

CITY  
GENERAL INFORMATION

# Newsweek

## Q and A —

25c

DECEMBER 12, 1960

[ INDEX—PAGE 15 ]





Photograph taken with the cooperation of Kleistone Rubber Company, Warren, R.I.

## Another "full-blown" success—assured with PLIOFLEX!

**Most important** to the sale of closed cell (blown) sponge rubber are good physical properties and bright, clean colors.

**That's why PLIOFLEX 1507** is the choice of a leading Eastern manufacturer. This designed-for-the-purpose, nonstaining "cold" rubber not only permits a wide range of lastingly light colors, but excellent end properties. More important, its easy and *assured* processability plus freedom from contamination permit economical production with a minimum of costly rejects.

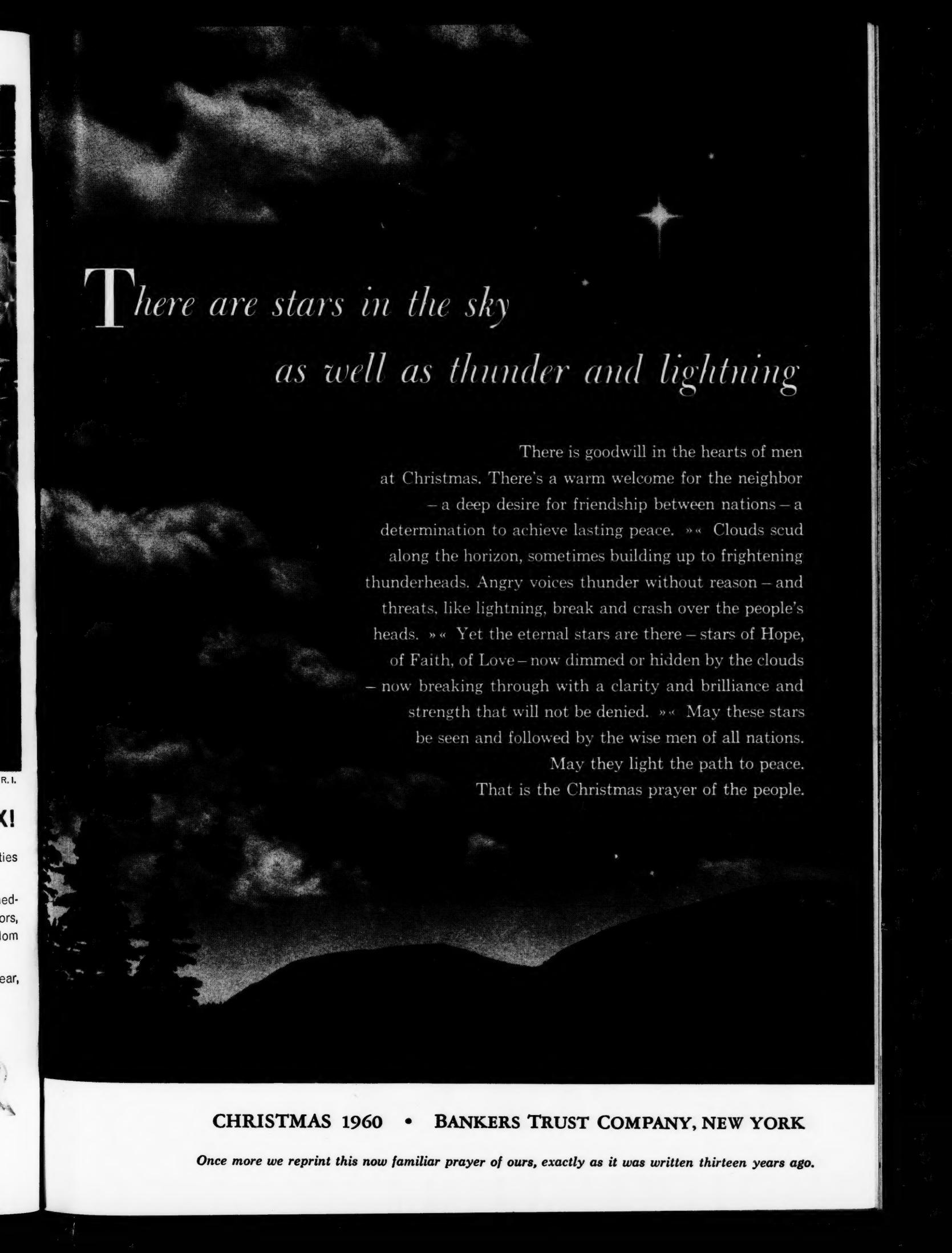
**If you're looking** for better blown sponge products, look into PLIOFLEX 1507. Just write Goodyear, Chemical Division, Dept. X-9464, Akron 16, Ohio.

lots of good things come from

**GOOD**  **YEAR**  
**CHEMICAL DIVISION**

Plioflex—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio





# *There are stars in the sky as well as thunder and lightning*

There is goodwill in the hearts of men at Christmas. There's a warm welcome for the neighbor — a deep desire for friendship between nations — a determination to achieve lasting peace. » « Clouds scud along the horizon, sometimes building up to frightening thunderheads. Angry voices thunder without reason — and threats, like lightning, break and crash over the people's heads. » « Yet the eternal stars are there — stars of Hope, of Faith, of Love — now dimmed or hidden by the clouds — now breaking through with a clarity and brilliance and strength that will not be denied. » « May these stars be seen and followed by the wise men of all nations. May they light the path to peace. That is the Christmas prayer of the people.

**CHRISTMAS 1960 • BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK**

*Once more we reprint this now familiar prayer of ours, exactly as it was written thirteen years ago.*



Roger H. Lewis, Vice President of Advertising, Publicity and Exploitation, United Artists Corporation

## "Air Parcel Post saves us over \$425.00 each month because it's cheaper than First Class Surface Mail"

"Fast, economical Air Parcel Post rushes our packages across the country overnight, overseas in hours," says Roger Lewis. It's the modern way to do business. Have you checked how little it costs to ship by air?

Published by the Scheduled Airlines as a public service for the U. S. Post Office.

**AIR** **Parcel Post**

## ASK ANYONE who's been to Puerto Rico...



They'll surely tell you the best-selling,  
best-tasting quality rum on the Island is

**DON Q®**

*Finest Rum for you*

80 Proof  
Schieffelin & Co., New York

## LETTERS

### The Tasks of the Parties

I've never seen so much crying in one's beer as in LETTERS of the Nov. 28 issue. Everyone was fussing about the Electoral College, or they wanted Nixon to have a high post in the Kennedy Administration. Why can't some people take the bitter with the sweet? The American people have spoken, even if the majority was small, but in a democracy the majority rules. Now it's time for the Republicans to take over the task of constructive criticism, and the Democrats, the task of constructive leadership.

WELCH M. BATTEN  
Welch, W.Va.

### Do the Soldiers Pay?

In seeking to halt the depletion of gold reserves, a decision has been made that is both unfair and immoral (NATIONAL AFFAIRS, Nov. 28). The prohibition of servicemen's dependents in overseas areas is a violation of natural law that will bring hardships and the breakup of families.

Second Lt. J. A. DONNELLY III  
Mitchel AFB, N.Y.

►Breaking up these families, all for the sake of gold, is a crime.

MARY DAVIS  
San Francisco, Calif.

►The U.S. is striking at the root of society, the family.

JEAN WILLIAMS  
Los Angeles, Calif.

►In their narrow, insular worlds, bounded by the PX, very few servicemen's families were much of an ad-

NEWSWEEK, December 12, 1960, Volume LVI, No. 25. NEWSWEEK is published weekly by NEWSWEEK, INC., 350 Dennison Ave., Dayton 1, Ohio. Printed in U.S.A. Second Class postage paid at New York, N. Y. and at additional mailing offices.

**Editorial and Executive Offices:** NEWSWEEK Publishing, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22. **Subscription Service:** Mail subscription orders, correspondence and address change instructions to NEWSWEEK, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Enclose address changes send both old (presently enclosing address label) and new addresses, allowing four weeks for change to become effective.

**Subscription Price:** U.S.: Edition: 1 year \$6; 2 years \$9; 3 years \$12; 5 years \$30 within Continental United States. Add \$1.00 per year postage for foreign countries members of Pan American Postal Union; \$3 per year postage for foreign countries not members Pan American Postal Union, and not serviced by our International Editions.

**Newsweek-By-Air:** Add per year for air-speeded delivery \$6.50 to British Colonies, Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico and U.S. Possessions; \$9 to Central America, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Dutch Possessions, Ecuador, French Possessions, Haiti, Peru and Venezuela; \$14 to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

**Newsweek International:** \$8 to Western Europe, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Guam, U.S. Military APO's and FPO's; \$10 Mideast, Eastern Europe, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia; \$12 to Africa, Philippines.

The Associated Press is entitled to the use for re-publication of the local telegraphic, and cable news published herein, originated by NEWSWEEK or obtained from The Associated Press.

Copyright © 1960 by NEWSWEEK, INC. All rights reserved. Copyright under the Universal Copyright Convention and International Copyright Convention. Copyright reserved under the Pan-American Copyright Convention.

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

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

**POSTMASTERS:** Send form 3579 to NEWSWEEK, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Charge Here

more companies depend on Hertz Rent A Car because

# **HERTZ has more offices, more cars, more service!**



Hertz rents spanking new, sparkling clean Chevrolets and other fine cars

## **Hertz means dependable service everywhere!**

Hertz is the world's largest rent a car company, with the cleanest, best cared-for cars, a nationwide teletype system for reservations, and the most efficient personnel. When you rent a new Chevrolet or other fine car from Hertz, you get the same quick and reliable service in *every* Hertz office, everywhere you go.

Next time you need a car, call Hertz or your travel agent to reserve a car *anywhere* — and find out how *easy* and *practical* renting cars for business can be!



**HERTZ**  
RENT A CAR

## **HERTZ puts you in the driver's seat!**

Charge Hertz service with your HERTZ AUTO-matic Charge Card, Air Travel, Rail Travel, American Express, Hilton Carte Blanche, Diners' Club or other accredited charge card.

# BULLETIN FROM **BOEING**



...V

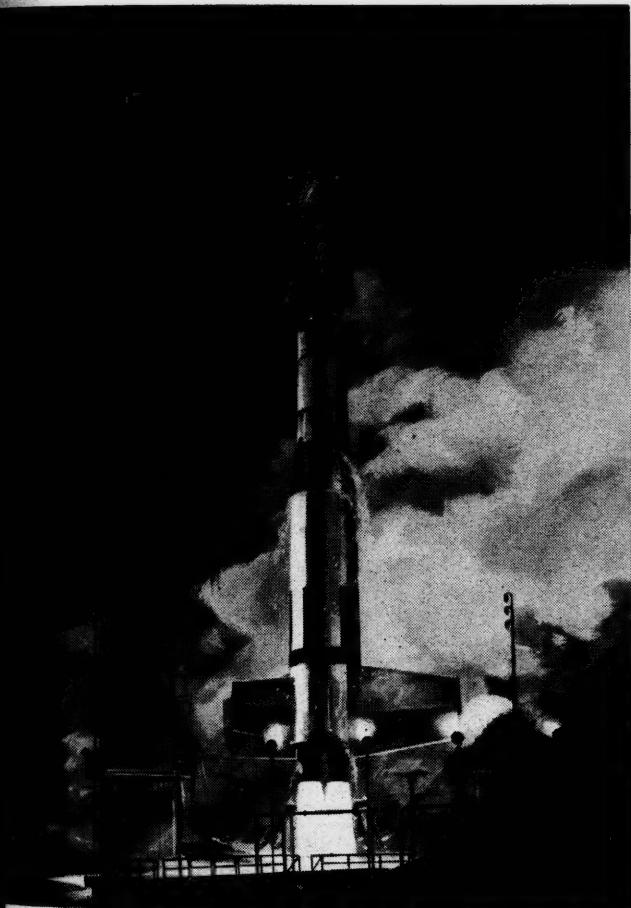
Expa  
ousin  
Boein  
scienc

SPACE  
manned  
for laun  
separate  
bital flig  
at a sele  
U. S. Ai  
as prime

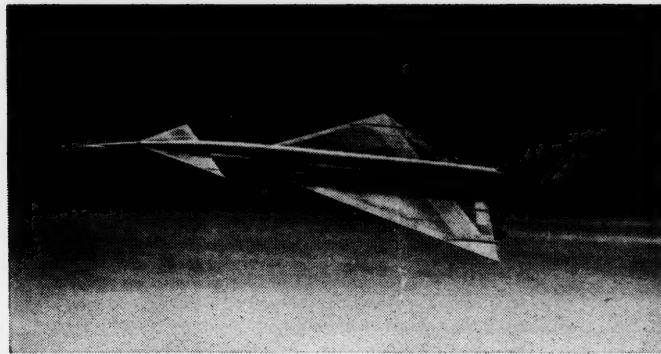
NET AIRC

# WHERE CAPABILITY HAS MANY FACES

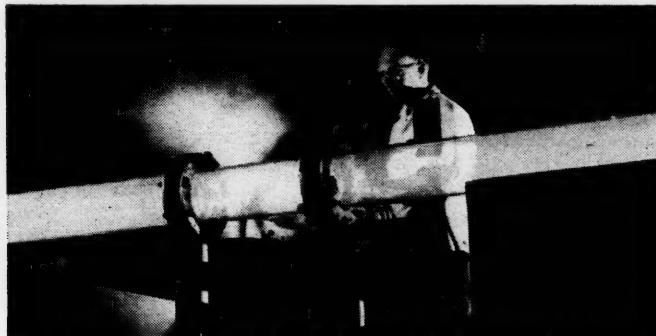
Expanding the frontiers of knowledge through basic research is the business of the Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories, left. Here Boeing scientists are at work in the fields of solid state physics, flight sciences, advanced mathematics, plasma physics and geo-astrophysics.



**SPACE GLIDER.** Artist's concept shows Dyna Soar manned space glider perched atop modified Titan ICBM for launching. In space, the glider and booster would separate, leaving Dyna Soar vehicle in piloted, near-orbital flight. Pilot could later glide to conventional landing at a selected base. Dyna Soar is being developed by the U.S. Air Force in cooperation with NASA, with Boeing as prime contractor for both the system and the glider.



**FUTURE SKYLINER.** Boeing, builder of famous 707, America's first jet airliner, has long been at work on next generation of aerial transports, which could look like the Boeing design pictured above. Supersonic jetliners, probably a decade away, could have speed in neighborhood of 2,000 miles an hour. Flight time, from Paris to New York, would be about two and a half hours!



**SHOCK TUBE.** Industry's most powerful shock tube, designed and built by Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories scientists, creates shock waves which begin at 300 times speed of sound, then collide in tube at "slowed" rate of 80 times speed of sound. Gas temperature within the tube reaches approximately one million degrees. Studies could be important in developing effective ion and plasma-propulsion systems for use in space.

**BOEING**



Modern Bruning Copyflex copying machines give you the flexibility and economy that bring *big savings* in paperwork!

With Copyflex, you reproduce all documents in systematized paperwork—order-invoice, purchasing-receiving, accounting, etc.—from one original translucent form. Copyflex flexibility lets you add, block out, or change information on the original form whenever desired, make copies of the revised or changed form or any part of it as desired. Best of all for business systems and most office copying work. Copyflex copies cost only 1¢ each for materials for letter size.

**CALL THE BRUNING MAN.** He's your paperwork expert—backed by a company with over 60 years' experience. He's located in principal U.S. and Canadian cities.

**BRUNING**  
*Copyflex*

Charles Bruning Company, Inc., Dept. 12-B  
1800 Central Rd., Mt. Prospect, Illinois  
Offices in Principal U.S. Cities  
In Canada: 103 Church St., Toronto 1, Ontario

- Please send me information on Copyflex for Business.
- Please arrange for a Bruning Man to contact me.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## LETTERS

for the U.S. All they ever did was complain about things that were "foreign," while living off the fat of the land. Bring them home!

TONY JOHNSON  
Boston, Mass.

►Servicemen's families have been on the gravy train long enough.

M. A. SMITH  
New York City

►Living abroad, at government expense, most servicemen's families never had it so good in their lives.

JOHN MARTIN  
Chicago, Ill.

►For fifteen years, as a Navy wife, I have been putting up with separations and last-minute changes of orders. And now, with the latest edict, I am ready for a nervous breakdown. No, I'm not bitter. I'm numb!

Mrs. NORBERT P. VEGELAHN  
Norfolk, Va.

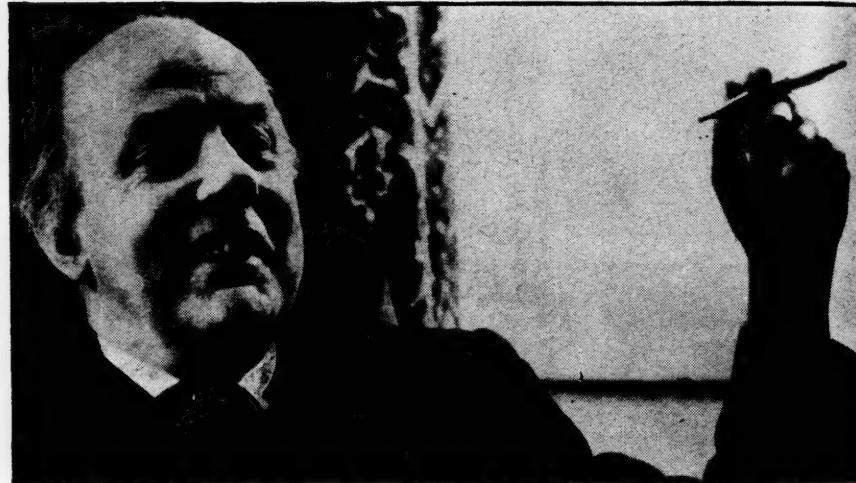
reer at Harvard where he was a varsity end. Bobby was indeed a "steel tough" man on defense. Despite his size, he was extremely tenacious in fighting off blockers. I know this to be true because upon occasion I backed up his side of the line.

DON STONE  
Mamaroneck, N.Y.

►Your article on Bobby Kennedy touched my heart. He may have spent two hours wiping tar from that starling's wing, but he would have done the country a service if he had wrung its neck. Hasn't he heard that starlings are pests and that the U.S. is spending more than \$100,000 to control them? Oh, well, it's only money, and we can't expect him to know everything.

HENRY L. STODDARD  
North Branford, Conn.

►Putting on the cover the young brother of the President-elect seems quite out of balance with the celeb-



Manchester Guardian

John Betjeman: Pope felt the same way about it

## Poet and Popularity

Although he is indeed one of England's top poets, John Betjeman (BOOKS, Nov. 28) analyzes his popularity very simply: "I describe what people have been through. I can't write about the future because I don't know the future. What else is there to write about but the past and present?" Somehow, this seems like a very familiar line. Alexander Pope had the same theory two centuries ago, when he wrote:

... *Presume not God to scan;*  
*The proper study of mankind is man.*

JOSEPH DAVIDSON  
Chicago, Ill.

## The Tough and Tender

Your article on Bobby Kennedy (Special NATIONAL Report, Nov. 21) mentions his "steel toughness," but makes no reference to his football ca-

rities of distinction and high accomplishment usually chosen. Those who voted for John Kennedy, I suspect, voted for him, and not for him and Robert.

LLOYD MOREY  
Pompano Beach, Fla.

## On the Meaning of Yoga

It is no more just that yoga (MEDICINE, Nov. 7) should be identified with its lunatic fringes than medicine should be identified with knife-happy surgeons. Each of us is following some path toward yoga.

ALLISON ROSS  
Albuquerque, N.M.

►Yoga has as its aim deeper awareness of the wholeness and meaningfulness of life. Yogic exercises do not aim just at physical well-being, but emotional, mental, and spiritual soundness as well. Through integration of all aspects of man's being,



## **Fort Howard Paper Products are there!**

You can't out-distance Fort Howard Napkins, Towels and Tissue... they're everywhere public or private business exists in this country. And you can't out-distance the savings Fort Howard effects.

Purchasing agents for major companies have effected annual savings in the thousands by switching to Fort Howard napkins in dining rooms and Fort Howard Towels and Tissue in restrooms. Such savings are possible because Fort Howard's wider range of grades and packs lets you tailor your order to *your* particular needs.

