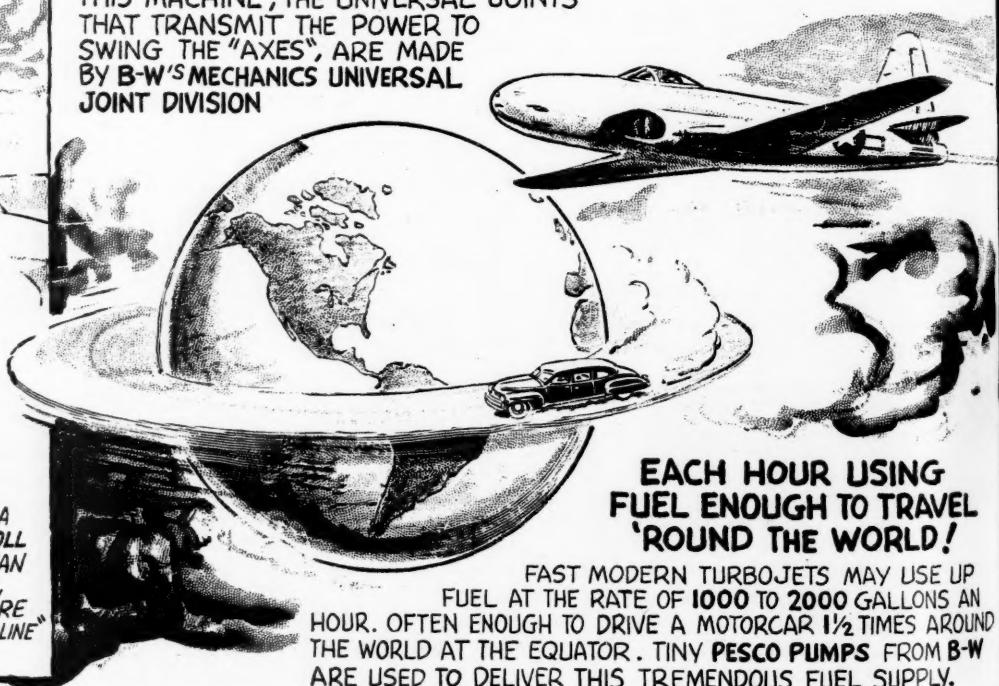
FIFTY TINY "PICK AXES" ON AN ENDLESS CHAIN NOW DO THE BACK-BREAKING WORK OF 100 COAL MINERS.

THIS TRACKLESS CUTTER IS OPERATED BY JUST 2 MEN. IT ASSURES GREATER SAFETY... INCREASES PRODUCTION... GIVES LUMP COAL OF BETTER SIZE. CERTAIN IMPORTANT PARTS OF THIS MACHINE, THE UNIVERSAL JOINTS THAT TRANSMIT THE POWER TO SWING THE "AXES", ARE MADE BY B-W'S MECHANICS UNIVERSAL JOINT DIVISION



1825 KITCHEN MILES PER YEAR!

SURVEYS SHOW MANY HOUSEWIVES WALK 5 MILES A DAY IN THE KITCHEN. B-W'S "INGERSOLL UTILITY UNIT" CUTS THIS BY MORE THAN 25%. THAT'S BECAUSE REFRIGERATOR, SINK, STOVE AND SERVING COUNTER ARE GROUPED FOR STEP-SAVING "STRAIGHT-LINE" PRODUCTION



EACH HOUR USING FUEL ENOUGH TO TRAVEL 'ROUND THE WORLD!

FAST MODERN TURBOJETS MAY USE UP FUEL AT THE RATE OF 1000 TO 2000 GALLONS AN HOUR. OFTEN ENOUGH TO DRIVE A MOTORCAR 1½ TIMES AROUND THE WORLD AT THE EQUATOR. TINY PESCO PUMPS FROM B-W ARE USED TO DELIVER THIS TREMENDOUS FUEL SUPPLY.

185 PRODUCTS
IN ALL ARE MADE BY

BORG-WARNER

Believe It or Not!

ENGINEERING
B-W
PRODUCTION

GOLF BALLS TO TURBOJETS...
COAL MINES TO KITCHENS.....

ALL NOW SHARE IN THE B-W INGENUITY
WHICH BENEFITS ALMOST EVERY AMERICAN
EVERY DAY.*

FOR EXAMPLE: 19 OUT OF THE 20 MAKES OF
MOTORCARS CONTAIN ESSENTIAL PARTS BY
BORG-WARNER. EVERY COMMERCIAL PLANE
AND MANY SHIPS AFLOAT HAVE ABOARD VITAL
B-W EQUIPMENT. 9 OUT 10 FARMS SPEED
FOOD PRODUCTION WITH B-W EQUIPPED
IMPLEMENT. AND MILLIONS ENJOY THE
OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES OF B-W HOME
EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES.



"SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS" FOR AUTOMOBILES!

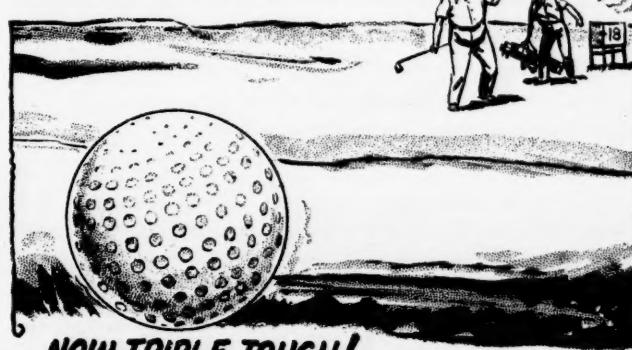
IT'S LIKE GETTING
3 MILES IN EVERY 10 "FOR FREE".

ACTUALLY YOU TRAVEL 42% FARTHER EVERY TIME YOUR ENGINE
TURNS. THE MAGIC? IT'S THE WARNER GEAR OVERDRIVE---
MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY B-W. ADAPTABLE TO MANY MAKES
OF CARS, IT PROVIDES SEMI-AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION. ALL
THE GEARING OF THIS REMARKABLE DEVICE FITS IN A
SPACE 6 INCHES SQUARE.



"AIRPLANE MUSCLES"

FIND A JOB ON THE FARM! HYDRAULIC PUMPS LIKE
THOSE IN PLANES ARE NOW MOUNTED ON TRACTORS. THEY SPEED UP
FIELD OPERATIONS, SAVE TIME AND EFFORT. AT THE TOUCH OF A LEVER
THEY RAISE OR LOWER THE PLOW OR OTHER IMPLEMENT BEING PULLED.
ALSO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT CUTTING DEPTH. B-W'S "PESCO" MAKES
THESE SMALL PUMPS WHICH CAN EXERT A PRESSURE OF 1200 LBS.



NOW TRIPLE TOUGH!

NEWEST GOLF BALLS HAVE B-W'S MARBON "B" ADDED IN THE
MAKING OF THE COVERS. THIS NATURAL RUBBER RESIN TRIPLES
RESISTANCE TO CUTS. MOREOVER, IT GIVES A BETTER "CLICK"
ASSURES LONGEST YARDAGE, AND THE PRICE OF THE BALLS IS
NO HIGHER.

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Ever hear SILENCE?

You walk into an eerie room. The door swings shut and you're wrapped in a silence so complete that it's an effort to listen. Sound in this vault-like cavern is reduced to the minimum of hearing.

But even *silence* has a sound of its own. Faintly you hear a subdued hiss; sometimes a soft hum. Scientists have suggested this may be the "noise" of molecules hitting the eardrums. Others wonder if it is caused by the coursing of the body's bloodstream.

On the walls, ceiling, beneath the open, grated floor of this RCA sound laboratory,

hangs enough heavy rug padding to cover 250 average living rooms. Sound is smothered in its folds—echoes and distortion are wiped out.

When acoustic scientists at RCA Laboratories want to study the actual voice of an instrument, they take it to this room. What they hear then is the instrument itself—and only the instrument. They get a true measure of performance.

Information gained here is part of such advances as: The "Golden Throat" tone system found only in RCA Victor radios and Victrola radio-phonographs . . . superb sound systems for television

. . . the true-to-life quality of RCA Victor records . . . high-fidelity microphones, clear voices for motion pictures, public address systems, and interoffice communications.

Research at RCA Laboratories moves along many paths. Advanced scientific thinking is part of any product bearing the names **RCA**, or **RCA Victor**.

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



RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA

Newsweek

Registered U. S. Patent Office

The Magazine of News Significance

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Is America's Greatest Security

For Your Information

'NEITHER SNOW, NOR RAIN,' ETC.: The Great Cold Wave of 1947-48 has incidentally affected the NEWSWEEK department that answers letters to the editors. Ordinarily geared to handle all the queries, rebuffs, and even outright compliments sent in by readers, Letters has recently been flying storm signals. Its staff has been snowed under by a greatly increased volume—and has only one explanation for the precipitation: The weather has kept many people in many parts of the country indoors; among other indoor pastimes are magazine reading and writing letters to the editor. But NEWSWEEK welcomes any word from readers—complimentary, advisory, or otherwise.



THANKS, PROFESSOR: A man with a nose for news is like an old fire horse; when the gong rings he wants to attend the fire. Last week, one of the editors of NEWSWEEK received a unique item from San Francisco concerning burglaries in that area. After checking he inserted it in In Passing (see page 36). Later he deciphered the signature of the sender—Walter B. Pitkin, retired Columbia Graduate School of Journalism professor, author of "Life Begins at 40" and other best sellers. For Mr. Pitkin's information: (1) A small check is now en route to him; and (2) unknown to Mr. Pitkin, the editor who chose to use the item was a Pitkin student twenty years ago.

BRIGHT AND SHINY: Whether they are car owners, prospective buyers, or just "window shoppers," most Americans enjoy ogling the automobile advertisements in magazines and newspapers. As part of the Great American Dream, the New Car is enjoyed by many more people than drive or ride in it. Each week we have become more and more aware of this fact in reading the ads that accompany NEWSWEEK's editorial contents—to such a degree, in fact, that we complimented the Advertising department the other day on its automobile coverage. In return, we were reminded that every passenger car manufactured in America has been advertised in these pages during the last twelve months. Furthermore, we were informed that only one magazine, The Saturday Evening Post, carried more automotive advertising in 1947 than NEWSWEEK.

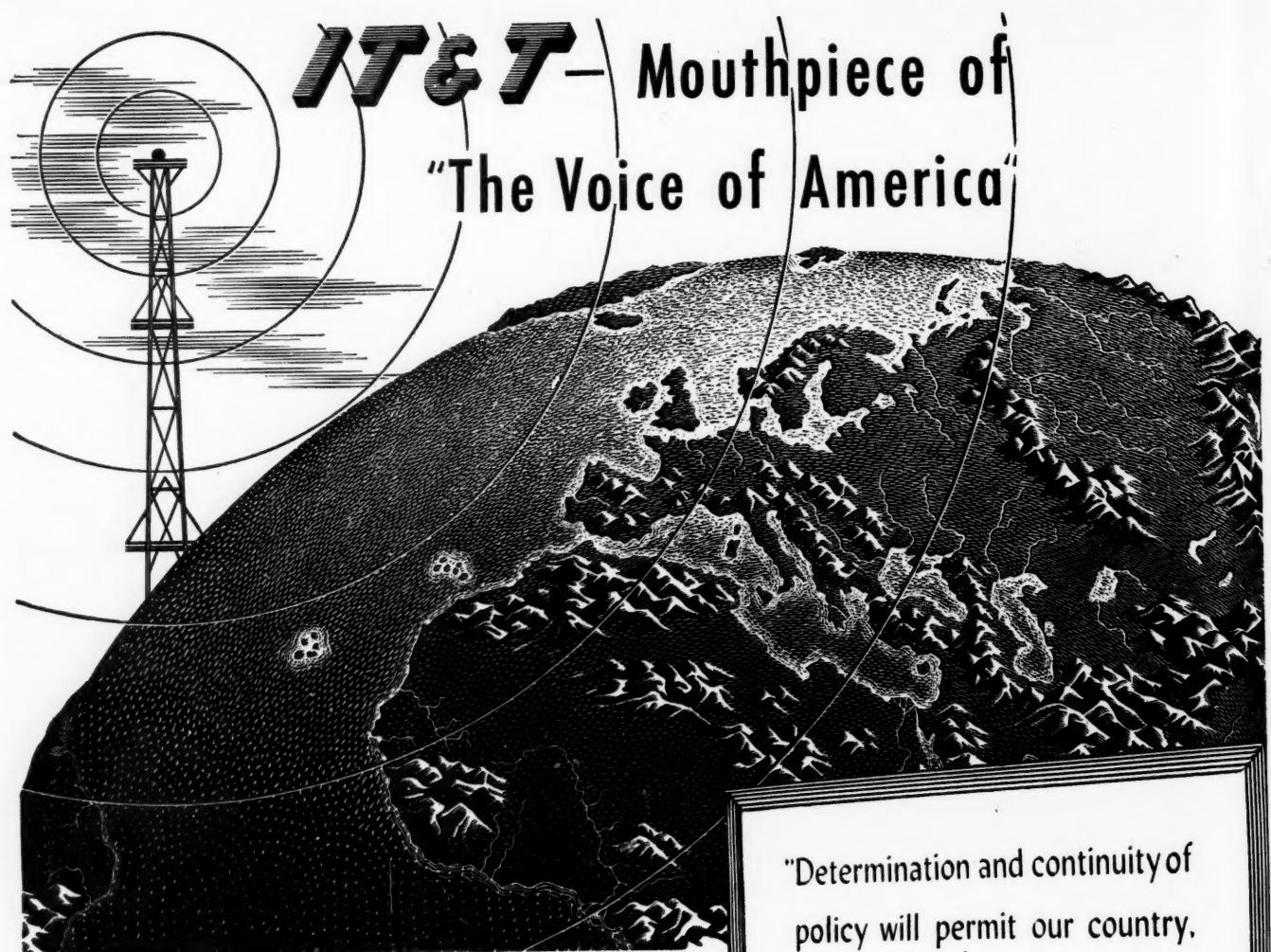
THE COVER: Few plays get a Broadway launching with the stupendous splash that "Mister Roberts" made last week. Based on the Thomas Heggen novel of the same name, this drama about life on a Navy cargo ship convoyed Henry Fonda back to the Rialto after ten years' absence. On page 65, NEWSWEEK's Theater Editor Tom Wenning gives the story of the play he says makes "first-world-war 'What Price Glory?' sound like 'The Rover Boys in the Rockies'."



When the cast of "Mister Roberts" cooperated by waiting after a performance to pose for this week's cover, NEWSWEEK Photographer Ed Wergeles learned that the show's star, Henry Fonda, is a camera fan. "Mister Roberts" ran on easily in the photo-fan jargon of lens setting, lighting,

and shutter speed. Incidentally, Fonda's hitch in the Navy was a break for the play's costumer. On stage, the actor just wears his own lieutenant's uniforms.

The Editors



IT&T—Mouthpiece of "The Voice of America"

"You can never know what the broadcasts from America mean to us!" Over 50,000 letters a year tell the same story—in French, German, Austrian, Russian, Czech, Italian, Chinese, Japanese—bringing the gratitude of the world's suffering peoples for the voice of hope—"The Voice of America." . . . The I T & T is proud of its contribution to the building of the great short wave transmitters which circle the globe—because, when men can *talk* together, they can *get* together.

"Determination and continuity of policy will permit our country, with its unequaled resources, to render aid to many countries in urgent need of our assistance and at the same time safeguard our own country and our democratic standards."

IT & T ANNUAL REPORT, 1946

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
U. S. Manufacturing Subsidiary—Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

I T & T COMMUNICATIONS

I T & T is the largest American system of international communications. It includes telephone networks in many countries, 47,000 miles of submarine cable, 6,600 miles of land-line connections, over 60 international radiotelegraph circuits and more than 50 international radiotelephone circuits.



IT & T RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING
Associates of I T & T maintain electronic research laboratories in the United States, England and France, and operate 35 manufacturing plants in 25 countries which are contributing immeasurably to the rehabilitation and expansion of communications in a war-torn world.

WORLD UNDERSTANDING

THROUGH

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS

The Periscope

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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

Capital Straws

Speaker Martin thinks someone else ought to be chairman of the Republican National Convention this year because he's already had the job twice. However, chances are he'll be drafted to do it again . . . House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn isn't worried about the threatened Southern Democratic revolt. "They voted for Hoover once," he tells intimates, "and learned their lesson" . . . The Justice Department's Antitrust Division is looking into the ownership of patents on radar and other electronics equipment . . . Underneath the apparently smooth surface, the Navy still is fighting over various details for unification of the services.

Search for ERP Chief

Ambassador Lewis Douglas has refused to accept the post of European Relief Administrator on the ground that the ERP cause would best be served by a prominent Republican administrator who has no present connection with the government. Among those now mentioned for the post are Paul Hoffman, president of Studebaker, and Allen Dulles, Wall Street lawyer who recently declined to serve as U.S. Ambassador to France. Incidentally, top Washington officials say that former Under Secretary of State William Clayton would be suited for the post of ERP ambassador abroad if his health permitted him to accept the assignment.

Anti-Speculation Talk

You won't hear much more anti-speculation talk from Administration quarters. Government officials are under White House orders to smother the grain-speculation controversy as soon as possible. As long as commodity prices were climbing, official shafts at speculators met with favorable public reaction. When commodity prices started to tumble, Democratic farm-bloc members in Congress rushed reports to the White House that farmers were beginning to blame the Administration for deflating crop prices.

Lobby Inquiry

The Justice Department inquiry into lobbyists and lobbying organizations which have failed to register under the Reorganization Act is making headway. Pay dirt has been struck among lobbyists for certain large agricultural interests who, it's said, have not listed correctly their sizable expenditures and pay. So don't be sur-

pised if an indictment or two is forthcoming in the near future. Look also for a concentrated Justice Department inquiry into the powerful real-estate lobby, whose highly paid spokesmen can be expected to slash back viciously with the resounding contention that Attorney General Clark is "playing politics." Certain mortgage-loan groups also are under sharp investigation. The tempo of the inquiry is increasing. It has the backing of Truman and soon may break into headlines.

National Notes

It hasn't been announced but the National Association of Secondary Schools, in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, is working on long-range plans to revise textbooks and curricula to include primer courses on atomic energy and related subjects . . . Senator McClellan and his erstwhile political protégé, Senator Stewart, are headed for an open break over control of Federal patronage in Tennessee . . . Sharp disagreement over stockpiling of strategic materials is developing behind the scenes in Washington between the Commerce Department and the armed forces . . . GOP budget trimmers are being careful not to snip their fingers in election year over allotments for Western reclamation and river-development projects. There'll be no drastic cuts.

Pennsylvania GOP Tussle

Friends of Gov. James H. Duff of Pennsylvania say the onetime Bull Mooser is spoiling for a chance to throw the state's potent 73-vote GOP delegation behind any promising dark horse who might break the Old Guard grip on the party. He's said to be convinced that the Old Guard is the GOP's greatest handicap. Duff and Senator Martin, titular state party leader and former governor, protest that everything is rosy between them. Yet they really are engaged in a tussle to control the delegation after Martin's favorite-son opening vote is disposed of. Duff supporters claim he'll control a majority of the delegation and, if a Taft-Dewey convention deadlock develops (Duff likes neither), he'll plump quickly for Stassen, Vandenberg, Warren, or any similar candidate "who seems at the time to have a chance of winning."

Trivia

Washington radio station WINX broadcast Brahms's "Tragic Overture" for the fifteen minutes immediately following the broadcast of Truman's Jefferson-Jackson dinner address . . . Secretary Snyder is embarrassed by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers's insistence that the Treasury take seriously

her crusade to have banknotes printed in a different color for each denomination to avoid confusion. He was forced to tell her the Treasury is "considering" the idea because he didn't want to be ungallant. Even though it is the practice in many countries he has a low opinion of it . . . While Senator Vandenberg claims he is not a Presidential candidate, he's acting like one. In his office is a cardboard box piled high with new portraits, available for the asking . . . Speaker Martin, one of the most sought-after bachelors in Washington, received only three valentines. Marriage proposals, however, continue to arrive regularly. They're never acknowledged.

Trends Abroad

France, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark have informally asked to be left out of any plans for the formation of a "small-powers" force to maintain order in Palestine . . . Under a new policy adopted by the Soviet and Polish Governments, Eastern European Jews migrating toward Palestine are no longer permitted to infiltrate into the western zones of Germany. All such traffic now is directed toward Rumania and Bulgaria, where the prospective emigrants are screened exclusively by Communist-dominated organizations . . . The inevitable Peronist victory in the Argentine congressional elections next month is expected to be much smaller than in 1946. Perón may even lose enough seats to balk his plan to revise the constitution to allow him another six-year term after 1952.

Why Moscow Stalls

Top U.S. diplomats think the chances are against Russia's entering into any serious negotiations toward further peace settlements this year. They cite three main reasons: (1) Moscow still expects an American economic crisis which would cripple the U.S. in world affairs and strengthen world Communism; (2) even if there's no depression this year, the Soviets calculate the U.S. will be so preoccupied with the Presidential election that the country will have neither the time, energy, nor inclination to play an effective international role, and (3) the Kremlin expects that the U.S. will delay, cut down, or otherwise bungle the European Recovery Program badly enough to give world Communism a new opening.

Zionism in Russia

The events in Palestine and the growth of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union have stimulated the interest of Soviet Jews in

Zionism and their desire to migrate to the Holy Land. There are reliable estimates that about one-third of the Soviet Jewish population has recently become converted to Zionism. Among Russian Zionists there are increasing complaints that they cannot establish contact with their fellows in other countries and that even the Jewish-language papers in the U.S.S.R. print no news of special interest to them. Incidentally, Soviet Jews are among the most eager listeners to the Voice of America broadcasts, which give full reports on Palestine developments.

Soviet Hospitality Bid

Soviet Ambassador Alexander Panushkin has launched an extensive hospitality drive and is showering Washington officials with invitations to dinners and cocktail parties at the embassy. Among those invited to a recent dinner was Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy. Last fall Peurifoy was refused a Soviet visa to inspect the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Greek Aid

Two hundred million dollars is the figure now being discussed by State and Army officials as the probable cost of military aid to Greece next year. This will be some \$40,000,000 more than was budgeted for this year. Incidentally, a sweeping reform of the American setup in Greece now is under way. Under the new plan, Ambassador MacVeagh, who is now on leave in this country, will not return to his Athens post and no new ambassador will be appointed at least until July 1, when the present Greek-aid program expires. Dwight Griswold, chief of the U.S. mission, is to remain, for the time being at least, as the top representative in Greece. MacVeagh has been offered the ambassadorship to Portugal, which will become vacant when the present ambassador, John Wiley, is transferred to Iran.

1948 Farm Goals

The drop in commodity prices hasn't brought about any change in the Agriculture Department's thinking with respect to 1948 farm-production goals. Continued price declines could result in heavy outlays of Federal funds to support prices. Agriculture Secretary Anderson, however, holds firmly to the position that foreign food requirements will make top-level production on American farms necessary for another three or four years.

Gas-Rate Fight

Senator O'Mahoney has taken a hand in the bitter feud within the Federal Power Commission over the Rizley bill, which would have the effect of sharply boosting consumer rates for natural gas. He has written to the President outlining the issues involved. The influential Wyoming senator hinted he will oppose the

nomination of Burton Behling to the FPC vacancy because Behling would swing a majority of the commission behind the general idea of the Rizley bill. The commission is now split 2-2 over the measure, which is being pushed by a powerful lobby.

Aviation Notes

From an engineering standpoint, supersonic flights up to 1,200 miles an hour are in sight, but how to insulate the human body against such speed presents an unsolved problem. While an ultra-speed plane traveled a straight line the pilot would be all right, but maneuvers would bring an unbearable strain. A dozen research centers are studying the matter . . . A billion-dollar system of air navigation and communication facilities for joint military and commercial use will be recommended by the Congressional Aviation Policy Board. This eventually would put domestic air travel on a railroad-type block system . . . Government observers see more than just another airline operation in the start of Northwest Airlines service into Washington next month. It gives the capital direct air connection with vital Far East points via strategic Alaskan routes . . . An aircraft-industry research committee is experimenting with glass-wool seats without springs. Vibration transmitted through springs is believed a major factor in passenger fatigue on long flights.

Foreign Investments

The Administration plans to encourage U.S. investments abroad, particularly in Latin America and the "Marshall countries." The hope is that such private investment will lessen the demand for straight government assistance and eventually cut ERP costs. The Treasury is studying proposals that would give preferential tax treatment to U.S. income earned from foreign business.

Business Footnotes

Despite the possibility of another coal strike this spring, no efforts are being made by either industry or government toward stockpiling bituminous supplies. The nation now has a 31-day supply of soft coal "above ground," and that ratio probably will be maintained until summer . . . Interior officials have been sternly warned by the White House that any talk of gasoline rationing must be avoided at all costs prior to the November election . . . The Agriculture Department is ready to spend around \$2,500,000 buying up surplus apples to prevent them from being dumped on the market . . . Faced with mounting budgets and changing styles, American women embarked upon a "make-your-own-clothes" drive last year. Stores and mail-order houses sold more than 167,000,000 dress patterns, almost three times the pre-war total . . . Agriculture Secretary Clinton Anderson is drafting a new report to Con-

gress strongly advocating that the Federal tax situation affecting margarine be "reviewed."

Movie Notes

Although every major Hollywood studio has bid for movie rights to the new Broadway smash, "Mister Roberts" (see page 65), they won't be sold. Instead, the play's producer, Leland Hayward, will film it himself independently after completion of the New York run, which won't be soon . . . Mickey Rooney has the call for "Monkey on a Stick," an M-G-M picture biography of Tod Sloan, the famous jockey of the '90s . . . Irving Berlin, who wrote the music for "Easter Parade," has a bit part in the picture. He'll be seen pushing a baby carriage on Fifth Avenue . . . Box-office reports are speeding the trend toward documentary-type films. More than 50 are on studio schedules this year.

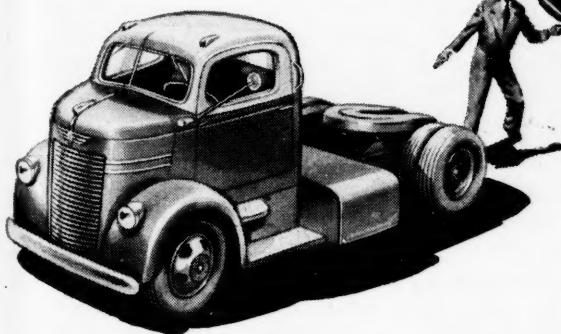
Radio Lines

Major networks plan to experiment further with novel treatments of the atomic energy theme. A recent dramatization of a speech by David Lilienthal, Atomic Energy Commission chief, was enthusiastically received by atomic specialists, who hope to encourage this type of educational presentation . . . A proposed newspaper program, a hard-fisted radio drama billed as City Desk, is described by agency insiders as one of the hottest "sleepers," auditioned in some time . . . Mutual recently moved its Leave It to the Girls sustainer from New York to Hollywood, packing the panel of feminine advisers with movie names in an attempt to lure a sponsor. But fan mail indicates the listeners like the "regulars" better, so the show may move back . . . Robert Montgomery's psychological thriller, Suspense, probably will replace Dick Haymes for Electric Auto-Lite in the 30-minute spot on Thursday nights. Haymes's listener rating suffered because he was scheduled opposite Al Jolson.

Book Notes

Attorney General Tom Clark is writing a book on juvenile delinquency for mid-1948 publication . . . The sharp-penned critic Wolfe Gibbs and the horror-cartoonist Charles Addams, both New Yorker magazine regulars, have collaborated on a hilariously macabre Christmas fable titled "Nightmare Before Christmas or A Creature Was Stirring" . . . The forthcoming "Jim Farley's Story: The Roosevelt Years" is having a big advance sale. Advance orders exhausted the first two printings, 40,000 copies . . . "Melissa," a nineteenth-century Philadelphia story by Taylor Caldwell ("This Side of Innocence"), will be out in the spring . . . Robert Wilder is following his best seller "Written on the Wind" with "Bright Feather," a historical novel of the Seminole war period.

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Washington Trends

FROM THE NEWSWEEK BUREAU

► **What prices will do in the next few months** is a matter of sharp and apparently honest disagreement between government and Congressional economists.

Inflationary pressures are still stronger than deflationary counterpressures, in the considered opinion of Truman's most trusted economic advisers. They expect the price curve to rise again unless checked by government restraints.

A **stabilizing recession** brought about by a gradual downward price drift is anticipated, in spite of the White House view, by Congressional leaders. Their economists think the commodity price break was only the beginning.

Present conflicts between the White House and Congress will be intensified by this difference of opinion as the session progresses.

► **Adherents of the inflation-isn't-over school** advance these arguments:

1—The recent \$5 rise in the price of semifinished steel products will tend to cancel out the effects of the commodity price decline.

2—Another round of wage increases in the steel industry, an industrial bellwether, is virtually made certain by this price increase.

3—Crop prospects have been so good that they can't be improved. But they can deteriorate. Unseasonable recent thaws, followed by cold weather, may give them their first setback.

4—The spring meat shortage will soon cancel out cost-of-living declines resulting from lower prices for grain products and fats.

► **Those who expect stabilization** of prices on a plateau somewhat lower than the current average answer with these assertions:

1—The steel price rise will have slight effect, if any, on the cost of finished products and thus won't raise the cost of living.

2—The commodity break, on the other hand, already has cut retail food prices between 3 and 4%.

3—The same kind of consumer resistance that underlay the check in commodity prices remains a strong force. If meat prices advance substantially, housewives will buy substitutes.

4—Wage increases will be moderate, with the unions accepting long-range benefits in lieu of large immediate raises.

► **Congress will be guided** by the thinking of those who believe that the inflationary price peak has been passed. Truman's continued warnings of inflation won't be heeded unless prices shoot up fast.

Tax relief and ERP legislation both stand to benefit from the refusal of Congressional leaders to be impressed by the prophets of continued inflation.

The bookkeeping device by which \$3,000,000,000 of this fiscal year's prospective budgetary surplus will be carried over to next year, the result of Congress's feeling that the inflationary danger is about over, also will help these two pieces of legislation.

► **Marshall-plan authorization** now has a good chance of passing the Senate carrying the full \$5,300,000,000 for twelve months recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee. The follow-up appropriation may be cut some by the Senate, but probably not much.

How much the House will cut depends upon a leadership decision not yet made. Speaker Joseph Martin, now regarded as a possible compromise GOP Presidential nominee, may exercise a decisive influence in the end—which way is not certain.

There no longer is the slightest doubt that ERP legislation will be enacted. The only important questions are the sum to be spent and how soon after the target date of April 1 the measure will be delivered to Truman.

► **Final total of the tax-relief bill**, which also is certain of enactment, remains in doubt, too. It may be larger than once thought possible. GOP leaders now believe they can override a veto, even if the total of reductions goes as high as \$5,000,000,000.

A proposal to make tax relief effective July 1 this year rather than retroactively to Jan. 1, as provided by the House bill, is being talked about in the Senate. The argument for this is that something approaching the full \$6,500,000,000 Knutson bill could be enacted without unbalancing the 1949 budget.

Delay of the effective date also would have the virtue, in the eyes of some members, of offsetting the \$3,000,000,000 carry-over of surplus from this fiscal year to the next.

► **Drastic revision of the China aid bill** is likely in the House. There is strong sentiment for a complete rewrite of Marshall's \$570,000,000 measure.

Revisionists want to earmark about half of the proposed appropriation for currency stabilization and half for relief, instead of devoting the whole fund to relief.

Changes authorizing U. S. military mission members in China to take to the field as advisers on strategy and to increase sales of military supplies to the Central government also will be demanded.

► **Truman's mounting political troubles** are having a demoralizing effect on the Democratic minority in Congress. The organized opposition is going to pieces both in the House and Senate.

Recent deterioration of Democratic prospects for reelection of a President, added to the Southern revolt, is making it easier for Republican leaders to command big majorities for their own measures and to stop anything they don't like.

White House strategists realize that Truman's messages to Congress will have little weight from now on. But he will continue to send them in order to keep the record straight for the campaign.

A boost in minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents an hour is the only major Truman reform that now seems to have a chance at this session. Republican leaders plan to let it through late in the session.

One of the various minority-protecting measures also may pass—anti-poll-tax, anti-lynching, or FEPC. The GOP will push one of them to a showdown in the Senate in order to keep the Southern revolt stirred up.



Artist — Karl Knaths, native of Wisconsin

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The Magazine of News Significance

March 1, 1948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS:

Five Days That Shook the Democrats

If last week went down in history for no other reason, it unquestionably would be recorded as the week in which the Big Gloom descended on the Democratic party. The succession of events, some of them cumulative, others almost wholly unexpected, was devastating.

On Tuesday, Feb. 17 an American Labor party candidate for Congress, backed by Henry A. Wallace in a "test" against a candidate supported solidly by the supposedly impregnable Bronx Democratic machine of Boss Ed Flynn in New York City, won an amazing 2-to-1 victory, forecasting a defection in the Democratic ranks next November that could cost President Truman New York State's vital 47 electoral votes (see page 16).

On Wednesday, from Miami where he is vacationing, Wallace announced that his supporters in California had obtained 464,000 signatures—189,000 more than necessary—to place his third-party candidacy for President on the ballot in that state where 25 electoral votes are at stake.

On Thursday, in Washington, Democratic leaders gathered for a Jefferson-Jackson birthday dinner, during which they exchanged reports on the November outlook that approached complete pessimism.

On Friday, 52 Southern members of Congress, subsequently backed by 30 more colleagues who were absent, adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Truman's civil-rights program, thus adding fuel to the Dixie-wide revolt already under way (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 16).

On Saturday, in Philadelphia, the Americans for Democratic Action, composed mostly of former high New Deal officials and anti-Communist left-wingers, opened a three-day convention notable chiefly for almost outright disapproval of President Truman and a refusal to endorse his candidacy at this time (see page 18).

If the headline-making news was not depressing enough, Democratic leaders had only to consider the undercurrents which swept the events along. Beyond question, Mr. Truman's handling of the Palestine

problem had contributed greatly to the defections among Jewish voters in the Bronx (see page 18), but equally ominous was the fact that Democratic voters had seen fit to stay away from the polls.

In California, the desertion of left-wingers from the Democratic ranks, plus the bitter fight for control waged there within the party by Mr. Truman's close friend, the conservative Edwin W. Pauley (NEWSWEEK, June 14, 1947), had caused the Wallace threat to become far more real.

The grievances of the Southerners had

Among the New Deal remnants at Philadelphia, there was walking evidence of their complaint: Many of those attending the ADA sessions were ex-job holders under Roosevelt who had been replaced by Mr. Truman's more conservative appointees. That few of them would be able to muster much enthusiasm for Mr. Truman between now and November was obvious.

So compelling was the handwriting on the wall last week that many Democratic leaders were now frankly revising their estimates: (1) Where they had at first viewed the Wallace threat lightly, they now conceded that his presence in the field might throw a half-dozen states into the GOP column; (2) where they had hoped to have the active help of former

New Deal luminaries in the '48 campaign, they were now doubtful that they could depend on more than a few gestures, and (3) where there had been almost unanimous belief that the Southern revolt would fizzle out, a few party leaders were even beginning to take that threat seriously, too.

1-Ghosts at the Feast

Harry S. Truman told a story about a bird last week. It was a good story for a political festivity. The occasion: The annual Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner of the Democratic party, held in Washington Feb. 19 for the apparent reason that Thomas Jefferson's birthday was April 13 and Andrew Jackson's was March 15. The story: "These men who live in the past remind me of a toy I'm sure all of you have seen. The toy is a small wooden bird called the floogie bird. Around the floogie bird's neck is a label reading: 'I fly backwards. I don't care where I'm going. I just want to see where I've been.' These backward-looking men refuse to see where courageous leadership can take this nation in the years that lie ahead."

This story got a good laugh. It was sure to. It had gone over big when Franklin D. Roosevelt told it about the extinct dodo bird. It had proved sure-fire as recently as last December, when Henry A. Wallace told it about the mythical oozle finch. It couldn't miss.

H.S.T. vs. GOP: But if the bird story didn't lay an egg, the occasion otherwise was jinxed. Even the dessert which was



their roots in President Roosevelt's ill-fated purge campaign of 1938 and had become more deeply imbedded when wartime conditions led Mr. Roosevelt to sponsor such instruments as the Fair Employment Practice Committee. But the bitterness had been compounded by Mr. Truman, who, instead of soft-pedaling the race question as the Southern members had hoped, had gone even farther than Mr. Roosevelt ever did in seeking Federal remedies.



Harris & Ewing

Truman and guests: Flooie birds, bombe atomic, and some anti-GOP insecticide

served Mr. Truman at the Statler Hotel was spectacularly inappropriate. It was *bombe atomic*, consisting of nesselrode pudding—named after Count Karl Robert Nesselrode, Russian Foreign Minister in the past-Napoleonic era and a chief architect of the Holy Alliance, which made Russia virtually supreme in Continental Europe—topped off with vanilla ice cream and raspberry ice and a sauce of strawberries and raspberries.

After the raspberries, Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson set the political tone for the evening. He all but threw Mr. Truman's hat into the ring by proposing H.S.T. as a new type of insecticide to exterminate the GOP next November. But the President, after making his off-the-cuff gibes at a "bunch of reactionaries who are trying to take us back to 1896" and warning against putting an "isolationist" in the White House, was whisked off to the Mayflower, where the other half of the 2,900 \$100-a-plate diners were finishing their *coupé victoire*.

There a convention-like draft-Truman rally was staged while the President beamed. Mock delegates paraded through the ornate Louis XVI ballroom, carrying placards reading: "Ohio Stays Human, Votes Truman," "Harry Is Our Date in '48," "Michigan's Had Enough, Goes Truman," and "Mississippi Flows Along With Truman."

The Vacant Chairs: But the party's real mood was more that of a wake. About the only bright spot was the beaming grin of James A. Farley, back on the dais for the first time since he quit as Democratic national chairman as a protest against F.D.R.'s third term. Edward J. Flynn, also at the speaker's table, could hardly mask his dejection over the defeat his Bronx machine had suffered at the hands of Henry A. Wallace's leftists in a Congressional by-election.

Symbolically vacant was Table 23, reserved by Sen. and Mrs. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, who dined in their kitchen because Mrs. Johnston was afraid

she might be "seated next to a Negro." Also absent were dozens of Southern congressmen—52 of whom the next day met in a rump caucus, elected Rep. William Colmer of Mississippi as chairman, and demanded that Mr. Truman soft-pedal his civil-rights program or "assuredly jeopardize" Democratic success in the South. So heated were some speeches, including one by John E. Rankin, that cooler heads later refused to quote them to reporters.

When the President stood up before radio microphones and television cameras to give his prepared address as drafted by Clark Clifford, his Washington audience was polite enough, unlike half the 850 Arkansas Democrats attending a similar dinner in Little Rock, who walked out in protest as the President's broadcast was tuned in. But what he had to say about "progressive liberalism" and

"reactionary conservatism" brought only scattered handclaps. Nowhere in his 92-minute speech did he get far enough away from political generalities to mention his civil-rights program, except to call for "social justice"; he ignored the Wallace third-party threat, except to predict that "progressive liberals will rally to the Democratic party . . . because its programs run true to the aspirations of the American people."

To top the evening, the President muffed his punch line, saying: "If anyone chooses to call this politics, then it is the politics of Jefferson and Jackson, Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt—and it is good enough for me." The intrusion of the name of the Republican T.R. was Mr. Truman's own mishap—his text referred to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

2-Win With Wallace

As Democratic boss of the Bronx, Edward J. Flynn has been winning elections with almost monotonous regularity for the last 26 years. For twenty of them, no one held office in the Bronx without his approval, including the Republican leader John J. Knewitz, who owed his \$9,000-a-year job as commissioner of public records to a tacit understanding that Republican candidates wouldn't run too fast or too far. Flynn managed to stay continuously in power even while the late Fiorello H. La Guardia was mayor of New York; he was the only New York Democratic boss who did. Even in 1933, when the city was in revolt against the Democratic party, he managed to elect all his candidates by disowning the regular party ticket and improvising one of his own.

Last month Gov. Thomas E. Dewey ordered a special election in the 24th Congressional District of the Bronx, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Rep. Benjamin Rabin, a Democrat. When the American Labor party, which is backing Henry A. Wallace for President, promptly challenged Flynn to make it a test of Wal-



Colmer and Rankin: A new secession

lace strength, hardheaded politicians guffawed. The 24th was the second strongest ALP district in New York. But even though Flynn's machine had developed a couple of annoying knocks during the 1946 campaign, when several Bronx Republicans were swept into office in the nationwide GOP landslide, it didn't seem likely that Flynn would have any trouble winning.

Counting Chickens: Democrats were overwhelmingly in the majority in the 24th; the 1947 registration lists showed 58,780 of them, as compared with 16,074 members of the American Labor party, 8,349 Republicans, and 7,045 Liberals. In 1946, Rabin had won in a walk—with 39,316 votes against 24,249 for the ALP candidate, 16,931 for the Republican, and 8,504 for the Liberal.

Moreover, many 1946 ALP voters were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, which quit the ALP when the party came out for Wallace. Many be-

foreign-born—exploiting their sense of discrimination and their loyalties abroad. And for such a strategy the 24th was made to order. Thirty-five per cent of the voters were Jewish, 15 per cent were Irish, 15 per cent Negroes, 15 per cent Italians, and 5 per cent Puerto Ricans.

For the Jews, the ALP had an incendiary issue—the American embargo on the shipment of arms to Palestine. For all minority groups, it had another—the revolt of Southern Democrats against Harry S. Truman's civil-rights program.

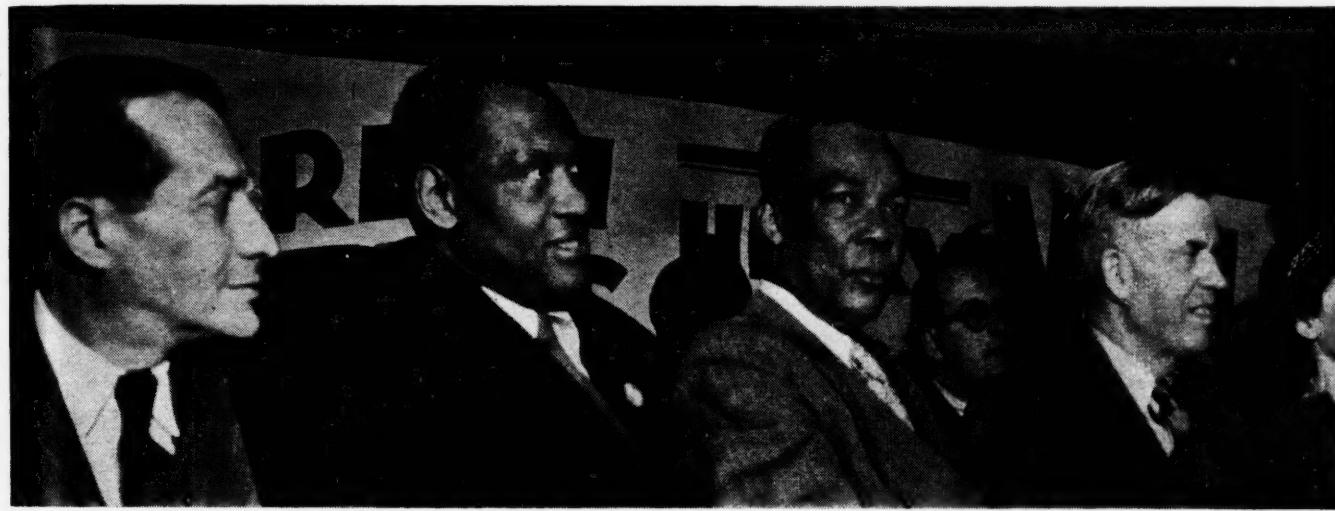
As its candidate, the ALP picked Leo Isaacson. A consistent Communist party-liner, he had even made the Communist switch from isolationism to plugging for war the day Hitler attacked Russia. But he was extremely well known in the district and very active in civic affairs. He was a proved vote getter—a former State Assemblyman, who had made a strong race as the ALP candidate for Borough Presi-

Marcantonio, Howard Fast the novelist, Paul Robeson the Negro singer, and Rockwell Kent the artist.

The Big Shots: For the climax, the ALP brought in Henry Wallace himself. Wallace's theme: "Mr. Truman talks like a Jew and acts like an Arab."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mayor William O'Dwyer spoke in the district for Flynn's candidate Propper, but neither had much effect. Mrs. Roosevelt defended the Marshall plan, skimming lightly over the issue which the ALP had stirred up—the embargo. O'Dwyer devoted his speech to a plea to Wallace to abandon his race, all the while praising him as a "true liberal." Flynn made no secret that he thought O'Dwyer had done more harm than good.

The Bronx boss called at the White House, and there were reports that he asked the President to lift the embargo. Whether or not they were true, Mr. Truman failed to act. Even so, Flynn remained



Wallace and backers: * Skilled party organizers rang many doorbells

International

longed to other CIO unions, and the CIO was now actively opposed to Wallace. The district was pro-New Deal, and most of the old New Deal leaders had split with Wallace. Living there were several thousand members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, whose leader David Dubinsky was one of the labor movement's bitterest foes of Wallace and his Communist backers.

Flynn was so certain of what the election outcome would be that he picked as his candidate a virtual unknown, Karl Propper, a lawyer. When the Liberal party offered to endorse Propper, he scornfully rejected its support. He wanted no deals with splinter parties, especially when he didn't need them.

Hatching Chickens: Although the ALP realized that it faced an uphill fight, it didn't agree with Flynn's estimate of the situation. The ALP, like Wallace's backers generally, had long since decided on its strategy for the 1948 campaign. It planned to concentrate on minority groups—Jews, Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and the

dent in 1945. And he was a working Zionist.

While the Flynn machine sat back and took it easy, the ALP concentrated its entire citywide organization on the 24th. Hundreds of skilled organizers, many of them longtime Communist party members with wide experience in front groups, were sent into the district. Working in pairs—a man and a woman—they visited every home, and some homes several times. They might be strangers in the neighborhood, but they were personable, glib, and persuasive.

The ALP blanketed the district with leaflets, slipped under every door and handed out at every subway exit during the rush hours. These tracts charged Mr. Truman with secretly conspiring against the Jews in Palestine, and intimated that Negroes and Puerto Ricans were being deprived of jobs by the Democrats. At meetings, the ALP brought such well-known Communist party-liners as ALP Rep. Vito

*Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Paul Robeson, and Ferdinand C. Smith, who was arrested for deportation as an alien Communist the day after this picture was taken.

certain of victory. On election morning, Feb. 17, he told reporters that Propper would carry the district 2 to 1. On election evening, an hour before the polls closed, he prepared a victory statement.

The statement was soon withdrawn. Within half an hour after the returns started coming in, it was obvious that Isaacson, the ALP, and Wallace had won a sweeping victory. The final results: Isaacson, 22,697 votes; Propper, 12,578; with 3,840 for the Liberal party candidate and 1,482 for the Republican.

Significance--

If the special election in the Bronx can be taken as a test-tube event, then it is evident that President Truman will perform a miracle if he carries New York State next November. Analysis of the balloting district by district shows that not only did Wallace command the American Labor party's support, but that he obviously gained the votes of numerous Democrats as well.

In the 29th Election District of the

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Fifth Assembly District, for example, there were 303 registered Democrats, but Proper received only 37 votes. In the same district there were 126 enrolled ALP members, but Isacson got 149 votes. Assuming that every registered ALP voter actually voted—an improbability—there were at least 23 voter defections to him.

Similarly, in the same assembly district, Isacson got 158 votes in the 30th Election District where there were only 103 ALP enrollees, and 147 votes in the 34th with only 100 registered. Assuming that the Democratic rolls suffered their share of the defections to Isacson, they amounted to between 8 and 10 per cent of the total Democratic registration in some districts.

In 1944 the American Labor party voters cast 500,000 ballots for President Roosevelt. He carried the state by only 317,000 votes. Whether the ALP can muster anything like that many voters for Wallace this year is open to debate, but if Democratic defections to his camp run only a few percentage points of the total Democratic registration next November, Mr. Truman will have to draw more votes from Republicans and independents than his predecessor did four years ago to win.

3—Old New Dealers

President Truman had reason to expect that, although his recent attacks on Wall Street, his reaffirmations of the New Deal, and his civil-rights program might irritate conservatives and Southern Democrats, at least they would earn him the active support of those New Dealers still devoted to Franklin D. Roosevelt's memory.

Last week end Americans for Democratic Action, the anti-Communist counterpart of



Mrs. FDR: No warm words for Harry

Henry A. Wallace's Progressive Citizens of America, held its first annual convention in Philadelphia. On hand were such longtime New Dealers as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Price Administrators Leon Henderson and Paul Porter, former Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle Jr., former State Department counsel Benjamin V. Cohen, former Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis, and three Democratic senators,* as well as more than 600 delegates from 40 states.

The upshot: Violent denunciations of Mr. Truman and pointed, vociferous refusal to endorse him for the Presidency.

Paradoxically, the platform which the convention adopted was almost identical with Mr. Truman's program, though written in sharper, more insistent language. One notable exception: a plank opposing Universal Military Training, in which the delegates reversed a favorable stand taken previously by ADA leaders. Otherwise, the platform called for the reinstitution of price controls, denounced race discrimination, and warmly backed the Marshall plan. Moreover, the delegates made it clear they had no use either for such Republicans as Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio or for Henry Wallace's third party. They cheered loudly when Wyatt denounced the "dismal 80th Congress" and when he branded Wallace's candidacy as "dangerous and irresponsible."

The Fainthearts: However, even Wyatt, who declared that "I am a Democrat with a capital D," had no warm words for Mr. Truman. Neither did Mrs. Roosevelt, though she praised the Marshall plan and urged passage of Universal Military Training. And when Democratic Sen. Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania called for support of Mr. Truman in the 1948 campaign, not one delegate applauded. They sat in glum silence.

A conference to consider the convention's campaign resolution showed why. Delegate after delegate angrily declared that Mr. Truman's actions belied his New Deal words. The President was denounced for appointing Wall Streeters to Administration posts even while attacking Wall Street. He was charged with having abandoned Wyatt's housing program "under pressure from real-estate interests." Berle cited the long and growing list of New Dealers ousted from government posts under the Truman Administration, asserting: "The President takes his orders from the rotten, corrupt, reactionary Democratic machines." Others assailed the embargo against shipment of arms to Palestine.

As originally drafted, the resolution merely declared that ADA would hold off endorsing anyone for the Presidency until after the Democratic and Republican conventions. At the demand of the delegates, it was rewritten to point up the reasons.

Privately, the delegates admitted they would finally end by voting for Mr. Truman, but they weren't going to like it and, unless something unexpected happened, they weren't going to work for him.

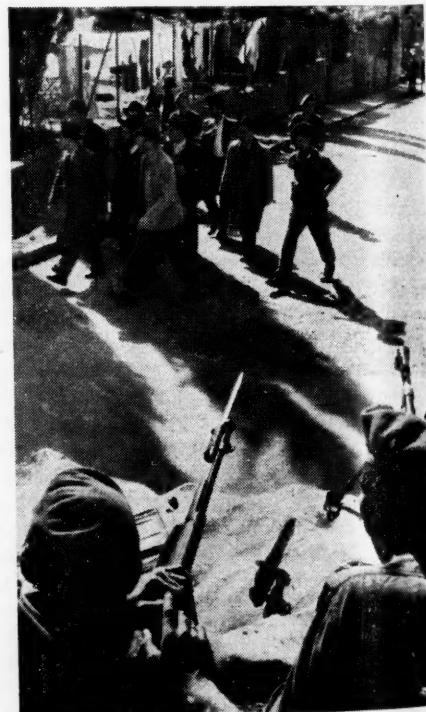
4—Politics and Zion

Offhand, it looked to Harry Truman like just what the doctor had ordered: Take equal parts of idealism and politics spice heavily with optimism, and stir well.

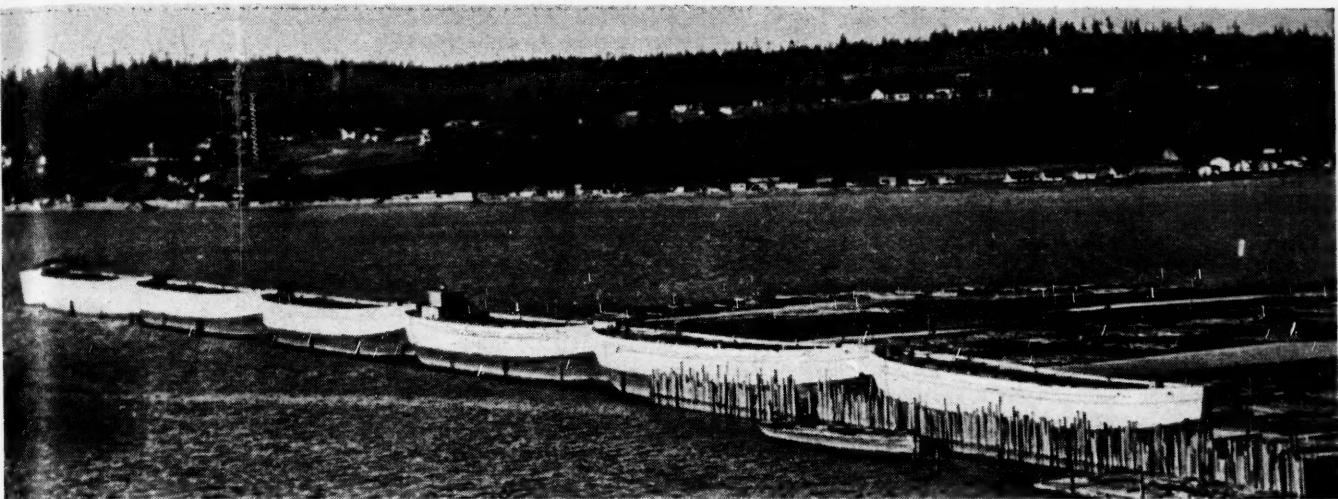
When the President last fall casually waved aside State Department warnings and decided to support the United Nations plan for partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, he thought it would at last insure justice for the Jews of the Holy Land, the votes of American Jewry for himself, and peace in the Middle East.

The ingredients appeared harmless enough, yet the mixture was explosive. Last week it not only rocked the Holy Land with civil war and threatened holy war in the entire Middle East, it was blasting the President's political hopes as well. Standing in the midst of the wreckage, Mr. Truman sought desperately to pick up the pieces and put them together again.

In coming out for partition, Mr. Truman had counted on the assurances of American Zionist leaders that, while the Arabs might bluster against it, they wouldn't fight. The Zionists argued that Arab leaders couldn't afford to lose the income they were receiving from American oil concessions in the Middle East. They added that American Jews were tired of the American Government's record of



Bullets in Zion, ballots in the Bronx?



Seattle Post-Intelligencer

\$4,000,000 for What? Built during the war by the government from sketches made by President Roosevelt, these barges cost \$4,000,000. Found to

be completely unmanageable in open water, they lay in Puget Sound until a Seattle company bought them for \$2,000 each for use as a breakwater.

duplicity on the Zionist question; the crushing blow had been the revelation, long after Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election in 1944, that although he publicly supported Zionism during the campaign, he privately promised King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia that he would do nothing about Palestine without consulting the Arabs.* The implication was clear: Unless Mr. Truman went all-out for partition, Zionist leaders would call on Jews to vote Republican.

Out of the Frying Pan: One week after the United Nations formally approved partition, the President clamped an embargo on the shipment of arms to Palestine. He did so partly to make easier the British job of keeping peace until UN could take over May 15, and partly to give the State Department an excuse for delaying agreements to supply arms to Syria and Lebanon, which already were in the works.

The action might have been well-intentioned; but it backfired. The Palestine Arabs did rise, in spite of Mr. Truman's hopes. They were amply supplied with arms from the surrounding Arab states, many of which have treaties with Britain for the procurement of munitions. Whether the American embargo hampered the Palestinian Jews in defending themselves was questionable, since they had been secreting arms for years. However, in New York State, where the Jewish vote holds the balance of power, the American Labor party started an outcry that it did. Henry Wallace joined in, and Zionist leaders added their voices. The result was an upset in the special Congressional election in the 24th Congressional District last week that made Democratic leaders wonder if New

York, with its 47 electoral votes, wasn't already in the Republican bag.

The Democratic bosses called on the President to lift the embargo, and the State Department had no objection. However, even before Mr. Truman could act, the United Nations Palestine Commission revealed that arms for the Jews wouldn't be enough. It urged an international police force. On Saturday, Feb. 21, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who has always been friendly to Zionism and who helped persuade the UN to approve partition, came out in favor of the commission's recommendation, saying: "A moderate force should be able to prevent interference by guerrilla bands with the putting into effect of the plan."

Taft declared: "If the United Nations fails to enforce its decisions, or if the great powers fail to back up those decisions, the United Nations will sink into insignificance, as did the League of Nations."

Into the Fire: The dilemma in which this placed Mr. Truman was such that he made no secret of his irritation and dismay to members of his Cabinet and callers at the White House:

► Whether the arms embargo was lifted or not, if the United States stalled on the international police force, the war in Palestine would continue unabated. In the ensuing chaos, America would lose its oil reserves, and that in turn would undermine the Marshall plan and Western Europe. American oil reserves in the Middle East were so vital to non-Communist Europe that \$600,000,000 was provided in the Marshall plan alone for their exploitation.

► The United States could reestablish peace in the Middle East by persuading UN to reverse its stand on partition, but that might wreck UN and irreparably damage American prestige.

► In either case, Mr. Truman would lose not only the Jewish vote, but the vote of

many non-Jews, who favor Zionism or who have pinned their hopes for peace on UN.

► On the other hand, an international police force would mean American soldiers fighting and dying in the Middle East. It also would mean that Soviet soldiers would come into the oil fields, and there was no reason to believe that, once they were there, Stalin would ever pull them out. The resulting uproar would lose Mr. Truman votes among internationalists who feared Russia, as well as among pacifists and in the isolationist Midwest.

To Mr. Truman, it seemed inevitable that no matter what he did, he would come out the loser. His Cabinet advisers were split. Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal was in favor of placating the Arab nations, regardless of the political consequences. The oil, he declared, was too vital to American security. Secretary of State George C. Marshall urged backing up UN. Rightly or wrongly, the United States had committed itself and was morally obliged to stand by its commitments.

While the President finally gave orders that he would refuse to discuss Palestine with any Democratic politician or any Zionist leader, the National Security Council went to work this week to resolve the dilemma which Mr. Truman's attempt to mix idealism with politics had created. How anything the council could determine would solve the President's problem escaped most of his political advisers.

PRESIDENT:

¡Viva Don Harry!

It was *Bienvenido Señor Truman* day in San Juan, Puerto Rico, last Saturday, Feb. 21. The President was indeed welcome. Whatever he did or said from 10:22 a.m., when his Sacred Cow touched Isla

*Last week came another revelation: The State Department released hitherto secret reports from U.S. commissioners in the Middle East, which showed them opposing Zionism as far back as 1919 during the Wilson administration.

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Grande Naval Air Station, until the small hours, when the Presidential yacht Williamsburg sailed for the neighboring Virgin Islands, went straight to the hearts of Puerto Ricans.

What he said was to repeat, upon landing, his civil-rights pledge: "The Puerto Rican people should have the right to determine for themselves Puerto Rico's political relationship to the continental United States." That was what Gov. Jesús T. Piñero, whom the President in 1946 had made the territory's first native-born governor, and Senate President Luis Muñoz Marín, the poet-politician who bosses the all-powerful *Partido Popular*, wanted to hear.

Fiesta, Siesta: What Mr. Truman did was even more *simpático*. At the airport, he not only reviewed the military honor guard but splashed through three puddles to "review" 3,000 spectators lined up behind a rope barrier—waving his wide-brimmed hat, shaking hands, and posing for an amateur moviemaniac while natives showered him with hibiscus, roses, and carnations. There followed a breakneck round of sightseeing, past the odoriferous slum *El Fanguito* (The Little Mud), comprising cratelike shacks built on stilts over muddy tidal flats; through the gleaming new cement, glass, and paperboard factories with which the government is trying to diversify the island's economy; through the Bayamón Hospital and the model concrete housing; and up the anthill-like mountains for *arroz con pollo* at Aguas Buenas.

After a midafternoon siesta on the Wil-

liamsburg at the San Juan naval base, the President emerged freshly shaved and in a spotless white suit for the governor's reception at La Fortaleza. There he was presented with six gallon demijohns of rum and with local-made shoes for Mrs. Truman and Margaret. When Piñero pointed to the piano, the President strummed a few chords, then swung into the "Merry Widow Waltz." An orchestra replied with the inevitable "Missouri Waltz" and a folk-song medley. Mr. Truman walked down a flight of stairs to shake hands with the conductor, Rafael Hernández, a celebrated Puerto Rican composer. The 500 guests cheered. Later the President played host to Piñero at a stag buffet dinner aboard the Williamsburg.

By the day's end, President Truman's face glowed red from sunburn. He had scored as big a hit as he did in Brazil and Mexico last year. Correspondent Edward T. Folliard of The Washington Post remarked: "He's a sure winner wherever there are no votes."

NEW JERSEY:

Justice, New Style

For years, Frank Hague's hardy Jersey City machine wedged local corruption to national virtue. Barring no holds, it delivered the vote to New and Old Dealers alike with strong-arm efficiency and little conscience. But the giant Hague maw, which could swallow a state, strained at a gnat. Try as it might, it could not eliminate John R. Longo, young Republican

crusader, who challenged "I am the Law" Hague in his Hudson County bailiwick. Longo's first attempt in 1937 was easily crushed. When he sought to run an anti-Hague ticket in the Democratic primaries, a hand-picked jury convicted him of filing fraudulent petitions and put him away for nine months.

Out of the penitentiary, Longo continued to buzz around Hague. This time the Boss's swat was heftier. In 1943, after a trial which Gov. Charles Edison called "an indelible blot on Jersey justice," Longo received a sentence of eighteen months to three years for altering registration books. As the case dragged from court to court, Longo devoted his life to a frontal attack on Hague. On the day the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals granted him a new trial, he was badly beaten on a Hoboken street for hawking copies of his anti-Hague biweekly "Jersey Justice."

For Freedom: Last week on the eleventh day of his retrial, after four years and \$13,000 worth of legal battling, John R. Longo faced Common Pleas Judge John Drewn. As Judge Drewn slowly read his verdict in the tense courtroom, Longo sat, fingers in mouth, while his defense counsel, Raymond Chasan, stared out the window and his associate, Julius Lichtenstein, rubbed his brow.

"The state's case has been purely circumstantial and not sufficient to constitute a sufficient hypothesis of guilt," read the judge, enumerating irregularities in the original trial. Then he ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. As friends surrounded Longo, his mother, Mrs. Anna Longo, clasped her hands to her face and wept.

Ex-Governor Edison wired his congratulations: "A blow for freedom" against "a dictatorship of fear and reprisal." But in the Hague camp, as the Boss prepared his speech for Newark's Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, there was no panic. Frank Hague might not be all "the Law" in Jersey, but he would still pass as a reasonable facsimile of same.

ERP:

Pocket to Pocket

Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, the Senate's No. 1 economizer, had a word for it. His word was "juggling." None of his 95 colleagues even tried to deny its aptness.

What Byrd called "juggling" was a simple way of reconciling the Senate's cross-purposes concerning the European Recovery Program and tax reduction. Authored last week by Eugene D. Millikin, Colorado Republican and Finance Committee chairman, it called for helping finance next year's ERP out of this year's bulging budgetary surplus. By a bookkeeping operation, it would apply \$3,000,000,000 of the anticipated \$7,482,610,986 surplus for the fiscal year ending June



Longo (center) celebrates his escape from Hague's grasp

30 to paying the bulk of the proposed \$5,300,000,000 ERP cost for the twelve months beginning April 1.

This simple shift of money from one pocket to another was designed to make the surplus for the coming fiscal year bigger than it would otherwise be and thus to permit more generous tax cuts. Millikin's reasoning: "This will help ERP and it will help tax reduction."

Pleasing Everybody: The Millikin juggling act was promptly applauded by just about every Senate faction. Arthur H. Vandenberg's Foreign Relations Committee unanimously wrote it into the ERP authorization bill. Reason: It would placate opposition to ERP from the tax reducers and thereby assure the Marshall plan a big enough appropriation to make a real start in Europe. Similarly, the tax-reduction advocates were just as happy to avoid having to choose between ERP and lower taxes.

Motivating the Millikin compromise was the "iffy" budgetary outlook for the coming fiscal year. Although the Senate last Wednesday, Feb. 18, resolved to cut the Presidential budget by \$2,500,000,000, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Appropriations Committee chairman, called this figure only "a pre-game guess at the final score." Among the factors making any guess a bad bet were:

► **Greece and Turkey:** On Feb. 16 the President, in his second quarterly report on the \$400,000,000 Truman Doctrine program, told Congress that he would ask additional funds for military aid to Greece and Turkey. He gloomily declared that "the military situation in Greece has shown no improvement . . . On the other hand, the potential effectiveness of the Greek armed forces has been increased greatly by the American aid program."

► **China:** On Feb. 18, Mr. Truman asked Congress to appropriate \$570,000,000 for stopgap, nonmilitary aid to China—mostly food, petroleum, cereals, fertilizer, tobacco, cotton, metals, and coal—only to have influential Congressional Republicans call for military aid as well. Saying that he hoped only to give China "a respite from rapid economic deterioration," the President declared: "Nothing which this country provides by way of assistance can, even in a small measure, be a substitute for the necessary action that can be taken only by the Chinese Government."

RENTS:

Stopgap Control

Because nobody loves the landlord, rent control would always win popular support. What effect it might have on any successful long-range construction program still had economists arguing. But to a touchy Republican Congress, eyeing possible victory in 1948, the rent problem was dynamite. A wrong move might easily give

Democrats the ammunition they so far lacked. Last week, as the Feb. 29 deadline on the old rent-control law crept closer and closer, Congressional leaders began pondering new legislation.

In the break in the commodity market, Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott of the House Banking and Currency Committee had foreseen a general downward price movement and a softening of the real-estate market which would make new controls unnecessary. But when steel rose and other prices failed to follow the commodity trend (see page 54), Wolcott conceded the need for some sort of extension. Squeezed between inclination and expediency, the House committee attempted to by-pass the issue by recommending a 30-day extension of the present law. "Permanent" legislation would presumably follow.

On the Senate side, sentiment for a new law was more definite. When Sen. Harry P. Cain of Washington, chairman of the banking subcommittee, drafted a tentative bill punching wide holes in the control setup, the full committee ordered drastic revision, then approved the new version by a 13-0 vote. The Senate bill provided:

► The 15 per cent "voluntary" rent increases, with leases to run until Dec. 31, 1949, would be continued. Tenants who had last year signed such agreements with their landlords, running until Dec. 31,

1948, would receive protection until April 30, 1949.

► "Luxury apartments" renting for \$225 a month and over would be decontrolled. So too would non-housekeeping rooms in private homes and apartments in residential hotels.

► A rent administrator would be authorized to adjust maximum rents in cases where landlords were operating at a loss.

The first to assail the new bill was Senator Cain, whose self-described "awkward and dual role" made him floor manager and leading critic. His view: "There is no actual shortage of housing. There is merely a desperate shortage of housing for rent . . . We have more housing now—and more per person—than ever before in the history of this or any other nation."

Last Saturday, Feb. 21, Sen. Robert A. Taft, as chairman of the Republican policy committee, and Representative Wolcott decided that a new law could not be ready by the Feb. 29 deadline. Their solution: To give the lawmakers more time, a measure extending the present statute 30 days would be sent to the White House, pending a final settlement of differences.

LEFT WING:

The Right to Investigate

"This body is totally unconstitutional and without power to inquire into anything I think, believe, uphold, and cherish, or anything I have ever written or said, or any organization I have ever joined or failed to join."

Hollywood writer Alvah Bessie had thrown his defiant statement last October at the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and then faced a contempt-of-Congress citation for refusing to affirm or deny membership in the Communist party. Nine other movie-colony writers and directors had followed the same line. But their act in the klieg-lighted committee hearing room was more than Union Square histrionics. In effect, the ten witnesses were challenging the power of a Congressional committee to call witnesses, ask questions, and arrive at conclusions.

Say the Courts: Last week, on Monday, Feb. 16, in the Federal District Court at Washington, the ten defendants lost their first court test. Arguing that their Constitutional rights of free speech and privacy had been violated by the Thomas committee, the defendants moved for dismissal of the indictments lodged against them. Rejecting the plea, Justice Edward M. Curran ruled:

"When a speech or propaganda activity clearly presents an immediate danger to national security, then the immunity of the first amendment ceases." Then he ordered that the defendants would be tried one by one, starting March 9.

The case of the ten, when it reaches the Supreme Court, as it inevitably will, could



Acme
American DP: When a 10-foot levee collapsed near Crowley, Miss., this boy and his family were cut off by flood waters. With 500 other victims they were finally evacuated by boat.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

establish historic precedents. If the court rules against the defendants, a powerful weapon would be placed in the hands of any government investigating body: Henceforth, Communists on the witness stand could be forced to reveal party affiliation or go to prison for perjury or contempt. If the citation is thrown out of court, the Thomas committee might find itself considerably handicapped.