*AMERICA'S MOST USED PAPER PRODUCTS AWAY FROM HOME*



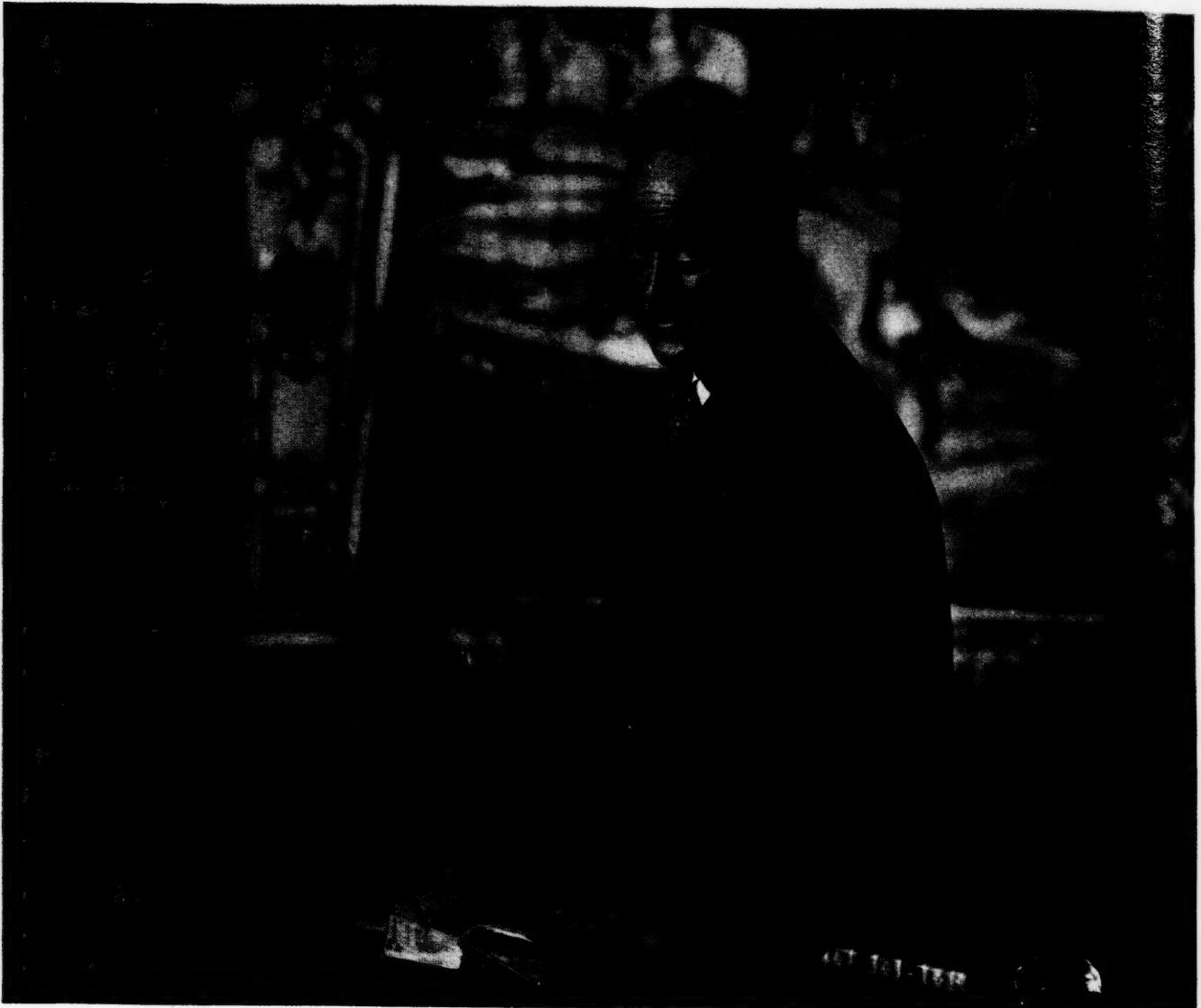
## **Fort Howard Paper Company**

*Green Bay, Wisconsin • Sales Offices in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles*

© Fort Howard Paper Company

# MARTELL

COGNAC  
BRANDY



A thought when you make up your gift list:

**"There's only one man in the  
world who has enough Martell.  
*That's me!*"**

—Michel Martell



In gift cartons for the holidays...

MARTELL 3 STAR COGNAC BRANDY, 84 PROOF, MARTELL V.S.E.P., 80 PROOF, MARTELL CORDON BLEU, 80 PROOF. SOLE U.S. REPRESENTATIVES, BROWNE VINTNERS CO., INC., N.Y.C.

conflict  
and on  
direction

►Yoga  
mate  
self-con-

►Yoga  
most w  
form o  
tal hea  
atmosp  
do with

Is It

The  
India (C  
appeals  
all the  
by wolv  
the rea  
He is o  
ysis inc  
asked t  
Transyl

Pause

Joan S  
in her  
Nov. 28  
see such  
refreshi  
America

Joan S  
Newswee

## LETTERS

conflicts and tensions are resolved and one's energies are released for direction into constructive channels.

JOAN COULTER  
S. M. GREEN  
Chicago, Ill.

►Yoga should be practiced as a legitimate effort of self-discipline and self-correction.

M. J. KIRSCHNER  
Munich, Germany

►Yoga is in reality the world's oldest, most widely used, and most respected form of developing physical and mental health. Oriental props and exotic atmosphere have nothing whatever to do with yoga.

DR. RICHARD L. HITTLEMAN  
Coral Gables, Fla.

## Is It Only Folklore?

The curious case of the wolf-boy in India (MEDICINE, Nov. 28) naturally appeals to all romantics. The boy has all the propensities of a cub reared by wolves, but such things belong to the realm of folklore, not medicine. He is obviously suffering from paralysis induced by polio. Next we'll be asked to believe in werewolves from Transylvania.

MICHAEL HENDERSON  
London, England

## Pause for Refreshment

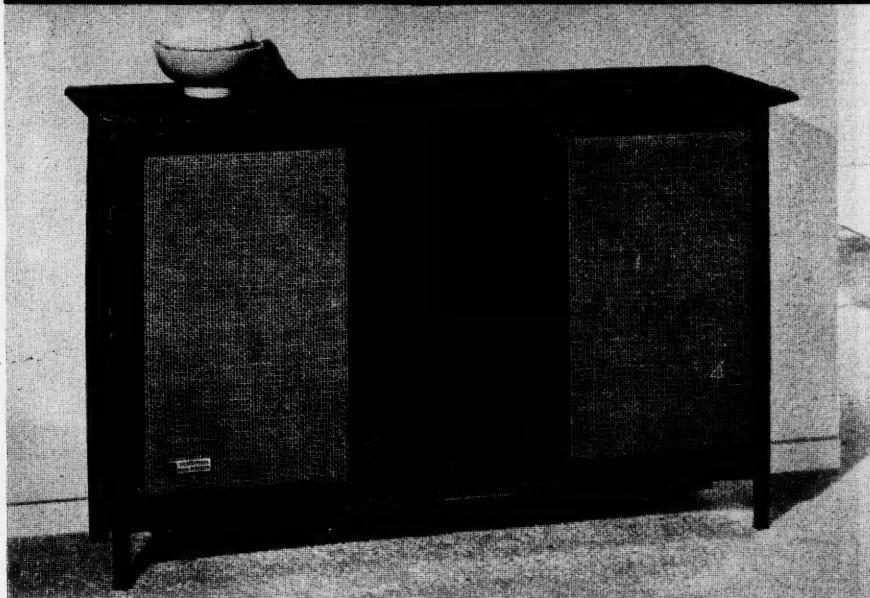
Joan Sutherland's smashing triumph in her U.S. operatic debut (MUSIC, Nov. 28) was fine to read about. To see such a string of superlatives was refreshing. But how long before the American music critics start cavil-



Clint Grant

Joan Sutherland: Worthy praise  
Newsweek, December 12, 1960

# Natural Beauty



### • IN STEREOPHONIC HIGH FIDELITY! • IN STYLING SPLENDOR!

Stereophonic recordings preserve the *natural* musical beauty of the "live" performance. V-M Stereophonic High-Fidelity phonographs bring you this beautifully natural music housed in the warm, natural beauty of "Genuine" furniture-wood console cabinets and in convenient, sprightly portables.

V-M/High-Fidelity Stereophonic Console Phonograph  
—Model 816 • Styled with Danish Contemporary influence in hand-rubbed, Genuine Walnut • Powerful dual full-frequency range speaker systems.....\$350.00\*

The 'Songstar'—V-M Stereo Model 309 • Tri-Audio Speaker System—a 4" speaker in each detachable section and a giant 6" x 9" speaker in the central unit • Revolutionary new V-M Automatic Manual-Play Feature • Star-Studded Gold and White Case \$99.95\*

SEE YOUR V-M DEALER SOON!



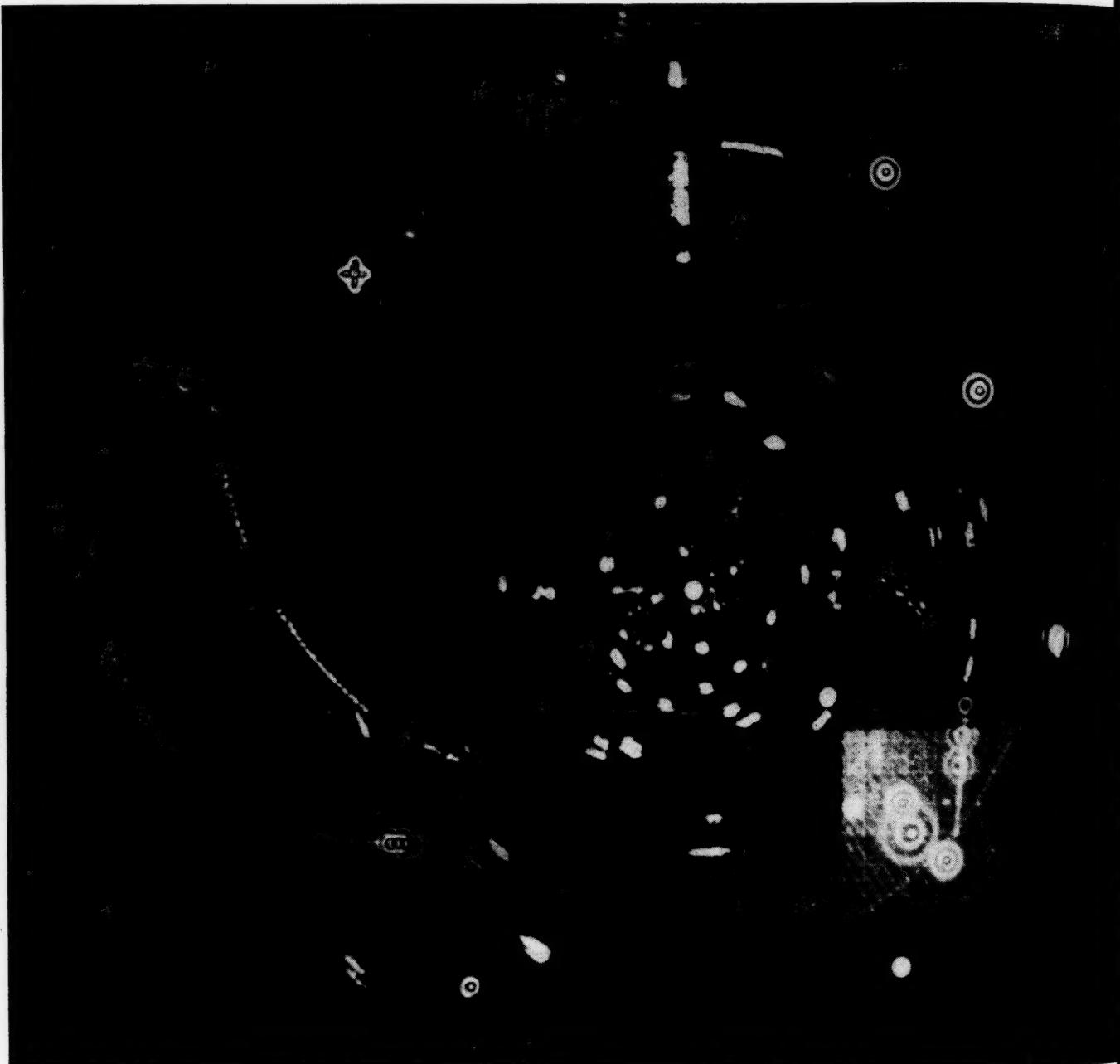
the **Voice**  **of Music®**

\*SLIGHTLY HIGHER WEST

V-M CORPORATION • BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN

CREATING A NEW WORLD WITH ELECTRONICS

## The weird world of a man



This is  
illustrat  
from Hu  
craft at

This co  
exact po  
It also a  
going an

In the ta  
circles  
are foes.  
is being  
ary dis  
velocity,  
computer  
per sec

In this v  
are easil

Other k  
complex  
pounds,  
ceptors  
borne co  
controls  
trols the  
escape r  
all auto

Other H  
missiles,  
navigati  
automat

# a master mind

This is a close-up of a "master mind" in action—illustrating how a new kind of digital computer from Hughes keeps track of a whole skyful of aircraft at once.

This computer instantaneously determines the exact position of hundreds of high-speed aircraft. It also accurately predicts *where* these planes are going and *when* they will get there.

In the tactical display you see at left, the double circles  are friends. The double ellipses  are foes. The big square "waffle" is an area which is being blown up for closer scrutiny on an auxiliary display. The symbols tell the operator the velocity, altitude and direction of every flight—computed from fresh data arriving several times per second.

In this way, bogies are easily tracked. Decisions are easily made. Tight aerial defense is constant.

Other kinds of Hughes computers do equally complex jobs. One computer, weighing only 120 pounds, completely controls high-speed jet interceptors from take-off to touch-down. This airborne computer navigates the plane to its target, controls all communications, launches and controls the plane's missiles, directs defensive and escape maneuvers, and brings the pilot home—all automatically.

Other Hughes' computers are used in guided missiles, surveillance drones, commercial aircraft navigation systems, air defense systems and in automatic check-out systems for ICBM's.

**Electronics is our business.** Hughes is today one of the free world's most important producers of electronics systems and components. The development of advanced computers typifies talents and capabilities of the 5,000 engineers and scientists who make up the Hughes technical staff—a staff whose activities cover the whole spectrum of electronics.

Perhaps this great store of experience and imagination can help you directly. We welcome the opportunity to show you how our resources can improve your present product or process—or help you turn your new idea into a profitable reality.



**Advanced Hughes data-processing equipment will play an important role in the space age. Hughes engineers—using such techniques as solid-state components and high-speed alphanumeric displays—are producing compact, reliable systems which are unequalled in their ability to handle huge quantities of information.**

**HUGHES**  
Ground Systems Group  
Fullerton, California

*Creating a new world with ELECTRONICS*

**HUGHES**

HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

# FLORSHEIM

## Town Brogues

*The GENEVA, 21307, in black Cashmere calf; in Black Jade, 21308; in Perfecto Brown, 31314.*



*The HIGHLAND, 21642, in black Cashmere calf; in Black Jade, 21643; in Perfecto Brown, 31676.*

Florsheim creates a new type of brogue—slimmer, trimmer, more refined in detail... with all the character and good looks of the classic brogue—but without excess bulk or weight. Town Brogues—styled for today—but built to wear through scores of tomorrows!

Florsheim Shoes start at \$19.95 Styles illustrated slightly higher

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY • CHICAGO 6 • MAKERS OF FINE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
A DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY

### LETTERS

ing? Criticism is such a dead art in America that you people think you can only show your knowledge by finding fault.

HENRY MEYERSON  
London, England

### Those Boy Evangelists

I offer a rebuttal to some of those criticisms of child evangelists (LETTERS, Nov. 21). In the New Testament, there are no specifications as to the stature, age, or IQ of ambassadors for Christ. If God chooses to use a 5-year-old child to bear fruit for Him, we certainly are not qualified to argue.

SHARON L. YOUNG  
Mishawaka, Ind.

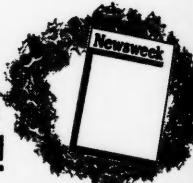
### Under Dust and Ash

Pompeii received no lava from the eruption of Vesuvius (ART, Nov. 7). Lava is molten rock and if the city had been covered with it, it never could have been excavated. Pompeii and most of Herculaneum were covered by volcanic dust and ash, which killed the few people left.

TIMOTHY G. TURNER  
Los Angeles, Calif.

✓Correct. Both cities were covered with a bed of cinders, small stones, and ashes which fell in a dry state.

ORDER  
NEWSWEEK  
CHRISTMAS  
GIFTS NOW!



SPECIAL GIFT RATES	
(good in all 50 States and Canada through December)	
1st 1-year subscription	Each additional
<b>\$6.00</b>	only <b>\$4.50</b>
(your own or a gift) a 25% saving	

Send 1 year of Newsweek as my gift

To \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, ZONE, STATE \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, ZONE, STATE \_\_\_\_\_

Enter my own 1-year subscription

NEW    RENEWAL    DO NOT

(Please be sure to fill in your own name and address for gift identification!)

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, ZONE, STATE \_\_\_\_\_

PAYMENT ENCLOSED    BILL LATER  
NEWSWEEK 444 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.



## Give the amazing "Shave Anywhere" invention

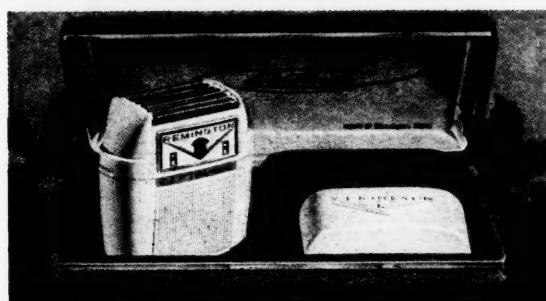
Who needs sinks or sockets to shave? Not the man who uses the new Cordless Remington® Lektronic Shaver. This remarkable new invention contains its own self-generating power supply—it needs no wires . . . no water . . . no sockets . . . no soap! Yes, the new Remington Lektronic Shaver needs nothing but whiskers!



Avoid the morning bathroom jam-up.



Shave without a cord at work, on trips.



No batteries to replace. Each charge stores power for up to two weeks of shaves. Any AC voltage 90 to 250 recharges it. Exclusive comb-like rollers adjust to any beard and skin. This Christmas eliminate gift problems with the shaver that eliminates the cord—the Lektronic.

**NEW CORDLESS REMINGTON LEKTRONIC SHAVER**



THE BONNEVILLE VISTA FOR 1961

## It's a pleasure to play host in a Wide-Track Pontiac!

The first thing to impress your guests will be Pontiac's new roominess and interior luxury.

More comfortable, chair-height seats. Added headroom and legroom. Wider doors for easier entry and exit. Faultless interior appointments, fashionably styled and carefully fitted.

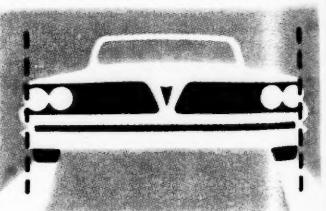
Their next reaction will be respect for Pontiac's new Trophy V-8 Engine in action. (And you can "entertain" econom-

ically on regular gas with the Trophy Economy V-8 which has a lower compression ratio.)

New Wide-Track, of course, has everything moving smoothly from the start. The trim new body width puts more car between the wheels for greater balance and driving precision.

Like to play host like this? Then be the guest of your fine Pontiac dealer soon.

IT'S ALL PONTIAC! ON A NEW WIDE-TRACK!



THE ONLY WIDE-TRACK CAR

Pontiac has the widest track of any car. Body width trimmed to reduce side overhang. More weight balanced between the wheels for sure-footed driving stability.

PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION • GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

**General Editor**: Philip C. C. **Associate Editors**: Hobson; Brian Conway, Robert Walter Rueter; **Features**: Calvin Calhoun, George **Editorial Affairs**: Harry H. **Entertainment**: Virgil **Movies**: Paul Coleman; **Books**: Russell C. Roeder, Frank Schlesinger; **Sports**: Rich **TV-Radio**: Business **Transportation Department**: Donald O. Werthman, **Assistant to General Manager**: Elin, August W. Hubbar, Bruce Lee, **Marketing**: Pearson, K. **Manufacturing**: David Slavin, **Research**: Wiley, George **Senior Editors**: Concannon, J. **Editorial Assistant**: Jhabvala, I. **Art and Picture Editors**: Lucille Bell, James D. Johnson, Chirka, Ed, Connor, Ed, Dickie, Orrin, Dunlop, D., Fratnik, Ned, Gallagher, Melvyn Green, John Hoffman, Jerome Johnson, Krugier, C., Eileen Lukas, McVea, Helen, Peer, Pat Sanger, Jeannette, D. Shenker, Christie Threlkeld, **Art and Picture Staff**: (director) Cohen, Grace, Bernard G., Paul Melchior, Anthony F. Van Dyke, **Bureaus Overseas**: (director) Brinkley, (assistant) Corrigan, (correspondent) Milan J. K., Lloyd H. J., Karen Sali, Eileen, William A. Ent, Jose Homewood, Ward S. Johnson, Nancy Grimes, Richard P. Michael L., William Flanagan, Irwin Goodman, Paris: (correspondent) Martin, (cable) Moscow: (correspondent) Collins, (cable) Daniel Stebbins, Johnson, KONG: (correspondent) Editorial Committee

Brooke Atkinson, Allan W., Lewis W.

Gibson, Borden R. L., Vice President, Treasurer

F. E. Davis, Vice President

James A. Roberts, Vice President

E. Newland

A  
Is Am

# Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE  
Titles Registered U. S. Patent Office

Malcolm Muir, Editor-in-Chief  
John Denson, Editor  
Malcolm Muir Jr., Executive Editor  
Osborn Elliott, Managing Editor

Senior Editors  
James M. Cannon, Joseph Carter,  
Kenneth Crawford, Arnaud de  
Borchgrave, Eldon Griffiths, Kermut  
Lansner, Harold Lavine, Ernest K.  
Lindley, Gordon Manning, Clem  
Morgello, Niles W. von Wettberg, Ed  
Werges, Covers and Photography.

## Contributing Editors

Raymond Moley Henry Hazlitt  
Gen. Carl Spaatz, U.S.A.F., Ret.  
Leon Volkov

General Editors: William Brink, Sandford Brown, Philip C. Clarke, Otto Friedrich, Freeman Fulbright, Jack Iams, Al Leech, Jack O'Brien, Ted Robinson Jr., Jack Weeks.