Last week, on the same day that Justice Curran ruled, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that raised the hopes of the Thomas committee. Before the court was a request for a hearing in the case of Leon Josephson, ranking agent in the United States for the Soviet espionage apparatus. Like the Hollywood contingent, he had lambasted the Thomas committee as "unconstitutional," calling its acts "illegal, void, and of no effect . . . without authority to interrogate me." The sharp-faced and smooth-speaking undercover man, already involved in the false-passport racket, had been even more overt than the Hollywood group: He had refused to be sworn in or testify. Promptly cited for contempt of Congress, he was prosecuted and convicted. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined \$1,000, Josephson appealed to the Supreme Court. The high tribunal's decision: by a 6-3 vote, it upheld the conviction.

LOUISIANA:

Scandals of 1948

Earl K. Long always said he was the most investigated man in Louisiana. The younger brother of the assassinated Kingfish Huey P. Long never hung his head in shame over his unique distinction. He boasted of it.

Whenever any new charges were made against him, Earl just cited the old ones



Barkley: The Missouri mule?

as a stock alibi. All the earlier probing, he always retorted, never produced any proof of wrongdoing.

What most irked Earl was that some slurs were always being cast on his honor just when he was running for office: in 1940, when he was defeated for reelection as governor by Sam H. Jones; in 1944, when he was defeated for lieutenant governor; in 1948, when he and Jones were both trying comebacks for governor.

Last Jan. 15, just five days before the first Democratic primary, Rep. James Domeneaux, a grinning Creole with scrubbed cheeks and wavy black hair who once in 1943 served his colleagues muskrat stew, served up something wilder and woollier to Earl Long. On the House floor, he accused Long of:

► Receiving more than \$250,000 in "ill-gotten gain and graft, obtained in an illegitimate and illegal manner" in 1938 and



Long: An innocent man?

his three opponents combined—Long therefore had to face Jones again this week in a runoff primary on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The Hébert Look: Last week, Rep. F. Edward Hébert (pronounced A-bear) took the House floor to defend Long. An expert on his state's scandals, and former city editor of *The New Orleans States* which broke the Louisiana scandals in 1939, he told the House that at that time he had done everything he "could to get something on [Earl Long], but I could not." Now he was defending Long against Jones, Hébert's one time political ally, explaining: "I do not want to see an innocent man condemned." His argument:

► Internal Revenue agents were accusing Long of failure to report receipts which, in fact, were political campaign contributions "not used by Earl Long for his own personal use . . . and which were not legal income for purposes of income-tax declaration and payment of taxes."

► When Internal Revenue concluded in 1944 that Long owed, not \$100,000, but "the small additional sum of \$3,139.83" for 1937, 1938, and 1939, Long "even then . . . said he did not owe the money [but] agreed under protest to pay."

► Subsequently when a 50 per cent penalty, or \$1,570, was assessed against Long, "which carried with it the implication that fraud had been committed," Long retorted: "I will see icicles in hell before I pay [the penalty] because I am not guilty." Since then, said Hébert, "the government has not directed a fraud penalty against him."



Domeneaux: A hair puller?

1939, while he was lieutenant governor and governor.

► Making a "willful intent to evade his income tax" in those years by reporting only a "nominal sum" as income.

► Agreeing to pay a "tax liability, including fraud penalties," of more than \$100,000 to the Internal Revenue Bureau, but asking that "final consummation be deferred until after the present gubernatorial election."

If the Louisiana political merry-go-round needed any fillip to set it off, Domeneaux thus provided it. Long revived his old line about being the most investigated man and denounced "that liar Domeneaux." When Domeneaux deliberately waived Congressional immunity and repeated his charges in Louisiana, Long slapped him with a \$1,000,000 libel suit. He went on to run 119,924 votes ahead of Jones in the Jan. 20 primary. However, lacking a majority—he polled 109,399 fewer votes than

The Domeneaux Look: But Domeneaux, who in 1944 had quit his House seat at 35 to enlist in the Army as a private, was just beginning to fight. He promptly accused Hébert of relying on "subterfuge" and trying to "hoodwink" the people of Louisiana. He challenged Hébert to present Long's income-tax returns, stating: "Those returns contain on the face

of them a notation in red ink to the effect that they contain a fraud penalty."

Charging that Long's "greatest claim for support has been that he has been investigated and reinvestigated, which is in itself a rather dubious distinction, and that nothing wrong has ever been discovered," Domeneaux asked Hébert why he trusted the word of Earl Long himself, a man who (1) "defamed his own brother," (2) "evaded military service during World War I by means of false representation of dependency," (3) "swindled the state out of \$10,000 while lieutenant governor," (4) received from ex-Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans "a magnificent farm property in Winn Parish, La., conservatively worth \$60,000, for which Long paid only \$3,000," and (5) refused to divulge the records of Maestri's "enormous hot-oil operations."

The New Look: As if the Domeneaux-Hébert hair pulling on the House floor wasn't enough, back in Louisiana Jones was charging that Long, if elected, would be controlled by "evil influences" like Maestri and Frank Costello, the gambler and so-called prime minister of the American underworld. "They are big-time operators," Jones declared. "They paid their money and they expect to get something back out of it. The prize they seek right now is the state of Louisiana." Mayor "Chep" Morrison had thrown Costello's slot machines out of New Orleans, and Costello wanted to get them back.

But when Costello, who had brought his slot-machine and gambling rackets from New York to Louisiana at Huey Long's invitation, was accused of having his lieutenants chip in at least \$150,000 to Earl's campaign chest, and when Maestri was also said to have contributed lavishly through intermediaries, Earl rejoined: "I haven't received one red copper cent from Bob Maestri or anybody by the name of Costello." Not that Earl had never heard of anybody named Costello. The pair had been seen conversing in the Roosevelt Hotel lobby in New Orleans on New Year's Day, and had also publicly occupied adjoining chairs in the Roosevelt barbershop.

Last week, House Republicans, their nostrils quivering to the aroma of such election-year delicacies, stepped in. Declaring that Domeneaux "is in jeopardy of political crucifixion and . . . the destruction of his reputation for both personal and political integrity," Rep. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois sponsored a resolution to permit a House Appropriations subcommittee to investigate the income-tax returns of leading Louisiana politicians, including both Long and Jones. The GOP-controlled House Rules Committee promptly cleared the Dirksen resolution for floor action.

However little effect a House investigation might have on this week's runoff primary, it would at least add one more chapter to Long's encyclopedic claim that he is the most investigated man in Louisiana

WASHINGTON TIDES

Why Europe Comes First

by ERNEST K. LINDLEY

THREE is a strong case for aid to China. There is a strong case for supplementing the economic and financial aid proposed by the President with military supplies. But there is a strong case against subtracting the aid granted to China from the European Recovery Program. The cold reasons for giving priority to Europe may be summed up under five headings:

1—Power: Free Europe is the world's second greatest workshop. It is technologically advanced. In short, it has what the Soviet Union, which already has an abundance of manpower and raw materials, needs most. The absorption of free Europe into the Communist system would result in a stupendous agglomeration of power. Manchuria is rich in raw materials, but even such industry as it had has been largely destroyed or removed. Even if Manchuria and, indeed, all of China—a large assumption—were to be absorbed into the Communist system, the capacity of the Soviet Union to wage modern war would not be greatly increased in the near future.

2—Time: Free Europe is at a turning point. It has made substantial recovery from the war. But it cannot go much, if any, farther without more assistance. Without assistance, it will inevitably lose the ground it has gained. Indeed, unless the Marshall plan is approved, an acute financial and economic crisis within a few months appears to be inescapable. Free institutions probably will disappear in some countries rather quickly, and will be doomed in others unless we render aid later—aid on a greater scale than is now contemplated.

3—Foundation: In Europe there are some foundations—political as well as economic—on which to build. China never has been an organized nation in the Western sense.

4—Prospect of Result: There is a reasonable prospect of getting free Europe on its feet within a few years with a limited amount of help from this country. There is no such prospect of any definite result within a short time in China.

5—Europe Can Help Us: Full recovery in free Europe would reduce the burdens on us in other parts of the world as well as in Europe itself. It would alter the whole balance of world power. A politically stable and prosperous free Europe can be expected to act as a magnet for some of the Eastern Europe states now under Soviet control. The free European nations can help also in checking Soviet expansion in other directions. China can't.

There is a larger reason, which embraces all of these and more: Free Europe, including Britain, contains most of what there is of Western civilization outside the Western Hemisphere and the British dominions.

Undoubtedly there have been inconsistencies during the last three years between American policy with respect to China and American policy with respect to Europe. But it does not follow that the deliberate decision to give primary attention to aid to Europe is strategically incorrect.

THE grand strategy of American aid may be put starkly in this way: a major offensive in free Europe, holding operations elsewhere. ERP is an economic offensive, to be conducted in partnership with the nations of free Europe. It would be fine if the means were available to launch large-scale economic offensives on all fronts simultaneously. But the means do not exist or cannot be mobilized quickly.

A major cut in ERP in order to increase aid to China would amount to a decision to abandon this strategic plan. It would convert ERP into a holding operation without making the China front more than a holding operation. Holding tactics on all fronts probably would be an endless drain and, since they would leave the initiative to the Soviet Union, probably would fail.

China, Korea, Japan, the Middle East—none of them can be abandoned without very serious consequences. But there is danger also of such a dispersion of our aid that we accomplish little, if anything. China should be helped, and probably with military supplies as well as the Administration program. But it would be a strategic blunder to extend this help at the expense of the great economic offensive in Europe.



Acme

Jerusalem: The Jews claim this explosion was set by British terrorists

PALESTINE:

The Partition and the Peril

"One first-class failure in this delicate and highly dangerous field of international politics might discredit or wreck the entire effort toward international cooperation."

That was the judgment Byron Price, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, gave on Feb. 18 in a speech before the Women's National Press Club in Washington. The "first-class failure" that he envisioned was splashed in newspaper headlines all week. The five-man Palestine Commission, set up to carry out the General Assembly's recommendations on the partition of the Holy Land, had reported in the bluntest possible terms that it would be "unable to establish security and maintain law and order . . . unless military forces in adequate strength are made available." In a nineteen-page report, the commission set forth the "extreme gravity of the situation" and pleaded for "prompt action" in replacing British security troops in Palestine by "an adequate non-Palestinian force."

Exit Albion: The UN Security Council is scheduled to meet this week to take up the report from the Palestine Commission. But its decision will depend primarily not on developments at Lake Success, but on Washington (see page 18). On the United States now rested the burden of solving one of the least solvable problems in the history of the postwar world. And in handling this problem, the United States would receive little help from the only power in a position to give it—Britain. From London, Fred Vanderschmidt, chief of NEWSWEEK's bureau, cabled this account of Britain's embittered attitude:

"Britain is determined to get out of

Palestine on schedule and will take no action whatsoever which might prevent it. It not only refuses to hold the baby any longer, but it is not even going to hold the bottle.

"This determination to dump the Palestine problem has increased to the point of obsession in the last six months and has been gravely underestimated outside Britain, especially in the United States. There is a strong tendency to take an 'I told you so' attitude toward the United Nations, since it is strongly felt that the Assembly disregarded British warnings that there was no use in backing partition unless it provided means of implementing it.

"It is possible that Britain might, later on, agree to share in the protection of Jerusalem, but it will not take part in any general international force to compel enforcement of partition. Moreover, the government won't permit any division of authority in Palestine while it is still holding the mandate and is responsible for order.

"In some responsible quarters it is admitted that Britain was perhaps not emphatic enough in warning the General Assembly of the grave dangers ahead. This feeling, however, is overshadowed by the conviction that it is high time the United States took a decisive lead in Palestine's future.

"It is realized that the present situation is as great a threat to the United Nations' prestige as Ethiopia was to the League of Nations. Nevertheless, the government feels Britain has come to the end of its own responsibility."

The Blast

Even on the outskirts of Jerusalem the explosion sounded like the blast of the last trumpet. Men, women, and children ran into the streets in terror. In the center of the city on Ben Yehuda Street, buildings and homes crumbled into rubble. The first survivors came stumbling out. By the following day, Feb. 23, the casualties stood at 49 killed and more than 100 wounded—the worst toll in Jerusalem since the bombing of the King David Hotel in 1946 by Jewish terrorists when 91 were killed.

The repercussions were almost as explosive as the blast itself. The Jewish Agency charged that British soldiers had set off the explosion, demanded that they be withdrawn from the Jewish area of Jerusalem, and considered appealing to the United Nations Security Council. During the day ten British soldiers and policemen were killed in Jerusalem, two of them when Jews broke into hospitals and shot them as they lay in bed.

The Palestine Government issued a statement saying that its "considered opinion is that it is unbelievable that this act has been committed by members of the security forces." What actually happened was still a confused tale. The Jews claimed that British Army trucks and an armored police truck approached Ben Yehuda Street just before the explosion, and that the men who alighted from them and set fire to something were clad in army and police uniforms. A British communiqué told of three trucks and an armored car which were observed nearing the center of Jerusalem just before the explosion. Their drivers wore army or police uniform. However, some Arab leaders admitted that their "commandos" had set off the blast, as part of a terror campaign to forestall partition.

ASSEMBLY:

Date in Paris

Delegates to the United Nations General Assembly in New York last fall decided to hold their September 1948 meeting in Europe. Prague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, The Hague, and Geneva all bid for the session, with Geneva already boasting a UN subcapitol in the former League of Nations Palace. However, Secretary General Trygve Lie last week formally confirmed his anticipated decision in favor of Paris.

The Assembly will thus transfer from its World's Fair site in New York to the handsome, semicircular white-stone Palais du Chaillot, built on the Place du Trocadéro as a feature of the 1937 Paris Exposition. The French Government, expecting Lie's decision—which it facilitated with its recent expense-cutting devaluation of the franc—had already begun to convert the palace.

EUROPE:

Cold Eyes on Russian Wheat

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

The answer throughout Europe was "yes." Winter struck the Continent last week for the first time this year after an abnormally warm season and the beginning of a premature spring. Heavy snows clogged roads in Britain and revived memories of the terrible early months of 1947. The first snow of the season powdered the boulevards of Paris. In Italy a quick frost nipped the early mimosa. Near-zero temperatures sent Germans shuffling to the dreary centers known as warming halls. Sixteen-below-zero gripped Moscow.

But it was not snowing snow for most of Europe. It was snowing possible crop failure. The West felt fairly secure. The wheat crop in France was sufficiently far advanced to resist anything except really extraordinary weather. The same conditions appeared to prevail in Britain. Furthermore, the prospects for the overseas supplies on which Europe depends were brighter than ever. The Argentine crop was good and Australia expected a record harvest. In the United States, pessimists' estimates were replaced by optimism as weather conditions continued favorable.

Black Frost: Behind the Iron Curtain in the Soviet satellite states, in European Russia, and in Siberia, crops have been extensively sown and have come along fast during the mild winter. But this very mildness has deprived fields in Southern Russia of a snow cover, while in the central regions the depth and protective value of the snow has been lessened. The same thing happened in Siberia. Soviet newspapers have therefore emphasized the importance of snow-conserving measures.

In the Balkans reports have told that the peasants wait in fear of just such a frost as seemed to have struck last week. Reliable advices to London before the present bad weather indicated that while the "Soviet grain crop has been far advanced by the exceptionally mild weather, it is, nevertheless, in a very vulnerable position. The growth is weak and the greatest disaster would be an unseasonably hard frost during the next six weeks to two months. Nothing that man could do would prevent heavy losses in such a frost."

No one could estimate whether or not the bitter weather last weekend represented the great freeze Eastern Europe feared so much. A severe crop failure east of the Iron Curtain would produce not only hardship but unpredictable political

results. For one thing, the Soviet Union would no longer be able to use exports of grain as an instrument of persuasion or suasion.

Overlooked

The documents and charges published by the Americans and Russians concerning prewar relations of the big powers with Hitler Germany brought from cynical Berliners last week a comment that should make both sides think: "Just how guilty does this leave us?"

BRITAIN:

Winnie and the Cads

Some of the stars of Parliamentary history—Francis Bacon, William Pitt, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Palmerston, William Gladstone, Sir Robert Peel—have held Commons seats as representatives of the great British universities, elected by the university graduates. And for 600 years the City of London, the financial district in which thousands work but few live, has also had special representation in the House.

Last week a move to abolish the twelve university and two City seats

touched off one of the most vituperative exchanges in this Commons session. On the principle of "one man, one vote," the Labor government proposed to abolish the system which permits some voters to cast ballots both in their residential constituencies and at their universities or business addresses. The bill, said Home Secretary Chuter Ede, "would wipe out the last of the privileges that have been retained by special classes in the franchise."

Right Honorable Crooks: Winston Churchill immediately charged that the bill breached a 1944 interparty agreement which included a pledge to retain the university memberships, "an instance of bad faith . . . to which the history of the House of Commons can happily furnish few parallels." Herbert Morrison protested that the 1944 agreement was not binding on this Parliament. Churchill replied that "every Parliament is free to behave like a gentleman or like a cad . . . honestly or like a crook."

Another Morrison protest drew this rejoinder: "I said . . . that a Parliament might behave like a gentleman or a cad. I did not say that the right honorable gentlemen opposite ever had any such option." That, said Morrison, "beats all the stuff I learned at the street corners years ago . . . This doctrine being laid down by Mr. Churchill is typical of his conception of himself as perpetual Prime Minister of England. He is trying to impose . . . a veto on this Parliament. One Molotoff in the world is enough."

Churchill smiled at that one—and withheld his veto. With the Conservatives supporting the "one man, one vote" principle, the House approved the bill 318 to 6. Against it were only four Liberals, who want a system of proportional representation, and two university members who now stand to lose their seats.

Race Prejudice

The favorite horse for the 3 o'clock race one day last week at Birmingham was called State Control. He fell during the race and did not even finish. A similar fate befell a 30-to-1 shot named Civil Servant. The winner and the second to finish bore the nongovernmental names of King Karl and Merry Knight.

Couponless Curves

Britain's newest share of the American way of life reached London last week. "Shapelines," an Anglicized adaptation of American "falsies" or "gay deceivers," were introduced at a fashion show in the Albany Club, traditional home of British sportsmen. An underdeveloped sweater girl gave "before" and "after" demonstrations on behalf of



Reuterphoto from European
Frost may cut Russian grain exports such as this recent shipment to Britain

FOREIGN TIDES

Take Italy, for Example

by JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS

IT has become a truism to speak of Italy as the most easily understood example of a nation where East and West are struggling for supremacy in the minds of the people. Scores of observers and writers, amateur and professional, have reported on the intellectual and moral torments of the Italians in the last couple of years.

The description of the Italian scene by Russian observers is relatively simple: The progressive, enlightened, and democratic Communist party leads the common people against evil and darkness, as represented by American and British influence.

The American and British version is considerably different and much less simple. There is a surprising amount of agreement between Americans and British, however, on a number of conclusions. The main ones are: Sound economic policy has brought a relatively large degree of recovery; this has been detrimental to the Communist cause; nevertheless, a great amount of confused thinking and confused loyalties still persist; the majority of Italians of all classes shun political responsibility and consciously or subconsciously yearn for a dictator.

THESE are opinions of foreigners. To get an idea of what Italians themselves say they are thinking, I have recently been comparing some surveys made by DOXA, the Italian Institute for Opinion Analysis. Like all opinion polls these are not free of the danger of weighted questions. But they have the freshness of firsthand, rather than journalistically filtered, opinion.

For example, a DOXA poll in 1946 showed that the opinion of the Socialist party members at that time was more conservative than the opinion of Socialist deputies in the Assembly. The current issue was whether the Socialist party should fuse with the Communist party. Independence was preferred by 43.5 per cent of the Socialists polled. Only 18.6 per cent favored a fusion. More than 50 per cent of the Socialist deputies followed Pietro Nenni when he led a party faction to fusion.

Another poll at the same time asked: "Which of the following powers do you think to be most friendly toward Italy?"



The answer was: U.S.A.—75.8 per cent; U.S.S.R.—8.7 per cent; Great Britain—5.4 per cent; and France—only 1.7 per cent. The breakdown shows that the larger number of those who considered Russia most friendly were between the ages of 36 and 45 and were either industrial workers, unemployed, or farm hands.

(This was during a period when Communist propaganda was having much success among the farm laborers of Southern Italy.) The third important question in this poll was whether the weakening of the military power of the United States was good or bad for Italy. Of all those polled 45.3 per cent considered it a bad thing, while 58.3 per cent of the Communists considered it good.

That was in October 1946. Eleven months later another poll was taken. While the questions were different and hence could not be said to definitely prove a shift of opinion, at least the implication of a shift was strong. The shift was toward pessimism in the domestic, as well as the world, outlook.

The most interesting domestic question was: "Do you think that last year's strikes in your occupational group have been advantageous to it or not?" The answers were: Very advantageous—24 per cent; little advantageous—33 per cent; neither—17 per cent; harmful—15 per cent. White-collar workers thought they got the least out of the strikes.

Three questions were asked on world affairs: (1) Are there any nations who want to dominate the world? (2) Which are they? (3) Will there be another world war within ten years? The answer to the first was: Yes—80 per cent and No—5 per cent. The answer to the second was: U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.—33 per cent; U.S.S.R.—31 per cent; and U.S.A.—17 per cent. And the answer to the third or pay-off question was: Yes, surely—26 per cent; yes, probably—33 per cent; probably not—19 per cent; and surely not—only 9 per cent.

IF Italian thinking is truly typical of European thought, then I feel these polls are strong evidence that Communist propaganda, especially its anti-American line, is gaining ground.

the manufacturer, one S. Bohrer, who is making 2,000 pairs a week in a North of England factory.

The sponge-rubber phony fronts sell for a little more than \$2 and come in one size only. Bohrer predicts they will be as popular with men as with women. The men, he says, "like people to think they're going out with a smasher."

For British girls the "shapelies" have one unique advantage. So far they are coupon-free.

Philip and Father-in-Law

On Feb. 18 the usual swirl of traffic at Hyde Park Corner in the center of London halted for a moment when an impressive limousine hooked its bumper under the fender of an old taxicab. The cabby swung out of his seat and walked up to the limousine: "I will have to take your address, sir, because I have to report this." The man at the wheel replied: "I am the Duke of Edinburgh."

The round face of the cabby, one Michael Pollock, puckered with confusion. He stammered: "Well, I don't know what to do now, sir." A policeman came to his rescue and untangled the cars, and the Duke of Edinburgh and his companion, Princess Elizabeth, drove away.

After the accident, King George reportedly called Philip in for a serious talk about his driving. He had previously spoken to him about a prewedding accident in which Philip had turned over his sports car, and about a wild ride in Scotland with the royal chauffeur gasping in the back seat.

Philip's somewhat corny sense of humor was also reported to have browned off the king on at least one occasion. When the royal family was staying at Balmoral in the Highlands, George told Philip it was customary to wear a kilt during the royal Scottish visit. Philip put on his kilt, minced into the room holding the hem up, and curtsied girlishly to the king. His Majesty was not amused.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

The Pressure Mounts

Czechoslovak Communists, although the largest single party, had less success than their colleagues in any other Eastern European country in bending the nation to their will. Their seven members in the Cabinet—including Premier Klement Gottwald—had to share authority with two Social Democrats, two National Socialists, three Slovak Democrats, three members of the Catholic People's party, and two independents:

Last week a Communist move to strengthen this position collided headlong with the defiance of the non-Communist ministers in a showdown that promised to



Drink of the hour

THIS hourglass can't, of course, tell you when cocktail time arrives ...

But it does offer a very good suggestion for enjoying that particular hour—namely, to ask at your favorite bar for a Four Roses Old Fashioned.

Many people tell us there is no other drink quite so soul-satisfying and heart-warming. And that, we sincerely believe, is because

there is no other whiskey with quite the distinctive flavor and mellow smoothness of Four Roses.

So, when cocktail time comes for *you* today, why not make a Four Roses Old Fashioned your "drink of the hour"?

Fine Blended Whiskey—90.5 proof.
40% straight whiskies, 60% grain neutral spirits.

Frankfort Distillers Corp., New York.

**FOUR
ROSES**



**AMERICA'S MOST
FAMOUS BOUQUET**



When Nash Owners get together—



When two Nash owners get together they speak a language all their own.

For their cars aren't like others.

They drive through dust or blizzard or storm without drafts or dirt or fogged-up windows.

They get over 25 miles to a gallon of gas at average highway speeds.

Their cars are *big* cars, with head-room, leg-room, elbow-room for 6 Texas-size people, and luggage space for a tour across the country.



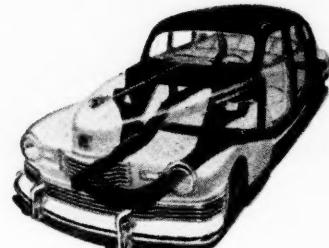
They know the blessing of coil springs on all 4 wheels—and of an ease of handling that takes *all* the tug out of steering.

Theirs is the quiet and the safety of an all-welded unitized body and frame.

As owners of Nash "600's," they're ahead of their friends in the things that make a car worth talking about.

Yes, they're probably the most enthusiastic motorists in America today.

You would be, too.



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

Nash Great Cars Since 1902

Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit

settle the fate of the last relatively independent regime in Eastern Europe.

The Communist Minister of the Interior, Vaclav Nosek, had removed eight non-Communist police supervisors in Prague and replaced them with Communists—a typical maneuver of the kind that has turned police forces into Communist party organs in other countries. At a Cabinet meeting Feb. 13, opposition ministers demanded that Nosek rescind the order. When he had still not done so by Feb. 20 the National Socialist, Slovak Democrat, and Catholic People's ministers resigned.

The New Front: The opposition parties may have hoped to force an early general election. But Premier Gottwald, backed by a huge throng chanting Red slogans in the streets of Prague on Feb. 21, called them agents of "foreign reaction" and demanded the right to fill their posts at once with Communist and Social Democrat members of a new "National Front."

President Eduard Benes temporarily blocked the Communist maneuver with a technicality—he refused to accept the opposition resignations. Yet he conceded that the Communists, as the largest party, would still head the government. What they had in mind became apparent early this week: They threatened a general strike, demanding further nationalization of industry, including opposition newspapers; sealed the country by forbidding foreign travel; posted heavily armed police and soldiers throughout Prague, and began arresting opposition leaders.

EIRE:

A Nil for Dev

Clad in the usual somber black clothes, Eamon De Valera sat quietly in his seat in the Dail (Parliament) on Feb. 18. For sixteen years he and his Fianna Fail party had ruled Ireland. In the election three weeks ago he had barely failed to gain an absolute majority over the combined opposition parties. Now the speaker of the Dail called for the election of a new Taoiseach (Prime Minister).

The first proposal was to reelect De Valera. The chamber echoed to the sound of his supporters shouting "Ta!" (yes). Then from the opposition came the cries of "Nil!" (no). The speaker read the results in Gaelic and in English: De Valera had lost 70 to 75. Next came the motion to elect John Aloysius Costello, a leading member of the Fine Gael party of Gen. Richard Mulcahy. Again the speaker read the result: Costello had won 75 to 68. A young independent, Oliver Flanagan, jumped from his seat and cried: "Thanks be to God I have lived to see this day!" The speaker calmly commented: "Deputy Flanagan should not get off on the wrong foot so early in the new Dail."

De Valera and his supporters had sat



International

Faces of Scorn: Residents of Salonika jeer at a band of rebel captives being paraded through the city to almost certain execution. **The guerrilla detachment had shelled Salonika several days before.**

silently throughout the proceedings with their chins cupped in their hands. Now they quietly left. Costello drove to Phoenix Park to be sworn in by President Sean T. O'Kelly. He had been chosen as a compromise candidate by Mulcahy, whose party is the second most powerful in the Dail, and by Sean MacBride, Dev's most violent enemy and leader of the new Clann na Poblachta (Republicans). Costello is a 56-year-old lawyer who served as Attorney General until 1932 in the Cosgrave government. He is as quiet and conservative as he looks in his neat suits and bow ties. His election as head of a shaky government means that his income is cut from \$24,000 a year he earned as a lawyer to the \$12,000 paid him as Taoiseach.

RUSSIA:

New Order Man

Outside Russia the name Alexei N. Kosygin means little. Inside the Soviet Union, however, Kosygin speaks with the authority of an alternate member of the Politburo and a deputy premier. In the upper circles of the Soviet Government, Kosygin is noted as a tough-minded, hard-hitting executive with the expressionless, unsmiling face that seems to characterize the rising young men who will rule Russia after Stalin's death. Kosygin is reported to pound the table, even at Politburo meetings, and to threaten that those guilty of offenses against the Soviet sys-

tem will be sent to Siberia "no matter who they are."

Last week Kosygin took over a job that might break him or put him in the running to succeed Stalin. He replaced Arseny Zvereff as Finance Minister. Zvereff's report to the Supreme Soviet last month on the Soviet budget was a recital of almost incredible confusion, fraud, and maladministration in the governmental machine. As representative of the Politburo, Kosygin will have to devote several days a week to bringing order out of this particular example of Soviet chaos.

Mystery in Moscow

NEWSWEEK obtained the following information from a seasoned observer who has just returned from the Soviet Union:

The sudden death of Solomon Mikhoels, famous Soviet actor and director of the State Jewish Theater in Moscow, is the subject of the wildest rumors in the Soviet capital's literary and artistic circles. The official Soviet press has published lavish obituaries of the actor, who was a Stalin prizewinner and member of the board of the All-Russian Theatrical Society. But no mention whatever has been made of the cause of his death or of the circumstances attending it.

According to a report which NEWSWEEK's informant considers reliable, Mikhoels was murdered on the night of Jan. 12. A few days prior to his death he left Moscow for Minsk to visit an old friend,



International

Last Voyage: An amphibious truck, bearing the urn of Mohandas Gandhi's ashes, rolls into the sacred rivers Ganges and Jumna at their confluence near Allahabad on Feb. 12. Many waded out neck deep to watch as the martyr's ashes were sprinkled on the water.

Vladimir Ilitch Goluboff, also known as Potapoff, a journalist and noted Moscow dramatic critic. On the fatal night the two visited another friend Itzik Feffer, a poet and vice president of the Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, which was headed by Mikhoels. On their way home Mikhoels and Goluboff were attacked and shot by two men. Goluboff died instantly, while Mikhoels lived long enough to give a description of the murderers to the police.

The identity of the murderers and their motives are the subject of rumors in Moscow that would sound anti-Soviet even in Washington. Were it not for the fact that no account of the murders or of the subsequent investigation was ever announced by the police, the affair could well be attributed to common criminals. But some seasoned observers of the Soviet scene insist that anti-Semitic motives cannot be entirely dismissed. Others have advanced the theory that Mikhoels, a militant opponent of Zionism, was murdered by Zionist Jews. This theory could be supported by the fact that Byelorussia, where Mikhoels met his death, is a well-known center of Soviet Zionism.

BELGIUM:

Tired of Turmoil

Premier Paul-Henri Spaak glowered in his best Churchillian manner at the 23 Communists in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives as he stepped to the tribune on Feb. 17 for the final showdown on a series of critical strikes in mines, utilities, and public services. The Red deputies, sandwiched among 179 non-Communists, shouted at Spaak, but were too few to drown out his charge:

"Your purpose is to prevent the Mar-

shall plan from becoming a success . . . You're less interested in the workers' claims than in creating chaos."

The Chamber's loud cheers, in which the public gallery joined, echoed all over Belgium. They were the final proof that the strike wave which the Communists had hoped to build up into a general strike starting the next day, Feb. 18, had fizzled out. The Communist red-letter day, marked for the beginning of a series of anti-Marshall-plan general strikes throughout Western Europe, became instead a day of defeat. They had underestimated the vigor of the government's reaction, the feebleness of the Communist machinery, and the public's profound weariness with turmoil.

Little Seeds . . . Early this month, 600 Socialist miners at the village of Flémalle, near Liège, went on strike. Ostensibly, they sought a special premium, like the *prime d'assiduité* already being given metal workers for their high level of production. But then, as the minor coal strike snowballed into the Charleroi region, taking out another 12,000 miners, thousands of utility workers also struck, for a seven and a half per cent wage increase. This cut electricity output by a third and plunged Antwerp, Mons, Namur, and Charleroi into total darkness.

Now the Communists moved in, seeing the coal and utilities strikes as a ready-made opportunity to create an upheaval. Agitators rushed from town to town in the southern coal belt, needling union leaders and frightening individual miners. Trucks bearing loudspeakers blared incitement. Communist headquarters stockpiled propaganda posters with the legend:

SPAAK—MISERY

MARSHALL PLAN—UNEMPLOYMENT

At one small village, St. Vaast, Com-

munist agitators found that miners had previously been fined 186,000 francs for an illegal walkout and had to promise they would not strike again for three years. The Communists promised to pay the fine, and the miners thereupon walked out anew.

. . . Grow Sour Apples: The government invoked its post-liberation powers to cope with a "state of emergency." It decreed the military mobilization of the utility workers and threatened to do the same to the coal miners. Troops and police guarded khaki-clad technicians returning to work in power stations. The government broke a postal strike by threatening dismissal of the strikers and a wildcat transit strike failed when the trolleymen's union refused to go along.

With Socialists, union leaders, and government officials united in exposing the Communist attempt to pyramid the strikes, the back-to-work movement got well under way before Feb. 18. Spaak told the Communists: "After Italy and France it was Belgium's turn, but you played your hand too soon." The Communist newspaper Drapeau Rouge (Red Flag) wailed: "Betrayed and abandoned by their leaders, handed over defenseless to the Spaak-van Acker government's police action, the workers resumed their jobs in various districts." A government official summed up: "It was sure a sour apple."

JAPAN:

New No. 1

On the morning of Feb. 21, members of the Japanese Diet trooped to their blue-plush seats. Tetsu Katayama, a likable but weak-willed Socialist, had resigned on Feb. 10 as Premier of the coalition government



Acme

Ashida: A neat, noncommittal Premier

and had refused to run again. After ten days of the usual interminable arguments over the teacups, the Diet had gathered to elect a new Premier. The choice lay between two conservatives, former Premier Shigeru Yoshida and Hitoshi Ashida, outgoing Foreign Minister. Katayama's So-



*The Policy Back of the Policy—Our way of doing business
that makes your interests our first consideration*

EASY there, doggie! We know you mean well. But that friendly paw needs to be watched.

Everybody's seen well-meaning efforts turn into accidents. Mr. Jones worried about it when he started his business. How could he get the right protection for his employes? He found the answer when a Hardware Mutuals representative called. He got the benefits of the *policy back of the policy* with his workmen's compensation and liability insurance.

His business grew. Also his satisfaction. He had safe, economical protection backed by Hardware Mutuals financial strength and sound management. Prompt, fair claim settlements fostered employe good will. Service was fast, friendly, nationwide. Then came Safety Engineering with a complete accident prevention

program tailored to his *individual* needs. And each renewal-time brought him *substantial dividend savings*.

It will pay you to investigate the plus-protection of all types of Hardware Mutuals insurance. Licensed in every state. Send for a copy of our free booklet, "Industrial Safety Procedure."