News Editors: John T. McAllister.

Associate Editors: Books: Leslie Hanscom, Wilder Hosen; Business Reports: Gerald J. Barry, John A. Conaway, Robert E. Cubbedge; Copy: Robert Albert, Walter Rundt; Education: Sheward Hagerty; Features: Calvin Tomkins; Foreign Reports: Fillmore Calhoun, Gordon Heiner, Robert Massie; Hemisphere Affairs: Harry B. Murkland; Letters and Life & Leisure: Virginia Kelly; Medicine: Marguerite Clark; Movies: Richard Lemon; Music-Dance: Emily Coleman; National Reports: Douglass M. Allen, Russell Chappell, Jess Stearn; Newsmakers: Bill Roeder; Press: John Luter; Religion: Archer Speers; Science and Space and the Atom: Edwin Diamond; Sports: Richard Schaap; Theater: T.H. Wenning; TV-Radio: Bill Ewald.

Business Trends Editor: Hobart Rowen.

Department Heads: Olga Barbi, Ralph D. Paladino, Donald O. Hotaling, James W. Wells, Ruth Werthman, William J. Zimba.

Assistant to the Editor: Rod Gander.

Assistant Editors: Joan Braddon, James J. Dailey, Mel Elkin, August P. Giannini, Barry Gottehrer, Henry W. Hubbard, Ann Ivins, George King, Peter Landau, Bruce Lee, John Lynch, Joseph F. Marr, Lois Pearson, Kenneth Sarvis, August von Muggenthaler, David Slavitt, William Tuohy, Albert S. Wall, Fay Willey, Gerson Zelman.

Senior Editorial Assistants: Lily Abramson, John J. Concannon, Ebbe Ebbesen, Linda Grimes, Darius Jhabvala, Denise Pack.

Editorial Assistants: John Andreola, Harry Auskelis, Lucile Beachy, Evelyn Belov, Judith Birnbaum, James D. Bishop, J. Calamari, Anne Carroll, Lillian Chiraka, Marianne K. Clark, Sarah Coates, Tim Connor, Edward R. Darlington, Helen S. Davis, Joan Dickie, Orlando Ditingo, Marianne Doyle, David E. Dunlop, Dale Engle, Barbara E. Field, Theodore Fatrik, Nancy D. Frazier, Albert L. Freud Jr., Lucie Gallagher, Antoinette A. Gattozzi, Sue Ann Groves, Melvyn Gussow, Kathleen Halton, Anne Hetfield, John Hoffmeister, Mary B. Hood, Joseph Ingarras, Jerome Jones, John V. King, Elizabeth Knox, Aurelia Kyser, Claude Lewis, Delphine Linton, Bill McNeil, Elen Lukas, Sylvia Mauritsakis, Joan McHale, James McVeagh, Helen M. Muller, Elma S. Nagle, Elizabeth Peer, Pat Reilly, Titus Ringer, Joy Roberts, Vidya Sanger, Jean Schultz, Dorothy Sheldon, Winifred D. Schenkel, Julia Skowronski, Marjorie Stutts, Christie Thompson, Joan Wharton.

Art and Picture Departments: Russell Countryman (director), Walter Bensi, James J. Bresnan, Robert Cohen, Grace Dostal, Charles D. Feeney, Al Giese, Bernard Gottry, James J. Kenney, Clyde Magill, Paul Melone, Patricia O'Reilly, Thomas Orr Jr., Anthony Rollo, Jack Rollo, Vytais Valaitis, Donald Van Dyke, deWitt Walsh.

Bureau at Home: WASHINGTON: Ernest K. Lindley (director), Kenneth Crawford (manager), Benjamin Bradlee (asst. manager), Edward Weintal (diplomatic correspondent), Samuel Shaffer (chief Congressional correspondent), Charlotte Kennedy, Milian J. Kubic, Thelma McMahon, Norma Milligan, Lloyd H. Norman, Charles Roberts, Hobart Rowen, Karen Salisbury, Henry T. Simmons, Robert Vermillion, Eileen Weber, Mary V. Williams. ATLANTA: William A. Emerson Jr. (chief Southern correspondent); Joseph E. Cumming Jr. CHICAGO: Harry Homewood (chief), Joseph Abrell, Hal Brando, Ward S. Just DETROIT: James C. Jones (chief); Nancy Gregorik, Hugh McCann. LOS ANGELES: Richard R. Mathison (chief), Phyllis Babbitt, Michael Lewis, John P. Nugent. SAN FRANCISCO: William Flynn (chief), Calvin Fenster.

Bureau Overseas: LONDON: Peter R. Webb (chief). Irwin Goodwin, Robert Francis, Frank Melville. PARIS: Lionel Durand (chief), Angus Deming, Alan G. Root (business manager). BONN-BERLIN: Dwight Martin (chief). ROME: Curtiss G. Pepper (chief). MOSCOW: Whitman Bassow (chief). BEIRUT: Larry Collins (Middle Eastern correspondent). TOKYO: Rafael Steinberg (Far Eastern correspondent), Thor Johnson (Far Eastern general manager). HONG KONG: Robert S. Elegant (Southeast Asian correspondent).

Editorial Controller: John I. Mooney.

Board of Directors: Malcolm Muir, Chairman

Brooke Astor Walter D. Fletcher  
Allen W. Betts Luke B. Lockwood  
Lewis W. Douglas Gibson McCabe

Borden R. Putnam

Gibson McCabe, President and Publisher

Borden R. Putnam Charles E. Kane  
Vice President, Vice President,  
Treasurer Advertising Director

F. E. Davis Harry C. Thompson  
Vice President Director

James A. Richards Newsweek-International  
Vice President Arthur Windett  
Vice President Director, Development

Editorial and Executive Offices:  
Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Avenue,  
New York 22, N.Y.

## Top of the Week



THIS issue explores—and answers, when there are sound answers—the important questions everyone is asking and will be asking about the year ahead. NEWSWEEK's editors, analysts, and worldwide staff of correspondents report the facts and forecasts that have already begun to make clear the outlines of significant events in '61. Q AND A '61, a series of special sections, includes . . .

● **The Kennedy Year—The New Administration Shapes Up.** More push at home? A "thaw" abroad? The men the new President will bank on. Next for Nixon and the GOP? Integration—and "hell." Money and defense. Blueprint and promise. Letters from an American in a Moscow prison—a harsh fact to be faced. (Pages 23-30.)

● **How Deep the Red Feud—And K's Bid for Another 'Summit'.** The amazing struggle between Russia and China. A changing U.N.? In Europe, Asia, and Africa. As people see '61. (Pages 34-48.)

● **In the Americas, Violence South, Headaches North.** Will Castro last? Can the revolutionary flames—from left and right—be quenched? From Canada, the economy. (Pages 50-52.)

● **Countdown for the Spaceman—End to Colds and Measles?** '61 is the year of the astronaut, but will he be American or Russian? (A chart of the coming flight.) Science and politics. Are we on the brink of major breakthroughs against disease? (Pages 57-64.)

● **The Big Picture in Business—Where Are We Headed?** Prospects and the reasons. How the figures—by government and private forecasters—read for '61. The "climate." Our foreign-trade headache. Wall Street. Rougher labor? Taxes. And, in association with the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, the NEWSWEEK Surveys—consumer and industry spending. (Pages 70-82.)

### Special Index for This Issue

GOVERNMENT, THE MEN, THE PROBLEMS . . . . .	40	AMERICA AT WORK
The Big Change . . . . .	45	—PROSPECTS . . . . .
The Cabinet . . . . .	46	Facts, Fog
Nixon and GOP . . . . .	50-52	and Forecasts . . . . .
Integration . . . . .	50	Foreign Trade . . . . .
Defense Funds . . . . .	52	Wall Street . . . . .
THE CHURNING WORLD		Labor in '61 . . . . .
AROUND US . . . . .	57-64	Tax Outlook . . . . .
The Red Feud . . . . .	57	Newsweek Surveys—
Changing U.N. . . . .	58	Buying Plans and
In Europe . . . . .	62	Industry
		Spending . . . . .

### and

BOOKS	90	Signed Opinion
Masterworks	94	BUSINESS TIDES,
in Print . . . . .	104	Henry Hazlitt . . . . .
EDUCATION . . . . .	97	PERSPECTIVE,
LETTERS . . . . .	2	Raymond Moley 108
MOVIES . . . . .	100	WASHINGTON TIDES,
PRESS . . . . .	92	Ernest K. Lindley 33
RELIGION . . . . .	103	

IN THE NEWS AND NEWSMAKERS—PAGES 84 AND 86



PICTURED LEFT TO RIGHT—TENTH, HALF-GALLON, FIFTH, GALLON, HALF-PINT, MINIATURE, QUART

## Portrait of a First Family in Scotch

# Ballantine's

The more you know about the preference for Ballantine's Scotch, the more you will understand why this superb whisky is offered in such an array—the first Scotch to be available as a family of seven sizes.\*

The wishes of our on-the-move friends are met in the compact Ballantine's Miniature, Half-pint and Tenth.

The famous book-square Fifth has been a

hospitality hallmark in homes and bars for over a century. More lavish, although designed for the same purpose, is the bountiful Quart.

The noble Half-gallon and Gallon-sized Ballantines have livened some of the world's great parties and receptions. So choose your favorite measure of this illustrious brand.

*The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.*

\*In those areas where the sale of such sizes is permitted.



"21" Brands Inc.

# The Periscope

## Periscoping the Nation

### The Inside Story

**CAPITOL HILL** — It's being kept quiet but National Security Agency defectors Berndon Mitchell and William Martin have now been linked to a vast Soviet spy network operating in the U.S., Cuba, and Mexico. Insiders hint darkly that further probing will bring to light "sensational information."

**PENTAGON** — Front-runner for the post of White House military aide under Kennedy: Brig. Gen. Chester V. (Ted) Clifton, now deputy chief of Army information.

**DEMOCRATIC HQ** — White House liaison man with Congress? Very likely Larry O'Brien, director of organization here. Kennedy calls him "the best election man in the business."

**GEORGETOWN, D.C.** — Who wrote Kennedy's answer to Khrushchev's message of congratulations? Top sources now disclose it was former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

### Ahead of the News

**INGLEWOOD, CALIF.** — The Air Force is about to photograph Russia from a satellite, and the Reds will not know when it happens. Note: The satellite involved in this top-secret project is *not* the much-publicized Samos "spy in the sky."

**DEFENSE DEPARTMENT** — A blood-chilling forecast being made here: By 1964 Russia will be able to rocket a 10-megaton warhead into the U.S. with an accuracy of less than a mile off target. The warhead will have an explosive force of nearly 500 times the Hiroshima A-bomb.

**PENTAGON** — With pinpoint Soviet missilery in sight (see above), the Joint Chiefs are pushing for a fast-moving command ship, or better still, a submarine, from which to run the show if ICBM's knocked out Washington.

**SENATE OFFICE BUILDING** — Paul Nitze, former State Department policy planner who recently wrote a special report on national security

**Acheson's Answer**  
**10 Megatons, C.O.D.**  
**J.F.K.'s Harvard Job**  
**Mao to K: No Thanks**

for Kennedy, is slated to serve the incoming Administration in the new post of White House adviser on military and foreign affairs. Note: Ike once wanted to set up Walter Bedell Smith in a similar job but Secretary Dulles balked.

### About People

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.** — Will President-elect John F. Kennedy continue to serve on the Harvard Board of Overseers? Yes.

**KENNEDY HEADQUARTERS** — Following the precedent set by Ike, Kennedy will probably deliver his own "State of the Union" message shortly after taking office. He'll touch on economic matters, but does not plan to submit new budget figures at that time.

**GEORGETOWN, D.C.** — Kennedy is boiling over Federal Reserve chairman Bill Martin's public threats to fight tooth-and-nail any attempts to dominate the FRB. Jack's aides claim Martin is putting a chip on his shoulder, and that their boss is quite prepared to knock it off.

**SENATE OFFICE BUILDING** — Dick Nixon has received about 30,000 letters of sympathy since his defeat, and as of last week they were still coming in at the rate of a thousand a day.

**EMBASSY ROW** — "You must be certain of 150 per cent Presidential support. If not, don't take the job." Treasury Secretary Anderson was talking to State Under Secretary Dillon on the plane back from Bonn. Dillon, often mentioned for the Treasury post under Kennedy, had asked Anderson just what qualifications are needed to handle the job.

### Where Are They Now?

**BETHESDA, MD.** — John C. Doerfer, who resigned as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission last March while under fire for accepting a six-day vacation trip aboard the

# The Periscope

yacht of a broadcaster whose FCC license was up for renewal, lives with his wife, Ida, in a red brick Colonial house in this Washington suburb. Doerfer, who was appointed a member of the FCC by Ike in 1953 and became its chairman in 1957, practices general law from an office in downtown Washington. Now 56, the graying former Wisconsin Public Service Commissioner likes fishing, also hunts and plays golf.

**NEW YORK CITY** — Bernard Schwartz, controversial former chief counsel to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, who was

fired in 1958 amid a political furor, after only six months on the job, is back at New York University teaching law. Now 37, he lives with his wife, Aileen, a practicing attorney, and 8-year-old son Brian, in an apartment overlooking the East River. He's a music lover (Mozart) and a "modest" art collector, but spends most of his non-teaching hours writing "a major treatise" on the Constitution. Schwartz lost his Washington job for allegedly overstepping his authority by exposing wrongdoers (among them, Sherman Adams) instead of investigating the purely legal aspects of the Federal regulatory agencies.

## Periscoping the World®

### The Diplomatic Pouch

**EMBASSY ROW** — Don't be surprised if Cuba is booted out of the Inter-American Defense Board shortly. A special committee of the board is currently considering just that. It would be the first multilateral action toward isolating Cuba from the rest of the hemisphere. The IADB was set up in 1942 by the Rio Conference to coordinate defense planning.

**EAST BERLIN** — A Soviet diplomat here lets slip that Khrushchev wrote Mao Tse-tung a personal letter inviting him to attend the Red summit (see page 34). Mao sent back a blistering refusal in which he blamed K for Peking-Moscow friction. I'll never visit Moscow again as long as you're in the saddle, added Mao in effect.

**ACCRA** — Expect Ghana's Nkrumah, already regarded as a fence-sitter, to visit Peking soon.

**EAST BERLIN** — A be-nice-to-Kennedy order has gone out from the Kremlin to the satellites. The order, of course, is in line with K's efforts to smooth the way for a summit.

### Behind the News

**PARIS** — As part of the "save-the-dollar" campaign, expect the U.S. to ask that its share of NATO construction and logistics costs be cut from 37% to about 20%. The U.S. delegation will make the request at the NATO ministers' conference opening next week.

**VIENNA** — Look for Peking to unveil its first ballistic missile within a few months. It will be based in Fukien Province, opposite Formosa.

**EAST BERLIN** — Latest Red ploy to prevent further defections of technicians, engineers, and medical doctors: Withholding diplomas and all other scholastic credentials. On graduation the student is shown his diploma and it is then filed

away by the state. If at a later date he flees to the West, the university merely strikes his name off the rolls and denies that he achieved any academic standing.

**WIESBADEN** — Worth noting in the wake of that TV documentary on the U-2 snafu last week: A top official here tells THE PERISCOPE that Air Force Intelligence has evidence the plane landed with little damage. He says the plane was shot full of holes on the ground to make it look as if it had been shot down by a Red rocket. He notes that the Reds tried to palm off a fake photo of another plane at first.

### Intelligence File

**PRAGUE** — The number of Cuban "trade delegations" has increased to such proportions here that foreign diplomats now call this tightly run Communist capital "Havana on the Moldau." Beret-wearing Fidelistas flood the lobbies of hotels, have an unenviable reputation as the biggest tightwads in town.

**TUNIS** — Expect Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to appoint his son, Habib Jr., Ambassador to Washington and to the U.N. Young (31) Bourguiba is now a member of his country's U.N. delegation. Mongi Slim, the present holder of the two posts, is slated to become Tunisia's Foreign Minister.

**VIENNA** — Ernö Gerö, hated chief hatchetman of Matyas Rakosi, whose regime was toppled by the short-lived 1956 Hungarian revolt, has quietly slipped back into Budapest. That's the word reaching here from Iron Curtain sources. Gerö and Rakosi have been in Russia for the past four years; Rakosi reportedly is still there.

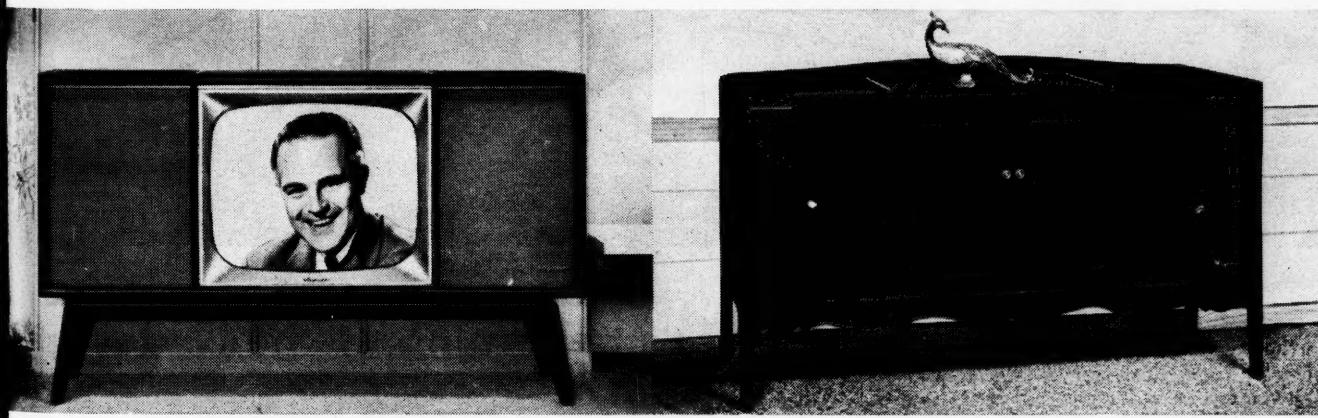
# MAGNIFICENT MAGNAVOX STEREO THEATRES

The World's Finest All-Inclusive Entertainment Centers



SPECTACULAR STEREO THEATRE 27\* only from Magnavox, huge 400 sq. in. screen. Almost half-again as large as today's 23's. FM/AM radio, Imperial Record Player. In fine woods, \$795.

Stereophonic High Fidelity . . . Big Picture Chromatic TV . . . FM/AM Radio . . . Automatic Phonograph . . . here are but 3 of 12 beautiful styles to fit every decor—every budget.



STEREO THEATRE 24 with 310 sq. in. screen \$595.

CUSTOM STEREO THEATRE 23 270 sq. in. screen \$595.

A MAGNAVOX STEREO THEATRE in your home is a completely new and breathtaking experience—music becomes magic, pictures come alive through all the latest developments of electronic science.

Only from Magnavox do you get the biggest, clearest picture in all TV . . . chromatic optical filter for easier viewing . . . magnificent realism.

In Stereophonic High Fidelity, new exclusive Magnavox developments enable you to enjoy incredible fidelity and sound "separation" from a single beautiful furniture piece, formerly attained only with multiple cabinets. The finest of all automatic record players, the new Magnavox Imperial, your precious records

and diamond stylus last a lifetime of normal use.

So reliable is Magnavox that you get a full year's warranty, replacing or repairing all parts and tubes, plus 90 days' service, all without extra cost, on these Gold Seal Models. See your Magnavox dealer, he's listed in the Yellow Pages. Let him show you why Magnavox is the finest—and your best buy on *any* basis of comparison. Other Stereo Theatre models from \$339.90.

\*Diagonal measure

the magnificent  
**Magnavox**  
WORLD LEADER IN STEREOFONIC HIGH FIDELITY AND QUALITY TELEVISION  
The Magnavox Company, precision electronic equipment for industry and defense, Fort Wayne, Indiana



The light Scotch that's becoming the heavy favorite  
...with both sides of the house

It's "HIS and HER Time" all over America...when both settle down around HOUSE OF LORDS and agree it's the best decision of the day. Wonderful scotch. Try it at your house!



## HOUSE OF LORDS

the 'HIS and HER' scotch

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY • 86 PROOF • IMPORTED SOLELY BY GLENMORE DISTILLERIES COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY © 19

**Help**

Even as  
(see pa  
troubl  
sub-Cab

Kennedy  
lesser p  
tion—mo

The chie  
in-law I  
to get "

Meanwh  
are pou  
their q  
reports

The bul  
now the  
Democr  
have to

As usual  
recomm  
men, ha  
who wo

**Kenne**

The ne  
ury-fina  
instrum

That w  
gram fr  
tomary

What a  
Corps c  
oped co

Kenne  
put into

**Payre**

Ike's aid  
implied  
big and  
mere sl  
payroll

White I  
special

Newswe

# The Periscope

## Washington Trends

### Help Wanted

Even as Kennedy was filling Cabinet level jobs (see page 25), his advisers were having their troubles finding good men for jobs at the sub-Cabinet level.

Kennedy is known to feel that the men in these lesser posts will set the tone of his Administration—more so perhaps than their bosses.

The chief recruiters—brother Bobby and brother-in-law R. Sargent Shriver—are still determined to get “the truly exceptional men.”

Meanwhile, the applications from job hunters are pouring in. Kennedy staff men are studying their qualifications and preparing confidential reports on each.