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An Authority's Report on the Zaibatsu

Gen. Douglas MacArthur last week replied to strong Congressional criticism of American economic policies in Japan, particularly of the methods laid down in the document FEC 230 for breaking up large Japanese business interests popularly known as the Zaibatsu. The general said that "the Japanese people . . . fully understand" how the Zaibatsu "in partnership with the military, shaped the national will in the direction of war and conquest."

NEWSWEEK had previously received a letter indicating that any such "understanding" was contrary to the findings of American authorities charged with investigating this phase of Japanese war responsibility. The letter comes from J. W. Brabner Smith, a lawyer with wide private and government experience who has also served in Military Government both in Germany and Japan. From January to July 1946 he held the position of special assistant to the chief of counsel in Tokyo in the selection, indictment, and preparation for trial of the major Japanese war criminals. Smith writes:

You will recall that no member of the Zaibatsu or any other individual representing large Japanese industrial or financial interests was included in the indictment of the major Japanese war criminals. When the International Prosecution Section was established in Tokyo, the best investigator on the staff was assigned to determine the relationship of economic interests with Japanese military aggression, and to select as potential war criminals those individuals most active in this phase of the conspiracy. This investigation resulted in exoneration of the Zaibatsu and other wealthy Japanese. For example, it was determined that the Zaibatsu not only had no part in the invasion of Manchuria, but most of its members regarded it with suspicion and disfavor and made no investments of consequence in Manchuria for some years.

Unprofitable Aggression: Zaibatsu capital had generally been able to obtain markets abroad because of efficiency in marketing. We remember that such high trade barriers as existed in this country were to some extent overcome, even in articles which did not depend upon cheap labor costs. Japanese capital was not interested in the uneconomical production of war materials such as Korean and Manchurian aluminum and magnesium demanded by the militarists, and the established financial group drew farther

away from the "aggressive war" crowd when the latter endeavored to build up dollar credits by refusing to permit more profitable exports to China.

Realizing that pressure might come from certain groups in the United States and especially from the Soviets (whose legal staff had not yet arrived), the IPS pushed further inquiry, with the same result, and the list of defendants finally selected by the United States prosecutors received practically unanimous approval from other informed agencies of SCAP [Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers] and from the Soviet contingent. Thus the breaking up of the Zaibatsu wealth cannot be based upon the provision in the Agreement of Surrender that war criminals should be punished, nor has SCAP attempted to do so.

Whether SCAP proposed the plan for breaking up the Zaibatsu and otherwise redistributing the wealth of Japan cannot be determined from the fact that it implemented FEC-230. Many instructions were sent from Washington and Tokyo had to carry out these policies regardless of its own views. Now the Far Eastern Commission has the power to give instructions, indirectly, to SCAP for implementation, whether the policy is approved or not. FEC-230 is such an instruction. The fact that SCAP personnel favored such a program is not conclusive that SCAP proposed the plan. SCAP's personnel was sent from Washington and represented various views, just as in OMGUS, our Military Government in Germany, there were proponents of the late Morgenthau policy.

The Root Tradition: I am not assuming that it is, or is not, in the public interest to dissolve, rather than regulate, concentrations of economic power such as the Zaibatsu, or U. S. Steel, the CIO, or our insurance companies. But if that is to be done, it should not be accomplished by Hitler-Stalin methods.

Certainly, strict adherence to the international law concerning military occupation of conquered territory, as embodied in the Hague Regulations (principles developed largely by our own statesmen and jurists—Marshall, Kent, Wheaton, Lincoln, Halleck, and Root—and recently urged by Stimson and Hull), and the immediate restoration of *l'ordre* and *la vie publique* would provide a temporary policy more consistent with our country's best interest than the changing personal predilections of the particular group momentarily in control.

cialists backed Ashida, giving him 216 votes to 180 for Yoshida.

In his 61st year, Ashida, short and spare, dresses well and neatly and is full of energy. He can carry on a four-cornered conversation in English, French, and Japanese. While he is clever in the give-and-take of conversation, his platform manner is less impressive for the rather obvious reason that he does not like to commit himself.

Ashida graduated from that prep school for nationalists and expansionists, Tokyo Imperial University (Teidai), and served in the Foreign Office. His record also includes journalism and a professorship. Immediately on being appointed Katayama's Foreign Minister, Ashida proposed that the Kurile and Ryukyu Islands be returned to Japan. He knew the occupying powers would object to this, but he scored with his own people, who recognize a right-minded patriot when they see one. His political enemies have tried to have him purged for "undemocratic" activities, but he managed to escape.

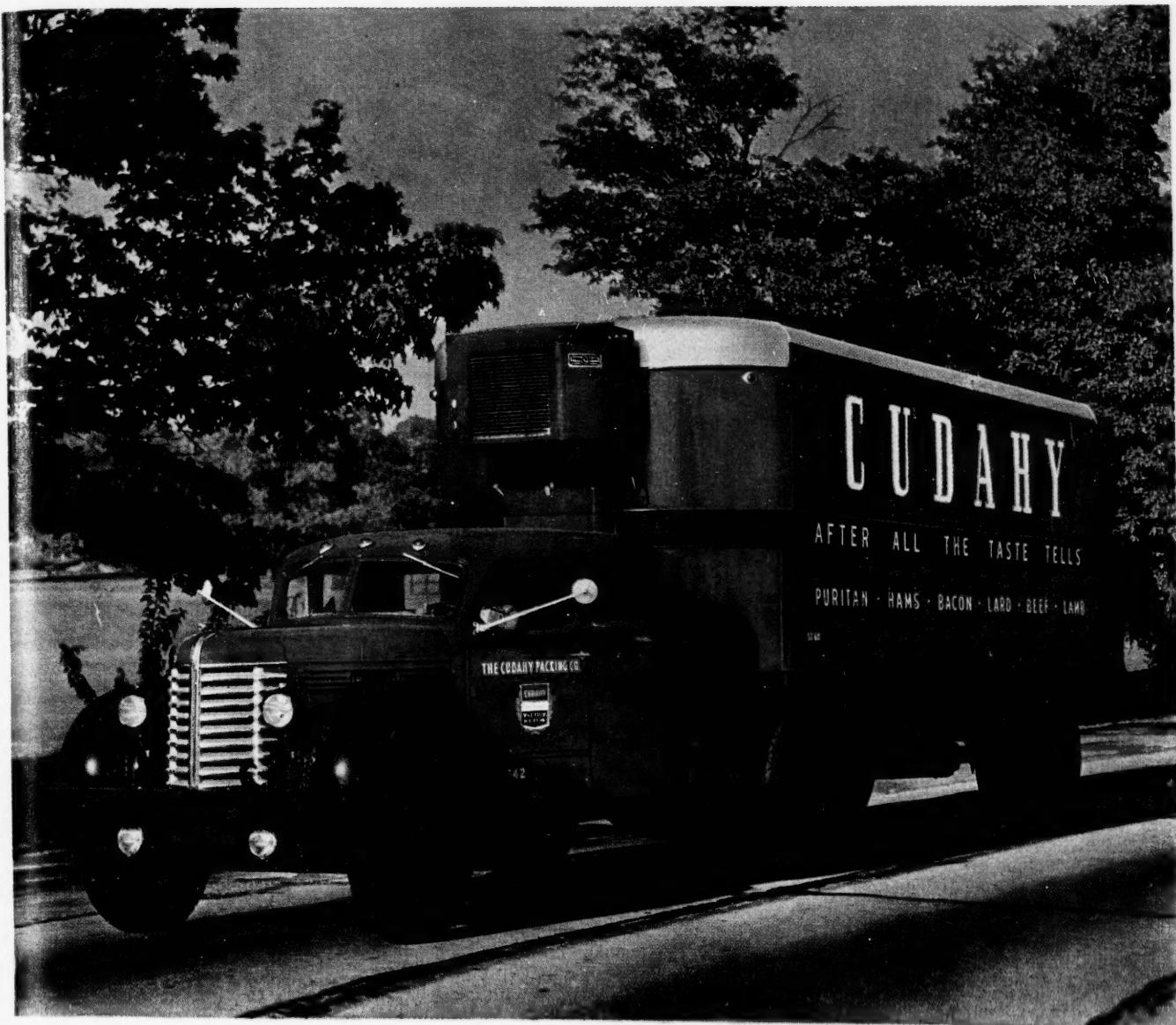
MacArthur on Trusts

Gen. Douglas MacArthur last week replied to a request from Senator McMahon of Connecticut inviting the general's comments on a speech by Senator Knowland of California against American economic policies in Japan, particularly the document FEC-230 dealing with the breakup of big business combines.*

He stated that since the "sources of origin, authorship, and authority" of FEC-230 were all in Washington, his responsibility was "limited to the executive implementation" of the "basic decisions." MacArthur did not say whether or not he approved of the specific policies laid down in FEC-230. But he associated himself with a speech made by Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall on Jan. 6. Royall in effect had called for the revision of FEC-230 and other economic policies.

But he also asserted that if Japanese big business "is not torn down and redistributed peacefully and in due order under the occupation, there is no slightest doubt that its cleansing will eventually occur through a blood bath of revolutionary violence." This statement surprised observers in Tokyo. They have generally reported almost complete indifference on the part of the Japanese masses toward the whole subject of big business. A public-opinion poll taken by a Japanese newspaper last December showed that 58.9 per cent had no opinion about the dissolution of big business. Furthermore, the Diet—which was chosen in an election closely supervised by MacArthur's headquarters and presumably represents public opinion—had to be forced by occupation authorities to pass the principal bill implementing FEC-230.

*For a report on MacArthur's press relations see page 48.



"An enviable record for over 25 years" ... that's DIAMOND T *reliability*

THIS latest Diamond T 614 is well worth a second look. It is really something rather special. The 2½-ton tractor has a new 339 cubic-inch heavy-duty Super-Service engine—130 truck horsepower. It handles 40,000 lbs. gross weight with speed, ease and safety beyond all former standards.

But, as in every Diamond T, this outstanding performance involves no sacrifice of reliability. Cudahy Packing Company has operated Diamond T's for more than 25 years. They have more than a hundred in service now. Here's what they say:

"For over 25 years the Cudahy fleet of Diamond T

trucks has run up an enviable record for reliability. Our Diamond T's came through last summer, one of the hottest on record, without losing a single pound of meat by spoiling. It's the same in any weather. Cudahy meats are delivered fresh...on schedule...with Diamond T."

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LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANTARCTICA:

The Very Cold War

An international football game was played recently on Deception Island in the Antarctic. A team from the British sloop Snipe defeated one from the Argentine mine sweeper Seaver. It was a friendly game. There was only one serious dispute: Each side insisted that it was the home team and the other the visitors.

Deception Island in the South Shetlands is one of the Antarctic territories which is claimed by both the United Kingdom and Argentina. Around it, these two countries, plus Chile, are waging what British Foreign Office wags refer to as "a very cold war indeed."

The current Battle of Antarctica has developed out of the long-standing conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, a group east of the Southern Argentine coast. Britain claims not only the Falklands proper but also the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, South Georgia, and Graham Land on the Antarctic circle.

Argentine and Chilean claims in this area also overlap. But for the time being, the two South American countries have agreed to forget their differences and present a united front to Britain.

Chile Forever: The dispute came to a head in January when the British Government protested against the establishment of Chilean garrisons in the Antarctic. Chile rejected the protest Jan. 31, and dramatized its rejection a week later by announcing that President Gabriel González Videla would personally take possession of the territory. Almost simultaneously, Argentina disclosed that a task force of two cruisers and several torpedo boats would soon sail for Deception Island. The British Snipe reached the island at about this time. On Feb. 15 the British cruiser Nigeria sailed from South Africa to "show the flag" in the area.

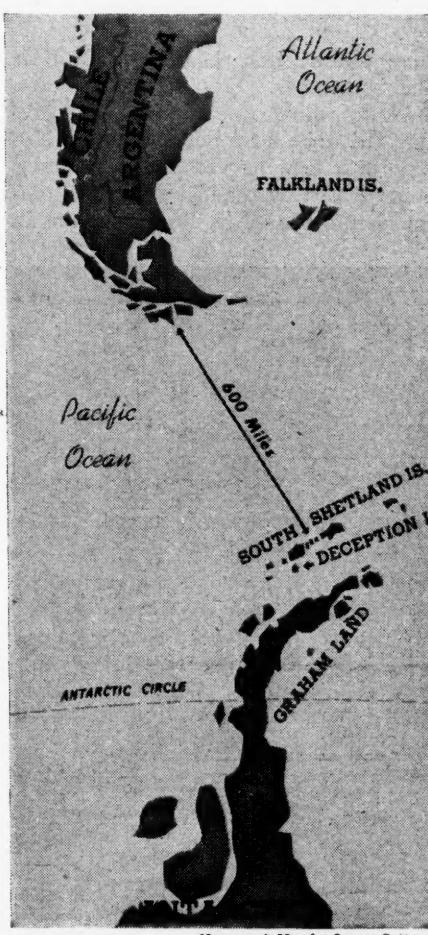
González and his party, including his wife and two daughters, flew from Santiago to the southern city of Puerto Montt. There they boarded the naval transport Presidente Pinto and headed south.

Fighting strong winds and heavy seas, the transport reached Greenwich Island, near Deception, on Feb. 17. The Chilean national anthem was played and a 21-gun salute fired as González stepped ashore. He decorated members of the garrison there and unveiled a bust of a Chilean naval hero, facing across the sea toward the homeland.

The next day the President formally established another base on Graham Land, which Chileans call O'Higgins Land, after their national hero. The ceremonies ended with the signing of documents claiming the land for Chile. One copy was buried at the base of the military building, another will be hung prominently in the main room,

and the third will be filed in Santiago. A commemorative banquet on board the Presidente Pinto featured penguin soup, sea-lion cutlet, seal liver with seafood dressing, and a baked alaska made with the whites of penguin eggs. The party sailed for home on Feb. 20.

Lion Baiting: Some Britons saw the show as *opera buffa*. The Manchester Guardian recommended that Britain ignore the whole "silly game" and "let Latin American oratory have its fling while penguins applaud." Others took it more seriously. The Falklands and their depend-



Newsweek Map by James Cutler

encies are important to empire communications in time of war. And British prestige is to some extent at stake.

"The Lion Shows Its Useless Claws," an Argentine newspaper sneered, when the Nigeria's mission was announced. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur W. Tedder snapped back: "If the lion appears to be weakening, the jackals will soon come yapping and snapping hopefully round his flanks." Their "optimism is misplaced," he warned darkly.

Washington watched closely but said nothing. Its official position: (1) The United States Government has never made a formal claim to any land in the Antarctic. (2) It does not recognize the claim of any other country. (3) The hemisphere-defense pact, drawn up at Petrópolis last year, has no bearing on claims to Antarctic sovereignty.

PERU:

Hunger in the Mountains

The Andes Mountains around the town of Cerro de Pasco in Peru are rich in gold, silver, copper, vanadium, and other minerals. But the men who dig them out aren't getting enough to eat. On Feb. 17, infuriated by food shortages and high prices, their wives rebelled.

After waiting vainly in front of food shops for several hours, the women gathered in the main plaza, outside the home of the prefect (governor). The crowd grew; to control it the police used their guns. A miner was killed and several others were wounded. Then the enraged mob surrounded the prefecture, cut the telephone lines, and began stoning it. They pushed aside the guards, struck down the prefect, Francisco Tovar, and stoned him to death. Police from nearby communities arrived to restore order, and military authorities took command of the town.

Interior Minister Manuel Odriá blamed the leftist Aprista party for inciting the demonstration and organizing the crowd to attack the prefecture. The Apristas countercharged that Tovar was to blame for letting his police fire on the people.

Politically, this was another episode in the struggle between the majority Aprista party and the nonparty, middle-of-the-road government. Economically, it symbolized the national food shortage and inflation which forced the government to extend the national emergency for 30 days. The emergency decree, originally proclaimed Jan. 14, suspends constitutional guarantees to give officials more power in a drive against food speculators.

PARAGUAY:

Unfreely Chosen

Last November Higinio Morínigo, President of Paraguay since 1940, chose his successor: J. Natalicio González, his Minister of Finance. On Feb. 15 González was elected President.

He couldn't lose; he was the only candidate. Only one legal political party—the Colorado—exists in Paraguay. Morínigo stole its Presidential nomination from the popular Foreign Minister, Federico Chávez, for González. He sent Chávez to San Bernardino for a "summer vacation."

Morínigo's other precautions:

- The ballot left no space for a write-in candidate; if another name was squeezed in, the ballot was voided.
- Nonvoters were subject to fine.
- Voters received a government stamp on their registration certificate, which must be shown to obtain any government service. Thus nonvoters would have trouble getting marriage licenses, passports, etc.

González's thank-you gift: Morínigo will be Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

IN PASSING



Celeste Holm: Mischief

Rush Job: Because publicity on her new picture could not wait, CELESTE HOLM posed for still shots still wearing a cast on the ankle she broke skiing. The publicists planned to retouch the pictures so that the cast would not show.

Lethal: For assaulting a burlesque theater's girlie line with half-inch steel staples shot from a rubber band, WILLIAM C. KIELE JR. of Los Angeles was jailed. The charge: suspicion of attack with a deadly weapon.

Time Saver: Because the rate of house-breaking in the San Francisco area—about a dozen a week—has approached scandal proportions, a restaurant chain last week placed a mourning-bordered ad in The Daily Palo Alto Times: "Open Letter to Prospective Burglars—The safes at Dinah's Shack, Longbarn Restaurant, or the owners' homes never have much money in them. Our receipts are taken to the bank with a police escort at a different time every night."

Pandemonium: GEORGE COFFEY of Providence, R. I., invented a gadget which would make every office sound like proofreading time in an alphabet-soup factory. Made of a typewriter and a 1903 Edison phonograph, it repeats the letters orally as typewriter keys are struck.

Headache: DR. E. C. MERRILL reported to the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles that aspirin production had quadrupled in less than twenty years—from 2,500,000 pounds in 1929 to 9,926,000 in 1946.

Money Matters: GINGER ROGERS could look down her nose at BETTY GRABLE's annual paycheck of \$208,000. In a new list for the calendar year of 1945 and fiscal year 1946, Ginger ran ahead of all Hollywood movie stars with her \$292,159, putting her eighth in the national "big ten." Top billing went to Charles B. Skouras, Fox West Coast agency president, with \$568,143. Louis B. Mayer's \$502,571 took over second place from Thomas J. Watson (International Business Machines) who earned \$425,548. Top male star was Dennis Morgan (\$261,000), closely followed by Clark Gable (\$229,687) and Brian Donlevy (\$227,834).

Forearmed: Last month the Ku Klux Klan burned a fiery cross on the front lawn of WALTER BOWLAND, coach of the Lakeview, Ga., High School basketball team because of a fight between Bowland and a former student at the high school. To protect his pregnant wife, Bowland made an



Bowland: For the KKK, a dissuader

armed camp of his home. To protect himself, he appeared at a school basketball game with a revolver stuck under his belt. Last week the school trustees had voted to ask the Board of Education to fire him. Principal John Burks and Bowland's wife, who works in the school cafeteria, both resigned in protest.

Appeal: MARLENE DIETRICH of Hollywood listed the ten most fascinating men she knew, but only three were Americans. In order of fascination, the ten were: Erich Maria Remarque, former United States Ambassador Alexander Kirk, Igor Stravinsky, Ernest Hemingway, film director Roberto Rossellini ("Open City"), Pablo Picasso, Erle Stanley Gardner, Salvador Dali, Noel Coward, and Arturo Toscanini.

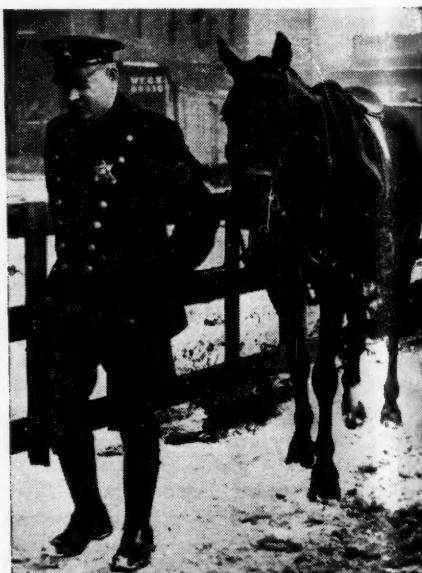
Male Animal: DEAN C. MILDRED THOMPSON of Vassar College told the National Conference of Women's Organizations in Washington that modern man was "a lost sex, sick with frustration." After centuries of boasting about his dominance over woman, man has lost all his cherished marks of superiority, she said. "When he seeks comfort at his favorite saloon, whom does he find with feet on the brass rail beside him? Women!"

Long Memory: After serving 55 years of a life sentence for murder ANTONIO COLLINA of Pescara, Italy, was released last October. Last week he was back in prison for attempting to kill Maria Renzetti, last surviving witness who testified against him in 1892.

Fashion Futures: NORMAN ROCKWELL, noted cover artist, found men's clothing "ridiculous." His suggestions: Toss-around togas, crimson tuxedos, and cabbage-green gabardine shorts for summer. His view: "Most men are wearing dumpy getups with the glamour of discarded potato sacks."

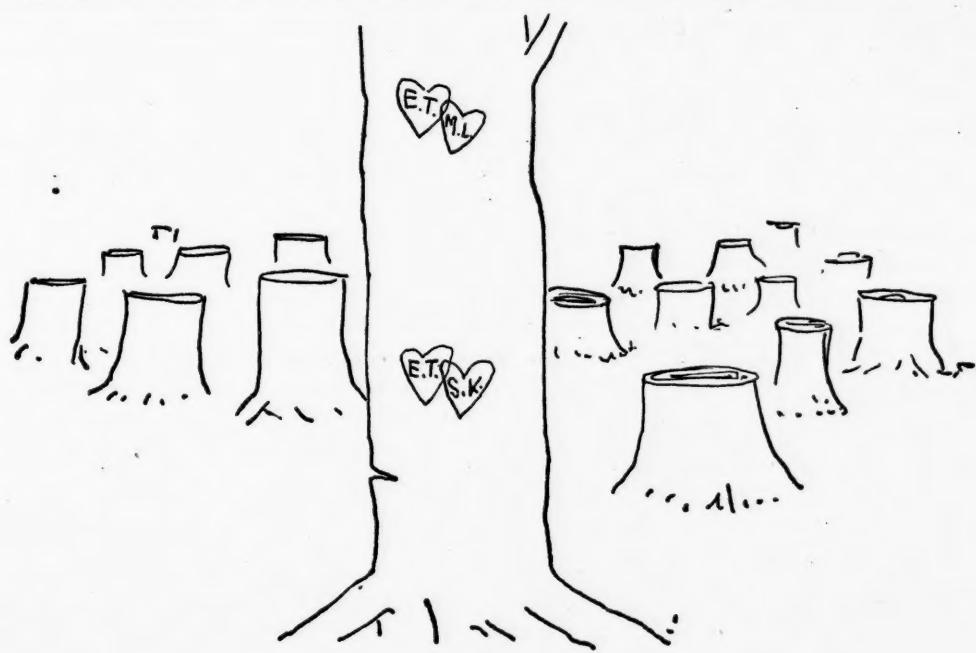
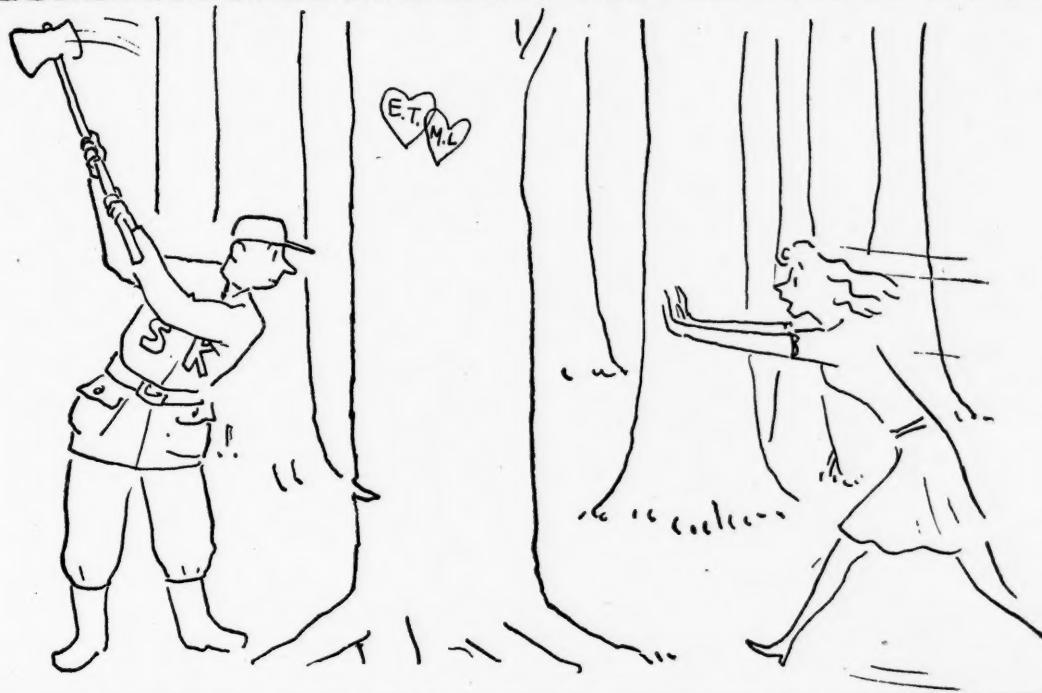
Test Case: VIVIEN KELLEMS, industrialist, of Westport, Conn., dared the Federal government to imprison her for 38 years and fine her \$38,000 (one year and \$1,000 for each employee) when she paid off her 38 employees last week without deducting any withholding tax. She had previously announced that she would not act as an agent of the Treasury Department without getting paid for it (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23).

Mechanized: MICHAEL GILLIGAN, Chicago mounted policeman, said fond farewell to his horse as he led it into the barn for the last time. With the city's mounted police officially being converted into a motorized unit, the horses will be sold at auction.



Gilligan's horse: Victim of progress

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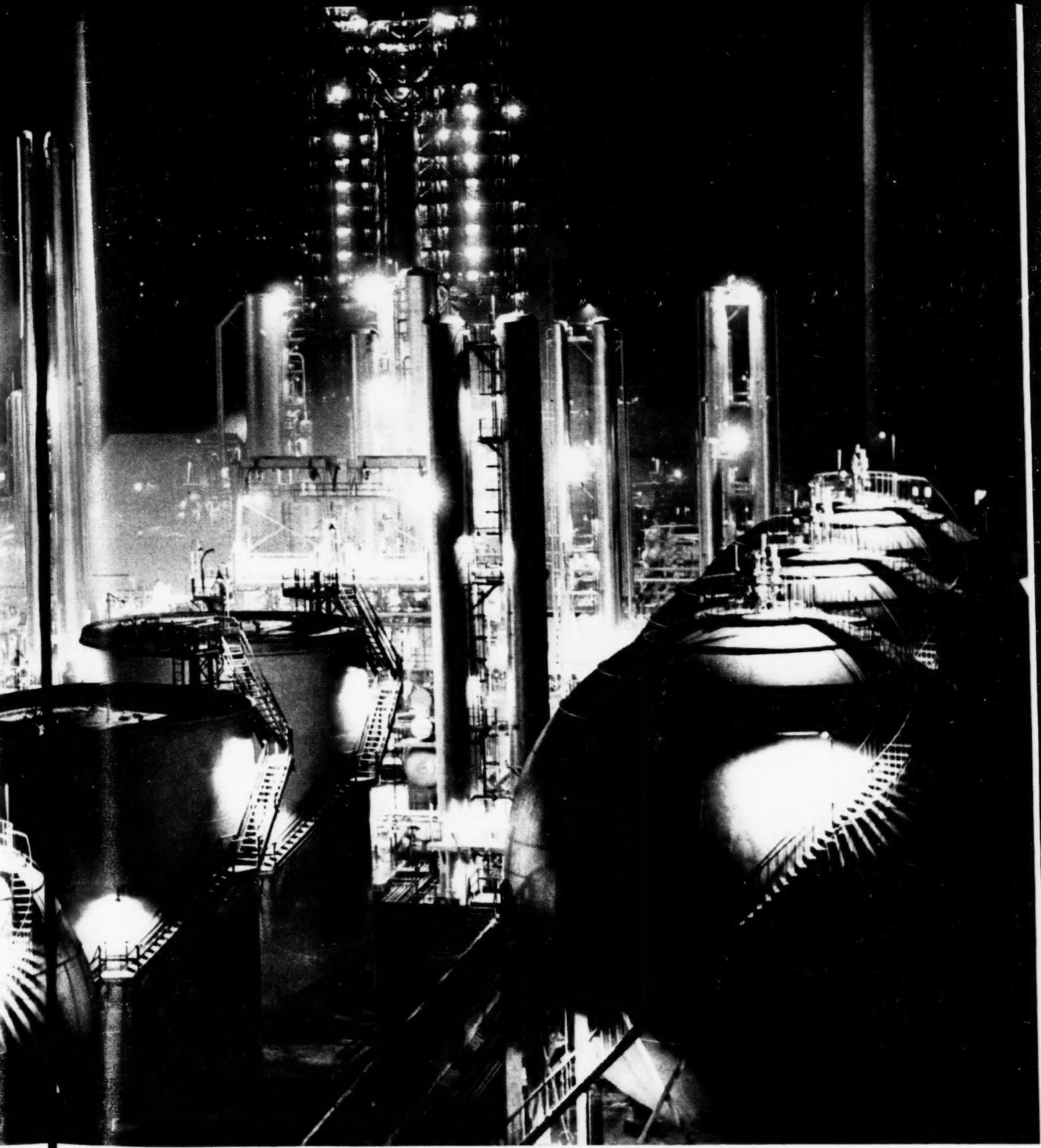
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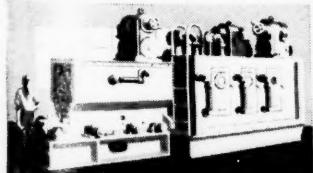


ALLIS-CHALMERS

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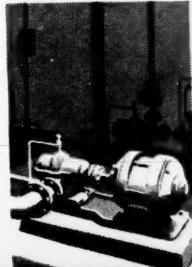
NORTHERN PAPER MILL: "Savings of \$100,000 a year on 'broomed' log ends alone, are possible."



OHIO STEEL MILL:
"We use Regulex® Controls on all our arc furnaces. Saves thousands in time and power costs!"



LUBRICATOR MAKER: "Allis-Chalmers Induction Heater boosted brazing output from 15-20 units to



SMALL CITY WATERWORKS:
"This Allis-Chalmers Pump Installation saved \$6,300 a year—cut water rates 15%."

Leprosy and the Sulphones

Since 1941 when a new drug, Promin, was first used to treat leprosy at the National Leprosarium, reports have trickled through from the Carville, La., institution telling of decided improvement after several months.

Leprosy, or Hansen's disease, to use its medical name, is not to be reckoned in months, but in years or decades. Changes for the good or bad come and go; tissue ravaged by the disease is slowly, if ever, replaced. Nevertheless, in November 1943 when Promin therapy was first reported in medical literature, it was called "the most encouraging experimental treatment ever undertaken at the National Leprosarium" (NEWSWEEK, Jan. 3, 1944). Since then, Promin and two other drugs of the sulfone family, Diasone and Promizole, have been used extensively.

Last week, the Carville authorities brought up to date their experiences with the sulfone drugs. Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Paul T. Erickson, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, revealed that during 1946 sulfone treatments more than doubled the number of leprosy patients discharged from the Leprosarium as arrested cases, compared with the annual average in the ten years before the drugs were used. Furthermore, the number of deaths was less than half the yearly average for the same period.

The Long Pull: With but few exceptions, only patients with lepromatous leprosy (the type marked by ugly tumors and swelling), and chiefly those with far advanced disease, were given the sulfone therapy. Results were slow, but the patients seldom got worse. Definite improvement was seldom shown before six months. After that, almost 25 per cent showed some improvement. After one year this increased to 60 per cent, after two years to 75 per cent, and after three years to almost 100 per cent.

Both the Promin group (178 patients) and the Diasone group (121) have been treated for varying periods up to six years. Thirty-one (17.4 per cent) of the Promin-treated have been discharged as arrested. Though there have been no known relapses, eleven of these have chosen to remain under observation in the institution. Seven (5.8 per cent) of the Diasone-treated have been discharged as arrested. Results with Promizole, the latest sulfone drug to be tried, are yet to be determined.

Leprosy Killer: Since sulfone drugs act so slowly, Leprosarium officials have gone ahead with all the powerful antibiotics in the hope of finding a quick killer for *Mycobacterium leprae*.

Except for some favorable action on secondary ulcers, penicillin has no effect on leprosy. Streptomycin has brought about "encouraging changes" in the painful, un-

sightly skin lesions during the first three months. But, Dr. Erickson reports, the side effects—vertigo, ringing in the ears, loss of hearing, fever, and skin eruptions—seem "too severe in comparison with results obtained."

Psychologically, any medicine that causes a rise in temperature or acute skin irritation is bad for the leprosy patient. Of the sulphones, which are far less toxic and more comfortable than streptomycin, the Carville patients speak with enthusiasm.

Despite these encouraging results, the ultimate value of sulfone therapy in leprosy is not yet definitely established. "This must await the test of time, five to ten years and possibly even longer," Dr. Erickson warned.

One-Sided Headache

The headache is one-sided, with severe spasms of pain that radiate into the eye, causing reddening and involuntary tears. The temporal artery, which runs along the head in front of the ear, is tender to the touch. The back of the neck is tense and sore. Some men and women have these incapacitating attacks two or three times a week.

This is not the true migraine headache (also one-sided), although the symptoms are somewhat similar. There are no gastrointestinal upsets and no instances of blurred vision such as those which usually accompany the familiar "sick headache."

The ailment, called "unilateral cephalgia" (literally, one-sided headache) and described last week by Dr. Walter G. Haynes of Birmingham, Ala., is caused by sympathetic pain fibers that cross the temporal artery. This artery starts at about the level of the neck and gives off many branches to the face and skull.

When severe cephalgia persists after conservative drug and X-ray treatment, Dr. Haynes now resorts to simple surgery. Cutting out a piece of the temporal artery has relieved the pain immediately, and apparently permanently, in 87 per cent of the 47 patients on which it has been tried, he said. In some cases, the middle meningeal artery, as well as the temporal artery, has been cut.

The operation is not dangerous, is done under local anesthetic, and requires only three days' hospitalization. There have been no fatalities.

Flu Despite Vaccine

Early in March 1947, an influenza epidemic (type A) flared in a New Jersey school for boys. In the previous December, 88 per cent of the 521 students had been inoculated with an influenza vaccine of combined types A and B. Of those who had received the vaccine, 54 per cent came down with flu "either moderately or mildly." Only 49 per cent of the unvaccinated students contracted the disease.