The bulging secret card files have piled so high now they are becoming a security problem at Democratic National Headquarters and may have to be shifted to another building.

As usual, a good number of the job applicants, recommended by congressmen and state chairmen, have been found to be “just Democrats who would like to work in Washington.”

### Kennedy and Foreign Aid

The new Administration plans to use the Treasury-financed Development Loan Fund as a major instrument of foreign policy.

That would free much of the economic-aid program from annual appropriations, avert the customary hassle in Congress.

What about that Kennedy proposal for a Peace Corps of young technicians to help underdeveloped countries on the villager level?

Kennedy fully intends to see that this plan is put into practice.

### Payroll Sleight of Hand?

Ike's aides are still smarting over Jack Kennedy's implied charge that the White House staff is too big and unwieldy. They insist any cutback will be mere sleight of hand—moving staff men from one payroll to another.

White House jobs marked to go: The President's special assistants for coordinating public works,

coordinating foreign-trade policy, personnel management, and government reorganization.

Arguing that somebody somewhere will have to do these jobs, one of Ike's top aides said: “Transferring them out of the White House is, in most cases, just a bookkeeping device.”

### The Farmer's Vote . . .

Despite Vice President Nixon's sweep of the farm states, Kennedy has been told that he did not lose the farmers' votes.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey analyzed the Midwest returns, concluded that a heavy GOP vote in the towns obscured the pro-Kennedy vote rolled up on the farms.

Example: If Minnesota's town and city votes are omitted, Kennedy won 54% of the electorate.

### . . . And the Negro's Vote

Republicans are split on the significance of the Negro vote.

Conservatives say Negroes voted their pocketbooks, thus proved the futility of trying to win them over with civil-rights legislation.

But liberals insist that Kennedy didn't capture the Negro vote until he interceded in the jailing of sit-in leader Martin Luther King Jr.

### In the Red at the Pentagon

The Pentagon will ask Congress for \$275 million to cover a shortage of funds for the fiscal year that ends next June 30. The armed-services deficit includes:

►\$200 million to cover a 7½% pay rise for more than a million civilian employees.

►\$75 million for post-summit beefing up of troops in Korea, the fleets in the Mediterranean, Far East, and Caribbean. (That's about a third of actual cost; the rest was paid out of other operating funds.)

Outlook: Congress probably will oblige.

**For Business Trends, see page 69.**



**Toss your coin  
in the  
Fountain  
years sooner**

*—with the help of your  
Guardian Agent*

Your local GUARDIAN representative can help you plan and predict the day when *you* will toss a coin into Trevi Fountain. Tradition says this will insure your return to magnificent Rome.

You don't have to wait to retire before you start living the good life. Through a GUARDIAN Cash Accumulation Plan, you will have the means to enjoy Rome, Paris, London and Madrid on long holidays — while you are in your early forties or fifties.

Golden days to break up the routine of hard work are no idle dream if you have the wisdom to realize that "I'll-save-when-I-think-of-it" seldom works. But a GUARDIAN "pay as you plan" program is painless, practical and automatic. While your investment values are increasing, your family has the added advantage of the protection, the privileges and the flexibility of GUARDIAN insurance.

Talk it over today with your local GUARDIAN representative or your broker. He will show you how dreams can become reality — on easy monthly terms — delivered and guaranteed by GUARDIAN.

**The GUARDIAN  
Life Insurance Company  
OF AMERICA**

Park Avenue South at 17th Street,  
New York 3, New York

***GUARDIAN —  
because you can***

# Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

December 12, 1960



Dave Iwerks from Pix

## *The Kennedy Year*

To millions at home and abroad, this is the face of a new American dynamism. Millions of others see the face as a question mark. What helmsmanship the new President brings to his powerful office will, to a great degree, determine the course of the nation and the free world—toward smoother waters or stormier seas. It will determine the success of John F. Kennedy's quest for the "new frontiers."





What will the new Administration look like? Judging from Jack Kennedy's first appointees, it should be largely middle-of-the-road. Some of the New Frontiersmen are certainly in the liberal Democratic tradition. But there is hardly a wild-eyed radical in the lot, nor is there likely to be.

**How about Congress?** If anything, it may be a bit more liberal in tone.

Kennedy is very serious about making good on his campaign promises—notably aid to depressed areas and medical care for the aged. That's why he's insisting on Hubert Humphrey for the post of Senate Whip, appointing Illinois's Paul Douglas to head a study group on depressed areas.

**What will be done about defense?** Kennedy wants to overhaul the Pentagon for the missile age; in fact, he has his advisers working on the plans right now. But Kennedy is not expected to do anything radical—like merging all the armed forces into a single service. More likely he will try to streamline the Pentagon chain of command to reduce red tape.

**Will defense spending go up?** Probably. Kennedy already has said the U.S. should abandon the policy of "deciding our fiscal requirements and then trimming our defenses to meet them." And, in any case, the enormous cost of

the new space-age weapons practically guarantees a budget boost. Best guess now is that defense spending in fiscal '62 should rise at least \$1 billion above the \$41.5 billion earmarked this year.

**What about civil rights?** Kennedy is on record in favor of progress toward equal rights—including the elimination of all poll taxes and literacy tests, and power for the U.S. Attorney General to enforce all constitutional rights. But the current strife in New Orleans has stiffened the backs of the arch segregationists in the South, foreshadows a rocky road for civil rights in 1961.

**What kind of shape is the GOP in?** Basically, it's strong and full of fight. The very closeness of the election—even the belief among many Republicans that Nixon really won—has helped assuage the disappointment of defeat, left the GOP looking confidently ahead to the Congressional elections of 1962 and the next chance for the White House in 1964.

**Who's in store for Nixon?** Beyond his personal plans, which are to practice law in California, Nixon will be the titular leader of the GOP. He not only has the support of Ike himself but of almost all the state Republican organizations. Meanwhile, he can take his time deciding whether to run for governor of California in '62, or President in '64.

**What are Nelson Rockefeller's plans?** He intends to work in

## The Incoming Administration Shapes Up . . . .

Like the first hint of snow in the frost-crisp December sky, change was in the air. All over America, from the piney forests of Maine to the palm-circled beaches of Hawaii, everyone knew that things were sure to be different. Some of the changes were foreseeable; some could not yet be imagined. But certain it was that, whatever might be in store, one momentous era was ending and a new one was beginning.

For the U.S. was seeing the close of eight years under Dwight D. Eisenhower, a popular war hero who at 70 was the oldest President the country has ever had. Now it was entrusting its future to John F. Kennedy, a U.S. senator who at 43 was the youngest man ever elected President. It was strange that to one whole generation of young American voters—those in their early 20s—Kennedy seemed old enough to be their father, and had fought in a war they barely remembered, while to another generation of voters, those above 50, Kennedy seemed more like a son than a President.

Jack Kennedy was, moreover, a minority President, one of only fourteen the U.S. has elected since the founding of the Union. Even with Inauguration Day only a few short weeks away, his election was still so mathematically close that Thruston B. Morton, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, was moved to say last week that if vote scandals in Illinois and elsewhere proved out, Richard Nixon might still be the real winner.

**B**UT, for all that, in these closing days of 1960, Jack Kennedy began to move ahead. From his Georgetown home in Washington came the first of the appointments that would—eventually—fill Washington's stately office buildings with the new faces of the New Frontiersmen. Behind locked doors, with his advisers, he hammered out the policies that he hoped would meet the challenge of 1961.

What would the new year bring?

Certainly, from a scientific viewpoint at least, 1961 would be a year to beggar the imagination. For the first time since man trod the earth, it was entirely probable that he would escape from it—that both the U.S. and Soviet Russia would

send men rocketing into space and bring them back safely to tell earthmen about it.

It was also entirely probable that the U.S. would reach new milestones in the never-ending struggle to conquer disease. From American medical laboratories came promise of a vaccine to control that plague of childhood—measles—and another to immunize mankind against its most nagging ailment: The common cold.

But if these were some of the foreseeable gains, there remained many problems. Not only for Jack Kennedy but for the whole U.S., 1961 promised to be a year of stern trial.

**T**HREE was, for example, the cold war, whose temperature in the past has been controlled largely by the Kremlin. Recently, moreover, the cold war began to take on a different and perhaps more ominous look. In Moscow, disclosure of an irreconcilable split between Red Russia and Red China over their divergent concepts of Communism laid bare a mounting friction between these two great powers that would menace half the world (see page 34). This split might incline Nikita Khrushchev to seek better relations with the West; at the weekend, in fact, Khrushchev already was putting forth a proposal for a summit conference, to be held at the United Nations next spring. No one, however, supposed that establishing harmonious relations with the Soviets would be easy.

In Latin America, peoples mired in poverty for centuries inspired now by the highly dubious example of Cuba's Fidel Castro—were ready to rise. The current strife in Venezuela almost certainly was only a forerunner of more violence and bloodshed to come in 1961.

Above and beyond both these problems was the whole question of the political emergence of the turbulent continent of Africa, and of all the world's underprivileged.

At home, the problems would be just as pressing and just as immediate: Soft spots in the economy, rising unemployment, and—what seemed inconceivable to most Americans—a perceptible loss of confidence abroad in the U.S. dollar itself (see page 71). Facing the new Kennedy Administration were

harness with Nixon for the good of the party, but he must persevere take a back seat right now. Rockefeller himself realizes that he must win re-election as governor of New York in 1962—and win big—if he is ever to challenge seriously Nixon's leadership again.

What kind of a world does Kennedy face? Hardly an encouraging one, on the whole. The power and influence of the United States—as well as the Western bloc in general—has been declining in the United Nations as the rising new nations assert their independence. What could be worse, the growing squabble between the U.S.S.R. and Red China threatens to make world tensions even tauter. Added to this is the problem of the emerging African and other underdeveloped nations, plus the menace of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Kennedy faces home-front troubles as well: a worrisome business decline, persistent unemployment, a serious outflow of gold. But whom he picks for his Secretary of State, how he shapes his foreign policy in the months ahead, is certain to be one of Kennedy's gravest tasks.

What is the mood of the nation now? Beyond a doubt there is some anxiety. Many people are bothered by the narrowness of the election, worried about recession and unemployment, shaken by one international crisis after another. But there is also underlying hope, and willingness to close ranks behind President-elect Kennedy.



Shoemaker © 1960, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

## More Push at Home? A 'Thaw' Abroad?

large questions of what to do about U.S. defenses, about farm surpluses, about medical care for the aged and depressed areas. And around the land there were other, local problems raising their challenge anew for 1961: Racial desegregation in the troubled South, water development in California, traffic congestion in New York and Chicago.

For all these reasons, it was perhaps small wonder that the mood of America as the new year approached seemed to contain a large measure of anxiety.

To be sure, Americans were still the best-paid, best-fed, best-housed people in the world, and many saw no reason to be gloomy.

"I think people are happy, doing well, drinking good whisky, pretty swishy-tailed about things," said Hugh Park, who writes a folksy cracker-barrel column for The Atlanta Journal. And in Detroit, Diane Valente, a secretary for the FBI, burst out: "I'm getting married next year. I'm blowing the works."

Yet a good many other Americans—and particularly business leaders—sounded a tempering note of caution.

"There's a feeling of general uncertainty . . ." said Paul M. Welch, a vice president of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta. "People are waiting for something, they don't know exactly what."

WILLIAM J. GIBBONS, a Michigan businessman, observed: "I'm pessimistic, first of all because of the recession, and secondly because of the Reds' attitude . . ."

In San Francisco, Mrs. Florence Lewis, a housewife, sighed: "Money is always the problem. Where will it come from, where does it go?"

Plainly, most of the responsibility for meeting the challenges of 1961 rested on the slender shoulders of just one man: John F. Kennedy. For it was Kennedy who had promised the American people a bold new world of progress, and it was now up to him to deliver.

But Kennedy would not stand alone. As always, the U.S. was ready to close ranks behind its President, however slim his

margin of victory. This week, President Eisenhower himself sat down with Kennedy. Their meeting at the White House was attended by pomp and circumstance—massed bands from the armed forces, troops at attention, thickets of microphones and TV cameras. But the real heart of the meeting took place in the President's office, which Kennedy would soon occupy, and where Dwight Eisenhower now sought to smooth the process of transition and lend the weight of his years of experience to his young successor. As 1961 neared, the U.S. waited on Jack Kennedy, and wished him well.

## In the Cabinet and Key Posts

"This place is drawing more visitors than the Washington Monument," a cop groaned helplessly. Outside the three-story red brick house in quiet Georgetown, the big crowd milled expectantly, ignoring police orders to "keep moving." Inside, the House on N Street was beginning to resemble a sort of interim winter White House as President-elect John F. Kennedy received scores of visitors, made dozens of phone calls to Democratic leaders around the country, and announced from his front doorstep his first appointments to key Administration posts.

The new Kennedy Administration was finally beginning to take shape last week:

►Handsome, personable, 50-year-old Abraham Ribicoff, first Jewish governor of Connecticut, was Kennedy's first Cabinet appointee—Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. A moderate liberal, Ribicoff made a reputation for independence even as a fledgling congressman (1948-52), when he frequently opposed Harry Truman's Fair Deal. Ribicoff once denounced a tobacco price-support bill, which favored Connecticut tobacco growers, as "contrary to the public interest." When he was lauded at a CIO convention, he bluntly explained that his views "just happened" to coincide with the CIO's. "But don't get the idea," he told delegates, "that I'm your man."

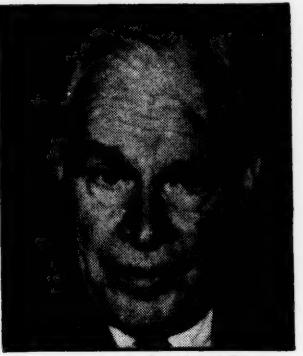
►Stewart Udall, youthful (40), crew-cut representative from



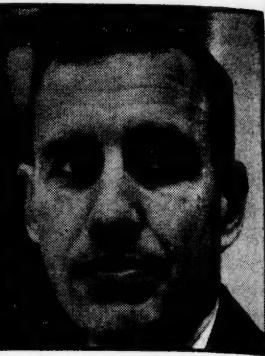
Ribicoff: Health and Welfare



Udall: Interior



Hodges: Commerce



Bell: Budget

Arizona, slated to be appointed Secretary of the Interior this week, appears—as a political figure—to stand somewhere between Franklin D. Roosevelt's "curmudgeon," Harold L. Ickes, and President Eisenhower's bland, soft-spoken Fred Seaton. He once introduced a bill providing Federal grants to local school districts desegregating their classrooms.

►Outgoing Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina, 62, a one-time \$100,000-a-year executive in the textile branch of Marshall Field & Co., was named Secretary of Commerce. Hodges, as governor, induced many Northern mills to build plants in North Carolina. His boast: He was not "stealing" business, but getting it to expand.

►Youngish Harvard professor David Elliot Bell (42 in January) became the new Budget Director. As a former Administrative Assistant to President Truman, the 6-foot-4 ex-athlete from North Dakota earned a reputation for a boundless capacity for work. "He was the only one of us," an ex-associate recalls, "who could work around the clock and still look fresh at 6 a.m." At Harvard, where he has been secretary of the Graduate School of Public Administration, colleagues say that "unlike some Harvard professors, he doesn't think all problems can be solved by spending."

►To these major appointments was added that of 49-year-old Gov. G. Mennen Williams as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Kennedy's first appointments had given his New Frontier a reasonably moderate, middle-of-the-road tone. But the top jobs were still to be filled. A political dark horse was being favored in the Washington rumor mills for Secretary of State; Chester Bowles was slated for a topflight economic job, with global implications.

While fully occupied with Chief Executive chores, the President-elect, still the junior senator from Massachusetts, found time to delve into the affairs of the new Senate. In a series of phone calls to party leaders, including Vice President-elect Lyndon Johnson, he made it clear that he had a special in-

terest in seeing his old Presidential primary rival Hubert Humphrey get the post of Senate Democratic Whip.

In this job, Humphrey would function as assistant to prospective Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana. Kennedy was insisting on Humphrey, some thought, to assure liberals that the New Frontier's liberal program would not be watered down or forgotten.

## Nixon and the GOP

Shortly after noon on next Jan. 20, as the cheers for the new President bounce off the marble walls of the Capitol, and as the bands boom for the start of the 1961 Inaugural parade, Richard Nixon will move from the inauguration rostrum into the Capitol building, walk once more across the echoing rotunda, and then step out of public office and into private life.

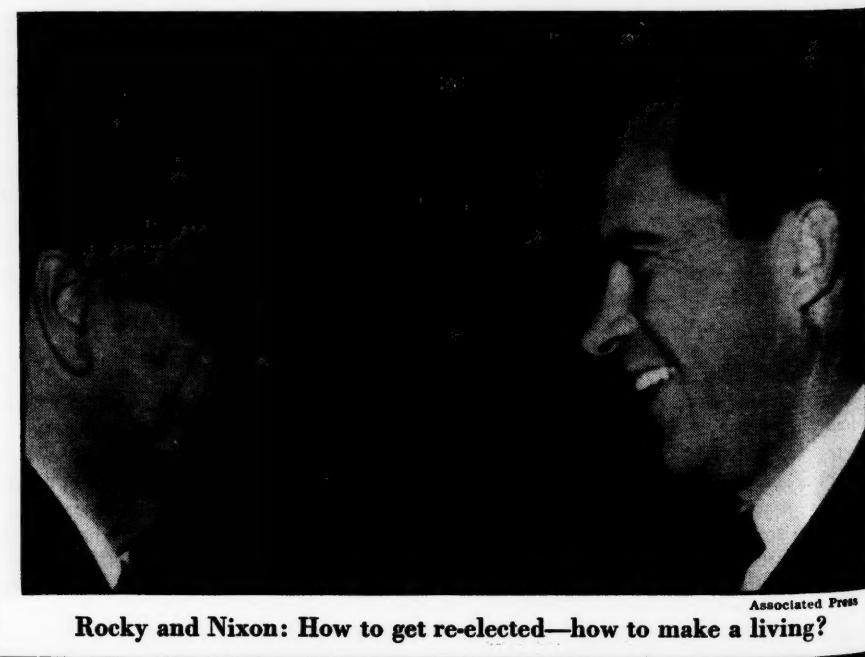
As Vice President Nixon now plans it, he may leave Washington, a city he has come to know and love in fourteen years, join a California law firm, and address himself to a problem facing many

other ex-officeholders: Making a living.

Most of the offers that have come to Nixon since the election were attractive; some might have made him a millionaire. But Nixon declined the most lavish. "Dick first has to make a livelihood," says Leonard W. Hall, Nixon's campaign manager in 1960. "But he wanted to be free to remain politically active, and will be the leader of the Republican Party."

In the high inner circles of the Republican Party, and at the precinct level as well, there is no doubt about Nixon being the party leader, titular and otherwise. Except for New York, which is bound to Nelson Rockefeller, its governor, Nixon has the solid support of almost all the Republican state organizations. President Eisenhower himself, at a White House dinner for Administration leaders, toasted Nixon by saying: "The Vice President will be the head of the Republican Party for the next four years, and he will have my support and the support of all those who are here tonight."

Nixon himself, indeed, has already taken command of the strategy for the future. Specifically, the Vice President



Rocky and Nixon: How to get re-elected—how to make a living?

told his  
strength  
more pop  
dates, an

Despite  
cause of  
party sh  
spirit. "It  
Hall, a k  
aigns. "I  
disgust b  
that had  
very littl  
because t

In fact  
seem to  
Since the  
Nixon su  
and letter  
contribute  
tigations  
offer of \$  
cases of v

From t  
tached h  
counts.  
cerned th  
results m  
Nixon wa

**Solid**  
ton Mort  
ers thoug  
in some  
test, and  
President

Morton  
saw littl  
but party  
could ac  
►Sustain  
►Help b  
some sta  
►Dramat  
cut their  
nation's

"Our  
big-city  
aign di  
got to c  
the min  
bosses, a  
that in N  
Detroit,  
recruit g  
doorbell  
are not  
publican  
we can c  
vote can

The i  
the Repu

\*Latest  
300 electo  
electoral v  
pledged

1

December

told his leaders that the party must strengthen its organization, make itself more popular, find more good candidates, and sell itself with more skill.

Despite Nixon's defeat, or perhaps because of the very narrowness of it, the party shows a scrappy, we-almost-did-it spirit. "It's not like '48," says Leonard Hall, a key figure in both Dewey campaigns. "Then there was a feeling of disgust because of the kind of campaign that had been run. This time there is very little criticism; they are mad as hell because they lost by so few votes."

In fact, great numbers of Republicans seem to think they actually did win. Since the election, more than 150,000 Nixon supporters have sent in telegrams and letters demanding recounts, offering contributions to pay for vote-fraud investigations (mostly \$1 to \$10, and one offer of \$10,000), and giving tips about cases of voting irregularities.

From the first, the Vice President detached himself from moves to contest counts. Many Republicans were concerned that any attempt to change the results might create the impression that Nixon was a poor loser.

**Solid Protest:** Nevertheless, Thruston Morton and several other party leaders thought that what they had uncovered in some precincts demanded formal protest, and they persuaded Nixon, and President Eisenhower, to go along.

Morton himself said publicly that he saw little chance of upsetting Kennedy,\* but party leaders believe the challenges could accomplish several purposes:

- Sustain the spirit of the party workers.
- Help bring about election reforms in some states.
- Dramatize to Republicans the need to cut their massive, persistent losses in the nation's big cities.