In another boy's school—Kemper Military School at Boonville, Mo.—vaccinated students seem to have been almost as susceptible to the disease as the unvaccinated. Of the 521 cadets, 237 had received flu shots in December 1946. During an epidemic period Feb. 15 to March 1, 1947, 20.2 per cent of the vaccinated group of 237 and 27.8 per cent of the unvaccinated group of 284 were sent to the school infirmary with influenza A.

In these two reports, published last week, doctors who made the investigations pointed out that other physicians had encountered similar experiences with flu vaccine last winter. In all the failures, the trouble seems to have been that a new strain of influenza-A virus, not included in the vaccines then in use, had caused the 1947 lapses. "Vaccine now available contains this strain, which has been designated as FM-1," said Dr. Arie C. Van Ravenswaay, the physician who made the Kemper report.

In the New Jersey school study, made by a group of Philadelphia doctors, it was found that the epidemic strain of flu virus, though belonging to the same general type, differed from the strain in the vaccine given the boys. In both cases, the epidemic



Clocked Quads: When quadruplets were born to Mrs. Barbara Zavada at Latrobe, Pa., Feb. 15, an enterprising photographer snapped...

occurred three months after vaccination.

Recommending immediate investigation to increase the effectiveness of all flu vaccines, the Philadelphia men urged: "One must aim at prolongation of the immune response and increased cross-protection" (from the several virus strains that may cause the disease).

The Doctors' Boycott

It wasn't a mere landslide. In the word of staid members of the British Medical Association, who last week totted up final plebiscite returns on Britain's free medical plan (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23), the boycott was an "avalanche." Of all the doctors queried in England, Scotland, Wales, 89.5 per cent (40,814 to 4,735) disapproved of the National Health Service Act in its present form. The plebiscite also revealed that 25,340, or 86 per cent, of the general practitioners, consultants, and specialists were opposed to accepting service.

Regardless of the boycott, Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, announced that he would go ahead with the free-treatment program, already backed by two powerful endorsements from Parliament and slated to take effect July 5.

Auger of UNESCO

The S in UNESCO stands for Science. Last week in Paris the newly appointed director of UNESCO's science section, Prof. Pierre Auger, told NEWSWEEK how he believes the organization could contribute to the mission of the UN.

"Some people," he said, "think you can attain peace by crying 'Peace! Peace!' but this leads to nothing."

"You must start obliquely—creating proper conditions, using civilizing influences. A good starter is weaving scientists into the international pattern, since they already have a fund of ideas in common, speak the same language, and like being with each other."

As science chief of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Auger will lead the work of 105 staff members and control the spending this year of \$900,000, his group's portion of UNESCO's \$7,682,000 budget. With this limited amount he feels that such ambitious ideas as a UN astronomical observatory will have to be shelved for the present. Instead of conducting big projects of its own, Auger believes the unit should arrange exchanges of scientists and scientific publications, and do whatever else will help coordinate research in different countries.

Physicist: Auger at 48 is a bearded grandfather, well known as both physicist and educator, an ardent skier and mountain climber, and a spare-time sculptor. He is a 6-footer, soft-spoken but decisive and determined. The son of a chemistry professor, he naturally turned to science in childhood. His first interest was biology, but he switched to physics and became one of the world's greatest experts on cosmic rays.

In this field the French scientist's outdoor hobbies served him well. Lugging measuring devices to high peaks in the Pyrenees and up the Jungfrau in the Swiss Alps, he observed that cosmic rays could be recorded over a wide area at the same moment, indicating that a single powerful particle had knocked many into fast motion. This phenomenon is known to science as the "Auger showers."

Auger was a professor at the Sorbonne when the Germans invaded France. He escaped over the Pyrenees and joined the Free French forces. Then he was assigned to the British-Canadian atomic-research team. He taught at the University of Chicago. His wartime book, "What Are Cosmic Rays?", is about the best semipopular account of the subject.

Educator: Auger also used the war years for a close study of the American system of education. He found much in it that was better than France's. As soon as Paris was liberated he sped home and published a "Project for a Reform in Teaching Science" which attracted wide-

spread attention. The French system, Auger argued, hadn't changed in a hundred years. It left a gap between what the lower schools taught and what the higher schools expected of entering students. The government appointed Auger director of higher education so that he could carry out his ideas.

Although in this job Auger served under Socialist ministers of education, he stayed out of politics. Having applied American methods to French schools, he now wants to help all countries benefit from each other's methods and discoveries in science.

Kansas Fireball

The editor of The Weekly Norton County News, Norton, Kans., was getting ready to leave his office at 5 p.m. on Feb. 18 when a blast like the explosion of a gas station shook his office.

The crew of a B-29 Superfortress flying from Colorado to Nebraska saw, about the same moment, a multi-colored ball of fire and a huge vapor trail visible more than 100 miles away. Similar reports came from startled farmers in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Some thought it was the atom bomb.

But the answer appeared to be the old one. Of the millions of meteors that reach the earth's atmosphere each day, a few penetrate to the lower levels of the air. Those that explode in the lower air are called fireballs. If the fragments should be found buried in the earth, they will make meteorites for somebody's private collection or add to the growing number in the nation's museums.

Mars: Still a Mystery

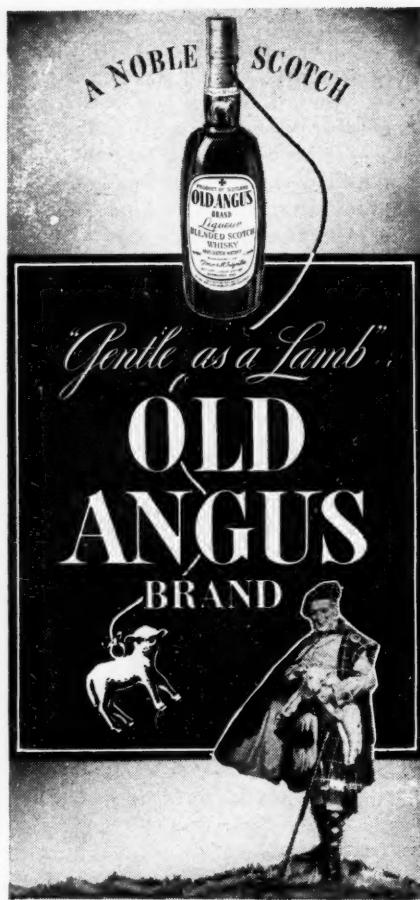
That old speculation—is there life on Mars?—has developed some practical interest now that rocket engineers talk seriously about the details of a voyage to the neighbor planet. For the time being, however, any exploration of Mars still must be done from the earth by means of the telescope.

Astronomers, lacking space ships, must wait for those occasions two years apart when earth and Mars line up "in opposition." Then the earth's night side faces directly toward Mars (see chart, page 42). The bright, reddish planet rises in the east around sunset, climbs high into the southern sky by midnight, and sets around dawn in the west.

Such an occasion reached its most favorable moment last week. On Feb. 17, Mars was only 63,000,000 miles away. Atop Mount Locke, 6,828 feet up in the Davis Mountains of Texas, the planet's brilliant, shivering image came through McDonald Observatory's 82-inch telescope, the world's third largest. Observers could clearly see the white polar caps of snow or ice, the red areas that seem to be deserts of rusty



... the march of events minute by minute. Nurses were rushing the babies—one boy and three girls, all less than 4 pounds—to incubators.



Old Angus Brand Blended Scotch Whisky, 86 Proof
National Distillers Products Corporation, New York

L A N E - W E L L S
C O M P A N Y

D I V I D E N D N O T I C E

The board of directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15, 1948, to stockholders of record February 25, 1948.

WILLIAM A. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

GEORGE KOCH SONS, INC.



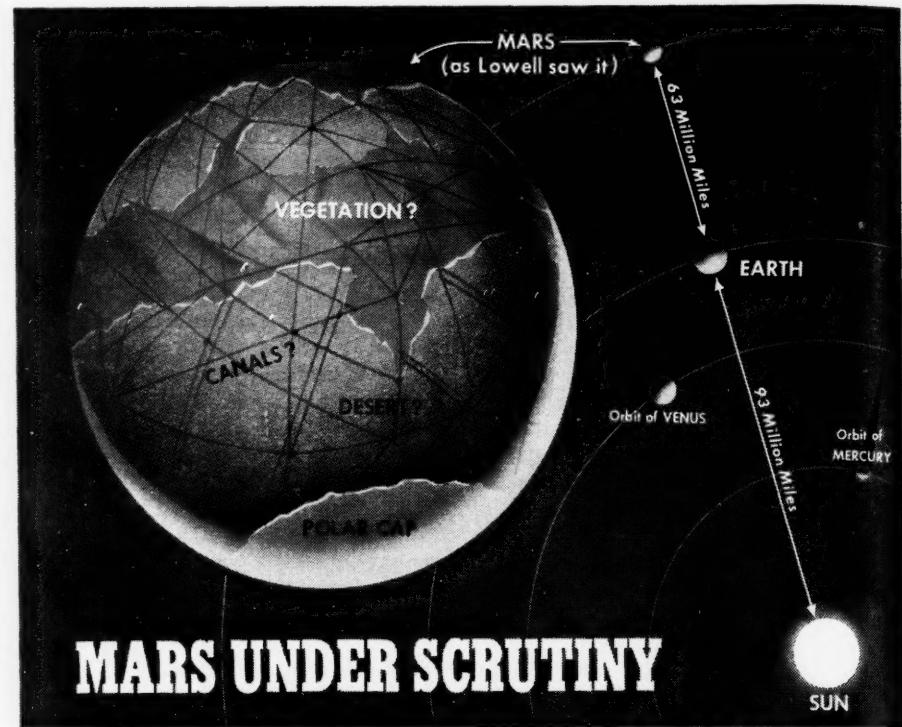
Finishing Departments are often the neglected step-children of manufacturing operations that are otherwise carefully planned and supervised.

Many manufacturers are finding the answer to

GEORGE KOCH SONS, Inc., EVANSVILLE 4, INDIANA

COMPLETE FINISHING SYSTEMS

SCIENCE



Newsweek Diagram by James Cutler

Neighbor planet: As Mars pays a visit, astronomers look for signs of life*

rock, and the greenish zones that may or may not betoken vegetable life.

But mere looking was not enough to prove whether Mars supports life, and if so, of what kind. Until the space ships land, no one will be able to see an individual plant or animal millions of miles away.

Planet Detectives: So astronomers are trying to determine whether the environment is right for life. They are busy analyzing the light that Mars reflects to us from the sun—not only its visible colors of white, green, and red, but also its invisible rays of ultra-violet and infra-red. For this purpose Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper, McDonald's 42-year-old, Holland-born director, has harnessed the telescope to a newly developed spectrograph. By comparing Mars's light with those of gases studied on the earth, he can determine whether the atmosphere is good for living things.

Many needed elements are there: Mars does have an atmosphere—clouds float in it occasionally. The atmosphere contains carbon dioxide, oxygen, and moisture, all favorable to life. It is free from ammonia and methane, the poison gases that envelop the larger and more distant planets Jupiter and Saturn.

But things would still be difficult aboard Mars for our kind of life. The Martian atmosphere is thin and lacks the gases that filter out the blistering ultra-violet part of sunlight. At night it would get very cold—80 below zero at the equator.

Kuiper thinks the green areas may be covered by something like lichen, a low form of plant life that clings to rocks in many parts of the earth. Such organisms

could live in the Martian environment. But it appears too rugged for the development of higher plants, animals, or man. Kuiper may have more to say on that point in March, when the current period of good observing ends.

The idea of "men on Mars" stems from the work of Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli of Milan. In 1877 he reported seeing a network of straight lines across the planet's surface. The American astronomer Percival Lowell of Flagstaff, Ariz., interpreted these as well-engineered canals bringing water from the polar icecaps to irrigate the farms of a civilized Martian community.

Maybe So, Maybe Not: This was more than enough for fictioneers such as H. G. Wells and Orson Welles to go ahead on, by novel and radio broadcast, about warlike men from Mars. But the scientific world was never convinced. The "canals" are a now-you-see-it, now-you-don't proposition. Some observers keep seeing them. Others say it's an optical illusion. The canals fail to show up clearly on photographs. The earth's own unquiet atmosphere makes the image of Mars dance in the telescope, so any fine structure would be blurred on a time exposure.

There is the hope that the new 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar will gather enough light to settle the issue by a series of snapshots. But that will have to wait for the next opposition of Mars, in March 1950. And the final answer may come only when the planet is visited by rocket men from earth.

*The close-up sketch is based on Percival Lowell's much-debated drawings (see story). Venus and Mercury are not shown in their current positions.



BIGGEST FORD TRUCKS EVER BUILT!



BIG G.V.W. RATINGS

Up to 39% more body and payload capacity!

Gross Vehicle
Weight

F-7 BIG JOB
F-8 BIG JOB

Body and
Payload

19,000 lbs.
21,500 lbs.

12,500 lbs.
14,200 lbs.



145 HORSEPOWER
V-8 TRUCK ENGINE
45% more horsepower!
337 cu. in. displacement.
255 lbs.-ft. torque at
1800 r.p.m.

UP TO 10.00-20 TIRES
Single front and dual rear.
9.00-20's available on
the Ford F-7 BIG JOB.



NATIONWIDE SERVICE

Ford BIG JOBS are backed by 6400 authorized service stations—far more than are available for any other trucks in this capacity range.

Listen to the Ford Theater of the Air—every Sunday 5:00-6:00 P.M. (E.S.T.) NBC

SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES!

Ford production line techniques help set price standards never before attained in BIG JOB class!

New Ford BIG JOBS! Box car size! Up to 39% more capacity than previous biggest Ford!

New Ford Bonus* Built BIG JOBS rated up to 21,500 lbs. G.V.W. give you the "freshest" thinking in big-truck engineering!

It's down-to-earth engineering, too, backed by over 30 years of truck building experience. The new BIG JOBS are as fit-for-the-job as the world's greatest truck know-how can make them. Ford Truck building "know-how" is unequalled because no other truck builder has built as many trucks!

From this know-how, is forged the extra strength that is Bonus* Built construction. It pays off in

two big ways. Extra strength makes Ford Trucks good all-around workers; they are not confined to doing a single specific job! Extra strength prolongs life. Life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last up to 19.6% longer!

See the new Ford BIG JOBS today! Their prices will give you the surprise of your life.

See the hottest line of trucks in Ford history! Over 139 new models! Three new truck engines! New Million Dollar cab with living room comfort! New features throughout!

*BONUS: "Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due."—Webster



BUILT STRONGER TO LAST LONGER

LIFE INSURANCE EXPERTS PROVE AND CERTIFY . . . FORD TRUCKS LAST UP TO 19.6% LONGER!



Our Third President was Our First Spaghetti Maker

Most of us know that Thomas Jefferson expressed America's idea of freedom by writing the Declaration of Independence, but few know that he guided our forefathers to better living by also writing an excellent cookbook.

From Naples he got a mould to form spaghetti and introduced what today is one of our most important and popular foods. He did the marketing for the White House and presided genially over its inviting table. Jefferson earnestly believed that good food and drink temperately enjoyed each day with good friends were essential to a worthwhile lifetime.

* * *

Live life, every golden minute of it.
Enjoy Budweiser, every golden drop of it.



Budweiser

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH
SAINT LOUIS

MacRae for Martin

From the moment he left Deerfield Academy, Gordon MacRae worked to be an actor. So last week he popped up to threaten the Sinatras, Comos, and Damones on their own vocal grounds. In one of radio's more unique tryouts, MacRae had won star billing on the Texaco show from Tony Martin, and he will move in on March 24, just twelve days after his 27th birthday.

In December, Texaco, a longtime sponsor on CBS, moved its Sunday-night show, with singers Martin and Evelyn Knight and comedian Alan Young, in behind Bing Crosby on ABC (Wednesday, 10:30-11 p.m., EST). So anxious was the company for the coveted post-Crosby time that it left several weeks of CBS contract dangling. MacRae was hustled in to fill out and, incidentally, do battle with Martin for the permanent ABC spot. Last week Texaco announced MacRae's victory, and Martin began job hunting.

Bathroom Baritone: MacRae began singing when his acting efforts had put him no farther ahead than a page boy's job at NBC. There a friend of Horace Heidt overheard the youth singing in the men's room. Forthwith, MacRae went to work for Heidt's orchestra. Following a familiar star-building trail, he landed in sustaining radio, got a few commercial shows, and hit the big time when Capitol Records signed him last July.

Big, handsome, and well-fed, MacRae is a twist on the current crooner type. Of his chief competitors he says: "They sing for the sexes. I just belt them out." And he may also prove to be a singer who can really act. Last January, Warner Brothers handed MacRae a seven-year contract and scheduled three pictures for 1948.

CBS and Television

With television catching on like a high-toned case of scarlet fever, the Columbia Broadcasting System was moved to state its status last week. Since it lost its multi-million-dollar gamble for color television now-instead-of-later (NEWSWEEK, March 31, 1947), CBS had closed its New York studio and thrifitly operated only from film or remote broadcasts.

Meanwhile its competitors, chiefly NBC, with heavy schedules of live programming, had been grabbing the headlines and much of the audience.

Hence a curious trade press last week



MacRae

flocked to the barn-sized but empty video studio in the Grand Central Terminal Building to hear what CBS boss Frank Stanton would say. It was short and simple.

The network, Stanton extemporized, was converting 700,000 cubic feet of space into two studios—"the nation's largest television-studio plant." One, complete to the latest gewgaw, would be opened in April, the other later. Both would resemble Hollywood's mammoth sound stages.

Cold Water: Three facts, however, robbed the announcement of its intended impact. As far back as 1939, CBS was ballyhooed as having the country's "largest studio"—same site, different generation. Furthermore, the much-discussed Television Center, a joint project by all New York video interests, was coming closer and closer to the building-blocks-and-girder stage.

If constructed as planned, the center is calculated to make New York the core of the television world and will outmode studio setups now in existence.

Finally, though Stanton saw in CBS's new studios great benefits to the networks affiliate stations, he has yet to get adequate intercity hookups. There the advantage so far lies with NBC, which late in March opens its own relay linking Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. CBS is relying on common carriers (leased lines put in by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.) which won't give the network its own connections with Washington until early summer.

Nonetheless, Stanton's announcement meant that CBS was finally climbing all the way up on the video bandwagon. Now the trade could sit back and watch the supremacy struggle between NBC and CBS—a struggle CBS is already losing in radio.

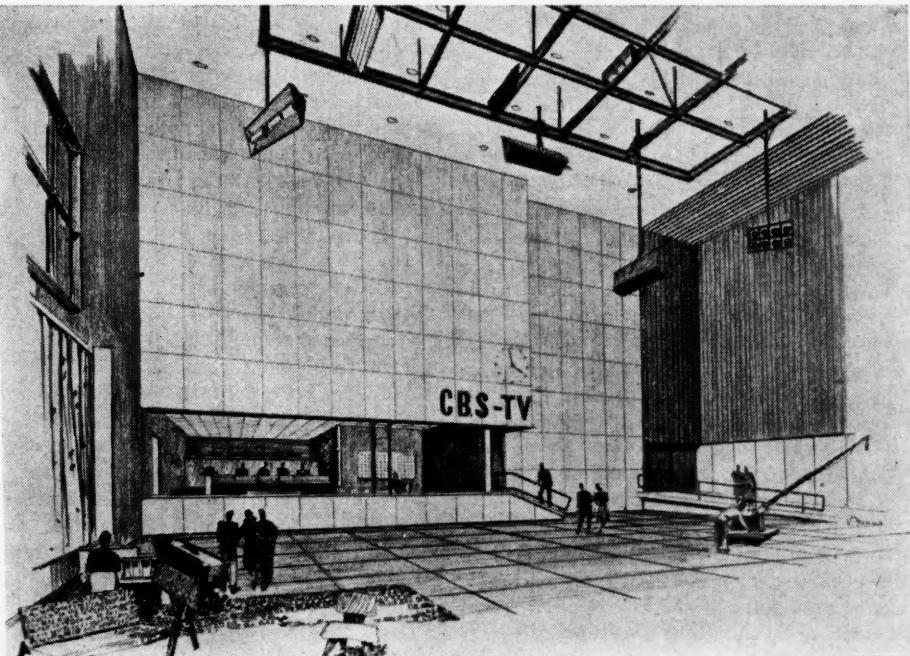
Britain's Video Comeback

In the days of false peace in 1938, the British Broadcasting Corp. was the world's leader in television—about 20,000 sets in use. Not until April 30, 1939, would the United States even begin regular service. But in the blackout imposed by nearly seven years of war, BBC television grew dusty and obsolete, huddled in packing cases in its wing of Alexandra Palace, the drafty Victorian exhibition hall built on a hill of a London suburb. Finally, back at work in June 1946, the crews found themselves far behind the United States but picked up where they left off as best they could. Last week Sheila Baker of NEWSWEEK's London bureau cabled the story of their progress:

Cramped in one corner of Ally Pally are two undersized studios whence come all England's television programs. Unable to expand because what remains of the palace is unheated and dilapidated, the BBC finds its programs often suffer painfully from lack of adequate camera rehearsals. But Norman Collins, the bright, eager young journalist and screen writer who is director of BBC, is used to shortages of all kinds, even of program possibilities.

Sports—which, as in the United States, are the most popular programs—make up only 10 per cent of the BBC's televised total. Promoters don't like the potential competition and generally have taken a firm stand against televised events. The big music-hall combines and film producers, equally aware of possible cuts in box-office receipts, have denied Collins their best actors.

Even the clothes ration plays a part. Members of the orchestra televise best



A sketch of the nation's biggest tele-studio—1948 version

when wearing navy blue dinner jackets and off-white shirts. But Collins takes them in whatever odd coats and suits they can piece together.

Variety: However hampered, and though no longer claiming world video leadership, the BBC, in numbers and variety of programs, rightly considers itself outstanding. Rarely stunning its audience with art or with masterful use of the camera, the corporation often offers more ambitious—and sometimes more successful—programs than are attempted by its wealthier American counterpart.

Plays are presented two or three times a week, with repeats of such undertakings as "Hamlet" and "Pygmalion." The Shakespeare classic, easily the most difficult show to date, won one reporter's accolade as a "brilliant success." And a fortnight ago the BBC earned cheers when it starred the screen actress Margaret Lockwood as Eliza in Bernard Shaw's play. "Pygmalion" was presented in full. Occasionally shaky focusing compared unfavorably with a movie. But the downpour in the first scene was a thoroughly satisfying, and major engineering, feat in BBC's close studio, where the cast hops from wall to wall for changing scenes.

As in the United States, televiewers get a full choice of programs—drama, household hints, operettas, children's shows, and BBC newsreels. For outside programs the BBC also has two mobile units.

With all this, England now has about 35,000 sets, mostly around London, and an estimated audience of 150,000.

Like BBC radio, television is noncommercial and is largely supported by the \$8 annual license fee on sets which, with a share of radio fees, gives Collins and his cohorts a total of approximately \$4,000,000 a year to work with. It is a paltry figure compared with the expenses of just one American network.

Battle: Furthermore, the BBC must produce all its own films, newsreels, documentaries, and shorts, since film companies have refused any cooperation. Instead, they are engaged in an unpublicized struggle with the BBC, to which the government granted the only television wavelength. When it does grant another, it will presumably be in the highest frequencies of the narrow television band—a wavelength inaccessible to home television sets.

Needless to say, the leader in nongovernment television is J. Arthur Rank, the movie magnate who has a whole company, CINTEL (Cinema-Television, Ltd.), working on television research and manufacture. CINTEL's main interest is preparation for the day when Rank theater screens will present news flashes, sporting events, and the like by television*—a system whereby a single movie could be televised simultaneously to all Rank theaters.

*For other news of television, see page 58.

THE PRESS

ess that by-passes the composing room.*

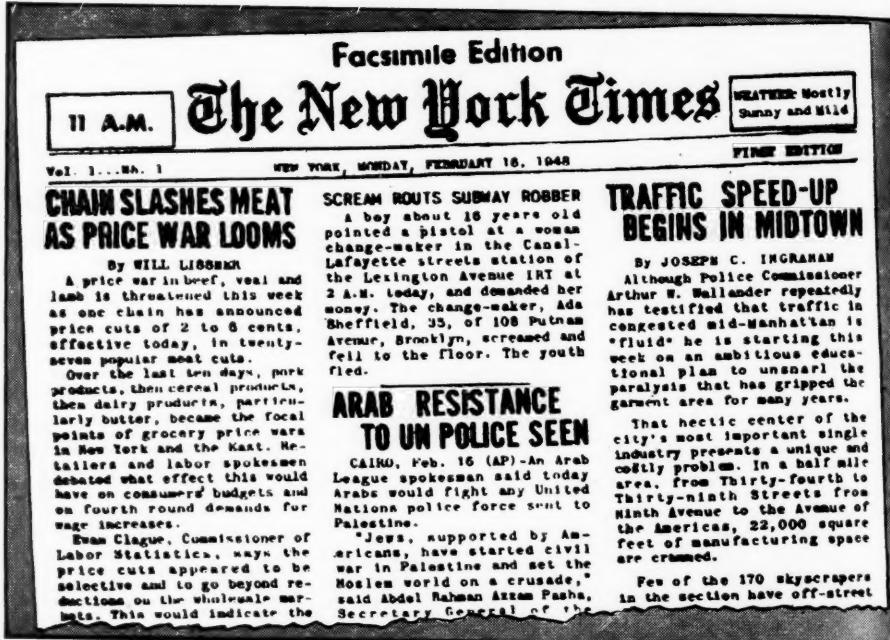
Of the two main facsimile processes vying for newspaper attention—William G. H. Finch's (Finch Telecommunications, Inc.) and John V. L. Hogan's (Radio Inventions, Inc.)—most dailies lean to Hogan's. His chief improvements are greater speed (The Times's four-page edition takes fifteen minutes to complete) and a chemically treated paper that produces black and white pages about as sharply as the photo-offset engraving process.

To achieve this, the Hogan process uses

Facsimile Forward

While the radio was growing up, most newspapers looked smugly the other way. But they don't intend to let such history repeat itself with facsimile, the by-product of the radio electronic age that can transmit a newspaper, with or without wires, directly from the newsroom to the home.

Facsimile itself isn't especially new. The idea, according to one expert (Dr. LaVerne R. Philpott, co-inventor of a color



The Times facsimile: Publishers wondered where it might lead

facsimile process and designer of the United States Navy's first radar), goes as far back as the Civil War. But it wasn't until recent years, when radio and electronics flourished, that facsimile began to take significant strides.

Between the two world wars, about a score of radio stations and a few newspapers (notably The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and The Columbus Dispatch) pioneered with facsimile. During the last war most experimenting marked time, but since V-J Day newspapers have vied to get on top of the new device.

Baby Times: On Feb. 16 The New York Times joined The Miami (Fla.) Herald and The Philadelphia Inquirer as a postwar pioneer in air broadcasts of daily facsimile editions. It piped six editions daily to receivers in a dozen-odd department stores, its own office, and its own radio station (WQXR-FM). The product amounted only to an approximate facsimile of the massive regular paper. The electronic version embodied four pages, each less than a quarter the size of the standard Times page. It did not reproduce The Times's regular type dress; instead, it was a facsimile of a miniature done in Vari-type—the typewriter-plus-engraving proc-

a photoelectric eye that scans the page as it revolves on the sending cylinder. The eye converts words, letter by letter, and engraving dots into electric impulses which travel via FM (for best results) to a printer bar resting against the paper on the receiving roller. As the impulses travel through the paper to a coil on the receiving roller, they deposit iron salts in the shape of the original letters and pictures on the damp paper—which dries almost instantly.

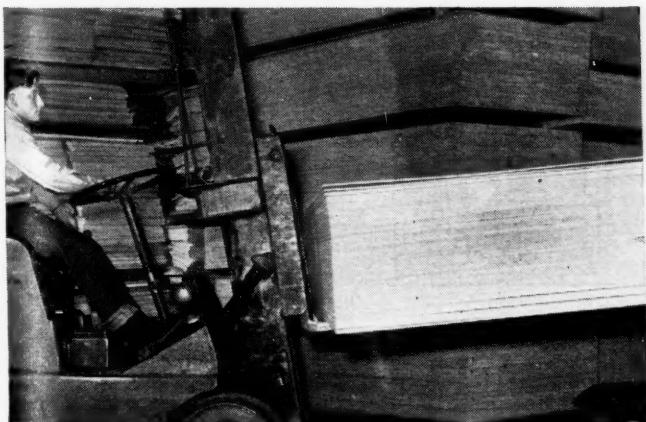
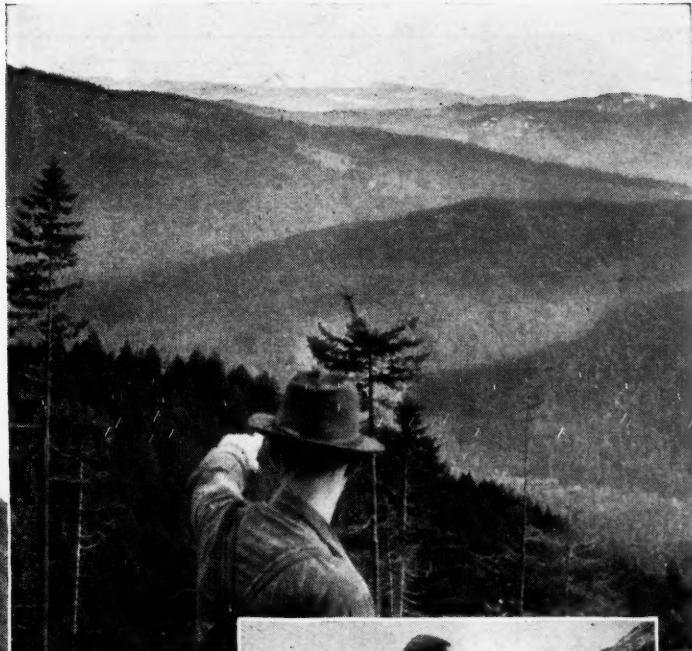
Whither: The Times, The Inquirer, The Herald, and its sister Knight papers in Chicago, Akron, and Detroit; The Washington Post, The Boston Globe, The St. Louis Star-Times, and others are among 25 newspapers and radio stations (mostly newspaper-owned) which have matched Hogan's \$250,000 to develop his process through their Broadcasters Faximile Analysis. But where it would take the dailies, no publisher knew or would predict last week. Receivers now cost from \$600 to \$1,000, which is much too much for prac-

*Thus combining two experiments. The Times and other New York dailies have rushed in electric self-justifying machines and are training typists against the possibility of a printers' strike that which has put Chicago and other dailies in typewriter dress.

A KEY OF WOOD OPENS DOOR TO OPPORTUNITY AT ROSEBURG

... a Growing City in the Growing Oregon Market*

Surrounded by the largest stand of merchantable virgin timber of any county in the nation, Roseburg, seat of Douglas County, is welcoming a growth and prosperity unequalled in its near-century existence. Recent demands for lumber have spurred logging and allied industries, bringing with them new population and new payrolls. Agriculture, another valuable source of income, nets the county \$6 million annually from fruit, vegetables, poultry and sheep which thrive in the salubrious Umpqua River valley. Recreational resources are unlimited . . . one may swim in the ocean or climb a mountain without leaving the county.



\$65 MILLION DOLLARS was the estimated value of the 1947 cut of timber in Douglas County . . . handled by 278 sawmills with a capacity of one billion board feet. Little wonder Roseburg claims to be "Timber Capital of the World."

TIMBER UTILIZATION adds to the economic stability of the community. Plywood plants, box companies, battery separator firms are thriving . . . as will other manufacturers of finished lumber products, cellulose derivatives, plastics and wood by-products who decide to "share the wealth" of Roseburg.

The Roseburg Chamber of Commerce invites inquiries from alert industrialists and business people interested in learning more of the economic advantages of Roseburg and Umpqua Basin.

Roseburg is another of the fast-growing cities in the dynamic area served and influenced by *The Oregonian*, the circulation of which has nearly doubled in 10 years . . . now 214,043 daily. Beyond question this great newspaper stands at the *top of the must list* of informed advertisers who sell in the rich and growing Oregon Market*.

*The Oregon
Market—

All of Oregon
and seven
Southwestern
Washington
counties



The Oregonian

PORLAND, OREGON

The Great Newspaper of the West

tical home use. Wireless transmission is limited by the FCC to FM's horizon range.

Also, the Hogan backers had other drawbacks to think about. They won't know until after March 15 whether the FCC will permit them to take advertising in their broadcast editions. And Hogan's process still is good for black and white only. Finch and Philpott, on the other hand, have developed Colorfax, a process which transmits color via electric eye, filter, and stylus. It's a slow process now, but someday it may bring Sunday comics, in all their gaudy glory, right into the living room.

Press vs. MacArthur

"From now on you will get your news of the occupation from PRO press releases."

That remarkable statement was made in October 1946 to Tokyo correspondents by Frayne Baker, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief Public Information Officer. Baker further informed the newsmen that they could be court-martialed under the Articles of War for publishing information that an occupation or theater official had declared classified. Baker added that an official could classify anything he wanted to.

This was only one of a long list of grievances that frequently have been aired at the marble bar of the Press Club on Shimbun Alley in downtown Tokyo. Last week, a special committee put all the grievances in a report and addressed it to General MacArthur himself and to Wilbur Forrest, chairman of the Committee on Freedom of the Press of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. (From New York, the American War Correspondents Association, composed of present and former accredited newsmen joined in the Tokyo correspondents' protest with a telegram to Secretary of Defense James D. Forrestal and a cable to MacArthur.)

Tokyo correspondents had been reluctant thus to act. They held it was too hard to convince the American public, bemused by MacArthur's great reputation, that his headquarters did not always practice what he so often preached about freedom of the press. Furthermore, any correspondent making public complaints exposed himself at least to petty retaliations by headquarters officials.

Dangerous Men: Last month, however, two events brought the whole subject out into the open (*NEWSWEEK*, Feb. 9). One was an order denying automatic reaccreditation to correspondents who left the MacArthur theater temporarily to cover stories in other parts of the Far

East. Correspondents construed this as a means of indirect censorship by excluding those who sent critical reports.

The second event was a personal decision by MacArthur, refusing to allow Compton Pakenham, chief of *NEWSWEEK*'s Tokyo bureau, to return to Japan because he had shown "marked antipathy toward American policy," and because of what the correspondents' report called "vague and unsubstantiated security allegations."

The correspondents further asserted: "Official letters are known to have been sent to employers of at least nine correspondents seeking to embarrass the correspondent in his relations with his employer and in a number of instances requesting the removal of the correspondent." One reporter, according to the report, was "subjected to interrogation and threats," and Army Criminal Investigation Detachment agents raided and searched his home after he had written stories critical of the occupation. Two occupation sections attempted reprisals against a news-

in the Congressional press galleries, go to White House press conferences, and ride on campaign trains. It wasn't always so.