"Our biggest problem is fighting the big-city machines," says Nixon's campaign director Robert Finch. "We have got to come up with a device to counter the minority groups, the Democratic bosses, and labor's power." Finch hopes that in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and other cities the party can recruit great numbers of volunteers for doorbell ringing and poll watching. "We are not going to make these cities Republican," Finch says realistically, "but we can cut our losses so that the outstate vote can come in and be felt."

The immediate goal that Nixon and the Republican leaders have set is to re-

\*Latest totals: For Kennedy, 34,181,777 votes, 300 electoral votes; for Nixon, 34,032,575 votes, 223 electoral votes (8 Mississippi, 6 Alabama electors unpledged). Kennedy's popular margin: 149,202.



Newsweek—Jim Mahan

## A 'New' Capital for a New President

When the Kennedy Administration assumes power Jan. 20, it won't have to scan the horizons for something new. Nearly everywhere a President can look—from Capitol Hill to the Potomac—all of Washington is assuming a new face.

The President-elect will take the oath of office on the steps of the enlarged Capitol Building's new East Front (above). To the left, the New Senate Office Building will sparkle through gaunt winter trees. To the right, the air hammers and cranes will cease their pounding and puffing briefly for the ceremony, then resume work on the New House Office Building.

The sights and sounds of construction will typify 1961 in Washington, as giant new bridges begin to span the Potomac and Anacostia, and road builders press on with new freeways and highways.

On both sides of the Mall, more than a dozen major buildings will rise: Among them the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, an Air Museum, and the National Aviation and Space Agency Building.

capture control of the House in 1962. To do it, they must hold what they have and pick up 40-odd additional seats. Early next year, party field men from Washington will begin working with local organizations to select good candidates, train them, and help them raise campaign funds. Before the 1962 campaign ends, Nixon will campaign in every Congressional district where the Republicans think they have a chance to win.

As long as Nixon remains in active command, Republicans are not seriously concerned about any fight breaking out between, say, New York's liberal Nelson Rockefeller and Arizona's conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater. Rockefeller, who announced last week that he will run for a second term in 1962, has told friends that his line of action is plain: He must win in New York in 1962, and win handsomely. Until then, at least, he and Nixon will work together.

As for Nixon, one of his closest friends

at William Frantz Elementary School.

During the week, also, a three-judge Federal court struck down a whole series of measures that the Louisiana Legislature had proposed to halt the limited integration of New Orleans schools, but it was Mrs. Gabrielle, acting on her own as a hitherto obscure American citizen, who epitomized the struggle that will trouble the Kennedy Administration through its period of rule. Mrs. Gabrielle stood squarely in the middle of the South's battle to maintain its traditional racial patterns and the Negro's struggle for equal rights.

*NEWSWEEK'S chief Southern correspondent, William A. Emerson Jr., who followed Mrs. Gabrielle to school and talked to her in her apartment, reports:*

One afternoon last week, as Mrs. Daisy Gabrielle approached the schoolhouse to pick up her daughter Yolanda, the picketing mob—made up largely

Rica. She came to the U.S. at the age of 7, attended New Orleans schools briefly, and during World War II served as a WAC. She told how she had pieced out her education by reading. Her favorites: Shakespeare and Emerson.

From Emerson, Daisy Gabrielle said, she learned the law of compensation. "I think the law of compensation is working now," she said. "If you throw a rock up in the air it automatically comes down. If you throw evil in the air, you get it back. If you throw good, you get it back."

And what is the compensation that Mrs. Gabrielle gets out of her current daily ordeal? "I have become a little more wise," she said. "I have become more compassionate. It has not shaken my faith in mankind."

Days ago, Mrs. Gabrielle prepared little Yolanda for the mob by telling her "not to look back at the faces." But the little girl did, and she marveled that the faces were "so ugly." "I began to feel



With jeering anger in their faces, these New Orleans women protest interracial schools

points out that he has ample time to decide about running for governor of California in 1962, or President in 1964. "We may find that Kennedy, who is able and intelligent, will be a good President—so good that no Republican could beat him in 1964. Then, presumably, Nixon wouldn't run. On the other hand, it may be that with Nixon's help the Republicans will take the House in 1962. If that happens, 1964 will take care of itself."

## Integration—'Hell'

"I have no hatred toward these people. On the contrary, I have compassion for them. They are going through the deepest hell."

In such moderate tones did Mrs. James Gabrielle speak last week in New Orleans on the day after she had led her 6-year-old white daughter through a shrieking mob to attend school with one little Negro girl in the first grade

of housewives—was waiting for her.

"Nigger lover, nigger lover," the crowd greeted her when she emerged, a stocky woman with head back and eyes front. A police car trailed Mrs. Gabrielle, but nobody raised a finger to help her through the screaming gauntlet. "You black ape," a young woman shrieked directly in her ear, but Mrs. Gabrielle ignored her.

When she came out of the school, her arm around brown-haired Yolanda, the cries rose again. "Hey, little girl, kick your mother in the shins," a brush-haired young man shouted.

What makes Mrs. Gabrielle undergo this daily harassment?

"I don't feel you ought to be told what to do by a mob," she said. "I believe in my rights as an American citizen to send my children to school."

Mrs. Gabrielle, a sturdy mother of six who wore a faded print skirt and white blouse, spoke in a faint Spanish accent, a heritage from her birthplace in Costa

that if I didn't see the faces, I couldn't feel the words," Mrs. Gabrielle explained, but it was a very frightening experience for Yolanda. "She cried and cried: 'Mama, I don't want to go to school.' And then she cried again and she was crying because she decided that if she didn't go to school her teacher would not have anybody to teach."

What troubles Mrs. Gabrielle most is the reaction of her neighbors. "They think that I'm a fool." But she sees it as a choice between neighbors and her principles. "Neighbors change," she said. "Principles never do."

All last week, as twice a day the hysterical women screamed obscenities directly at her, Mrs. Gabrielle retained her composure.

"I close myself inwardly when I walk through them," she explained. "I close my emotions and close my mind. I concentrate on something spiritual—The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

like the p  
walk th  
that yester

In the  
ahead in  
have no r  
than such  
ates as M

**Mon**

Heads  
tion, Gen  
of the Jo  
Arleigh A  
tions, em  
walnut p  
trance or

"Just  
game,"  
grin. But  
the "tan  
ference  
They w  
Defense

Stans,  
reau, is  
dent Eis  
for the fis  
And that  
leaders,  
must be  
the same

These  
the milit  
they nee  
that; and  
this week  
fense Sec  
livers the  
budget t  
dispute i  
when the  
must be

The n  
size, wil  
Adminis  
problem  
years aft  
important  
the fact  
whole te  
and it is  
a costly  
manned

**Pilot**  
years, 2  
Strategic  
free wo  
days are  
turns m  
Navy, to  
lars for t  
marines  
water by  
of 1961  
the nucle  
Henry a  
George  
armed w  
ble of 1

like the part that goes, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley . . .' I said that yesterday."

In the struggle on civil rights that lies ahead in 1961, the new President will have no more valuable allies in his camp than such meek and unyielding moderates as Mrs. Gabrielle.

## Money and Defense

Heads bent together in deep conversation, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, emerged from a door hidden in the walnut paneling near the Pentagon entrance one morning last week.

"Just talking over the Army-Navy game," Lemnitzer explained with a grin. But the conversation that started in the "tank"—the Joint Chiefs' secret conference room—was grimmer than that. "They were fighting Maurice Stans," a Defense Department official confided.

Stans, as director of the Budget Bureau, is under blunt orders from President Eisenhower to balance the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961. And that, Stans told the nation's military leaders, means spending for defense must be held to \$41.5 billion, or roughly the same amount being spent this year.

These were austere lines indeed for the military. The top chiefs argue that they need at least \$2 billion more than that; and the disputes will rage on all this week up until the moment that Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. delivers the finished version of the defense budget to the White House. Indeed, the dispute probably will go on until Dec. 23 when the Federal budget in its entirety must be delivered to the printer.

The new military budget, whatever its size, will be one problem that the new Administration faces in '61. Another problem—one for next year and the three years after—far transcends the budget in importance. This basic issue springs from the fact that the whole concept and the whole technology of warfare is changing; and it is Kennedy who must preside over a costly, years-long transition from manned aircraft to missiles.

**Pilots Numbered:** For the next few years, 2,000 manned bombers of the Strategic Air Command will still be the free world's major weapon, but their days are numbered as the Air Force turns more and more to missiles. The Navy, too, is committed to billions of dollars for the 45 Polaris-missile-armed submarines that it hopes to have in the water by the late 1960s. Before the end of 1961, the Navy probably will send the nuclear-propelled submarines Patrick Henry and Robert E. Lee to join the George Washington on sea patrol, each armed with sixteen Polaris missiles capable of being fired 1,300 miles at key

cities and bases inside Soviet Russia.

Kennedy faces two other big defense headaches in the opening days of his Administration:

► **The nuclear test ban.** The forces on both sides—those who would resume certain tests and those who are unalterably opposed to all tests—are already girding themselves to resume the battle that was fought all through the closing years of the Eisenhower Administration.

► **Military reorganization.** There is no doubt that Kennedy means to keep his campaign promises to overhaul the military establishment; his private military advisers—heeded by Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington—have been working for weeks in a Florida hide-away preparing a report for him.

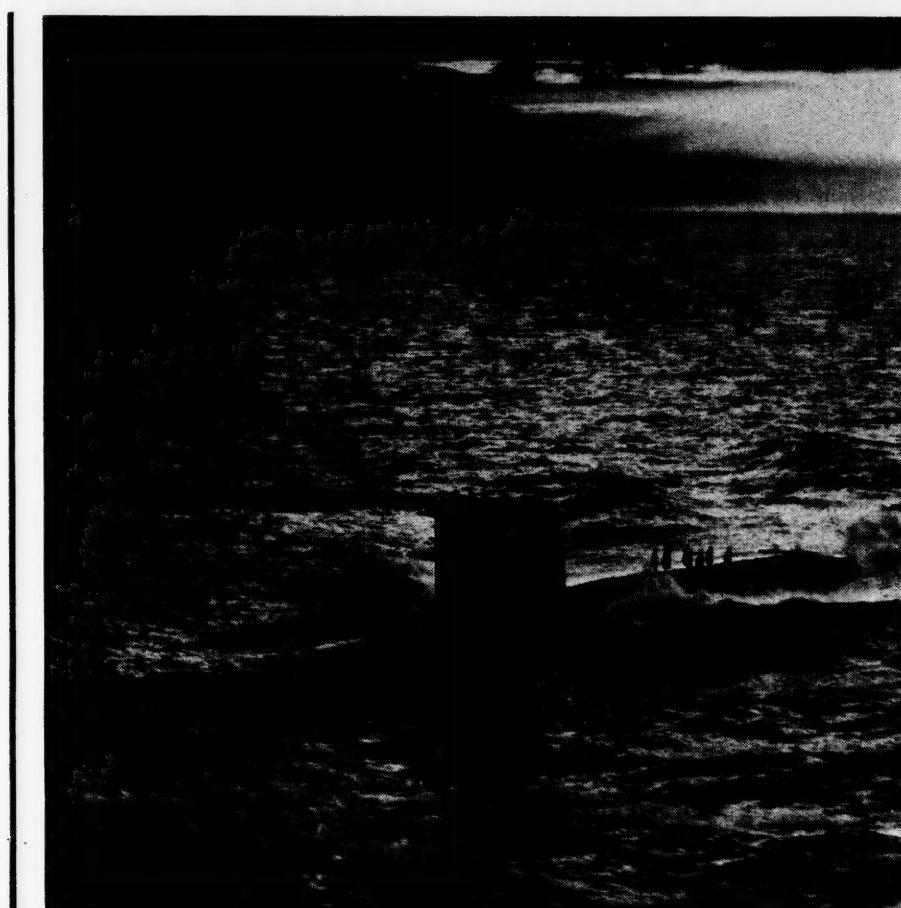
What will the Symington report recommend? Few defense experts anticipate anything earthshaking, such as a single chief of staff or a one-uniformed armed force. They think Kennedy may ask Congress to let him downgrade the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force to Under Secretary rank and perhaps to cut red tape by throwing out the current clutter of Assistant Secretaries. Kennedy may even try to strengthen the Secretary of Defense's hand by getting Congress to appropriate all defense money in a single bundle instead of breaking it up into

three parcels for the separate services.

But nobody seriously believes that Congress will abandon its historical prerogative of dividing up the defense appropriation as it sees fit—no more than anybody thinks that either Budget Director Stans or the Joint Chiefs of Staff will get the kind of military budget that they want. Somewhere between Stans' \$41.5 billion and the JCS's \$44 billion the budget needle will come to rest, probably around \$42.5 billion. Whatever the final figure, in accordance with campaign pledges, Kennedy is committed to closing the gap between U.S. and Soviet missile technology.

## Blueprint—Critics

"This report of ours," insisted Henry M. Wriston, chairman of the President's Commission on National Goals, "is loaded with radical bombshells—if people would just sit down and read them through, instead of going blah, blah, blah." But to nearly everyone who read them through, Wriston's radical bombshells sounded



Joining the George Washington (above) this year, two sister Polaris subs

*my Darling wife and Dearest children,*

*your ever loving daddy and husband,*

*John R. McKone.*

## Letters From a Red Prison

*One of the testiest problems President Kennedy faces in 1961 is what to do about Americans in Communist prisons around the globe—in Red China, Czechoslovakia, Russia itself. Two of these are Air Force Capt. Freeman B. Olmstead and John R. McKone of the RB-47 reconnaissance plane shot down over the Barents Sea last July 1, who are now imprisoned in Moscow. Last week, wives of the two airmen lent NEWSWEEK's Lloyd Norman copies of their letters from prison:*

The latest letter was written in purple ink on cheap white stock, and dated "Moscow, Nov. 5." It began, "My darling wife and loving children," and concluded, six warm and intimate pages later, "Your loving husband and daddy." Then, strangely, it was signed "John R. McKone" (see above), as though it were a check, or a legal document—just as he signed his previous letters from Russia. Before that, he had always signed "John."

"There are times," said Mrs. Connie McKone, "when I think he is trying to write between the lines to tell me more. Sometimes the letters don't even sound like John, even when it's his handwriting. The words aren't his—when he talks about Russian propaganda about peace. He sounds like he is writing down what someone told him."

One of her three children, Lori, 2, played in the living room of their apple-green, clapboard home in Topeka, Kans., as Mrs. McKone talked. Cathy, 5, was at school. Six-month-old Johnny gurgled from his crib.

"It really won't be Christmas here with John gone," the young mother said wistfully. "I've heard nothing from the State Department, and all I can do is keep the faith. The Air Force has been wonderful to us . . . but there must be something the government could do to get John home."

Mrs. McKone's greatest comfort is her husband's letters, glowing with love and concern for his family, sparing of his own plight. But the captain's occasional complaints—rare and lighthearted as they are—cannot

conceal the awful loneliness, the nagging anxiety, the grinding boredom of captivity.

"From your last few letters asking me if I hear Russian music and my mother asking me if I will see Russian plays," he wrote wryly, "I'm not sure that you all understand I am being held in confinement by the Soviet authorities. You know that I'm not exactly a tourist in this country!"

In Plainfield, N.J., where she lives in a gray and white Dutch colonial house with her year-old daughter Karen and her parents, blond, blue-eyed Mrs. Gail Olmstead, who is also 25, had much the same story to tell: Disappointment in the State Department, constant worry, scant feeling of Christmas.

**Just Adequate:** Her husband, she said, "writes that his physical condition is adequate, but he has lost about 25 pounds."

Like Mrs. McKone, Mrs. Olmstead feels let down by her country.

"I think," she said, "something more should be done to get him home. He is being held improperly, illegally, and I think that the government should have some way to make the Russians realize that."

Far more bitter and outspoken than either wife over the plight of the fliers was the Air Force. "These men," said an angry general this week, "were in American uniforms on a legal military mission. They were performing their duty . . . They were shot down in cold blood . . . There are drastic measures we could use to force the issue. If we let these men down, think of the effect on other bomber crews."

more like platitudinous duds. Seldom had the labor of so many distinguished men received such a panning.

It is doubtful that President Eisenhower had "radical bombshells" in mind when he appointed Wriston, former President of Brown University, and ten other leaders of education, business, and labor to his commission last year. What he asked for was identification of the generation's "great issues" and "objectives," plus methods to meet them.

What he got, in a report that took the commission and 100 expert advisers nine months to compile, was generally considered a finely worded recapitulation of all the goals that everyone has long considered desirable, with little or no suggestion of how to attain them, or in what order.

**Objectives:** Among the report's goals for 1961 and after: Enhancing "the dignity of the citizen"; overhauling the tax system to "stimulate economic growth" that would keep unemployment below 4 per cent; creating non-farm job opportunities for half the nation's farmers, now operating at subsistence levels; eliminating discrimination in higher education by 1970; increasing slum clearance programs by \$4 billion annually; doubling the economic growth rate of underdeveloped nations within five years.

"He who seeks a goal," commented the liberal Washington Post editorially, "could as well end his reading with the first page, which, appropriately, quotes the Declaration of Independence."

The Wall Street Journal was disturbed by "a stupefying aura of fiscal irresponsibility," and The New York Times said: "No unofficial committee of distinguished leaders having differing views can do the job of articulating and implementing national goals."

## We Grow and Grow

The Big Ten of the nation's cities, according to final figures of the 1960 census last week: New York (7,781,984); Chicago (3,550,404); Los Angeles (2,479,015); Philadelphia (2,002,512); Detroit (1,670,144); Baltimore (939,024); Houston (938,219); Cleveland (876,050); Washington (763,956); St. Louis (750,026).

Some likely predictions by population experts for 1961: Fast-growing Houston to move ahead of Baltimore; Milwaukee to edge St. Louis out of the top ten.

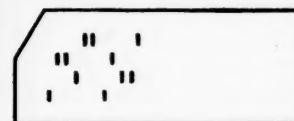
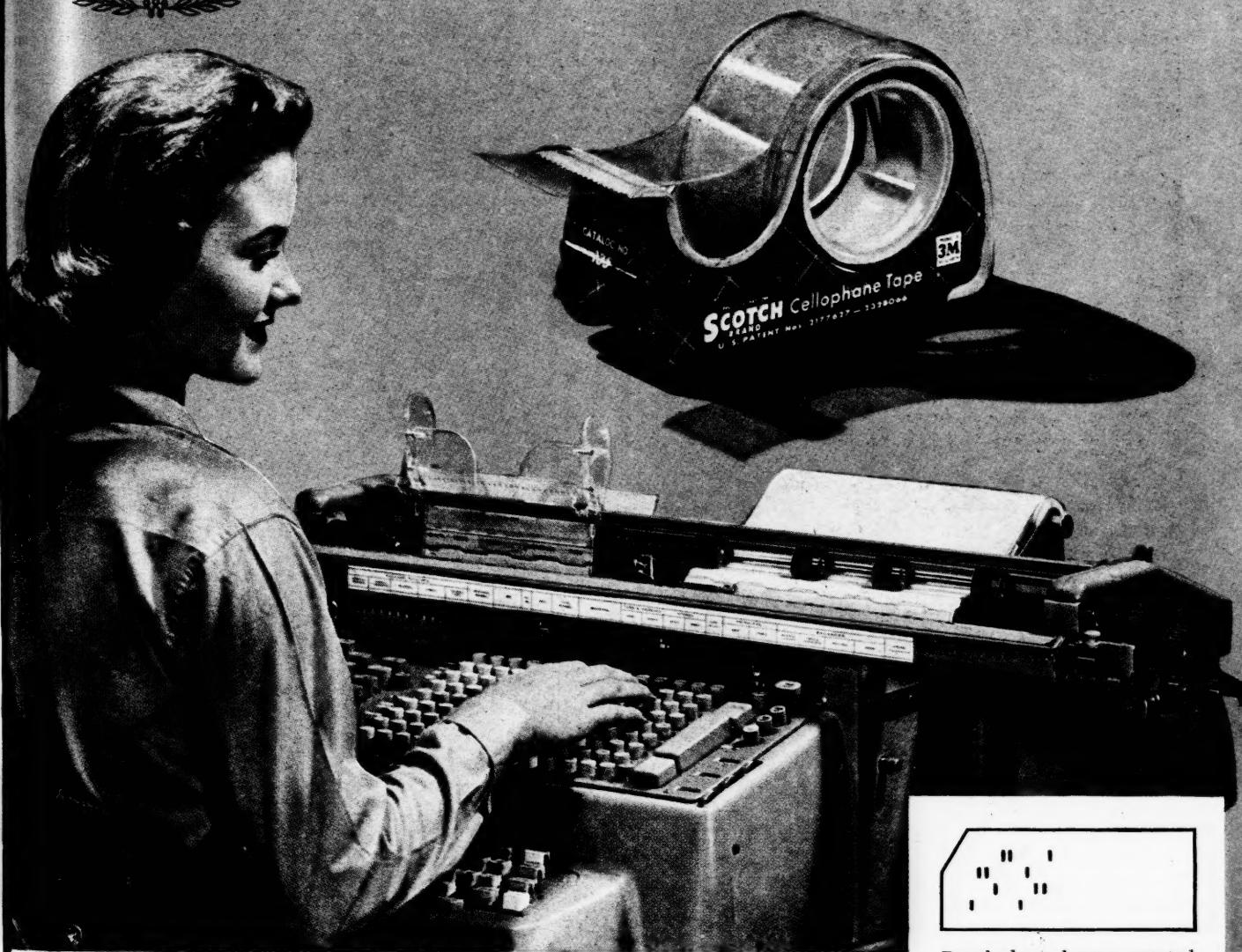
For the nation as a whole: At the present rate of growth (population now standing at more than 180 million), at least 182 million by the end of 1961.