This week, two Negro reporters—P. Bernard Young Jr. of The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide and Llewellyn A. Coles of the Negro Newspaper Publishers (press) Association—were among newsmen accompanying President Truman on his Caribbean trip. The recognition may have amounted to vote fishing in an election year, but regardless, Mr. Truman erased an old color line. Never before had a Negro reporter covered a Presidential vacation jaunt.

They're at The Post

The column-happiest American daily is The New York Post, whose readers' nickels buy advice on almost any topic ranging from world politics (Samuel Grafton, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Harold Ickes, etc.) down to gin rummy (the latest pillar, by bridge expert Oswald Jacoby). Last week one of

The Post's readers summed up in capsule form just what he thought of the daily fare. Some samples:

"Leonard Lyons—latter-day Samuel Pepys [Winchell may not like that] . . . Grafton—the brain

. . . Elsa Maxwell—moronic tittle-tattle, trivia, awful...Kingdon—fine mind, but cut out those atrocious Marcella puns; George Fielding Eliot [politico-military expert]—inflated windbag . . . Victor Riesel [labor]—bitten by a red-bug . . . Leonard Cohen [sports]—please change his [snap-brim hatted] picture . . . Sylvia Porter [financial]—Hollywood's idea of a female success story, rates A—in college economics; Earl Wilson [Saloon Editor]—my choice for President in 1948 or bust!"

► The Post, New York's oldest living paper (founded 1801 by Alexander Hamilton), made other news last week. It merged its ancient name with that of The Bronx Home News, the folksy neighborhood daily it bought nearly three years ago. The papers will continue to publish in separate plants with separate staffs, but

The Home News will take on some Post columns and comics. Uptown, it will be "The Home News" in larger type under the "New York Post"; downtown, The Post's name will dwarf The Home News tag. The purpose of it all: to sell the papers' combined circulation (Post 250,000; Home News, 100,000) as a "package" the advertiser may buy for less than he paid for space separately in both papers, but more than The Post's current rate. Publishers Ted and Dorothy Thackrey saw it as a bargain all around, and hoped it would keep The Post in the black.



A Detroit Free Press view of MacArthur's rules

man who had obtained a story from a third section. General MacArthur himself had characterized some writers as among the "most dangerous men in Japan."

For the moment, General MacArthur made no reply. But the newsmen knew that their opportunity for redress did not lie in Tokyo. It lay in Washington.

Negroes With Truman

In recent years, Negro newsmen have battered away steadily at the racial barriers they face in covering the Washington scene. A Negro now may qualify for a seat



How to make a husband happy!

WHEN his car is power-poor, sluggish, lazy on the hills . . . when it eats oil, and smokes too much . . . almost *any* husband is likely to grouch around the house like a bear with a sore tail.

But there's an easy way to make him happy again. Send him down to the repair shop with that car for a new set of piston rings . . . Koppers American Hammered Piston Rings.

They'll restore power and performance to his car. They'll stop that waste of motor oil. And they'll compensate for cylinder wear.

That's because every American Hammered replacement job is a "prescription" job. Special engineered sets are available for every engine and engine condition. Your expert repairman selects just *the right combination to cure your individual engine troubles!*

Remember . . . for a "prescription" replacement job, you can play safe, insist on Koppers American Hammered Piston Rings. Koppers Company, Inc., Piston Ring Division, Baltimore 3, Maryland.



American Hammered Piston Rings

Making Piston Rings of Every Type—automotive, diesel, air compressor, etc.,—is just one way in which Koppers serves you. Koppers also produces chemicals from coal. It manufactures flexible couplings, roofing, paving materials, airplane propellers. It is a leader in the wood-preserving industry. It designs and builds most of America's coke ovens. There are many Koppers products or services that can help your business. Koppers Company, Inc., General Offices, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

B E L L O W S



This old and respected name on labels of offerings from your Bellows agent is a mark of quality and fair value. The products have been selected at their sources, for individual characteristics. Thus, each type is represented by variations to suit individual tastes and uses. Those shown are representative of the complete Bellows line.

Bellows & Company

IMPORTERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1830

New York • Colorado Springs • Chicago

Fine Club Gin 90 proof distilled from 100% grain neutral spirits • Partners Choice 86.8 proof 60% grain neutral spirits • Bellows Club Special Scotch Whisky 86 proof • Cruzan Rum 86 proof • Finest Jamaica Rum 86 proof • Ron Malecon Rum 86 proof • Cockade Rum 90 proof • Finest Barbados Rum 87 proof • V. E. Cognac 86 proof • Bas Armagnac 85 proof • Fine Imported Brandy 86 proof • V. S. E. P. Liqueur Cognac 86 proof

— TRANSITION —

Born: THOMAS PAYNE, 7 pounds 10 ounces, second child of film actors John Payne and Gloria De Haven; in Hollywood, Feb. 19.

Birthday: MARGARET TRUMAN, 24; in Washington, Feb. 17. The President's favorite soprano was entertained at lunch by Mrs. N. Peter Rathvon, wife of RKO's president, who gave her a birthday cake topped with a spun-sugar harp. In the evening her parents took her to a Lotte Lehmann concert at Constitution Hall.

Died: REP. JOHN M. ROBSION, 70, brawny, 6-foot 3-inch "mountain congressman" from hilly Southeastern Kentucky; of a heart attack, in Barbourville, Ky., Feb. 17. An old-line Republican, Robision filled a Senate vacancy in 1930 and 1931 and served thirteen terms in the House, being reelected in 1946 without Democratic opposition.

► ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT, 80, President Hoover's Secretary of Commerce from 1929 to 1932; in New York, Feb. 19. Like Hoover an engineer, he became president of the American Iron and Steel Institute in 1932, quitting the next year to protest NRA as "the most extraordinary injection of government into private business in history."

► THE REV. GEORGE B. GILBERT, 76, author of the autobiographical best seller "Forty Years a Country Preacher"; of a heart ailment, in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 20. A Protestant Episcopal circuit rider by horse and buggy, bicycle, and wheezing jalopy, Gilbert always insisted: "The church cannot fail to be ineffective unless its clergy reach the poor." His methods: Serving ice cream and coffee along with his sermons, using lantern slides and phonograph records to pep them up, umpiring baseball games, cutting his parishioners' hair, mending their plumbing, and helping them pitch hay.

► THOMAS MOSES, 78, director of the Illinois Mines and Minerals Department; in Danville, Ill., Feb. 20. A mule driver in the coal mines at 11 and a full-fledged \$3-a-day miner at 14, Moses was elected president of Big Steel's H. C. Frick Coke Co. in 1927 and remarked of all its subsidiaries: "I don't even know the names of them all, but I'll make them work."

► JAMES H. McGRAW, 87, founder of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; in San Francisco, Feb. 21. The onetime schoolteacher and subscription salesman for the Journal of Railway Appliances, whose vision of electricity's future brought him his early magazine successes, built up the nation's No. 1 publishing house for technical journals and books. He retired as McGraw-Hill's chairman in 1935, and was succeeded by his son James Jr. His motto: "A good editor wears out his shoes rather than the seat of his trousers."

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J. F. Fadden
PRESIDENT



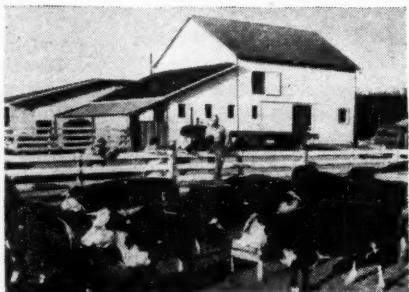
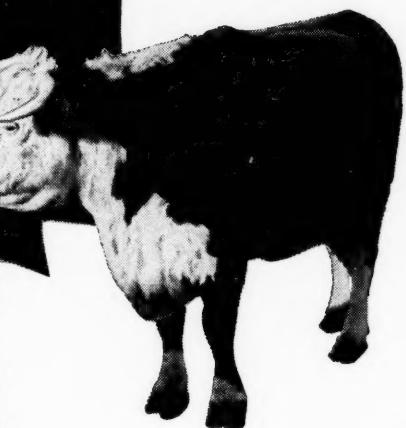
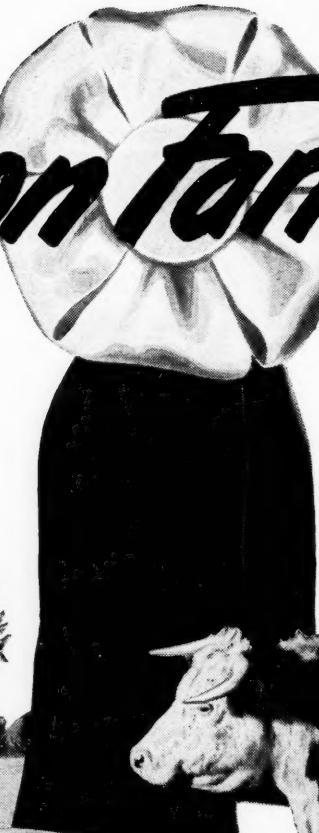
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Blue Ribbon Farming on a



1. THE WALNUT HILL homestead, with show pen for prize Herefords in the foreground.

2. THE TAYLORS look over part of the herd. Pure-bred Herefords have interested this family since Grandfather Taylor started the herd in the 1860's.



3. SON JOHN with the Taylors' Grand Champion heifer, Walnut Hill Bonny. John, at 18, is an expert on the care, feeding and showing of prize cattle.

4. WITH TRACTORS, trucks, cars, jeep, discs, plows, balers and trailers, the Taylors operate mechanized equipment rolling on a total of 117 wheels.

5. TOM and irrigation adviser inspect water system which insures crops and pastures against drought, and which has set example for irrigation on neighboring farms.

The best people in The

turn to Country Gentleman

and Bountiful Living

Kansas cattle ranch

IN BARTON COUNTY, Kansas, mention Walnut Hill Ranch and most anyone will tell you, "The Taylors do things right."

Last year they marketed \$18,000 worth of Hereford breeding stock, brought home a basketful of blue ribbons from stock shows, harvested 11,000 bushels of wheat, put \$25,000 into an irrigation project.

For the cattle-minded Taylors, farming is a broad-gauge business, intensively mechanized, requiring twenty-two buildings to house stock and equipment.

And at Walnut Hill, living is on as generous a pattern as the ranching. The roomy, gracious white frame house inspires congenial home life, sees plenty of good company.

The complete story of this Country Gentleman family—the story of their enterprise and satisfying life—is told to the magazine's 2,300,000 families in the March issue. It is another of Country Gentleman's "Good Farming—Good Living" articles . . . another big-as-life portrait of The Best People in the Country.



6. THE TAYLOR HOUSE has all modern conveniences, electric range, washer, mangle and other appliances—uses automatic oil heat.



7. MRS. TAYLOR entertains in her attractive house, did the interior herself, a tribute to her good taste and Washburn College training.



8. PRIZE-WINNING Herefords have brought the Taylors a fine array of show ribbons. On tours, John literally lives with his prize stock.

Country

for Better Farming, Better Living



STEEL:

Catching Up With the Price Spiral

To a nation hopeful that the high cost of living was finally receding, last Friday's headlines were a shock: "Steel Producers Up Prices \$5 a Ton." The pleasant illusion of lower prices had suddenly vanished. Steel and things made of steel were going higher.

News of the rise provoked some bitter recriminations. "Irresponsible," charged Sen. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Congress, he said, must enact President Truman's request for price controls and rationing.

Even the normally placid Joint Committee on the Economic Report voted unanimously to call two or three steel executives to explain the rise. The timing of the price boost, said Sen. Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont, was most unfortunate; third-round wage demands would be strengthened, contributing to a new inflationary spiral.

The News in Pieces: What touched off the tempest was an unannounced and relatively unimportant increase in the price of semifinished steel, spotted by the trade publication Iron Age and reported in its weekly news release on Tuesday, Feb. 17. To the ultimate steel user, this price rise—less than \$5 a ton—meant an added expense of \$10,000,000 a year. In the over-all picture, it was a trivial sum.

But when a newspaper tried to check on the Iron Age story with a major steel company it got only an evasive answer. Reporters checked further and discovered that on the previous Monday steel-pipe prices had also been raised to the tune of \$43,000,000 a year, and \$15,000,000 in extras had been tacked onto the cost of structural steel shapes. There had been increases on other products, too. Estimates compiled by Iron Age showed that since the first of the year the nation's annual steel bill had been quietly increased by \$177,000,000—roughly a 2½ per cent rise. The story had suddenly become front-page news.

Benjamin Fairless, president of U.S. Steel, denied intimations that the increases were intended to take care of coming wage demands of Philip Murray's steelworkers (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23). This week's price increases, he said, "have nothing to do with future wage demands and should not be understood as indicating any trend in general steel prices."

Charles White, president of Republic Steel, saw no reason to apologize for the price hike. "I firmly believe," said White, "that steel prices are not high enough to assure the industry of firm financial experience in the months and years to come—unless some material reduction in our present costs comes about. This certainly is not



UPI *International*
Fairless says prices won't rise . . .

foreseeable at the present time." Some saw in White's statement an intimation that still further steel price increases were in the cards.

Significance--

The steel industry is still on the hot seat. Its troubles are not eased any by the ineptness of the timing and publicity of the present price raises. However, as the first big industry to be approached with wage demands, it inevitably takes the blame for each round of wage increases and if it refuses to raise wages, it is responsible for a strike which ties up industry. If steel raises prices, it is blamed for higher prices which spread throughout industry.



Press Association
. . . White predicts costs won't drop

Actually, the steel industry is far behind in the inflationary spiral and is struggling to catch up. Since 1939 steel prices have risen only 38 per cent compared with a 112 per cent jump in all commodities. The glaring spotlight of government and public attention has kept steel behind the parade while others slipped merrily by.

The current steel price increase does not necessarily mean further inflation. Steel price increases themselves cost the consumer very little. It is the hundreds of other increases which are passed along and—often incorrectly—attributed to steel that do the most damage.

Steel profits, the biggest since 1929, are small comfort to the industry. To a large extent they are paper profits made possible only because steel plants were built years ago when construction and equipment costs were lower.

Steel executives say that what worries them is the fact that they cannot replace their plants at today's costs and at the same time make a profit by selling steel at today's prices. And someday the mills must be replaced. Unless wages and other steelmaking costs come down, steel executives know prices must eventually go even higher.

Even though steel companies are spending nearly \$2,000,000 on a joint public-relations program, and several millions more individually, they have failed to make this situation known outside steel circles. The industry has shown little ability either to understand the public viewpoint or to get the public to appreciate its problems.

"The price rises," said The New York Herald Tribune, "were neither announced when they were made nor explained when they subsequently became public knowledge. There was here at the very least a lamentable failure in public relations. If the public reaction is unduly strong, steel can have no legitimate cause for complaint."

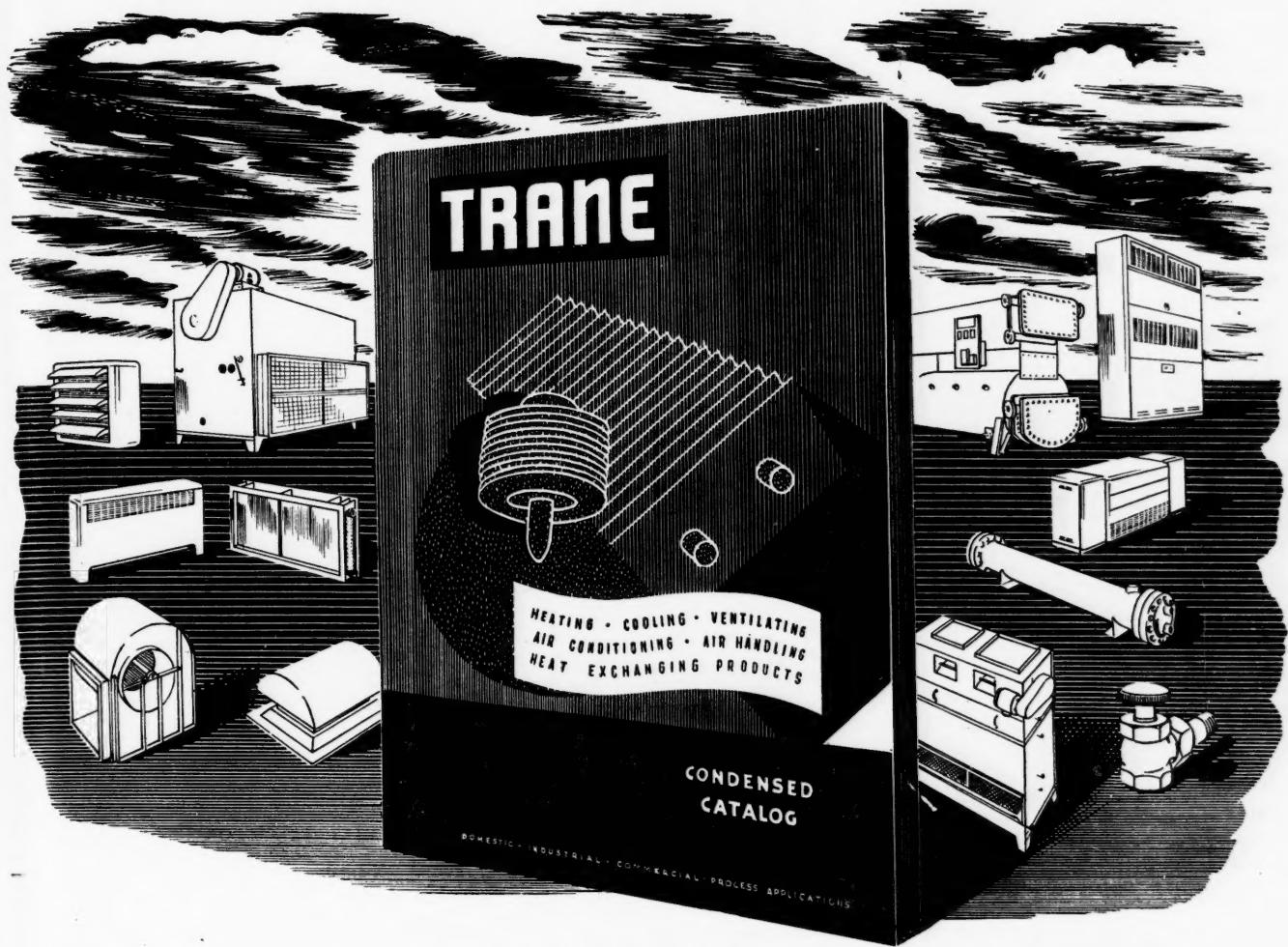
HOTELS:

Rooms Vacant

Hotelkeepers last week were uneasily eyeing a phenomenon unfamiliar since 1941—a growing supply of vacant rooms.

Hotels from coast to coast reported an average occupancy of only 91 per cent. A few months ago they had been jammed to the eaves. The San Francisco Hotel Association reported that its members' business was running 15 to 18 per cent below last year. In Chicago only 89.5 per cent of the hotel rooms were filled during the convention month of January, usually the peak. In Philadelphia the plush Ritz Carlton admitted that its trade was off as much as 22 per cent. On week ends especially, the hotel business everywhere was just plain slow.

"High rates" and "changing travel



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Whatever the problem—whether heating an apartment—dehumidifying the air in a blast furnace—attracting mid-summer business to a restaurant—preventing ether explosions in a hospital operating room—Trane Heating and Air Conditioning Systems offer the correct solution. To make this versatility in heating and air conditioning possible, Trane furnishes the most complete line of products in the industry.

Trane products are developed, tested, and built to the highest engineering standards ... with the added advantage that every Trane product is designed to match every other Trane unit. Thus Trane systems give the performance that is only possible

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The completeness of the Trane line makes it possible for the architect, engineer, and contractor to specify from one source in planning Trane Heating and Air Conditioning Systems. Trane field offices in 85 principal cities co-operate with them.

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The Convector-radiator—modern successor to the old-fashioned cast iron radiator—has been engineered by Trane for universal application to steam and hot water heating systems, and is being produced in quantity so you can now secure it from local distributors' stocks.

TRANE

Manufacturing Engineers of Equipment for
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trends" were some of the factors blamed for the slump. A few optimists predicted a turn for the better when these troubles are ironed out.

Back to Prewar: Such veterans as Lewis B. Ermeling, executive vice president of the Greater Chicago Hotel Association, were less sanguine. The ups and downs of the hotel business inexorably follow those of business generally, Ermeling explained. When trade is off, there is nothing to do but sit and take it.

The plain truth, according to most observers, was that the hotel business was finally settling back to its prewar level. But rising costs have carried the hotels' break-even point far above prewar. In 1939 most hotels cleared profits if 65 per cent of their rooms were occupied. Now the pay level is nearer 85 per cent.

Surest sign of the trade's concern was a return to aggressive promotion tactics. Hotels across the country were going in for newspaper ads, installing radio and television sets, and setting up special sight-seeing tours. "It's just a case of being back in the selling business again," summed up the manager of the Hotel Roosevelt at Pittsburgh.

TEA:

Drinkers Wanted

Last week, as it had for 50 years, the United States Board of Tea Experts met for its annual ritual. The seven gentlemen sat before a revolving table in downtown New York and eyed and sniffed dry tea. They poured boiling water on the leaves, watched them uncurl, and sniffed again. Then they noisily sucked the tea through their teeth, rolled it around their mouths for about ten seconds, and spat it expertly into 3-foot-high spittoons.

Three days and 300 cups after they started, the unique seven were through.

Once again, in obedience to law, they had set the minimum standards for tea to be imported into the United States during the next twelve months.

But American tea packers and merchandisers were concerned with more than minimum standards. They faced a glum paradox: Though Americans get the best leaf in the world, they drink the worst tea because they brew it so poorly. The industry, as a result, was losing its market.

Tea hadn't plunged into hot economic water overnight. The problem was far less dramatic. The tea industry had just stood still while America moved on. Sales had remained constant over the last 35 years even as population increased 40 per cent. The result was a per capita drop in U.S. tea consumption of almost 50 per cent since the turn of the century.

The industry's stagnation had also been masked by the growing prosperity of the Big Five—Lipton, A & P, Tender Leaf, Salada, and Tetley. Actually, this was due, not to an expanding market, but to the gobbling up of the small fry by the industry's heavyweights. Four months ago, Robert Lewis, retiring elder statesman among tea merchandisers, jarred the industry by noting: "There is still some big fruit on the vine, but the plant itself shows signs of withering."

None had applauded Lewis's warning more loudly than Robert Smallwood, 54-year-old president of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc. Smallwood, who blends courtesy with directness, has a disarming way of openly announcing: "I don't know a thing



Smallwood

about tea. I am a roughneck among gentlemen." But as a former sales manager of Borden's dairy products, Smallwood had learned a lot about how to slug for a market.

To Market, to Market: Last week, as newly elected president of the venerable Tea Association, Smallwood called some leading tea merchants into informal session at the Waldorf-Astoria. The industry responded like a sinner who had suddenly seen the light. By the end of the session, the merchants had agreed that they would:

► Advertise proper methods of preparing tea (1 teaspoon per cup, boiling water, steep a full five minutes).

► Explore the possibility of selling good, cheap earthenware tea pots along with their tea.

► Urge restaurants to use boiling water (only 10 per cent do so at present). Encourage them to install devices that brew tea concentrates to be mixed with water for serving.

► Consider raising an advertising fund for the entire industry by taxing each packer a cent or two per pound. With an annual volume of 90,000,000 pounds, this would yield \$1,000,000 or more to promote the industry.

NOTES:

Trends and Changes

Underwriting: Kaiser-Frazer announced that it will return its controversial common-stock issue to the market. Managing the underwriting will be Allen & Co., the firm which stood by its original commitments when Otis & Co. and the First California Co. withdrew three weeks ago. The First Boston Corp., one of New York's "traditional" banking houses, will advise on the deal.

Name: A Federal court in San Francisco ordered a local bar to stop using the name "Stork Club." The Stork Club in New York, having spent \$700,000 in eleven years to publicize its name, asked for the injunction.

Comeback: William S. (Bill) Jack, former president of Jack & Heintz, Inc. has invested \$50,000 in a new company, Aero Industries, Inc., of Cleveland, which will specialize in hydraulic aircraft parts. Jack, who cleared an estimated \$4,500,000 from a \$200,000 investment in Jack & Heintz, dropped out in 1946 when outsiders took control.

Railroad: In response to public protests (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 2), the Pennsylvania Railroad set up the Long Island Rail Road with its own general manager, traffic manager, and general attorney, with headquarters in Jamaica, L.I. Formerly the Pennsylvania shared key executives with its subsidiary and ran it by remote control from Philadelphia.

Banks: The Federal Reserve Board



Tea sippers: The leaf is the best in the world, but Americans aren't interested



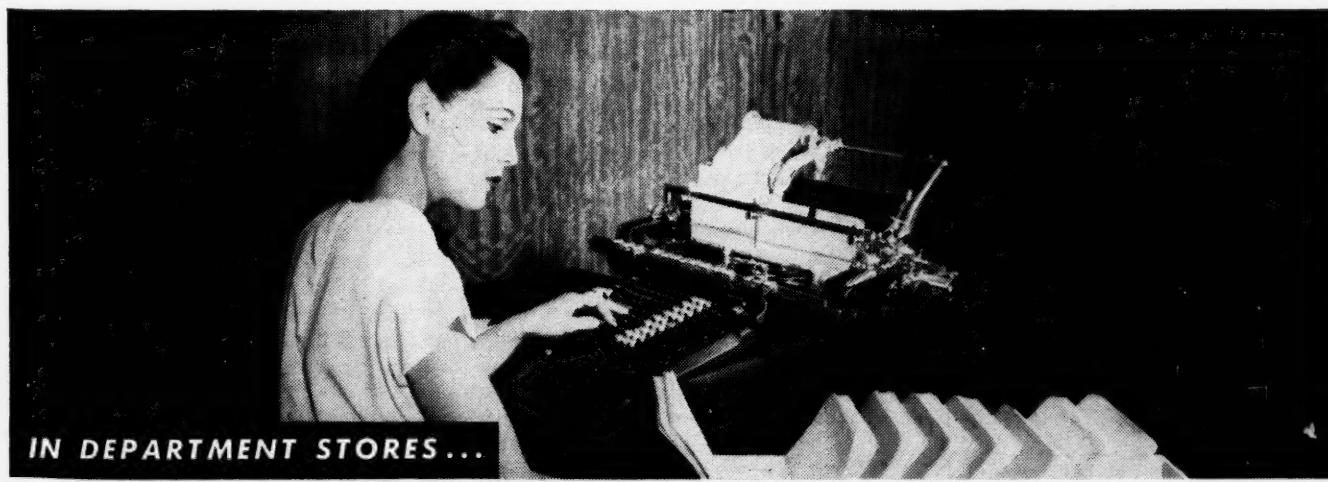
IN BANKS...

National Mechanized Accounting



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cuts costs up to 30 per cent!



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Yes, businesses of *every* type are reporting savings in this range after mechanizing their accounting with National Accounting Machines. These savings often paid for the whole installation the first year—and then ran on indefinitely! Some of

these concerns were large, but others employed only 50 or less. Could you cut costs correspondingly? Let your local National representative check your set-up, and report to you *specifically*. No cost or obligation of any kind.

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To discriminating travelers who have stopped at hotels from coast to coast we say: make comparisons! Compare The Taft's location, modern comforts, unexcelled service, genuine economy!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. NEW YORK¹⁹
AT 50th ST. TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
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Magnavox
radio-phonograph

BUSINESS



Theater television: The question is how to divide the take

said 1947 profits of its 6,900 member banks totaled \$654,000,000, off 14 per cent from last year. For the first time since before the war, the banks made more money on commercial loans than on government-security holdings.

Food: A spot check of twelve cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that retail prices of twenty food items dropped 3½ per cent between Jan. 13 and Feb. 17. Bacon, pork chops, eggs, lard, and lettuce dropped 10 per cent or more. The decreases cut the cost of living by an estimated 1½ per cent.

Snow: The State of Kansas permitted Snow, Inc., to sell a \$22,500 "speculative" stock issue. The company hopes to use airplanes to make snow on order for farmers.

TELEVISION:

Theater of Battle

The television business last week was battling over a new and dazzling prospect—television showings in movie theaters.

Technically, the project was feasible. Audiences had responded well to test showings (using the Colonial Television Corp.'s new 8- by 10-foot screen projection model) in New York and on the West Coast. The Pantages Theater in Hollywood was already showing the Santa Anita horse races regularly. The Almira Theater in Cleveland had offered telecasts of wrestling matches. The Fox-West Coast circuit last week ordered large-screen sets for twenty of its houses.

Ted R. Gamble, president of the Theater Owners of America, enthusiastically predicted that television offerings would replace the second feature in many theaters. He thought theater audiences might pro-

vide the answer to the industry's biggest problem: Who's going to pay for improvement of programs and expansion of facilities?

Who Gets What? Broadcasters and sports promoters were less enthusiastic. They wondered what was in it for them. "We spend all the money building, developing, and airing shows," said one broadcaster, "so why should we let the theaters reap the profits?"

The question came to a head in New York when NBC and the Twentieth Century Sporting Club forced the RKO 58th Street Theater to cancel a television showing of some boxing matches. NBC President Niles Trammell threatened to sue the theater for infringement of "property rights in the program." Polled the next day, other New York telecasters said they would follow Trammell's lead "pending clarification of the legal issues." West Coast stations indicated they would do so, too.

The way to cut the Gordian knot seemed simple: Sports promoters, broadcasters, and theater owners would have to get together and decide on mutually satisfactory arrangements for sharing the profits of the industry's new plum.

But last week there was no sign of agreement on the crucial issue of who should get what.

CORPORATIONS:

Wilson of AT&T

In 23 years as its president, Walter Sherman Gifford had left his mark on American Telephone & Telegraph. He was careful, confident, and completely responsible. In bad times he never missed paying a quarterly stock dividend of \$2.25 a share; in good times he paid the same \$2.25 a

quarter and never cut a melon. There were no wage cuts at AT&T during the depression. There was a pension system, an insurance plan, and a savings scheme.

Under Gifford's presidency the number of AT&T telephones climbed from 11,900,000 to 28,500,000; its miles of wire more than doubled to 113,000,000; employees increased from 300,000 to 660,000. Total assets grew to \$8,772,000,000, making AT&T the largest business in the world.

Last week Walter S. Gifford stepped out of the AT&T presidency and up into the board chairmanship. Leroy A. Wilson, 47, stepped into his place.

Like Gifford, Wilson went straight from college into the company and rose through the system. Like Gifford, he has a reputation for being a careful man with an independent mind and a flair for analysis and statistics.

Wilson prepared for his new job, again like Gifford, as financial vice president of AT&T. He had raised \$1,100,000,000 in 1947 for AT&T expansion at favorable interest rates in a tightening money market.

It was announced that Board Chairman Gifford's new offices would be near President Wilson's; they would want to confer and in Wall Street there was little belief last week that Leroy A. Wilson intended to disturb the Gifford pattern.

The Tin Woman

One day in the early 1900s, the Guggenheim interests approached a half-Indian Bolivian prospector and offered him \$500,000 for his tin mine. The prospector, who had paid \$250 for the mine, was overjoyed; he prepared to sign the contract. At the last moment his wife seized his pen. "If the Americans offer you \$500,000," she is reported to have said, "then you can be very sure it is worth ten times that much."

The Bolivian prospector's name was Simón Patiño. His mine turned out to be the richest in tin-rich Bolivia. From that day on, everything Patiño touched turned to tin, which he quickly transformed to gold. He bought mine after mine until he controlled two-thirds of Bolivia's output. In 1924 he organized these into Patiño Mines & Enterprises, Consolidated, a Delaware corporation. He bought railroads, founded a bank, and acquired competing tin mines in Malaya and smelters in England.

As Bolivia's most important citizen, he had himself named Minister to Spain and later Minister to France. He bought a palace in Paris and villas in Nice and Biarritz. By the time of his death at 82 last year, Simón Patiño was worth about \$300,000,000 and had become a legendary figure as the world's "tin king." At his elbow throughout these years stood the woman who had seized the pen.

Last week, for almost the first time since



We don't need to put on a circus to draw a crowd. Our 100% service content, devoted entirely to better living in better homes, draws over 3,000,000 husbands and wives who pore over our book, cover to cover, ads and all. They have the money to spend for the things they find there. Better look into Better Homes & Gardens!



LOOK where you will in Science, Industry and Commerce . . . you will find, among the big names, men who were born and trained in Kansas.

Then look into Kansas schools, colleges and laboratories and you will find men who are authorities on Chemurgy, synthetics techniques, plastics and light metals.

Kansans know how!

And in Kansas industrial plants and shops you find men skilled and experienced in modern fabrication and production methods. Men able and available to turn your pay rolls into profits.

Yes, Kansans know how. Kansas labor and supervision are setting enviable records for industries already established here. That's why new industries are moving in . . . why it's worth your while to consider Kansas.

ASK US FOR FACTS AND DATA PERTINENT TO YOUR IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE USE. YOUR REQUEST WILL MEET WITH UNDERSTANDING ATTENTION.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
KANSAS * REALLY
MEETS INDUSTRY HALF WAY

812-A HARRISON STREET • TOPEKA, KANSAS

RECIPE FOR

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM-NIPS

1 3-ounce package of cream cheese
1 can UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham
Blend ingredients together until smooth. Add other seasonings with curry if desired. Spread on finger-length pieces of hot buttered toast.

AMERICA'S FAVORITE SANDWICH SPREAD

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM

★ Boy, what delicious sandwiches it makes! What snacks... and rarebits! What delicious egg dishes!

BUSINESS

the early 1900s, Patiño's wife, Doña Albina, figured in the news. Because of her "extensive knowledge of the Patiño mining interests," it was announced, she was elected president and a director of Patiño Mines & Enterprises.

FARMING:

The 2,4-D Sensation

The "man with the hoe," said Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Branigan last week, is on the way out. The reason: glowing reports on the effectiveness of the new weed killer 2,4-D, short for 2,4-dichloro-phenoxy-acetic acid. A detective among chemicals, 2,4-D searches out weeds and kills them by overstimulating their growth.

A first indication of the potentialities of 2,4-D came from the Henderson, Ky., corn country last spring. Soaking rains had kept cultivators out of the fields and weeds were running riot. In desperation, a farmer remembered that a local golf course had used 2,4-D on dandelions with deadly effect. He ordered some; others followed.

The \$2,000,000 crop was saved at a cost of \$10,000.

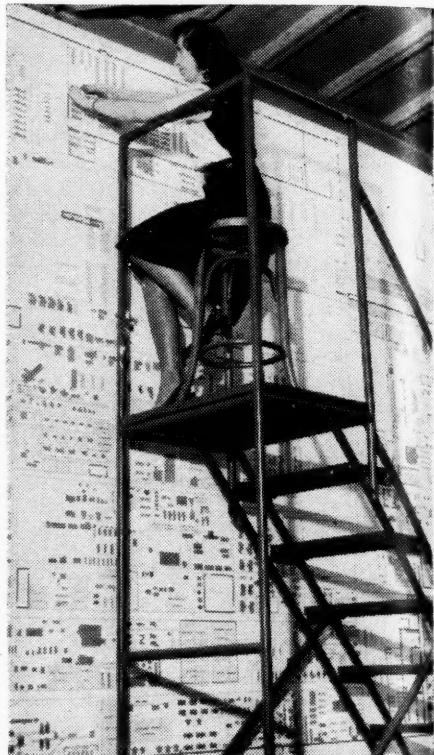
Experts swarmed into the fields during harvest, anxious to learn whether 2,4-D had done some hidden damage. Instead, they found a healthy bumper crop. Whereupon Dr. L. W. Kephart, an Agriculture Department expert, predicted: "It may be the birthday of a revolution in farming."

Proof of the Pudding: Last week the prediction seemed confirmed all around. Before the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, Dr. N. E. Van Stone of the Sherwin-Williams Co. quoted sensational findings by sober authorities:

- Two Iowa State College scientists: Corn production would increase 15 per cent and meadow yield 25 per cent through "judicious spraying by 2,4-D."
- An Oklahoma A. & M. College expert: An improvement of 20 to 25 per cent in state grass pastures.
- Oregon State College: Increases in the grain crop of 25 to 100 per cent, 200 to 300 more pounds of corn an acre, and up to 50 per cent more pasturage for beef cattle.
- North Dakota: 100 per cent jump in durum-wheat yield.
- Colorado: In infested fields sprayed with 2,4-D, barley output increased 70 per cent and wheat 100 per cent.

The new compound is expected to save United States farmers most of the \$3,000,000 a year they now lose to weeds. By using 2,4-D, the cost of weed control will drop from \$8-\$10 an acre to \$2 an acre. If available in sufficient quantity, it could save enough food to supply Europe's crop deficiencies in 1948.

Manufacturers of 2,4-D* are laying plans



Factory Road Map: This wall layout gives Westinghouse Electric bosses a bird's-eye view of equipment at their Buffalo plant. Machinery can be shifted in half the time needed before.

this year to double the 1947 output, which amounted to 4,000,000 pounds. The eventual market, some manufacturers predict, will be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds a year.

PRODUCTS:

What's New

For Fliers: The Piper Aircraft Corp. is starting production of an economical two-person utility plane. Nonessential instruments and features have been eliminated, to bring the sales price of the plane down to less than \$2,000.

For Executives: Dr. Eliot B. Chappie, Harvard University anthropologist, is preparing to install personality testing machines in three New York and Chicago department stores. Job seekers are interviewed in the presence of the machine which, by timing their answers, reportedly measures tendencies to take the initiative, interrupt, argue, dominate, or submit.

For Photographers: Captured German equipment, displayed by the United States Army Signal Corps, includes a camera that will photograph a building 25 miles away with snapshot detail, and a 210-degree lens which is capable of photographing the entire sky from horizon to horizon.

NAUSEA due to travel motion,
aids in quieting
the nervous system
THE WORLD OVER

**MOTHERSILL'S
SEASICK
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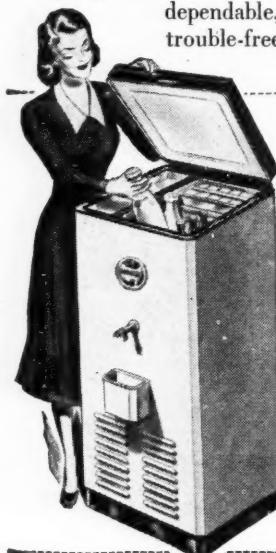


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BUSINESS TIDES

Who Advises the Advisers?

by HENRY HAZLITT

In this column of Jan. 12, concerning the 100th anniversary of the Communist Manifesto, incidental attention was called to the striking similarity between the theory in that document that capital accumulation, the use of machinery, increases "the burden of labor" and "forces wages down almost everywhere," and this sentence from the second annual report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers: "The accumulations of capital over the years have in fact involved deprivations of the rank-and-file worker."

It ought not to be necessary at this late day to point out why this Marxist doctrine is nonsensical. It is not the worker, but the capitalist, who is deprived of that much current consumption when the latter puts aside savings to invest them. And the effect of this investment, as illustrated above all in America, has been enormously to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the tools at the disposal of the worker, enormously to increase his productivity, and hence enormously to increase his wages and the goods available for all of us as consumers.

THE real question we have to ask ourselves is how such an unadulterated Marxist doctrine got into the report of the Economic Advisers. This was no accidental sentence. It was part of a report which reveals throughout an underlying distrust of precisely that "free competitive enterprise" system which the council was specifically created by law to "foster and promote."

Neither is the slurring reference in the report to "the so-called free market" accidental. Neither is the doctrine—also Marxist in origin—that the "cream" of American industrial production has "in large measure gone to the relatively few;" that the rest have been "subsisting on skim milk;" that "the small number of the well-to-do will not be able to absorb the possible output of consumers' goods; nor can they go on indefinitely accumulating ownership of the surplus above their consumption needs and investing it in ever-enlarging plant for future expansion of goods for some restricted part of the population." This is blandly written in an official

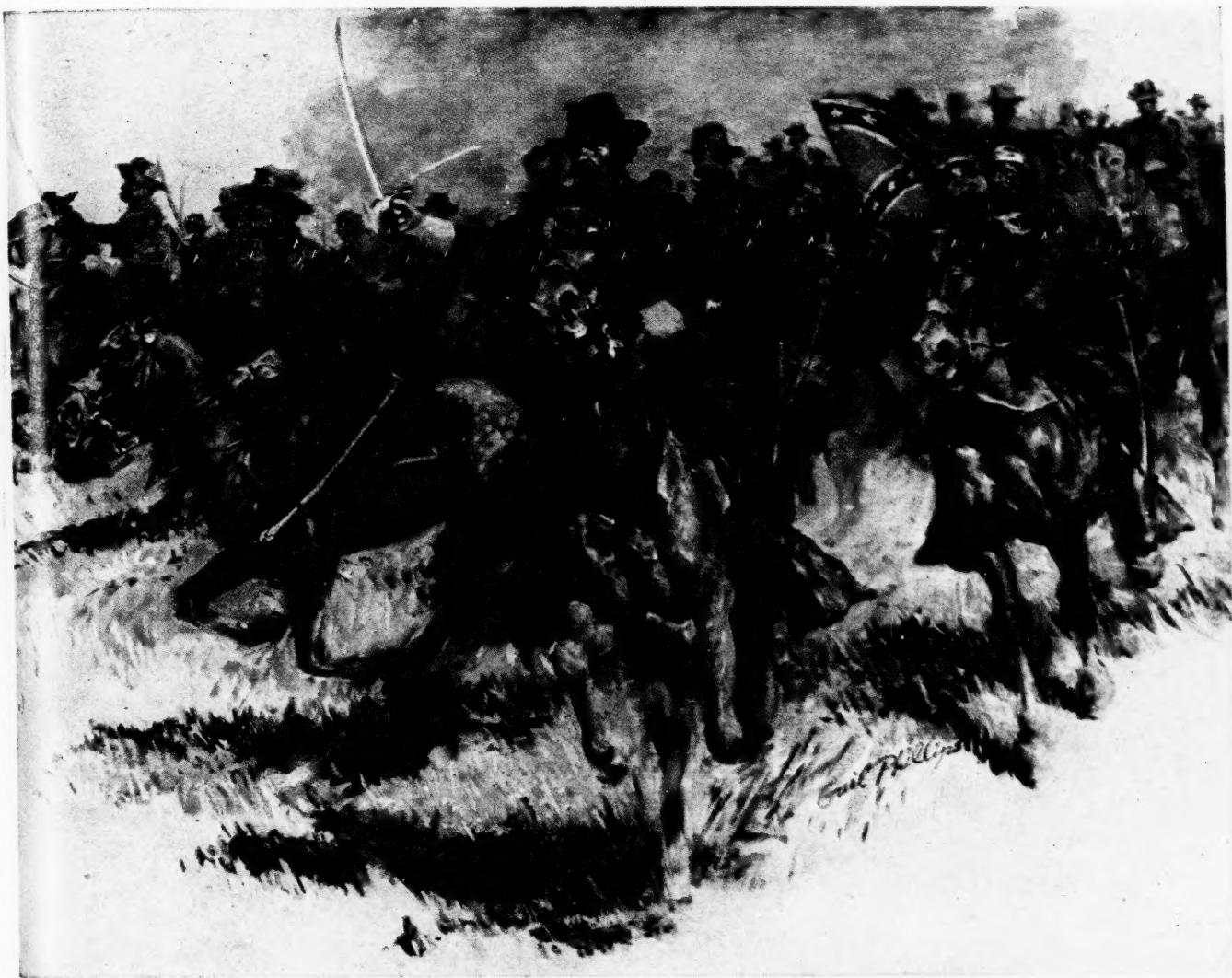
document in the United States of 1948 which has achieved the greatest mass market in human history for food, clothing, automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and a thousand luxuries and refinements that a king could not have dreamed of owning a century ago.

This annual report of the Economic Advisers must be read in connection with the recent Economic Report of the President, which under the law the advisers "assist and advise" him in preparing. In neither is there any serious grappling with the central economic problem that now confronts the country—inflation. The word, of course, appears often enough. But nowhere is there any frank admission that the dominant cause of inflation has been the tripling of the nation's money supply—it's currency and bank credit—since the outbreak of the war. The references to inflation are self-contradictory. "The nature of the inflation from which we are suffering," says the President at one point, "arises in part from the total excess of buying power over the available supply of goods." But a few pages farther on he demands "enough buying power to absorb the output," and declares: "For balanced expansion, our economy requires a larger flow of income to consumers." In other words, more inflation.

Throughout both reports the blame for almost everything that has gone wrong or could go wrong is by implication put on the American businessman. "I strongly urged businessmen," writes Mr. Truman, "to bring prices into line . . . Business should reduce prices wherever possible." And so on. Yet he does not complain that farm prices are too high though the official statistics show that farm prices had risen in the week his report was issued 208 per cent above 1939, whereas manufactured products were up only 96 per cent.

THE Council of Economic Advisers has dissipated whatever reputation for detachment or objectivity it may once have enjoyed. It now apparently regards its function as no better than that of providing, at the taxpayer's expense, a "scientific" veneer for Candidate Truman's campaign arguments.

General Forrest got around

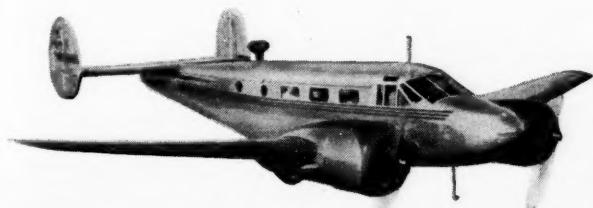


The tactics of General Nathan B. Forrest, famous Confederate cavalry commander, have been studied by military strategists since 1865. Hitler sent Rommel to Tennessee in the thirties to find the secret of Forrest's success. The answer was *speed and mobility*. General Forrest simply got to more places faster than his competitors.

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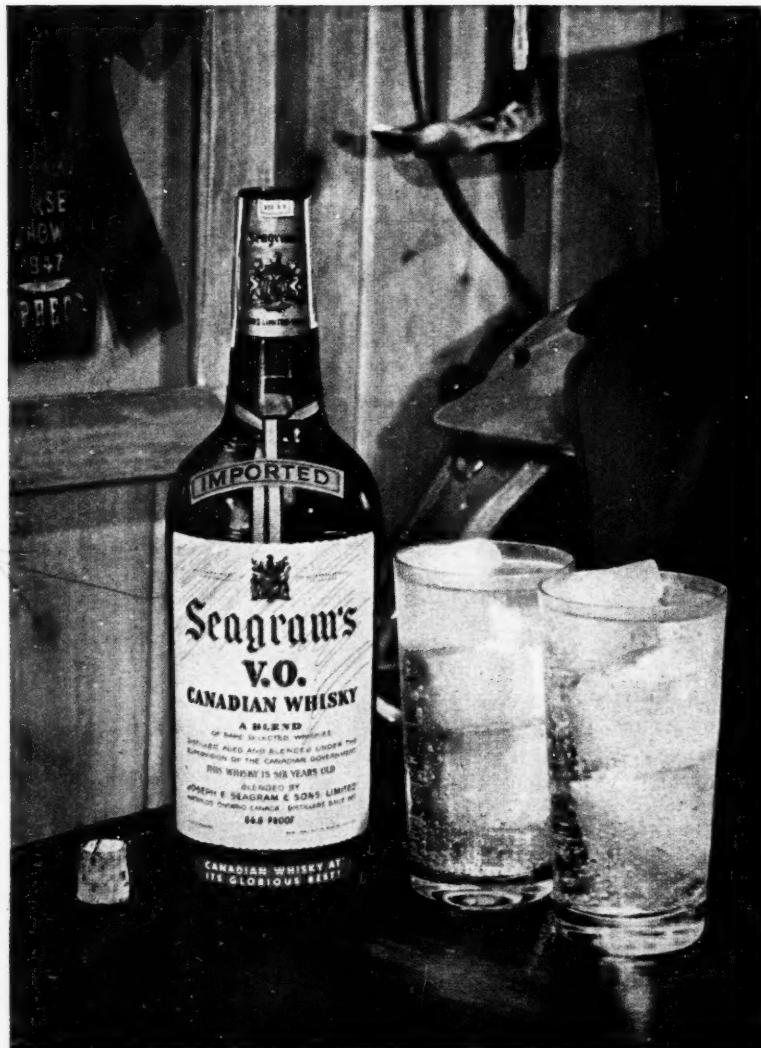
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CANADIAN WHISKY—A BLEND....OF RARE SELECTED WHISKIES

Ahoy, Mr. Roberts

Strangely enough, neither the United States nor England was able to produce a solid play about the Navy during the war or during the current, nervous peace. All that is changed now. It shouldn't be news to anyone in New Haven, Philadelphia, or Baltimore that "Mister Roberts," based on Thomas Heggen's popular novel of the same name, and dramatized by the author and Joshua Logan, is the United States Navy's gift to the theater.

"Mister Roberts" is the hottest thing to hit Broadway in many shore leaves. It has guts and gusto. It is alternately ribald and sentimental. It is brilliantly acted and brilliantly directed. Most of all, it is almost too hilariously funny for its own good. And, oddly enough, although the dialogue is sometimes rough enough to make the first-world-war "What Price Glory?" sound like "The Rover Boys in the Rockies," it is never offensive.

Author, Author! Although Heggen, Iowa-born and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, saw a lot of action in his four-year stretch in the Navy, you would never guess it from either his novel or his play. His frustrated heroine is the U.S.S. Reluctant—the Navy cargo ship AK 601—that sailed the Pacific without ever having anything more lethal fired at her than an empty brandy bottle. Obviously such ships as the Reluctant, plying the back areas of the Pacific loaded with "toothpaste and toilet paper," helped make



Gold-mine proprietors: Logan and Heggen, co-authors of "Mister Roberts"

the war possible. But as far as the crew was concerned, the "bucket" was committed to a regular schedule between Tedium and Apathy (about five days each way in the heat) with an occasional side trip to Monotony and, once, a 2,000-mile run to Ennui. Any heroism involved was equivalent to manning a ferryboat between New York and Staten Island for several years without shore leave.

The result, of course, was ineffable boredom and a mounting tension that bordered on shell shock. Every man on the ship would have given a month's pay to be transferred—although very few of them had any desire to get in the way of a Zero. All except Lieutenant (jg) Roberts (Henry Fonda), who quit medical school because he really believed in the war and wanted to fight in it. Instead, his battle is with Captain Morton (William Harrigan), and in this crusade the crew and the officers are behind Mr. Roberts to a man. (The more adequate descriptions of Captain Morton must be omitted from any magazine that goes into the home).

Staunchly arrayed with Mr. Roberts against the Captain are the ship's doctor (Robert Keith), a wise man, cynical and given to tippling, but always willing to share a gallon of medicinal alcohol with the crew, and Ensign Pulver (David Wayne), who depends on Roberts for educational and spiritual guidance, sleeps sixteen hours a day, and spends his waking hours either talking about women or contriving elaborate and ineffectual plots against the captain's peace of mind.

Out of these four characters and more than a dozen other less articulate victims of heat and boredom and global celibacy, "Mister Roberts" distills a wealth of incident that results in a rich, rewarding balance of hilarious comedy and a sobering reflection on the relationship of men at war. It would be difficult to pick out one scene as superior to another. Joshua Logan stages them all with zest and precision: Mr. Roberts's impulsive revenge on the captain, a free-for-all brawl that would take Hollywood several days of shooting to duplicate, a shore-leave aftermath that is a triumph of broad comedy and stage



Jocelyn Brando (with Wayne and Fonda), only woman in the salty sensation



Nobody liked the captain

mechanics, and, finally, the climax in which young Pulver, having learned of Mr. Roberts's death off Kyushu, suddenly grows up to take his hero's place.

Men Without Women: There are women in "Mister Roberts," although only one of them ever gets on stage. These are nurses who are within range of telescopes and field glasses while they think they are alone and unobserved. One of them (Jocelyn Brando) visits the Reluctant with a jigger of Scotch in mind, and leaves hastily under somewhat embarrassing circumstances. Otherwise, this is an all-male cast, and Actor's Equity can be proud of it.

It is reported that David Wayne, who could have stayed on in "Finian's Rainbow" as long as there was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, rebelled at the idea that the American public might regard him as a permanent leprechaun. Nothing could be less pixy-ish than his role as Ensign Pulver, and he makes his point in a performance that comes off second only to Fonda's.

It is Fonda, of course, returning to Broadway after ten years, who dominates the neurotically embattled U.S.S. Reluctant with his calm, knowing impersonation of Mr. Roberts. The Hollywood actor was perfectly cast in the first place, but his sensitive performance is just what the play needed to temper its rugged realism in its brief time out for significance.

Fonda willing, he will become a permanent resident of New York. The advance sale at the Alvin Theater's box office, in excess of \$400,000, sets an all-time Broadway record for a "straight" play and, considering the New York reviews, that's only pocket change. The old bucket Reluctant is firmly anchored on 52nd Street and now is the time to start thinking of ordering seats for next Michaelmas. (*MISTER ROBERTS*. Leland Hayward, producer. Joshua Logan, director. Jo Mielziner, sets and lighting.)

FOOTBALL:

Coach Week

The seven Detroit businessmen who bought the Detroit Lions football club Jan. 15 agreed that the man they hired would have to be more than just a good coach. To repair the damage done to its public and press by two successive last-place finishes in the National League, the club's coach would have to be a good-will expert too.

Last week Detroit got him: the amiable and lumpy-nosed Alvin (Bo) McMillin, head coach at Indiana since 1934 and a veteran of 26 years in this business. Detroit gave him a five-year contract as head coach and general manager at a reported \$30,000 a year.

Other head-coach appointments:

Harvard—Arthur Valpey, an assistant at Michigan for the last six years.

Kansas—J. V. Sikes, who handled the ends at Georgia for ten years.

Virginia Poly—Bob McNeish, backfield coach at Navy last season.

Williams—Len Watters, whose White Plains, N. Y., high-school teams won 105, tied 7, and lost 25 games.

Nebraska—George (Potsy) Clark, who has been coaching collegians and pros since 1916.

CHAMPIONS:

Upset Week

For champions, it was one bump after another last week:

► At New York, six out of nine individual titleholders were unhorsed in the National AAU indoor track and field meet. The repeaters: Harrison Dillard, who tied the world's indoor record of 7.2 seconds in the 60-yard high hurdles; John Vislocky, who cleared 6 feet 7 inches for his third straight high-jump crown and clinched the team championship for the New York AC; and Curtis Stone, an easy winner in the 3-mile run.

► At Hialeah, Fla., a record crowd of 34,394 turned out to see the 1947 Horse of the Year, Armed, fight it out with Assault in the \$62,400 Widener Handicap. While they dueled, the 15-to-1 El Mono won the mile-and-a-quarter test in the track-record time of 2:01. The 50-to-1 Stud Poker was only a nose slower and 36-to-1 Bug Juice was third, four lengths better than Armed

and another length and a half ahead of Assault. Afterward owner Robert Kleberg said Assault had injured a leg, and he ordered the 5-year-old in-and-outer, winner of \$626,620 in purses, into retirement.

► At New Orleans, Jimmy Demaret, golf's top-money earner and winner of the Vardon low-scoring award in 1947, was ruled ineligible for the trophy this year after he picked up his ball and walked out of a tournament.

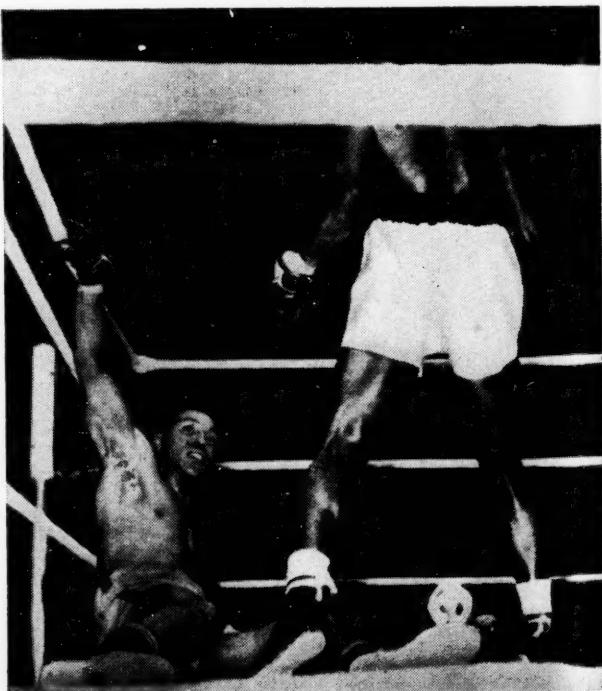
► At Princeton, N. J., Columbia's Ivy League basketball champions lost to Princeton by 59-54 in overtime after fourteen straight victories, leaving New York University as the country's last major undefeated team. N.Y.U. must still face St. John's, Notre Dame, Fordham, and City College of New York. All four beat the Violets last season.

BOXING:

Death in the Ring

In 45 bouts, 21-year-old Sam Baroudi of New York scored 40 victories and 23 knockouts, but there seemed to be a queer flaw in his luck. At Pittsfield, Mass., in 1946 the Negro light-heavyweight had hospitalized Marcus Lockman, another Negro, for a month with a severe brain concussion. At North Adams, Mass., in 1947 a Negro named Glen Smith had died a few hours after being knocked out by Baroudi.

In Chicago last week, Baroudi's 46th bout also ended fatally. This time the victim was Baroudi, who died of a brain hemorrhage after suffering the first knockdown of his career in the last round of a bout with Ezzard Charles, a Negro.



The knockdown that led to Sam Baroudi's death

GOLF:**The Pros Asked for It**

The pros couldn't say they hadn't been warned of what was coming. Only a month earlier, a British columnist named Henry Longhurst had charged: "Top-flight American golfers would be disqualified several dozen times per tournament if they were playing in this country. They adopt by common consent practices which, if carried out by a single individual, would be called cheating . . . They have simply abandoned the basic rules of golf and, with them, the spirit of the game."

Anyone familiar with the Professional Golfers Association's tournament circuit knew that Longhurst wasn't just being soreheaded about the thumping that Americans gave the British over here in the 1947 Ryder Cup matches. But in the Rio Grande Valley Open at Harlingen, Texas, Feb. 12-16, PGA officials were still handing out mimeographed sheets of special rules which not only permitted players to tee up in fairways and improve lies, but frequently were interpreted to mean something even more helpful.

Targets: Suddenly, on Feb. 15, the mounting abuses got the concerted publicity they had been asking for. In the newspaper headlines that day, the stars looked like a bunch of Saturday-afternoon duffers:

► Jim Ferrier, an Australian and present holder of the PGA championship, had come in from the Harlingen course and snapped: "I've been playing tournaments for twenty years and this is the first crooked one I've ever seen." Apparently, Ferrier was shocked by what a player could get away with even when his violations were reported.

► Norman Von Nida, also an Australian, had got into a fistfight with Henry Ransom over Ransom's scoring. Von Nida asserted that Ransom had touched his ball with a tentative putt before holing out and should have charged himself two strokes instead of the one he claimed. Ransom said he had lost his temper after "three hours" of listening to Von Nida's criticisms of American players. Ransom was suspended for two weeks.

► Lawson Little had resigned as chairman of the PGA's rules committee when its tournament committee rejected his recommendation that three players be disqualified for violations.

On Feb. 16, the embarrassed PGA took the action it had put off for too long. Henceforth, President Ed Dudley announced, the pros will play their tournaments under the rules of the United States Golf Association. But they didn't quite renounce all the old advantages. As a test of resourcefulness in club selection and shot making, the USGA code limits a player to fourteen clubs. The pros will continue to carry sixteen.

SPORT WEEK**The Louis and Steak Expedition**

by JOHN LARDNER

OLD Joe Louis sailed off to England last week with a party of six, 300 pounds of steak, some butter, some coffee, some canned goods, and a mustache. Before departing, he chided old Joe Walcott for not signing the papers right away quick for their next fight. Old Joe W. snarled back that he would sign when he was sure that the contract would leave him at least one clean shirt to wear on Sundays.

I have been thinking of these two athletes as old Joe, not only because of their obvious maturity, but because of a folk song that used to be sung in northern parts of the U.S.A. in by-gone days, to the tune of "The Old Gray Mare." The song was about old Abe Lincoln and old Jeff Davis, but for modern bathtub purposes it makes a good fit for Louis and Walcott, and can run like this (abbreviated):

Old Joe Louis came out of the wilderness,

Many long years ago.

Old Joe Walcott, he tore down the government,

Many long years ago.

Old Joe Louis, he built it right up again,

Many long years ago.

The last verse cannot be applied with strict truth before next June 23, and maybe it will never be true, but at least it is something for Louis to point for. It would be a favor to your correspondent, who likes to have his facts right while torturing the ghost of Caruso under the shower bath.

THE record shows that Louis was one of the greatest of champions for ten years and a great fighter for years before that. Yet, since the Walcott pursuit race last year, it is hard for anyone to remember it.

Louis lately has been pretty generally run down as a champion by the same people who thought he was great when he was great. I am not going to be caught right now in an argument as to whether he was a better fighter at his best than, say, Dempsey at his best. Any Dempsey backer has good points on his side. For sheer fighting

temperament, inside or outside the rules, Mr. Dempsey had no equal among heavyweight champions. I was reminded of this very sharply the other day by a Jack Sharkey story. Mr. Sharkey has disliked Dempsey for a long time, and is apt to belittle his work in the ring, but he made an important admission.

"If Dempsey and I had a fight in a telephone booth," said the Boston sailor, "Dempsey would come out."

In his heyday, however, this Louis was just as destructive as Dempsey in the ring, if not more so. It will be a shame if the public forgets it now that Joseph is old and bent.

Louis is bent mostly in an outward direction. He is convex in his old age, you might say, rather than concave. Judging by the weight he carried aboard the Queen Mary with him last week, along with all those foodstuffs, it will be well if Joe leaves the butter to the rest of his party and devotes himself to the steak. Steak is the standard equipment of the visiting athlete in England, where Louis will trade personal appearances for dollars in the next few weeks.

JACK KRAMER won a Wimbledon tennis title on steak. American golfers have run roughshod in England on steak since the war, and the American Olympic team plans to leap, run, and vault there on a porterhouse basis next summer.

This policy has always seemed to me to be a little rough on the home talent. While the visitors munch on their high-test victuals between rounds, the natives stand around biting their fingernails, which have a notoriously low calory value.

The steakless Briton suffers coming and going, for when he visits a country where steak grows on bushes, he finds it hard to control himself. Ronnie James of England went down to Australia a year or so ago to fight a welter-weight title fight. The sight of unlimited sirloin went to his head. He ate himself into the middleweight division before the bout could take place, and had to forgo his share of the purse. It was sad; although Mr. James did say that he thought it was worth it, at that.





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RELIGION

Shoes and Souls

Just one year ago on Feb. 18, the Bristol Manufacturing Co. of Bristol, R. I., announced that it had hired a new vice president—in charge of Christian relations. He was the Rev. Dale Dafoe Dutton, 46, Ohio-born minister of the Central Baptist Church in Providence. Mr. Dutton wasn't

expected to sell any of Bristol's shoes or rubber goods. According to the company's president, Maurice C. Smith Jr., he was to receive instructions "not from the company but from God." Funds would be unlimited, the amount secret.

Maurice Smith, whose company employs some 1,100 persons, said the Christian-relations idea came from his brother William, plant treasurer. The Smith brothers were both members of Central Baptist. One night William was unable to sleep on the train during a business trip. He got to thinking: "Business is rather a selfish institution. Is there anything we can do that is unselfish?" Maurice later agreed with him that they should hire Mr. Dutton as minister-at-large.

Last week, a year after his appointment, Mr. Dutton took a short breathing space to check his progress. Requests for help were coming in at the rate of 150 to 250 a week. Pleas for financial aid were way past the \$1,000,000 mark. Mr. Dutton's staff had grown from two to seven.

The largest company phase of Christian work has been the manufacture and dis-

tribution of 5,000 pairs of shoes to polio victims, cripples, and amputees. The polio project, suggested by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, provides misaligned shoes for those who ordinarily would have to buy two pairs at double expense and discard the two old shoes.

Last summer, Mr. Dutton was called by the head of a large company who said he had embezzled funds. The minister suggested a plan of restitution, and the company's and executive's reputations were saved.

Personally, Mr. Dutton has traveled extensively east of the Mississippi, filling in for ailing and tired pastors. This week he is off to Pittsburgh to help a parish whose pastor dropped dead. In addition, he has advised those with drinking and love problems, found jobs for ex-convicts, and planned religious-emphasis weeks at colleges.

Waldensian Centenary

The oldest evangelical church in the Western world is the Waldensian, founded in the twelfth century by a rich Lyons merchant named Peter Waldo. Waldo gave all he had to the poor and for 700 years his followers have lived simply in the Piedmont valleys of Italy. After some 30 persecutions, the Waldenses were assured of religious freedom in 1848 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia.

On Feb. 17 the Waldenses celebrated their centenary of emancipation. They now number about 70,000, including some 2,000 in the United States and 45,000 in Italy. Currently, the members around Praly are building an international center for Protestant youth. The village will be called Agape (pronounced ag-a-pee), the Greek word for a feast of brotherly love.



Religious News Service

Waldenses use a crude rope railway to help build the town of Agape

Symbol of Freedom



It's only a tablecloth—a bit of inexpensive rayon damask, made in the U. S. A.

But it's a symbol of freedom none the less. And in all Asia, in Europe, and most of the rest of the world, they have no such symbols. For the average family never sees a damask cloth. Only in the homes of the well-to-do are there a few.

Why is this? Don't the people of other countries appreciate attractive tablecloths? Of course they do.

Are they lacking the man power or raw materials to make tablecloths? No, they have both.

What then do they lack?

They lack the freedom an American has to make any product he thinks his fellow Americans will buy.

If he delivers what they want, at prices they'll pay, he's in business. How big he gets will be determined by his energy, ingenuity and by competition. For the other fellow is also free to go into the same business—and compete with better goods at lower prices.

Burlington Mills make a good many symbols of freedom—Bur-Mil Men's and Women's Rayon Suitings, Dress Fabrics, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shirtings, Decorative Fabrics, Underwear Fabrics—to name only a few.

The miles of textiles flowing from our 75 plants have made us one of the world's largest producers of man-made textiles.

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EDUCATION

Student Baedeker

From mid-June to mid-October 1947, the converted Army troop transports Marine Tiger and Marine Jumper carried students to and from Europe for summer study abroad. Under State Department and Maritime Commission supervision, the two ships transported some 4,300 students in eight round trips. But if the program had started earlier and more information had been available, the transports probably could have moved twice as many young men and women closer to international education and understanding.

Feeling that many students who had been deterred by this dearth of information might want to go abroad this summer, the young National Student Association (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 22, 1947) has prepared a 15-cent booklet entitled "Study, Travel, Work Abroad—Summer 1948."

See the World: Last week the NSA was distributing copies of the 32-page pamphlet to 1,700 colleges. It covers up-to-date material on study plans from Fontainebleau and Oxford through Mexico and Colombia to the Dublin Abbey School of Acting, home of the Abbey players. Approximate tuition fees, travel expenses by boat and plane, scholarship information, and credits are outlined. GI bill-approved courses are listed, and instruction for applying for Federal grants under the Fulbright Act are supplied. In addition, op-

portunities for organized travel and work projects are tabulated.

Probably the most unusual scholastic openings are at the four major Turkish universities in Ankara and Istanbul. Even for American students, there is no tuition fee. There's only one catch. You have to be able to speak Turkish.

Phillips Understrappers

Almost since the beginning of New England's Phillips Academies—Andover, founded in 1778 by Samuel Phillips Jr., and Exeter, set up by his uncle John in 1781—the rivalry between the two schools has been traditional. But in recent years the minor officialdom of Andover and Exeter has gathered at an annual dinner to talk over common problems.

The "understrappers," as they call themselves, have occasionally invited Andover's headmaster or Exeter's principal to sit in and share the roast of beef, but usually they do their beefing alone. Members of the present organization lazily agree that it is at least ten years old. They give credit for the founding to Willett L. Eccles, former Andover registrar and now headmaster of St. George's School at Newport.

Last week on Feb. 18, the understrappers met 23 strong at the house of Henry Hopper, associate treasurer of Andover. Starting at 5:30 p.m., the five-and-a-half hour session bloomed in harmony undreamed of by older alumni, who remember inter-

school relations spiced by junior riots. About the only beef came from Andover. That afternoon, Exeter had beaten Andover 4-3 in hockey.

Brothers and Sisters

When Colgate Whitehead Darden Jr. was wartime governor of Virginia, he urged that his state university and alma mater raise its admission standards and crack down on "expensive, restricted, and ingrown" fraternity houses. So when Darden became president of the University of Virginia last April, fraternity brothers cast a leery eye on the 50-year-old alumnus who was going to hold the reins at the Charlottesville "Grounds" laid out by Thomas Jefferson. It wasn't long before Darden began taking up the slack. In November, gossip spread around the campus that someone had snitched to the president that two girls from nearby Hollins College had spent the night at the Sigma Phi Epsilon house after a Nov. 1 dance. SPE boys swore they had been lodged in an office with the door locked from the inside. At any rate, Hollins expelled the girls. And Darden had a conference with the U.Va. Board of Visitors.

On Dec. 15, Darden told representatives of some 30 fraternities that the board had approved new regulations. Women were to be allowed in fraternities only from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. However, on Fridays and Saturdays women could stay until 1 a.m. if approved chaperones were on hand. Next morning President Darden's office door was daubed with a skull and crossbones and the word "tyrant."