**3M**  
COMPANY

**MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

A WORLD LEADER... PROVIDING QUALITY PRODUCTS FOR HOME, OFFICE, AND INDUSTRY.



## "Nationals with Card Punch Intercouplers save \$35,000 annually, returning 200%!"

—MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

St. Paul, Minnesota

"Current cost records, automatic creation of punched cards, control over cash receipts, up-to-the-minute accounts receivable accounting, and efficient adding machine listings are just some of many jobs handled on our National machines.

"National Accounting Machines with Punched Card Intercouplers in our Traffic Department alone save us \$35,000 each year, which is 200% annual return on our investment.

"In addition to these dollar-and-cent savings, we have been impressed with the versatility of our National machines. They have permitted us to meet changing requirements and in every case, to keep abreast of current trends."

H. P. Buelow,  
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company

In any business, National machines pay for themselves with the money they save, then continue savings as annual profit. Your National man will show how much you can save. See yellow pages in your phone book.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON 9, OHIO  
1,039 OFFICES IN 121 COUNTRIES... 76 YEARS OF HELPING BUSINESS SAVE MONEY

Punched cards are created automatically as a by-product of posting to the freight accounting records.

An impressive list of quality products:  
"SCOTCH" brand pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes... "SCOTCH" brand electrical products... "SCOTCH" brand magnetic tape... "SCOTCHGARD" brand stain repellent... "SCOTCHLITE" brand reflective sheetings... "THERMOFAX" brand copying machines and copy paper... "SASHEEN" brand ribbon... "3M" brand photo-offset plates... "3M" abrasive paper and cloth... "3M" adhesives, coatings and sealers... "3M" roofing granules... "3M" chemicals.

**National**

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, NYC. 90 PROOF, DISTILLED DRY GIN, DISTILLED FROM AMERICAN GRAIN.



Holiday Classic: the Seagram Martini made Extra-Dry with Seagram's Gin

103 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE PROVE  
**TIME WORKS WONDERS FOR  
SEAGRAM'S EXTRA-DRY GIN**

THE late deficit may Secret is an and the our in bled sough But leavin drain ed half shown public it was to pro the o burde In adder grou the in W there wrote ious to Bo with fense Ande assum annu milita posed a jo

Lil Andre the On t of th them Bonn milli ment was milli ties War of C not Eisene near Th temp ingto

Newswe

## Overzealous

by Ernest K. Lindley



**T**HE Eisenhower Administration's late-hour effort to deal with the deficit in our international payments may be attributed to excessive zeal. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson is an earnest man of high principles and the best intentions. The deficit in our international payments has troubled him for several years, and he has sought in various ways to lessen it. But he wanted to do more before leaving office, and the autumn drain on our dollar reserves quickened his sense of urgency. As about half our deficit in recent years has shown up in the Federal German Republic as gold and liquid dollar assets, it was not unreasonable for him to try to prod Bonn into shouldering part of the overseas military and foreign-aid burden now carried by the dollar.

In Anderson's behalf it must be added that he sought to prepare the ground for his mission. He discussed the problem with Minister Erhard in Washington in September. Shortly thereafter President Eisenhower wrote to Chancellor Adenauer. Various specific proposals were relayed to Bonn and reviewed in Washington with the Secretaries of State and Defense. Contrary to published reports, Anderson did not propose that Bonn assume outright \$600 million of the annual costs of maintaining American military forces in Germany. He proposed to veil the transaction through a joint U.S.-German fund.

### COUNTERPROPOSALS

Likewise, it may be said that Anderson did not abruptly dismiss all the West German counterproposals. On the contrary, he considered some of them helpful, and discussions of them are continuing. He did put aside Bonn's offer to pay immediately \$800 million now due to the U.S. Government over a period of years. The offer was conditional on our paying \$200 million on account of German properties in the U.S. seized during World War II. That would require an act of Congress, which Anderson could not have promised, even if the Eisenhower Administration were not near the end of its term.

The conversations in Bonn were temperate and, in the official Washington view, without any unfortunate

aftermath. Because they accomplished little or nothing immediately, they cannot objectively be called "disastrous" or even unfortunate, except perhaps for the prestige of the Eisenhower Administration. It was a miscalculation, however, to expect Bonn to go out of its way to accommodate an Administration that will end Jan. 20.

### INJUSTICE

The Kennedy Administration may spare a little gratitude to its predecessor for applying a spur to Bonn. Likewise it may not be dismayed by the unilateral steps to reduce dollar outlays overseas taken by Mr. Eisenhower on the eve of Anderson's mission. To the extent that they are unpopular though helpful, Mr. Eisenhower has shouldered the blame. To the extent that they are not helpful, they can be rescinded. The President and Anderson must be credited with avoiding exchange controls, restrictions on imports, and other devices which might invite retaliation and promote protectionism.

One step, however, should be rescinded because it inflicts a grievous injustice. This is the order to reduce drastically the number of dependents of American military personnel overseas. Unquestionably, it is a blow to morale and, if allowed to stand, would reduce re-enlistments. If there must be limitations on expenditures by individual Americans overseas, let them apply to people who go for fun, not on those who bear the responsibility for defending our freedom. It is extremely doubtful if limitations on either group are necessary or helpful.

The Eisenhower Administration, moreover, is presumptuous in insisting that this reduction in overseas dependents begin to take effect in January. As its own responsibility will end Jan. 20, the order is an intrusion on the responsibility of the Kennedy Administration. Moreover, many servicemen due to go overseas in January had already received their orders. In some cases, perhaps many, they had sold their houses, canceled leases, and prepared to move. Unless Mr. Kennedy is willing to endorse this plan now, it should be suspended until he takes office.

Tuned  
To The Tempo  
of Our Time



Ours is a demanding age—one that insists on more than quality—that requires styling as well as performance, fashionable appearance as well as functional excellence.

Movado meets those demands, provides trouble-free dependability plus distinguished design. Throughout America, throughout the world, the quality of time bears the name, Movado.

Man's: Kingmatic, self-winding, Sub-sea (water resistant) 28 jewels 14K gold \$210. Woman's: Circle-in-the-Square, 14K gold watch and bracelet, Syn. Sapphire Crystal \$295. Other Kingmatics from \$100.

for those whose moments are precious

**MOVADO**

Sold and serviced by leading jeweler ad over the world.  
Movado, Inc., New York, N.Y.  
Montreal, Canada, 43 King St. W.H.T. Toronto

1960 Movado Watch Agency

## THE CHURNING WORLD AROUND US



Will the cold war ease up or get worse? On the surface, there may be less tension. Khrushchev, hard pressed by Red China, has indicated he wants to talk with Kennedy; the President-elect is willing to listen. The Allies favor another try for agreement on disarmament, nuclear controls, Berlin. But outside the conference room, the race for military, scientific, and economic supremacy may become fiercer.

Will there be any "little wars"? Possibly, in Asia. Mao Tse-tung doesn't accept K's coexistence line. He may send "volunteers" into Laos, possibly even South Vietnam. In Laos, Communist forces already are pushing toward a showdown. India is hastily reinforcing its northern frontier with China. And there's always the danger of renewed fighting in Korea and the Formosa Strait.

Will Russia and China patch things up? Outwardly perhaps, inwardly no. Both have the same goal: Communist world domination. But K wants to use peaceful means—economic growth, subversion, propaganda—whereas Mao favors revolution and, if need be, war. This ideological rivalry is reinforced by Russia's fear of China's growing strength, and its pressure on the Siberian border.

For the time being, however, neither wants a showdown.

Will the Western Allies stick together? Yes, but there will be continued stress and strain. Britain is plagued by a noisy minority of neutralists; France is bedeviled by the Algerian war; Germany faces elections—and because of its growing strength will demand a bigger say in NATO.

Will there be new crises in the Middle East? Very likely. Popular unrest is building up in Iraq and Jordan. Iran, too, has its problems, and there is growing restlessness in the Syrian half of Nasser's U.A.R.

Will Africa be dragged into the cold war? The Congo already is involved; Algeria is on the brink, and Guinea and Mali already are leaning toward Russia. To counter these dangers, the Kennedy Administration plans an all-out drive to woo Africa. In the long run, however, the new nations may follow the example of neutral Asia and go their own, African way.

Will free Asia remain free? Yes, but not always in the Western sense. In many countries like Turkey and Thailand, parliamentary democracy has given rise to strong-arm rule. In some cases, like Pakistan, this rule is benevolent; in others, like Indonesia, it is inefficient. But in all these and other nations the immediate choice is not freedom or Communism but survival or starvation.

## How Deep the Red Feud—And a 'Summit'

The big question that thoughtful Americans were asking about the world in '61 was naturally: Will there be peace? The answer was probably yes—but a crucial new factor had been added. Despite Communist statements of "solidarity," Russia and China had sharply split. The split might lead China to plunge the world into war; it might also lead Russia to make a genuine effort for peace at the summit meeting Moscow proposes this spring. In either case the Russian-Chinese feud was likely to be the big international story in the world of 1961.

The champagne was flowing freely in Moscow as most of the top Soviet leaders gathered to welcome a distinguished Asian neutralist, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia. Effusive toasts resounded.

Then into the midst of the festivities that night last week rushed three of Nikita S. Khrushchev's chief lieutenants.\* They appeared breathless with excitement, and were burdened with thick brief cases. After perfunctory hand-shakes with Prince Sihanouk, the three led Khrushchev, smiling diplomatically, into a small room. Outside the door, a general in full regalia stood guard. Fifteen minutes later, the four emerged and refixed their diplomatic smiles. And so the party went on.

This was the atmosphere of Byzantine mystery that dominated Soviet politics last week. The world's principal Communist leaders were battling through

their third week of deadlock over the grand strategy of Communist conquest. In public, the Reds had denied that any such conference existed. But to shrewd observers in Moscow, incidents like the one at the Cambodian party proved not only that the parley existed, but that it had reached the critical stage.

Last week, the Red summit finally broke up. The Kremlin's communique writers set to work to draw up a document that the 81 delegations could sign. But their first draft was rejected by Chinese Communist President Liu Shao-chi; so was their second draft, and their third, and their fourth, and their fifth. Not until the Russians presented their fourteenth rewrite did Liu sign a pledge of "eternal and unbreakable fraternal friendship." And even then, he said: "We'll sign this sheet of paper but we are not bound by it. We still maintain that war is inevitable."

There lay the nub of the argument that had raged inside the Kremlin for twenty days and nights. The Chinese had been adamant: The world's hungry

peoples must be mobilized to do battle against "Western imperialism." And this battle, in the words of Mao Tse-tung, inevitably would involve "righteous wars."

Against this blood-chilling view, Nikita Khrushchev had argued ceaselessly. "No one wants a war," he said. "War would profit no one." But the Chinese would not yield, and on this life-and-death issue, which ultimately could determine whether civilization itself will survive on earth, the Russian and Chinese colossi last week split wide apart.

Returning to their capitals, European delegates to the Communist summit last week brought back the details of what history one day might call the Twenty Days That Shook the Communist World. Newsweek correspondents in Europe, Asia, and the U.S. pieced together the awesome story.

**Hatreds:** The extent of the gulf opening up between China and Russia can be gauged from the state of alarm of such hard-bitten Communists as Antonin Novotny, President of Czechoslovakia, and Wladyslaw Gomulka, Communist leader of Poland. Describing their Moscow experiences, both men last week reported that the ideological contest between Russian and Chinese delegates was embittered by a harsh new factor—racial prejudice. "The Chinese treated us like pariahs," complained one Polish Communist. Russians spoke openly of "the yellow peril."

The high point of Chinese hostility to the European Communists came during

\*Frol R. Kozlov, chief administrator of the Communist Party; Mikhail A. Suslov, party theoretician, and Nuritdin A. Mukhiddinov, a member of the party Presidium who was snubbed by the Red Chinese during his recent visit to Peking.



Red Russia's Nikita S. Khrushchev to Red China's Mao and helpers: 'Mind my tunnel!'

Norman Mansbridge  
Norman Mansbridge © Punch

a prodigious nine-hour speech, delivered by Liu Shao-chi to the Moscow meeting. During that tirade—reportedly interrupted by several fainting spells—Liu accused Khrushchev of “cowardice” over the prospect of fighting the West. He also charged Russia with failing to provide China with atomic arms, and bragged that Peking soon would make nuclear bombs of its own.

Liu’s “Chinese madness,” as one of those present described it, appalled the Europeans. Back in Prague, Czech President Novotny confided these impressions to a visitor:

►The Chinese delegates’ total Asiatic disregard for the value of human life and material well-being came as a shock even to the Russians.

►China, with the backing of most non-white delegates, appeared hell-bent on a course leading toward eventual war with the West.

►As a result, the Soviets decided to deny Peking any more nuclear know-how even for peaceful uses.

►The rest of the world has “ten years at the most,” and probably less, to get together to quarantine the Peking extremists before the Chinese develop enough nuclear force to attack.

Other European Communists present at the Red summit confirmed Novotny’s report. In Warsaw and East Berlin, top party members said: “China is desperate. She means what she says about wanting war.” Another high-ranking Communist was openly fearful that China’s militant revolutionary policies would drive the West into a position where nuclear retaliation would be its only defense.

**Appeal:** The pattern of these Chinese policies for 1961 already is unmistakable. Wherever hungry peoples are striving for a better life, the Chinese intend to move in, preaching their militant doctrines of “revolution against the white West.” The Chinese, in fact, are appealing over the heads not only of the West but of their Russian allies, to the “have-nots” of the world. Thus, in Guinea, Chinese technicians already are at work under a treaty which specifies that their own living standards will be no higher than those of the Guineans, a commitment that no “white” government could make. Similarly, in Algeria, while the Russians still hesitate to plunge in with the FLN, the Chinese have offered weapons and infantrymen. To FLN leader Ferhat Abbas, who visited Peking last month, chairman Mao said: “China’s help is given to you totally and unconditionally. Next year, it will increase.”

The same pattern of Chinese belligerence can be seen throughout Latin

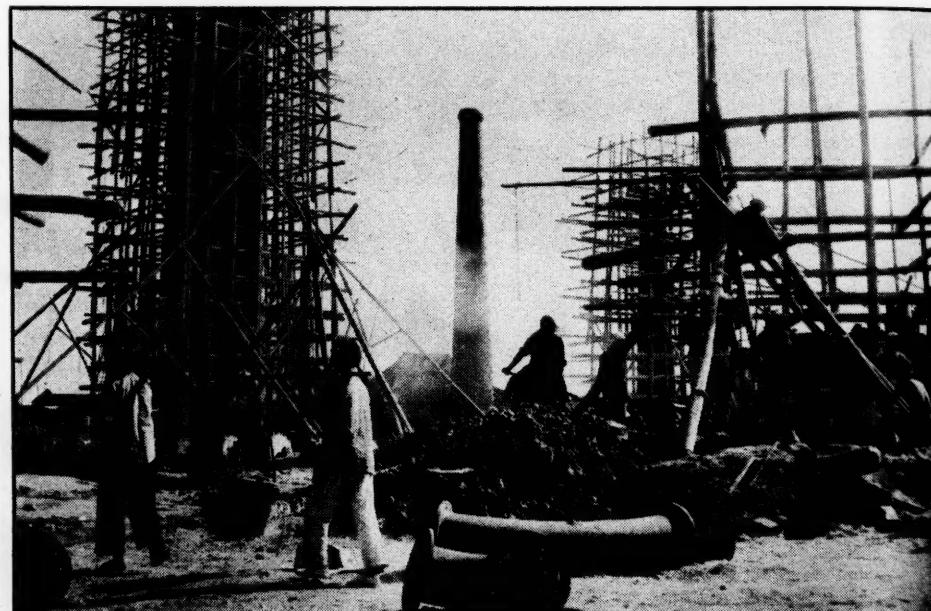
America (see page 50), and in India (where the Russians are actually supplying military aircraft to help Nehru stave off the Chinese threat to his Himalayan frontier). Throughout Southeast Asia, too, Chinese-backed guerrillas already are in action against the pro-Western governments of Laos and Vietnam (see page 45).

What lies behind China’s hyperbelligerence is a question that will haunt both Russian and Western strategists in 1961. The final answer lurks somewhere in the secret recesses of the Chinese leaders’ minds, in some hell broth of Marxist fanaticism, mixed with racial pride. But the immediate causes are clearer; they can be seen in the raging frustration the Chinese Communists feel as they watch their stupendous experiment—“one thousand years’ work in one

but wide-open gates. “We asked the Russians for generators years ago,” said a Chinese technician, “but the generators have not come.”

**Big Shift?** Chinese racial pride alone makes such dependence unbearable to Peking. And the antagonism that results is of major significance for the West. For if the Russian Communists are alarmed by China’s “madness”—and by the growing pressure of Mao’s millions on their Eastern frontier—there is only one way that the Soviet Union can move—toward the Western world.

The first tentative feelers in this direction were directed last week toward Marshal Tito (who took Yugoslavia out of the Comintern in 1948). On the Yugoslav national holiday—which the Chinese pointedly ignored—Khrushchev sent an unprecedentedly effusive message of



© Henri Cartier-Bresson—Magnum

Mao’s millions force the pace: New steel mills are not enough to feed them

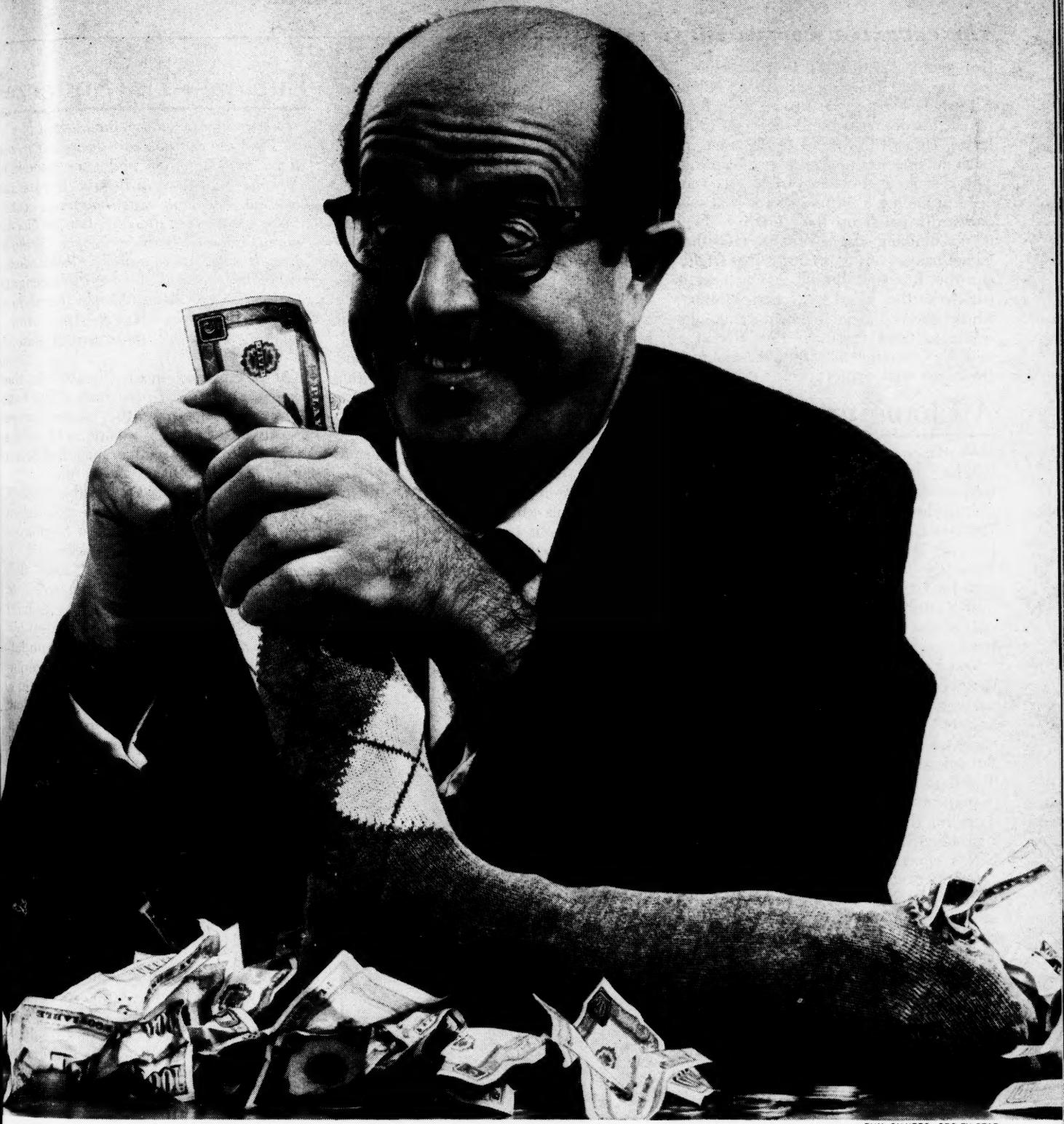
day”—stumble into crisis and failure.

As the Russians found in the ’20s—before they eased the pace of collectivization—the Chinese are now discovering that for all the fifteen-hour days and back-breaking labor of millions, they cannot produce enough to feed a population that is growing at the rate of 20 million a year—and at the same time, catch up with the West. Nor have the Chinese been able to fulfill their boasts abroad. All around they are fenced in by the U.S. power that they once called a “paper tiger.” Their Russian allies, too, have now frustrated them—by refusing atomic secrets, withdrawing hundreds of vitally needed Soviet technicians, cutting down their deliveries of fuel. On the Yellow River, where thousands of laborers sweated for years to build the San Men Dam, highest in the world, the water still flows uselessly through its completed

congratulation to Belgrade. Meanwhile, in Vienna, Vyacheslav M. Molotov—the very man who at Stalin’s behest had sought to purge Tito—turned up at a Yugoslav party, and pumped hands all around.

At the same time, Russian diplomats were under orders to reopen Moscow’s lines to the West. At the U.N. they no longer described the U-2 incident and the collapse of the summit as a “Western betrayal,” but as “unfortunate incidents” that should not be allowed to “poison” East-West relations. “The Russians,” said a Western diplomat stationed behind the Iron Curtain, “are coming to our par-





PHIL SILVERS, CBS-TV STAR

**Socking it away?** If you aren't, here's a feet-on-the-ground idea that could get you well-heeled. Confide to the boss that Consolidated, the world's largest enamel printing paper specialist, offers *finest quality for less*. That by specifying Consolidated Enamels for broadsides, catalogs and other printed material, he'll save without sacrificing quality. Get free test sheets. Have your printer test them on your next printing order, comparing quality, performance, cost! Then get a new supply of socks.

Available only through your Consolidated Paper Merchant

**Consolidated**

WORLD'S LARGEST SPECIALIST  
IN ENAMEL PRINTING PAPERS

Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. • Nati. Sales Offices, 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago

ties again, inviting us to play chess." None of this means that Nikita Khrushchev has given up, or even tempered, his desire to bring the West to its knees. He still threatens, for instance, to put new pressure on Berlin in the spring.

Yet even if the two Red giants succeed in finding a form of words that will outwardly patch up their quarrel, there is no blinking the awesome fact that China has set out on a course that frightens the Russians almost as much as it frightens the West. In that context, Khrushchev's announcement that he wants to meet President Kennedy at a new U.N. summit in early 1961 assumes fresh and vital significance.

## A Changing U.N.?

Workmen at the tall, green U.N. building were preparing to raise another flagpole last week. Mauritania, a stony slab of the Sahara desert that is home to 700,000 Islamic tribesmen, was about to become Member No. 100 of the U.N. Then the Soviets stepped in and proposed a 101st member of their own—Outer Mongolia, a stony slab of the Gobi desert that is home to 1 million tribesmen.

Voted down by the Security Council, Russia retaliated by vetoing Mauritania. Thus the Soviets again fought for their claim to "parity" in the U.N. But more basically, the fact that East and West were disputing over two such candidates for the U.N. dramatized a problem that could ruin the U.N.'s effectiveness in 1961.

Simply stated, that problem is this: An absolute majority of U.N. members, casting 51 votes in the Assembly, have a combined population of 150 million) which casts one vote. population of the U.S. (180 million) which casts one vote. These 51 nations have a combined national income smaller than that of France (\$36 billion). Among them, these nations contribute less than 7 per cent of the U.N.'s annual budget of \$63 million. Yet they can make its decisions.

**Walkouts:** Increasingly, the big powers are restless at this imbalance. A senior Western diplomat even left a budget hearing this fall and returned home because the U.N. has "lost all relationship between the paying of the piper and the calling of the tune."

What the diplomat was talking about was demonstrated last week when the U.S. handed over another \$20 mil-

lion to support the U.N. operation in the Congo. As it did, Ghana and Guinea (which have given not a penny for U.N. Congo expenses) were shouting from the rostrum against "soul-killing . . . new colonialism."

One possible source of vigorous U.N. action in the year ahead is the U.N. Secretariat. But Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's attempt to exercise effective executive action in the Congo has earned him the enmity of Russia's Nikita Khrushchev and K has already called for Hammarskjöld's replacement by a triumvirate of Secretaries-General, one each from the East, the West, and neutralists. The West will block this move. But some change in the role of the Secretariat seems inevitable.

The basic fact is that even though the newly emergent nations were warmly welcome at the United Nations, it is in nobody's interest to allow them to dominate the proceedings. For the U.N.'s primary mission is to keep the peace, and in 1961, as before, it is peace between the great powers that really matters.



Throckmorton-Monkmeyer  
Patrol in Algeria: Toward peace?

## Europe—The Squeeze

*For most Europeans, the biggest fact of 1961 would be a prosperity greater than anything they had ever known. Despite uneasiness in Britain, Europe's over-all economy was booming. Yet there were grave dangers, too. In Germany, where Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt will try to unseat Chancellor Adenauer next fall, the major challenge was Nikita S. Khrushchev's threat to reopen the Berlin crisis in April. And looming above all, there was Algeria.*

At a crowded movie theater in the Algerian port of Mostaganem, the chattering sounds from the screen were harshly interrupted by a sudden blast one night last week. An Algerian rebel bomb had gone off, injuring 25 people.

This was the area that the French Army calls "pacified." Yet the bloodshed went on, and for at least the beginning of 1961, it would go on and on . . .

To stop it, Charles de Gaulle flies across the Mediterranean this week to put all his tremendous authority behind a new effort at settlement. His step-by-step plan for 1961: To declare a unilateral truce, set up an autonomous Algerian administration, win popular backing in a France-wide referendum, and then allow the Algerian people to vote on their own future. His hope is that the Algerians will want to stay linked with France.

Can he pull it off?

One element in de Gaulle's favor is that the French Army has already achieved substantial military success. By its own claims, at least, it has sealed off the bulk of the FLN behind the Tunisian and Moroccan borders and reduced the active rebels to scattered bands totaling only about 6,000 men. And, in economic development, by the end of 1961, the \$11 billion "Constantine Plan" will have created about 600 new corporations and about 150,000 new jobs.

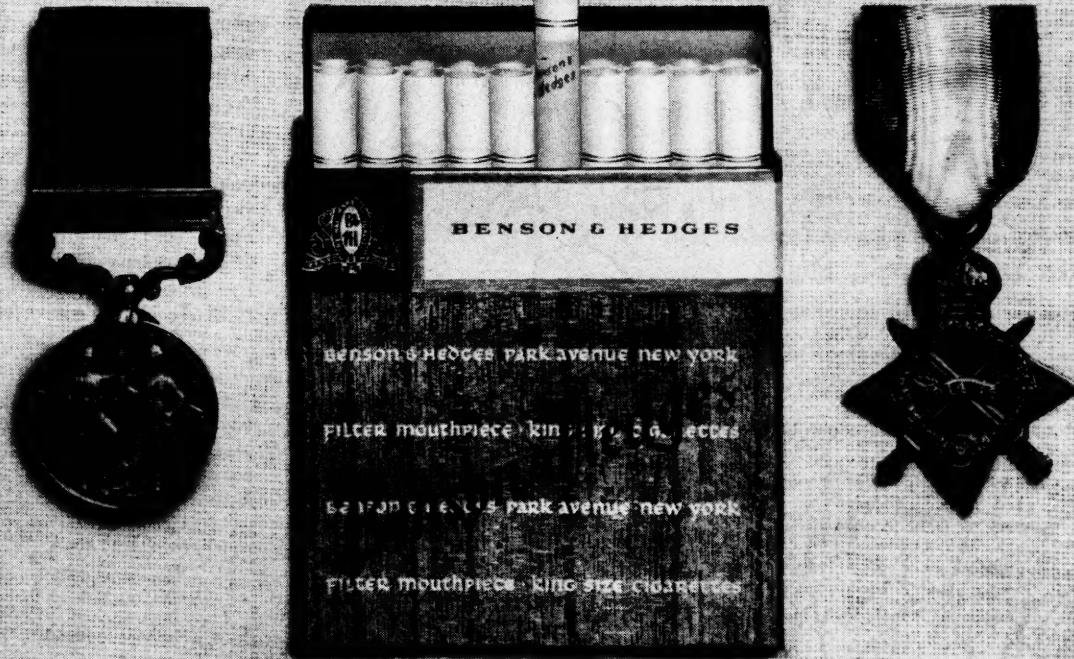
**Die-hards:** Yet it is this very progress that fills Algeria's 1.2 million Europeans and the 500,000-man French Army with a determination not to surrender hard-won gains. The colons freely predict "a blood bath" and even "another Budapest" if de Gaulle tries to create his "Algerian Algeria." And many conservative politicians and army officers back them up. "I don't belong to a nation of quitters and cowards," one captain declared. "I have nothing to lose by fighting on, even against other Frenchmen."

But the FLN also vows to fight on. And the FLN enters 1961 with heavy Af-





what makes this such a prize?

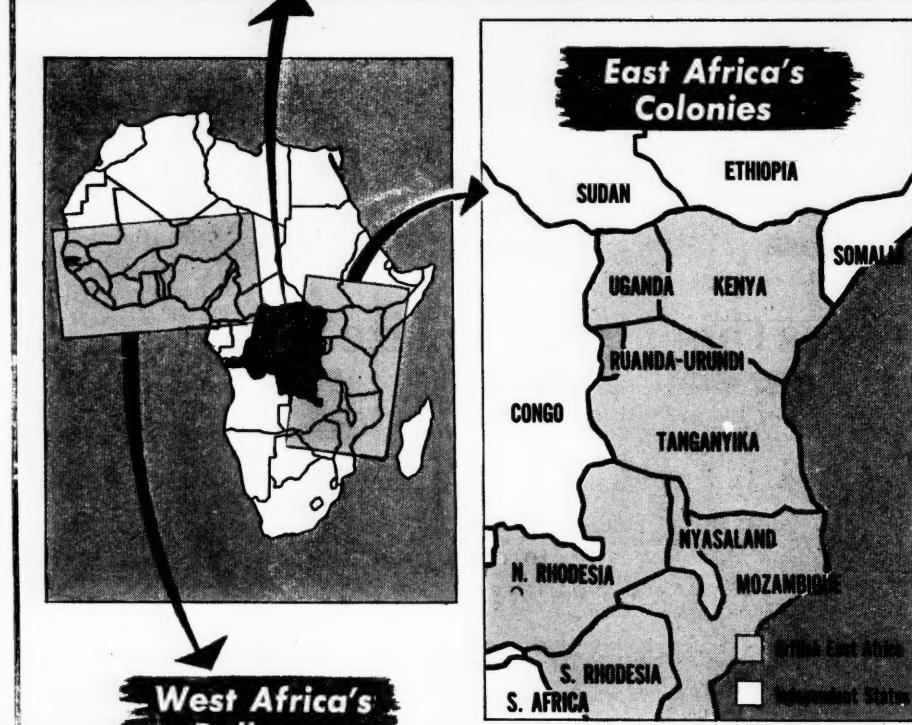


You get the famous Benson & Hedges filter system. The Benson & Hedges filter is recessed into the mouthpiece. The filter itself never touches your mouth . . . truly made for the fastidious smoker.

You get the world's choicest tobaccos...superb tobaccos cured and blended with exquisite skill. If you appreciate quality, you will recognize why this must be a limited edition cigarette.

You get the most handsomely packaged cigarette. The famous Benson & Hedges cigarette-case package is completely crush-proof. The cover slides back to deliver each cigarette to you in perfect shape. It gratifies your own sense of beauty and marks you as discriminating to those about you. You pay more...you get more.

NOW MANY CAN YOU IDENTIFY? TOP ROW, FROM LEFT: ORDER OF ST. GEORGE, RUSSIA • WAR CROSS, BELGIUM, 1918 • AUSTRIAN SERVICE MEDAL • THE KING'S MEDAL, BRITAIN, 1902 • MIDDLE ROW: BRITISH SERVICE, 1945 (THE GEORGE MEDAL) • OFFICERS' 25-YEAR SERVICE CROSS, AUSTRIA • VICTORY MEDAL, BRITAIN, 1918 • WAR MEDAL, BRITAIN, 1920 • BOTTOM ROW: THIRD INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1895 • SMOKER'S PRIZE, AMERICA, 1960 • BRITISH SERVICE STAR, 1914.



Cartoon by Norman Mansbridge—The Sunday Times, London; Maps, Newsweek—Mackay

Asian support (as shown in the U.N.) and the ominous backing of Red China.

It is because de Gaulle recognizes these dangers that he is staking his authority on achieving a settlement. His task will not be easy—but the man who did not flinch in 1941 shows no sign of flinching in 1961.

## Unchained Africa

*For Africa, 1960 was the year which finally dismantled the old empires. And 1961 may turn out to be the year which lays the foundations for a series of new federations.*

The garish violence that sears the Congo is likely to go on. The racial hatreds of South Africa may explode into violence. But 1961's historic changes in Africa are more likely to come in West and East Africa.

In both these areas there is an impulse to federate.

Flying back to Accra last week after a six-day visit to Bamako, capital of Mali, Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah had two announcements. The first was that Ghana and Mali would establish a joint Parliament. "Ghana and Mali have historically always been one," he said. The second was a proposal for an all-African Army with a single high command to operate independently of the U.N.

Nkrumah's announcements attracted something less than unbridled enthusiasm. To most West Africans they were just another move in Nkrumah's increasingly desperate attempt to solve the problem of African Balkanization—"the splitting of the continent into fragments each led by a local tin god," as Nkrumah puts it—by unifying Africa under a single major god, Kwame Nkrumah.

**Breakup:** Few Africans deny that the problem of Balkanization exists, particularly in West Africa (map). The rapid dismantling of the French and British colonial empires left sixteen independent states in West Africa alone, each with its own flag, parliament, army, diplomatic service, and crushing economic burdens. Only one of these states, Nigeria, is large enough to make its weight felt in world affairs.

But Nkrumah has stepped on some sensitive toes, especially among the former French territories. Togo's President Sylvanus Olympio, under pressure to amalgamate with Ghana, recently declared: "After struggling for freedom over many years [we] have no intention of being absorbed by Ghana." Nkrumah's recent attempt to dominate the Congo



J.N.)  
hina.  
nizes  
s au-  
His  
who  
gn of

year  
em-  
be  
lons

the  
cial  
ode  
oric  
to  
an

fter a  
Mali,  
n had  
that  
joint  
e his-  
The  
frican  
nd to  
N.

acted  
thusi-  
ere were  
s in-  
re the  
—"the  
ments  
umah  
single

that  
, par-  
The  
and  
en in-  
alone,  
army,  
eco-  
states,  
ke its

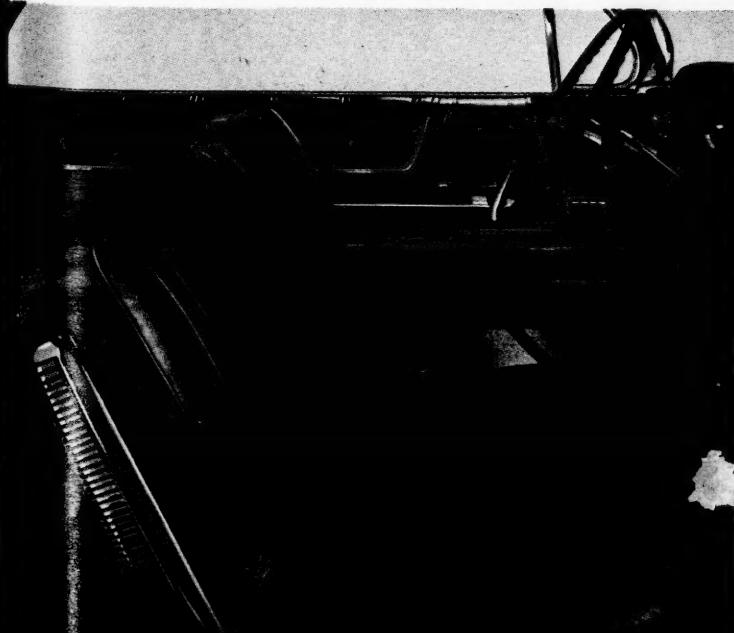
some  
the  
Presi-  
ssure  
ly de-  
edom  
vention  
mah's  
Congo

1960



## Style that says

"Step In!"



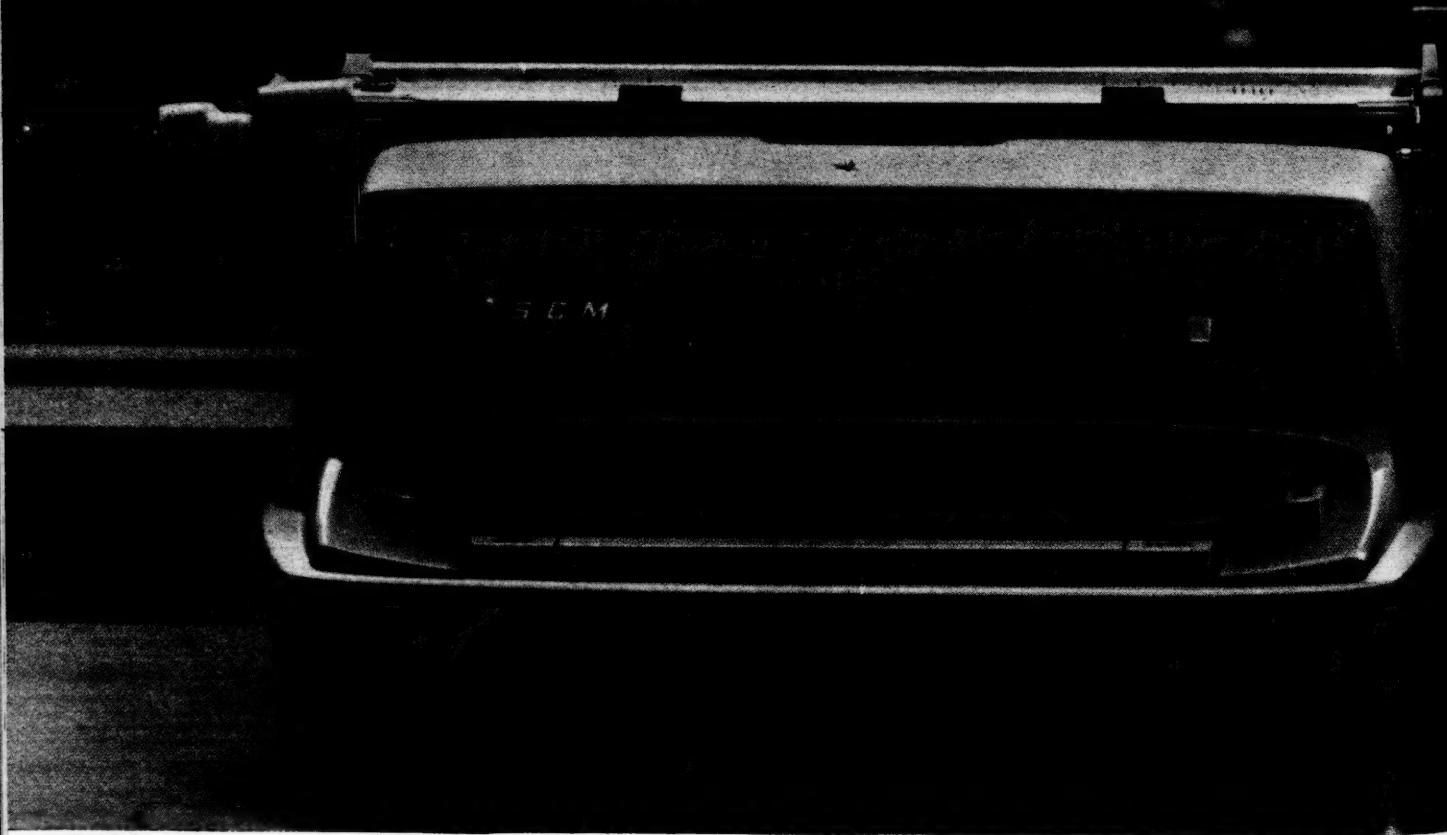
Swing open the door of this magnificent '61 Olds! You'll notice fine fabrics flecked with metallic threads . . . leathers with a lustrous sheen . . . rich, tailored padding to cushion every move you make . . . fashionable colors that fairly invite you inside . . . and *worlds* of space all around you! New ease of entry . . . more headroom, legroom and kneeroom! In every distinctive appointment, the Ninety-Eight by Oldsmobile is a car that speaks for itself . . . *as it speaks for you!*

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION • GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

*Ninety-Eight*  
by  
**OLDSMOBILE**

Featuring FASHION-LINE DESIGN

... *Skyrocket* PERFORMANCE!