On Jan. 9, the Inter-Fraternity Council petitioned the visitors to relax the new rules a bit to allow longer hours for dances. It also asked that wives, mothers, and sisters of the brothers as well as their servants be exempt. However, the council agreed to enforce the new regulations.

Fraternal Release: The Virginia Spectator, campus monthly, leaped to the defense of the fraternities which, it felt, "provide their members with social recreation." The members, said the January issue, "are able to hold large parties and thereby find release for their, er—social tendencies. Furthermore, excesses are kept off the streets—or at least somewhat off the streets."

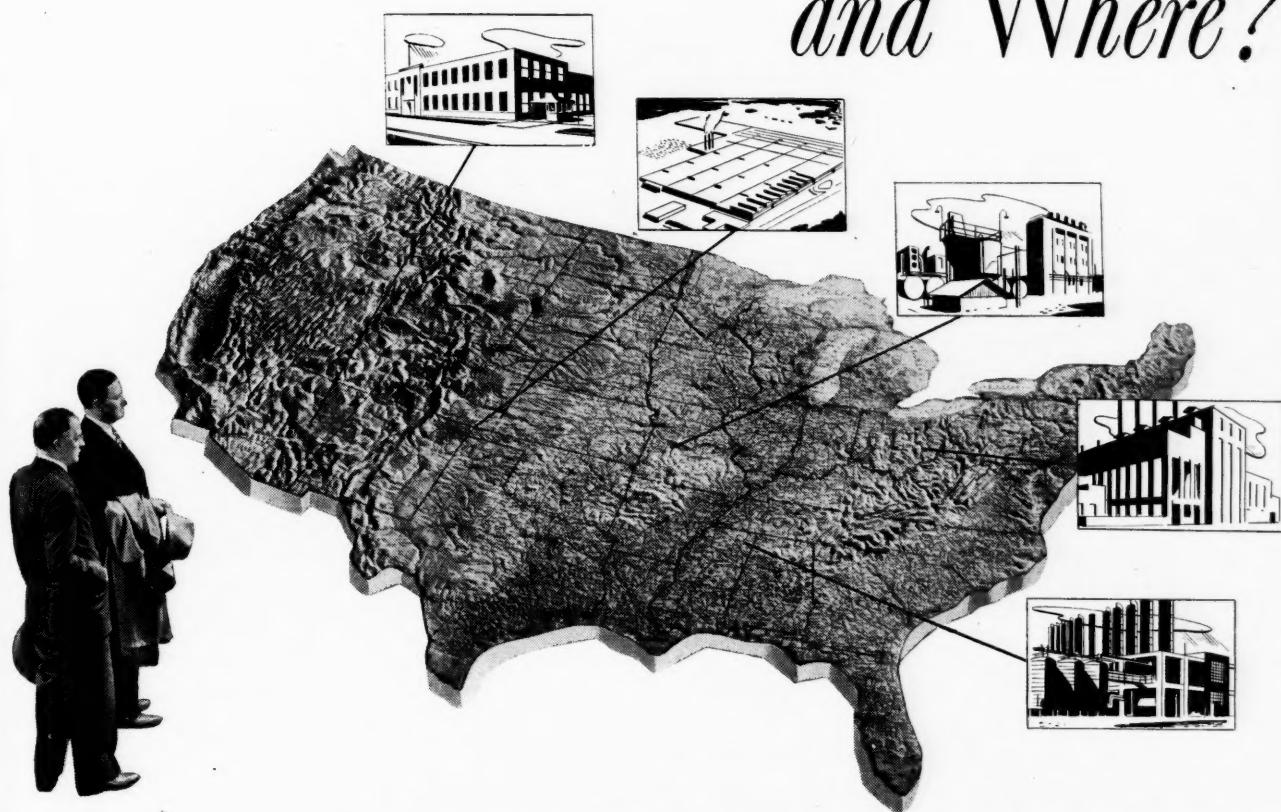
The Board of Visitors met Feb. 13 to consider the IFC proposals. Delighted with the fraternities' agreement to abide by board decisions, Darden urged the board to accept the laxer student proposals. The board agreed.

As U.Va. held midwinter dances Feb. 20 and 21, the fraternities were pleased with their moral victory. There was only one joker in the pack of new rules. The visitors had excised the word "sisters" from the exemption list.



Kiddy Bank: The Class Mothers Association of Ethan Allen Public School in Philadelphia helps youngsters save for the future. Here Mrs. Ruth Welch accepts a mite from her daughter Janey. The kids banked more than \$4,000 in the first twelve weeks.

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Breath holders in "The Naked City" (Detective Fitzgerald in the center)

Hellinger's Last

East Side, West Side, and all around the town is the authentic background of "The Naked City." The late Mark Hellinger's last production was photographed almost entirely on the sidewalks of New York, using pushcarts and skyscrapers for props and the passers-by for extras. The theme is murder, and the film is an almost documentary account of how the homicide squad tracks down a man who killed a model and left her body in a bathtub.

The only well-known player is Barry Fitzgerald as Lt. Dan Muldoon—a deceptively quiet little man who smiles like a Cheshire cat when convenient but hangs on to a clue with (to coin a phrase) the tenacity of a bulldog.

It is hard to tell whether "The Naked City" is an unusual and superior melodrama because of Jules Dassin's shrewd manipulation of a story that is a protracted police chase, or because William Daniels's inquisitive camera takes the city apart without comment—other than Mark Hellinger's voice on the sound track. Hellinger knew New York, and here it is, caught unawares by a candid camera, as real as life and considerably more exciting than most of us know it.

The Big Town: The plot, as Fitzgerald and his young aide, Don Taylor, methodically track down a murderer, has surprisingly little to do with people in particular. Howard Duff, Dorothy Hart, and Ted De Corsia are good in the supporting roles but Hellinger (with an assist from Mayor William O'Dwyer and Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander) saw to it that New York was the star.

Even so, the inherent melodrama is doubly effective on the basis of its location and a possible 8,000,000 extras. Dassin manages to keep even the routine police procedure absorbing, and may be excused

for a climax in which the killer is trapped and shot down from the superstructure of the Williamsburg Bridge. All the players act naturally, and Fitzgerald seems to be having as much fun as a kid chosen for the right side in a game of cops and robbers. (*THE NAKED CITY*. Universal-International. *Mark Hellinger, producer. Jules Dassin, director.*)

Hypnosis, My Love

One night last December, twelve psychiatrists trooped into a New York preview theater and held a unique consultation. Their patient was the United Artists film "Sleep, My Love," a psychological thriller strongly reminiscent of "Gaslight" (NEWSWEEK, May 22, 1944). In it a husband (Don Ameche) whose affections are elsewhere engaged attempts to drive his wife (Claudette Colbert) to suicide by the combination of drugs and hypnosis known in psychiatric language as "narco-hypnosis." Some of the experts' diagnoses:

► Dr. Emil A. Gutheil, director of education, Institute for Research in Psychotherapy: "The [film's] use of hypnosis in conjunction with drugs . . . must be considered most credible."

► Dr. Henry A. Hart, a leading exponent of hypnotism in psychiatric treatment: "The portrayal on the screen of hypnotism as a sinister and mysterious force has done more to destroy public appreciation of its scientific values than anything else in this country."

A month later alert press-agenting got "Sleep, My Love" another plug from an unexpected quarter. In the New York State legislature Sen. Thomas C. Desmond hailed it as "a four-star hit, speckled with charm and humor," which "should help passage of my bill to control sale of barbiturate and hypnotic drugs."

This department holds no medical degree or public office but is inclined to agree with

Dr. Hart. "Sleep, My Love" is just another implausible melodrama, lurid enough in spots to scare any real-life mental sufferer into never going back to his psychoanalyst. As entertainment it is saved only by a refreshingly unsinister scene or two between Claudette Colbert and Robert Cummings. (*SLEEP, MY LOVE*. A Triangle Film released through United Artists. *Charles Buddy Rogers and Ralph Cohn, producers. Douglas Sirk, director.*)

Conquest by Dope

Ordinarily the subject of dope peddling stands with sub-machine guns and décolleté bosoms on the list of Johnston office taboos. Columbia, however, wangled a special dispensation for "To the Ends of the Earth" and has put the privilege to laudable, if not particularly inspired, use.

The film deals with the efforts of a United States Government narcotics investigator (Dick Powell) to track down an international dope ring which has the rather incredible idea of subjugating the peoples of the world by turning them into opium addicts. His remarkably effective sleuthing is complicated by Signe Hasso and an innocent-seeming Chinese orphan girl (Maylia). Effective photography, fast action, and settings that shift from Shanghai to New York via Egypt and Havana combine to make a first-rate mystery yarn. On top of this, the international-cooperation motif, implied in the willing help Powell gets from narcotics agents of all nationalities, adds a good deal of incidental significance. (*TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH*. Columbia. *Sidney Buchman, producer. Robert Stevenson, director.*)

Three Too Many

The Little-Miss-Fixit theme came into its cinematic own in the early '30s when Hollywood discovered that a dimpled infant named Shirley Temple was worth her weight in tear-soaked handkerchiefs. It got another box-office boost when an adolescent Deanna Durbin turned out to be appealing as well as vocally expert.

"Three Daring Daughters" is the same old story dressed up in Technicolor, but almost totally devoid of the charm and humor of the Temple and Durbin days. This time there are not one but three Miss Fixits (Jane Powell, Mary Eleanor Donahue, and Ann E. Todd). Their spoiled-brat meddling nearly ruins the lives of Jeanette MacDonald, inexplicably miscast as a fashion editor, and José Iturbi, playing a coy version of himself. The result is some two hours of tedious nonsense in the midst of which the obvious talents of Miss MacDonald and Miss Powell as singers and Iturbi as a pianist are as nearly submerged as possible. (*THREE DARING DAUGHTERS*. M-G-M. *Joe Pasternak, producer. Fred M. Wilcox, director. Technicolor.*)

Modern Into Contemporary

The Institute of Modern Art in Boston had an important announcement to make, and it chose a significant date for its release. Just 35 years ago last Tuesday, Feb. 17, at the 69th Regiment Armory in New York, the United States had its first comprehensive look at the revolution which is now loosely defined as "modern art." Since called the "Armory Show," it stood the American art world right up on its cubist ear.

With this epochal date in mind, therefore, the 11-year-old Boston museum chose Feb. 17, 1948, to make this announcement: The Institute of Modern Art would hereafter be known as the Institute of Contemporary Art. Lest the average citizen say "So what?" too quickly, the institute explained its reasons in strong language:

- "Modern art failed to speak clearly . . . There emerged a general cult of bewilderment."
- "Once the gap between artist and public was widened sufficiently, it became an attractive playground for double talk, opportunism, and chicanery at the public expense."
- "'Modern Art,' denoting simply the art of our times, came to signify for millions something unintelligible, even meaningless. Today, however, 'modern art' . . . has become both dated and academic."

The new Institute of Contemporary Art did not stop there. In its statement, signed by Nelson W. Aldrich, president, and James S. Plaut, director, it recognized the function of the museum in the world of today and tomorrow. The creative artist who is ahead of his time must receive an interpretation which is "conscientious and forthright." An institution dedicated to contemporary art must therefore "proclaim standards of excellence which the public may comprehend. These responsibilities cannot be evaded on the grounds that time may reverse such judgments."

Artist as Leader: Furthermore, said the institute, "we enjoin the artist to exercise his historic role of spiritual leadership." And by "dating" what it feels is an intellectual revolution which died in 1939, the Boston museum cautioned that its statement was in no sense "an invitation to reaction." "We are unalterably opposed to extremism of the die-hard conservative kind . . . Our endorsement will take the form of exhibition, publication, and, where possible, the effective integration of art with commerce and industry."

To this bold statement of principle and policy, the influential New York art world reacted with tempered enthusiasm.

"Circle this day as one to be remembered in the history of American art," wrote Emily Genauer, outspoken critic of The New York World-Telegram. "So the first round in the battle which a number of critics and artists, all of them supporters

or practitioners of modernism, have been waging against the proponents of unintelligibility in art, is won." But, said Miss Genauer, "in this victory there is a danger." Let no one "enjoin" the artist "from doing anything." "That's what I like about America," she continued, drawing a parallel to the Soviet's criticism of its most prominent musicians (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 23). "An artist can be as unintelligible as he pleases . . ."

The New York Times also took a cheers-with-reservations stand. The institute deserved applause for its "courageous statement," said Aline B. Louchheim, but will it "recognize artists who are as far ahead of their time and as 'unintelligible' today as Cézanne, Matisse, and Picasso were in 1913? . . . Will it . . . make the present normal reaction a positive force? For this reaction . . . can either stimulate a constructive direction or it can stifle all progressiveness and vitality."

And from the glass-blocked citadel that is the Museum of Modern Art in New York came this classic answer: "No statement," it said. "And no comment."

Arch of St. Louis

As architectural contests go, the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition was just as remarkable as its name. Its purpose was to obtain a design for the Mississippi river front in St. Louis (notoriously a thing of no beauty) which

tional Expansion Memorial Association put up \$125,000 in prize money. To the 167 architects who submitted initial (or First Stage) designs—and lost—it was all over last September. But to the five finalists—who received \$10,000 each for having gone that far—the strain was not over until their final (or Second Stage) designs were judged last week.

\$40,000 Jackpot: At a dinner in St. Louis on Feb. 18, the results were finally announced. Winner of the \$40,000 first prize was a group entry headed by Eero Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Working with the well-known 37-year-old Finnish-born architect were J. Henderson Barr, Dan Kiley, Alexander Girard, and Lily Swann Saarinen, the architect's wife and a sculptress in her own right.

The \$20,000 second prize went to a group headed by Gordon A. Phillips of Urbana, Ill., and the third of \$10,000 to a group led by William N. Breger of Woodstock, N. Y. Runners-up, who won \$2,500 each, were Harris Armstrong of Kirkwood, Mo., and T. Marshall Rainey of Cleveland, Ohio, and his associates.

As might be expected of a Saarinen (his father is the world-famous architect Eliel Saarinen), Eero Saarinen's conception of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial is broad, sweeping, and modern. Its most eye-catching feature is a 590-foot arch of stainless steel called "Gateway to the West."

There is a catch to this \$125,000 compe-



"Gateway to the West": The St. Louis river front as Saarinen sees it

would be practically all-embracing in spirit. The memorial was to commemorate the past, and to keep alive in the future the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, the Louisiana Purchase, and the entire democratic implication of the westward movement.

In return for this challenge, St. Louis businessmen who formed the Jefferson Na-

tion, however. Although a March meeting of the JNEMA will be held to spur accomplishment of the project, nobody knows when Federal funds will be sought, or even how much will be needed. And finally, the Department of the Interior, under whose jurisdiction it falls, may not even approve the Saarinen design.

Pinch Hitters at the Met

It was apparent even to the untrained ear that Daniza Ilitsch, Yugoslav soprano, was running into troubled vocal waters. But she was singing *Aida* on the Metropolitan Opera broadcast on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 21, and in the best show-must-go-on tradition she was sticking it out, although she knew her voice was going fast.

But worried Met officials, who can take no chances with a broadcast heard by some 8,500,000 people, knew Miss Ilitsch had suffered an upset, and so they alerted Florence Kirk, Philadelphia-born soprano who came to the Met in 1944. Hurriedly, she was summoned from inside the house and hustled into costume and make-up.

Try as she would, Miss Ilitsch had to throw in the sponge after the third act. From Milton Cross, radio listeners heard soothingly that Florence Kirk would sing the last act; Miss Ilitsch was indisposed. And sing Miss Kirk did—in beautiful fashion.

This was the second sweat in two successive performances for the Met. At 7:10 the night before, with an 8 o'clock curtain for "Tristan and Isolde" creeping up ominously, Helen Traubel discovered that her voice wasn't right. Astrid Varnay, who usually does her best singing in emergencies, was summoned and went on as Isolde just shortly after 8. True to form, she was terrific.

Concertizing Kenton

Musie's problem child was on the loose again. It could be said that Stan Kenton at 36 was old enough to know better—to know better than to gamble his career on concertizing. "To present the finest music we know how to create," Kenton announced on Feb. 2, "we have to do it without being hampered by people who come to dance, eat popcorn, make a contact of some sort, or maybe just come in to get warm." Hence, the bandleader said, no more one-nighters and as few theater and hotel dates as possible.

Those who think Kenton is music's answer to the terrifying implications of the atomic age (and they are many) laughed happily and said that Stan would now get his. Those who think that Kenton is heaven's solution as to how to get jazz out of New Orleans (and they appear to be as numerous) said a little prayer and wondered how concert productions of little-known numbers would sell enough Capitol records to buy pappy his quota of shoes.

"The Kenton band has everything," wrote George Frazier in *Down Beat* as far back as 1942. "But I don't like it . . . To me, it's terrific in a revolting way. It's the poor man's Whiteman." "Let's face it," said Barry Ulanov in the Feb-



Kenton and Ascot tie

ruary 1948 issue of *Metronome*, "this is the loudest band ever . . . a neurotic conception of jazz, if not of all of music."

Music's Dali: But to Robert Goffin, the Belgian jazz expert, Kenton was "completely revolutionary . . . to music what Dali is to art." And to Rudi Blesh, who reviewed his Feb. 14 Carnegie Hall concert for The New York Herald Tribune, the Kenton band emerged "as the sort of tonal instrument of which Berlioz, Mussorgsky, and even Satie must have dreamed." But, conditioned Blesh, "none of the original pieces of Kenton and his top arrangers is to be taken seriously as serious music."

Despite—and with some help from—sentiments like these, Kenton went ahead with his plans. A concert last Nov. 11 at the Chicago Civic Opera House grossed \$10,000. Then, on Feb. 13 in Philadelphia at the staid Academy of Music, he went into high gear. With himself and his band all decked out in Ascot ties as befitting such activity, he took in \$7,600. Carnegie Hall in New York grossed a record of \$8,700—with a high \$4.80 top and sold out well in advance. Symphony Hall in Boston on Feb. 15 brought in \$8,000. Pittsburgh, at the Syria Mosque last week, saw \$9,600 roll in, and Chicago, revisited on Sunday, Feb. 22, to the tune of a rescaled \$4.80 at the Civic Opera House, donated an estimated \$11,000.

Sages in the business, like *Billboard*, pointed out that the concert circuit could only supply 60 working days, and what would he do when that ran out? The trade magazine had to admit, though, if he sold out such an itinerary he might be able to gross \$250,000. Whatever the outcome, Kenton always had ready a philosophy stemming from 1941, when he first started his band. "I've played solo piano for drunks in saloons before and I can do it again."

Raintree Blast

Ross Lockridge's Indiana opus, "Raintree County" (*NEWSWEEK*, Jan. 19) was launched by Houghton Mifflin Co. last month with a whoop-te-do. Accompanied by a Book-of-the-Month Club distribution and a \$35,000 advertising campaign, the novel hit the best-seller lists in a few weeks and appeared destined to become one of the big moneymakers of the year.

But last week "Raintree County" ran into trouble. At a critics' forum on "Catholic Thought on Best Sellers," the Rev. Alfred J. Barrett, S.J., of Fordham University in New York, tore into what he called "1,066 pages of bombast, rank obscenity, materialistic philosophy, and blasphemous impudicity."

Warning that the book "may well be a proximate occasion of sin," Father Barrett declared that the virgin birth, the resurrection, the virginity of Mary, and the divinity of Christ Himself "are derided in terms of lascivious and unquotable blasphemy . . . It [the book] patently falls within the general prohibition of the Index." And as for the Book-of-the-Month Club, the priest said he was giving that up—"and not just for Lent."

It was reported that one sentence which might be objectionable from a religious viewpoint had been eliminated from the copies sent to B-O-M Club members.

The Whole Madison

Three years ago an old and faded letter was brought to the Department of Justice and soon the Federal Bureau of Investigation turned from hunting spies and chasteening public enemies to investigate a youthful love affair between a former President of the United States and a pretty 15-year-old New York charmer.

All the scientific resources of the FBI were summoned into use, but in the end the sleuths threw up their hands and admitted defeat. They knew no more than when they had started about the "inside story" of James Madison's thwarted courtship of 165 years ago.

In the winter of 1783-84 James Madison Jr. was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress. At 32 he was still a bachelor. The overwhelming shyness that so often tied his tongue in debate made the studious and awkward Madison appear stiff and uneasy in the presence of the social butterflies of the Revolutionary capital. But in the company of Kitty Floyd, daughter of a fellow delegate, he felt surprisingly at ease. He soon fell in love with her and asked her to marry him. He seemed to think that she had said she would.

Happy in his secret (which was pretty widely shared in the social circle he frequented), young Madison wrote the exciting news to his closest friend and politi-

ical mentor. Thomas Jefferson wrote back that he "rejoiced" to hear that "Miss K. and your self concur in sentiment," as he delicately phrased it.

Throughout the next few weeks Madison kept Jefferson informed of the progress of the romance, using the numerical cipher the two politically minded men had devised to baffle the eye of any postmaster who might attempt to pry into their affairs. By the same means Jefferson revealed how he had, when he was in Philadelphia, frequently pressed Madison's cause with the fair Kitty. Sure that she was just the girl for James, he often, as he admitted, "exhorted" her in Madison's behalf.

Years later, when Jefferson was dead, Madison retrieved this documentary evidence of his passion of 50 years before. Painstakingly he scratched out all ciphered or unciphered references to it. For Kitty, much to his sorrow, had walked out of his life one summer day into the arms of a 19-year-old medical student.* Later, of course, Madison fully recovered from the bitter blow to his heart and pride. He married the famous Dolly Payne, herself twenty years his junior, and she became the First Lady of the land that Kitty Floyd, had she possessed clairvoyance, might have become.

Blackout: For a century and a half the ciphered portions of Madison's and Jefferson's letters went undecoded. Because the original ink had faded into brown, thus becoming distinguishable from Madison's discreet overmarkings, it eventually became possible to decipher what the two men had written to each other in 1783. But the key letter, in which presumably is hidden the reasons Kitty gave for breaking her engagement with Madison, and his own reactions to the news, although not written in cipher, was so heavily scratched out by Madison in ink of the same color he had used that fateful day, that the most modern microscopes and cameras failed to reveal what lay underneath.

The story of Madison's forgotten romance, of Jefferson's part in it as "matchmaker," and the literary detective work of the G-men—who were "called in" at the request of the Library of Congress, guardians of Madison's papers—is told in Irving Brant's "James Madison the Nationalist, 1780-1787." This is the second volume in the full and fascinating biography on which Brant has been working from original sources for seven years.

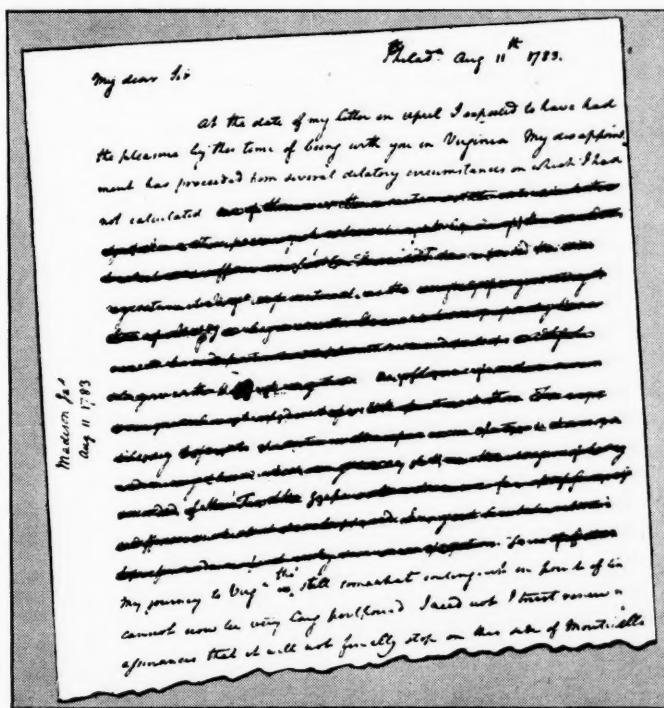
Madison's unrequited pursuit of Kitty

*The successful suitor was William Clarkson, who later became a Presbyterian minister. He died four years after Madison was elected President in 1808.

Floyd takes up only five of 484 pages which Brant devotes to seven decisive years in Madison's life. And the account of the FBI's failure to penetrate Madison's censorship of his own youthful letter he relegates to a footnote.

Virginia Revolutionist: Far more interested in historical fact than in an old romance, Brant gives Madison a new interpretation. This volume, as scholarly and as solidly detailed as its predecessor, "The Virginia Revolutionist: 1751-1780," begins with Madison's election, at 28, to the Continental Congress and carries through to the eve of the Constitutional Convention where he played such an important part.

A shy young man who hated his role as platform speaker but whose mastery of argument was unrivaled, Madison was far from being a stuffed shirt. He was given to racy conversation when propounding his original and powerful theories of natural science, governmental procedure, or matters of diplomacy and finance. Deeply read, he was also a practical man of action. As Brant makes clear, he fought vigorously against state sovereignty and in behalf of nationalism, in those formative years



How Madison's scratch-outs buried his love secret

before the Constitution was written—to a great extent by his hand.

Part of the author's avowed task has been to bring Madison's personality to the fore, to penetrate his modesty, and give him credit where credit is due. Too long, Brant says, "blue-pencil editors have done quite well in robbing him of everything but a disembodied brain." He succeeds very well in restoring the whole man. (JAMES MADISON THE NATIONALIST, 1780-1787. By Irving Brant. 484 pages. Bobbs-Merrill. \$6.)

Other Books

THE CAMPAIGN OF PRINCETON, 1776-1777. By Alfred Hoyt Bill. 145 pages. Princeton University Press. \$2.50. The still inspiring story of how General Washington confounded British and Colonial Tories alike with his two brilliant victories between Christmas 1776, and the first week of January 1777: His crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, his rout of the Hessians at Trenton, his retirement to Pennsylvania with his prisoners; then his second crossing a week later to defeat the enemy at Princeton and outwit Cornwallis, and his strategic retreat to winter quarters at Morristown.

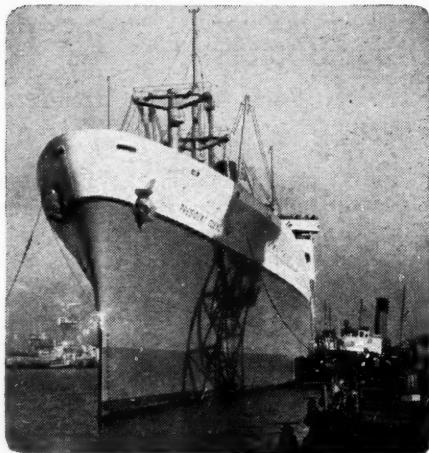
BERRY AND LINCOLN. By Zarel C. Spears and Robert S. Barton. 139 pages. Stratford House. \$3.75. A new version of why the Lincoln-Berry store at New Salem, Ill., failed. Older versions put the blame on William F. Berry, ostensibly to boost Lincoln's stock during his first try for the Presidency. This book, by the grandson of Berry's sister and the son of a famous Lincoln biographer, is designed to dispel the myth which makes Berry the scapegoat, a drunkard, and a bankrupt.

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD. By Ralph G. Martin. 297 pages. Farrar, Straus. \$3.50. What has happened to the 14,000,000 men and women veterans lucky enough to come back? Martin, a former Stars and Stripes war correspondent, decided to find out. Pencil in hand, reporter's questions on his lips, he traveled the United States from New York to Hollywood, Chicago to Seguin, Texas, New Orleans to Hood River, Ore. His intimate and poignant reports of triumph and failure among the rapidly disappearing class called "vets" grinds no ax, yet tells the story of the war generation in its earnest and courageous efforts to live and influence its children's future.

IRREGULAR GENTLEMAN. By James Warner Bellah. 248 pages. Doubleday. \$3. A diverting, if occasionally boring, collection of adventure anecdotes plucked by Bellah from his visits to odd places and his experiences with

odd people. A few tales are so incredible they are fascinating. More show the none-too-subtle retouching pen of the author.

BOURKE COCKRAN. By James McGurkin. 361 pages. Scribners. \$3.50. The biography of a colorful Irish-born lawyer and Tammany Hall leader, famous for his culture and independent views, a registered Democrat who opposed Cleveland and Bryan and supported McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt; an orator and liberal, defender of the papacy and of labor, and a foe, in and out of Congress, of prohibition.

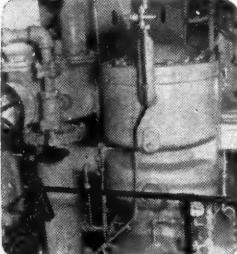


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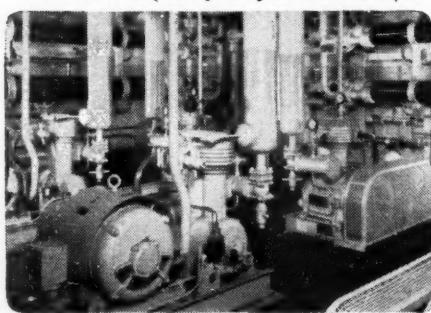
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Ohio Is Two States

by RAYMOND MOLEY

CINCINNATI—A touch of spring in the air down here brings back keen memories of many a past year in Ohio. This is the season, especially in years exactly divisible by four, when political sap wakes from the suspended animation of winter. There is talk of candidates and prospects everywhere—in clubs and restaurants where lawyers, newspapermen and politicians lunch, on trains that shuttle to and from Cincinnati and Cleveland to Columbus and around 88 courthouses. Old feuds are recalled and revived, old glories are retold and new ambitions are born.

This year, the talk is of Taft's chances for the nomination and of Stassen's decision to enter the Ohio primary. That decision to challenge Taft in his home state might have been anticipated several months ago, when Stassen selected a Cleveland man, Earl E. Hart, as his Washington manager. This selection was made with deliberation. Hart has managed campaigns before, notably when Harold Burton, now a Supreme Court justice, was running for the Senate. The Burton fight involved a contest within the Republican party between the north and south of the state. The lines drawn then will be drawn again, and Hart will be in charge.

THE Stassen management will enter candidates for delegates in a number of the 22 Congressional districts. Two Stassen delegates are to be entered as delegates-at-large. It seems to be Stassen policy not to contest all four places for delegate-at-large. Some of the Stassen entries will be extremely attractive to voters and may win not so much because of Stassen's popularity as because of their own appeal. At this moment, it seems almost certain that Stassen will get some delegates, principally from districts in and around Cleveland. It is estimated in Cleveland that he can win from five to eight with great ease.

Taft's friends throughout the country should not regard Stassen's winning delegates in Ohio as a real upset. It is an old tradition that the north and the south disagree politically. This split prevails in both parties. Fifty years ago, it was Hanna vs. Foraker. Even

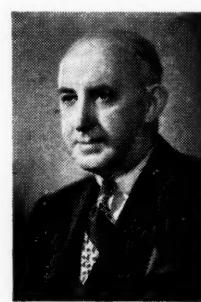
in 1908, when William H. Taft backed by T. R. swept into the nomination on the first ballot, four stubborn Ohio delegates voted for someone else. In 1912, T. R. defeated Taft in the Ohio primaries. In 1912 also, Ohio staged a bitter internecine fight on the floor of the Democratic convention in Baltimore. Cleveland went for Wilson; the rest of the state was pledged to Gov. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati. In 1920, Cincinnati refused to go along with Harding and, as Harry Daugherty bitterly recounted in his memoirs, a group of thirteen delegates led by Boss Hynicka of Cincinnati cast their votes for Gen. Leonard Wood.

It will be no disgrace or repudiation for Senator Taft, therefore, if Stassen steals several votes. It will be in the Ohio pattern, rooted in the divergent economic outlook between the country bordering on Lake Erie and the valley of the Ohio.

Leading the Taft candidates in the primary will be Sen. John W. Bricker, the most potent Ohio vote getter in our time. Bricker's position in the pre-convention fight is singularly difficult. He is sincerely committed to Taft, just as Taft was committed to him in 1944, as he was committed to Taft in 1940 and, believe it or not, as Taft was committed to him as a favorite son in 1936. This Alphonse-Gaston act has now had a record run of twelve years.

Bricker is most anxious to indicate his support for Taft, but if he becomes too active, he may be accused of trying to steal the show. If he is silent, he may be accused of indifference. If he appears prominently in the convention, there is genuine fear in the Taft circles that the convention might stampede to Bricker. For Bricker's stalwart Republicanism and valiant campaigning in 1944 have made him very popular with organization people everywhere.

PEOPLE here who are close to Taft say frankly that their man is not really running against Dewey, Stassen et al, but against his party's fear that he cannot win. For that reason, the great Democratic rout in the Bronx helps Taft more than any other Republican candidate. Mr. Truman's fatal weakness in the big cities is now clear.



1946

in Pelota, men are old at twenty-five

1 "In a French village near Biarritz, I watched a championship pelota game," writes an American friend of Canadian Club. "It looked as easy as American handball to me. So when the match was over, I asked the referee if I might try a game. Although I'm only 30, he said I was too old...that men learn to play pelota when they're boys. I was skeptical; so he smiled and said, 'If M'sieu doesn't believe me, try it...!'



2 "I tried on the chistera, a curved basket attached to a glove. The ball is caught in this contraption and flung back to the fronton, or wall. Since the court is two-thirds as long as a football field, it's strenuous for a beginner!"

3 "I played with the two local champions, the Unhassobiscay brothers. They warned me that broken wrists are not uncommon—and that the hard ball can fracture a man's skull. In half an hour, I decided that I was too old for pelota."

4 "Basque dances after pelota games 're-unite the winners and the losers.' They're based on folklore and resemble a wild fandango. It's amazing that these Basques have strength left for such a dance after a game like pelota."



5 "At the Hotel Capagorry nearby, the pelota champions proudly offered me their special treat... Canadian Club. 'When it comes to whisky,' they said, 'this is the champion!' I told them that we Americans may not know pelota, but we certainly know Canadian Club!"

6 "Canadian Club is famous wherever we go," write travelers from all over the globe. Why this worldwide popularity? Canadian Club is light as scotch, rich as rye, satisfying as bourbon. That's what made it the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States.

IN 87 LANDS NO OTHER WHISKY TASTES LIKE

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MADE IN CANADA
BY
HIRAM WALKER

Imported from Walkerville, Canada, by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill. Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof



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Lucky Strike means Fine Tobacco



Lucky Strike presents The Man Who Knows —
The Tobacco Buyer

"SEASON AFTER SEASON, at auction after auction, I've seen the makers of Lucky Strike buy ripe, fine-tasting leaf...that fine quality tobacco that makes a top-quality smoke."

Brice R. Leech

Brice R. Leech, independent tobacco buyer of Glasgow, Ky., has been a Lucky Strike smoker for 16 years.



LUCKY STRIKE MEANS FINE TOBACCO

So round, so firm, so fully packed — so free and easy on the draw