*Smith-Corona Deluxe 400*

Starting today, these two typewriters will electrify your office (and at no extra cost)

*Smith  
with  
has p  
ric o  
push  
est ty  
looki*

*Call  
stra  
abo  
Smi*



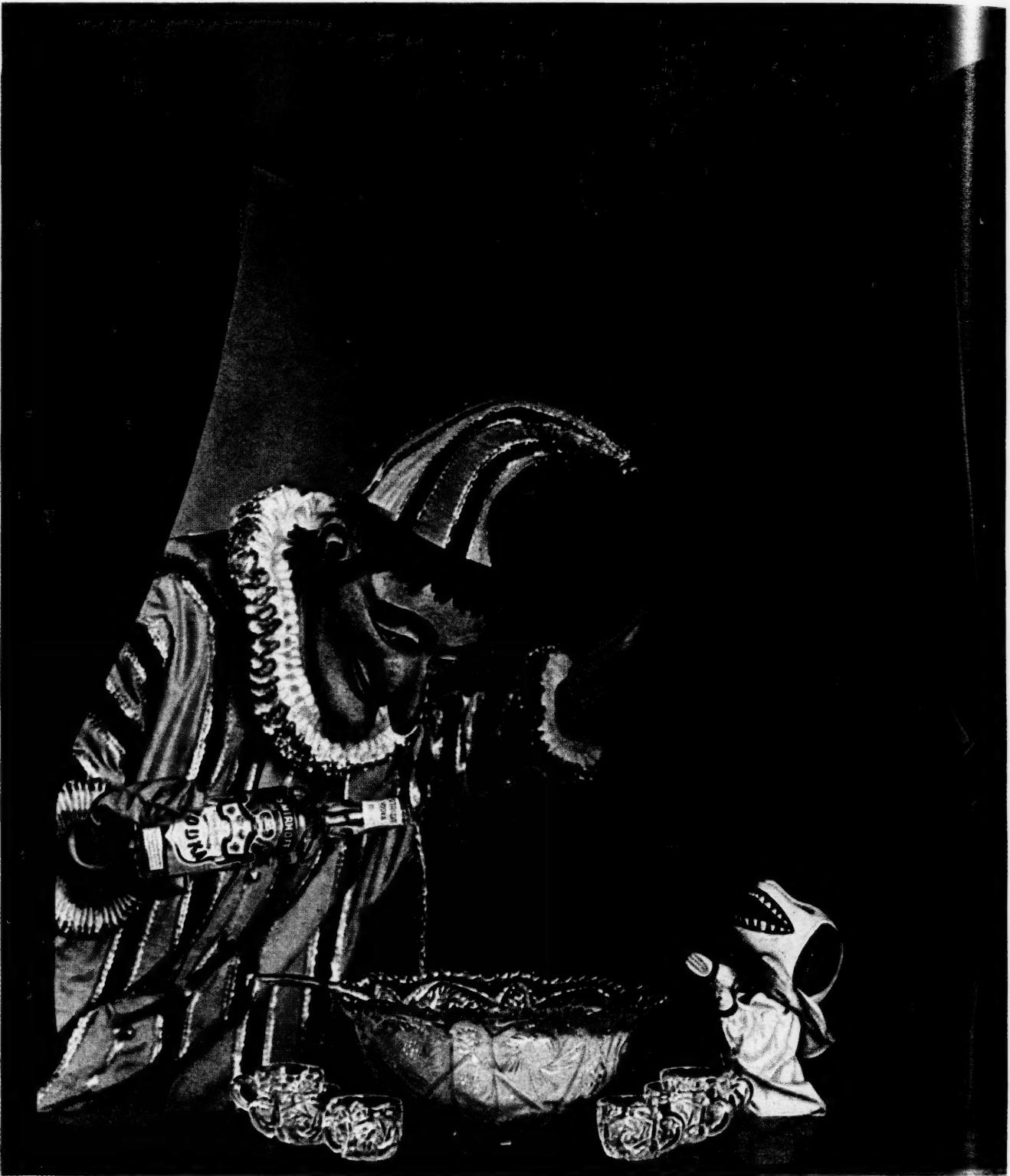
Smith-Corona Compact 200

Smith-Corona Deluxe 400 . . . a new, full-sized electric with exclusive push-button feature controls. The 400 has push-button ribbon control to instantly select fabric or carbon ribbon, an automatic paper injector and push-button impression control. The result is the easiest typing your secretary has ever enjoyed...the best-looking letters you have ever signed.

Call your Smith-Corona representative for a demonstration of these two new electrics. And while you're about it, why not discuss with him the full line of Smith-Corona Marchant business machines?

Smith-Corona Compact 200 . . . the world's first compact electric office typewriter. For the price of a manual, your secretary can type on an electric that is fully automatic, including the carriage return. What's more, the 200 has all the usual electric typewriter features and produces typing that is as perfect as a printed page.

**SCM** **SMITH-CORONA**  
DIVISION OF SMITH-CORONA MARCHANT INC.



### PUT ON A SHOW WITH THIS SMIRNOFF HOLIDAY PUNCH!

This year, stage a surprise at your holiday party! Serve a bowl of delicious Smirnoff® Fruit Punch. Lighter and less filling than the normal Nog, it will delight your guests, and leave them *breathless*. Follow our easy recipe, or invent your own Fruit Punch, using Smirnoff Vodka with other fruit juices. Remember—smooth Smirnoff *loses itself* in just about anything that pours!

*it leaves you breathless*

80 AND 100 PROOF. DISTILLED FROM GRAIN. STE. PIERRE SMIRNOFF FLS. (DIVISION OF HEUBLEIN), HARTFORD, CONN. SMARTLY GIFT-WRAPPED

**Smirnoff®**  
THE GREATEST NAME IN  
**VODKA**



#### SMIRNOFF FRUIT PUNCH

Combine 2 quarts of orange juice, 1 cup lemon juice, 1 quart Smirnoff. Add orange and lemon slices, 12 oz. frozen strawberries. Chill in refrigerator. Just before serving, add 1 quart chilled sparkling water and 2 trays of ice. Serves 32 drinks.

has also  
Patrice  
Nkrumah  
with M.  
sides g.  
page 40  
Malian  
English  
ments,"  
like try  
mons a

Link  
taking  
West A.  
Ghana  
Nkrumah  
likely to  
another  
Balkans.  
This is  
the Fr.  
links be  
states—  
Volta, a  
unit, the  
multane  
idency.  
Houphouët  
the str.  
Africa,  
mit at  
speaking  
decided  
a comm  
gather  
Congol  
the sup  
the U.S.

In t  
speaki  
schedul  
months  
each o  
next m  
giant, s  
vited a  
in some  
union.  
1961?  
the ye  
French  
that op  
Who  
sure; h

T

"I  
Nyasal  
he arr  
dishing  
to nego

Wha  
mediat  
try in  
get it,  
out of  
the Fe  
land. I  
ever, w  
white-e

Newsw

has also come a cropper with the fall of Patrice Lumumba (page 86).

Nkrumah's latest effort to join forces with Mali confronts similar obstacles. Besides geographical barriers (see map, page 40) there is the language problem. Malians speak French, Ghanaians speak English. "Trying to merge their parliaments," said a neutral observer, "will be like trying to unite the House of Commons and the French Assembly."

**Links:** With independent Nigeria taking over as the heavyweight nation of West Africa—it is four times the size of Ghana and seven times as populous—Nkrumah's Pan-African movement is unlikely to gain many converts in 1961. But another quieter movement to end Balkanization is rapidly gaining strength. This is the effort of the former states of the French Community to re-establish links between themselves. Four of these states—Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, and Niger—have already formed a unit, the Conseil de l'Entente, with simultaneous elections and a rotating Presidency. Last month, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, the strongest political figure in French Africa, issued a call for an African Summit at his capital, Abidjan. Nine French-speaking heads of state turned up and decided to establish a common market, a common currency, and to stick together in foreign affairs. Their votes gave Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu the support he needed to take his seat in the U.N. over the objections of Ghana.

In the coming months, the French-speaking states of French Africa have scheduled a series of "summits," three months apart, to expand their ties with each other and with Europe. To the next meeting, Dec. 10 in Brazzaville, the giant, strife-torn Congo will again be invited and there is talk that it will join in some kind of French-speaking African union. Will that union come to pass in 1961? The prospect is that for most of the year, the forces in favor of it—mainly French—will be contending with those that oppose it—mainly Kwame Nkrumah. Who will win? No one can tell for sure; history has few clear-cut winners.

### THE CRY: 'FREEDOM'

"I am on the warpath!" shouted Nyasaland's fiery Dr. Hastings Banda as he arrived in London last week brandishing a wooden spear. "I am not here to negotiate. I am here to demand."

What Banda was demanding was immediate independence for his tiny country in Central Africa. And if he did not get it, he was threatening to walk right out of this week's London conference on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Independence for Nyasaland, however, would mean the first break in the white-dominated federation. And that

was something that Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky was determined to prevent. "I am an old-fashioned animal, a British Imperialist," thundered Sir Roy as he too arrived in London. "I shall not be party to a sellout."

Speaking bluntly at opposite extremes, Welensky and Banda symbolized the clash of white settlers with black nationalists that in 1961 is certain to rock the entire 2,000-mile length of British East Africa. Banda insists he is riding the wave of the future—and that wave is black. Under it, he is confident the white governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may well be swept away in coming months.

Yet as the white-dominated Rhodesian Federation begins to founder, a new black federation is in the making to the north. Its guiding spirit is slim, magnetic Julius Nyerere, leader of self-governing Tanganyika. Nyerere's hope: That both Kenya and Uganda will join a federation in 1961 that would give East Africa a new land of 20 million people, greater in size and equal in stability and purpose to mighty Nigeria in the West.



Asian masses: Peking reaches out

### The Volcanic East

*In a U.S. Air Force station in Alaska, a burst of static buzzes over the electromagnetic receiver. Soon after, a patrol plane on a routine "sniffing" flight will pick up the sharp increase in radioactive dust. And within hours, top U.S. officials will be meeting in emergency conference.*

*Then the announcement will come: Red China has tested its first A-bomb.*

*When that day comes—perhaps in 1961, perhaps in '62 or '63—the men of Peking can be expected to reach out more hungrily than ever. Already, China is driving for domination of Asia's millions.*

Red China's major target is Southeast Asia, the lush, tropical fringe of the continent, rich in rubber and tin and oil. Relentlessly, the Communists have worked to erode the foundations of Southeast Asia's frontier lands. And today, in war-weary Laos and Vietnam, China is closer than ever to achieving its goals.

The little Buddhist kingdom of Laos has floundered in a three-way civil war since August, when a coup d'état led by a young paratroop captain installed neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma as Premier. With the non-Communist forces split, the Communist Pathet Lao rebels had their big chance. When Souvanna appealed for unity, the Pathet Lao chief—Souvanna's half brother Souphanouvong—blandly agreed, on the promise of a place in a coalition government. Last week, the rightist rebels also agreed—in principle—to join a coalition.

The Pathet Lao quickly showed that what it wanted was more than "unity." In Vientiane, a leftist mob swarmed outside the National Assembly to denounce the rightists as "traitors." And next day, Pathet Lao forces launched an all-out assault on rightist positions. In 1961, Laos is headed for a showdown.

**Terror:** The Communists are carrying on an equally deadly struggle in South Vietnam. There, the campaign of terror and assassination, supported by arms and reinforcements from North Vietnam, has reached something close to open war. Terrorist killings, mostly of officials, now average twenty to 25 a day—more even than in Algeria.

The Communist aim is to convince the population that theirs is the real power. Their means are effective. A roadblock is set up only a few miles from Saigon; guerrillas masquerading as Vietnamese soldiers stop a car and haul off a travel-



ing official; he is never seen again. In the dead of night, a terrorist band moves in on an isolated army outpost and wipes it out. Another band slips into a village, calls out the entire population to the main square, sets up a kangaroo court, and summarily executes a loyal village head as an "enemy of the people."

**Mandarin:** South Vietnam's tough, anti-Communist President Ngo Dinh Diem is waging a determined battle to root out the guerrillas. But he is determined also to do it his own way, ruling his country in the old mandarin tradition. Political opposition is banned, the press controlled, and the peasantry subjected to a quasi-military administration.

Diem's opponents have long argued that such measures are only isolating him from his people, and the coup d'état that nearly toppled him last month (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 21) gave new meaning to their warning. Diem's answer has been to crack down harder than ever. But the Vietnamese people, cowed by the rebels and harried by the regime, are more and more losing the will to fight. And Communist North Vietnam has given them a "promise": "Liberation" before the end of 1961.

## THE CHALLENGE TO INDIA

"The nation," said Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, "must be prepared—whatever the cost."

Last week, more than a year after Nehru had first accused his erstwhile friends in Peking of "aggression," Red China's infantrymen still were firmly entrenched in 12,000 square miles of disputed territory in India's northernmost Himalayan province of Ladakh. Peking had not budged from its claims of 51,000 square miles of Indian territory, and Red Chinese planes still violated Indian airspace with impunity.

But India's rivalry with China is far deeper than its border dispute. The New Year is likely to reveal it as essentially a contest between the giants—for the leadership of all Asia.

What India seeks to prove to the rest of Asia's new nations is that real economic progress can be made without the sacrifice of democracy. With a population of 417 million growing at the rate of 8 million a year, it must (1) win the race to keep food production moving ahead ever faster, (2) bring its industrial economy up to the "breakthrough point," where it becomes self-generating.

Can India do it?

This will be 1961's crucial challenge. Part of the answer will come in April, with the launching of India's \$23.6 billion third Five Year Plan. At stake is India's own future. And at stake, as the Red Chinese look down from the Himalayas, is the survival of freedom in all of free Southern Asia.

## As People Overseas See It

Do the peoples of the world think there will be war or peace in 1961? What are their fears and their hopes, their prospects and problems? And how do they express these in their own words?

In this round-the-world survey, NEWSWEEK'S correspondents sum up the results of hundreds of interviews with the great and the ordinary.

### CAUTIOUS BRITISHERS



*In surveying the British scene, London bureau chief Peter R. Webb found government officials generally more optimistic about 1961 than the man in the street. Many of them felt the current prosperity might be too good to last.*

From the terrace overlooking the Thames, Col. Tufton Beamish, chairman of the Conservatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, views 1961 with "cautious optimism." "I am sure," he said, "that the dollar will overcome its present difficulties and that our own economy will move forward into a period of expansion again."

Cecil Piper (barber in Chelsea): "I find people nervous about 1961. A doctor customer tells me the same thing. The country's full of anxiety neuroses."

Nicholas Boultwood (London School of Economics student): "A lot of people think this country is riding on the crest of a wave; but what we need in 1961 is someone like Kennedy to get things moving, you know."

Mrs. Hilary Brooke (housewife): "When I buy my steaks or chicken with white wine to cook them in, I tell myself surely this can't go on forever."

Basil Smallpeice (managing-director of BOAC): "I have the impression of rapid industrial expansion in underdeveloped countries. Our business will increase next year—from 13 to 15 per cent."

### FEARFUL FRENCHMEN



*Lionel Durand, Paris bureau chief, reports that the Algerian crisis has become a national obsession in France. It is the point on which all other matters of vital national interest pivot—periously. A 1961 settlement is hoped for.*

Even more than disarmament and U.S.-Soviet rivalry, Algeria dominates the fears and hopes of all Frenchmen. It can be—and is—held to blame for practically everything that goes wrong.

Pierre Gandez (president of the French National Students Union which speaks for most of the college students):

"1961? We hope for peace in Algeria. All of us do, without exception, but we are pessimistic."

A businessman: "It is absolutely essential that de Gaulle find an Algerian solution in 1961. But even so, the French business community does not want peace at any price . . . The great risk as I see it is that if de Gaulle fails, an independent Algerian government will be established—with French Army support."

"On the homefront, too, all is not well. I think a rash of strikes is a strong possibility in 1961. As for a recession, I believe that one is already building up."

"And what about Mr. Kennedy? We French don't know at all what to expect from him. Frankly, we are a bit uneasy about his extreme youth . . ."

Yves Fortin (lab technician and father of two): "My main hope is for more pay."

### HOPEFUL RUSSIANS



*Everyone interviewed by Moscow bureau chief Whitman Bassow said that 1961 would be a year of peace. They also hoped the election of John Kennedy would ease the strains on current relations with the United States.*

Boris Svetlanov (photographer for Sovsport): "There will be peace. I fought in World War II, and I just don't have strength enough to fight again. If there are quarrels let them stay in the newspapers."

Valentina Shipova (school director): "We want it to be a peaceful year. And if we think it will be, then it will be."

Ivan Arbatov (director of the Freedom soap and cosmetics factory): "Let East and West argue. Life will show who is right, but there's no feeling among our people that there will be war. Next year I hope to build two new apartment houses for the workers and a kindergarten for 200 kids. My family is healthy, we live well and we have a car. It should be a good year for all of us."

Nina Bochareva (housewife, 27): "





**It's Taylor Champagne...you'll love it!** At holiday time, or any time, a gift of sparkling Taylor New York State Champagne says, "You are someone special!" Taylor Wines are the pride of New York's Finger Lakes, one of the world's most favored vineyard regions.

For your special gift list, choose Taylor Brut or Dry Champagne or Sparkling Burgundy. Also delicious Taylor table or dessert wines, available in beautifully festive gift packages.



don't want to even hear about war. And I think people are not insane enough to start one. This year was a leap year—a bad year in Russia. Next will be better."

Leonid Sedov (Russian rocket scientist): "Mr. Kennedy's election has sparked a great rise in hopes for a new era in Soviet-American relations. By nature I am not optimistic, but experience shows that life is always better than I ever expected it would be."

Valentina Tulainova (21-year-old): "This new year will be exciting because I'll have my first job and help out the family income. In 1961 we will get hundreds of thousands of new apartments. And there will be fewer police courts and less public disorder."

Victor Sokolow (translator): "Improvement depends on whether Mr. Kennedy continues to treat the U.S.S.R. as his predecessor did. If he does, then there is very little hope."

### VARIABLE ITALIANS



*In Rome, bureau chief Curtis G. Pepper found that many Italians view 1961 as parents do a 6-year-old child—lovable perhaps, but it could cause a great deal of trouble if those in charge were to leave it unwatched.*

The most famous Italian, Pope John XXIII, recently warned that "the hour through which the world is now passing is indeed grave and dangerous . . . There is a general disregard for life, mania for power, the subtle but obstinate introduction of error . . ." That is a sobering thought for 1961; yet most Italians remain congenital, if grumbling, optimists.

Giuseppe Maria Pigliucci (18-year-old medical student): "The bombs are too big now for such a small world. Our greatest fear is not death, but inaction."

Giuseppe Saragat (right-wing Socialist leader): "Next year will be marked by two factors: (1) A profound crisis and struggle within the Socialist and Communist parties and (2) similar struggles within the Christian Democratic Party. Eventually there will be a strong, non-Communist democratic, socialist party."

Count Nicolò Carandini (former Ambassador and landowner): "Our two biggest tasks for 1961 are forging a link between the Common Market and Britain, and continuing our expansion."

Giovanni Moschino (bricklayer): "We were wrong to get off horses. We were even more wrong when we turned in our bicycles for Vespas and little cars. In 1961, we must mend our ways."

Lelio-Alberto Fabriani (a prognosticator known as Mago the Wizard): "Russia is going into a new phase and America will give it an uppercut."

### BROODING GERMANS



*A robust optimism streaked only here and there with doubt—is what bureau chief Dwight Martin found was the prevailing mood of most West Germans, including those who live and work in always-embattled Berlin.*

In this city, as the people themselves say, "we live on the ragged edge of schizophrenia. We feel, sometimes, a little guilty about our prosperity, and the fact that we can do nothing now to help our countrymen to the east. But we also resent them because their very nearness makes us feel our guilt."

Many Germans are waiting, scared but fascinated, to see what road the new American Administration will follow. Among German intellectuals and politicians—even though many were for Nixon—there is a vast feeling of relief that 1961 will see a new hand at the helm. Quotes from two Germans:

Gerhard Schwan (steelworker): "My fears for 1961 are that I will not get more money, and I am going to work to see that my hopes—not my fears—come true."

Heinrich Kirsch (director of the Friedrich-Ebert high school): "With new men and new and powerful policies in America, and the great strength and determination there, there is no reason to fear anything. The Russians will not give up trying to swallow us, but once again they will not succeed."

### WISHFUL CHINESE



*From his vantage point in Hong Kong, Southeast Asian correspondent Robert S. Elegant looked toward the Chinese mainland and to the island of Formosa, which is held by the Nationalists. All he saw were shades of gray.*

Only a Chinese coolie knows what it is to be "coolie poor." And once in that condition, there isn't time or strength to think about the future of the world.

Those outside China speak like this:

Chen Wu-ming (a Hong Kong movie producer): "All I know for sure is that Communist rule in China will grow more oppressive in 1961. There is absolutely no hope of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists ever retaking the mainland."

Dr. Pon Sian (professor of French at Tamkang College): "All Asia is now eating bitterness because they were not willing to join us in resisting the Chinese Communists. The only faint hope for 1961 lies in further American support of Asian freedom—like the defense

of the islands of Quemoy and Matsu."

From the mainland—as told in refugees' stories—there nevertheless resounds the heartbeat of an inexpressible hope that, somehow, 1961 will see a change.

### ANXIOUS ARABS



*Among Arab officials, scholars, workers, and merchants, NEWSWEEK's correspondent Larry Collins found both hope and despair—hope that '61 will see world peace; despair over the prospect of new crises rising in the Middle East.*

Ghassen Tweini (a Harvard-educated Beirut publisher): "Next year might bring a real turning in history. It might bring a real end to the cold war . . ." The Middle East? "It's bound to have spectacular changes—but changes for the worse. Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Iran—at least one seems sure to explode in revolution or war."

Shafiq Sharaf Iddine (35-year-old shoe salesman): "If we have a good year, I think I'll be able to save enough to open my own shoe store. It all depends on President Kennedy."

### COOLING JAPANESE



*When NEWSWEEK's Far Eastern correspondent Rafael Steinberg asked a Tokyo construction worker what he thought 1961 would bring, he was answered with the proverb: "When you talk about next year, the devil laughs."*

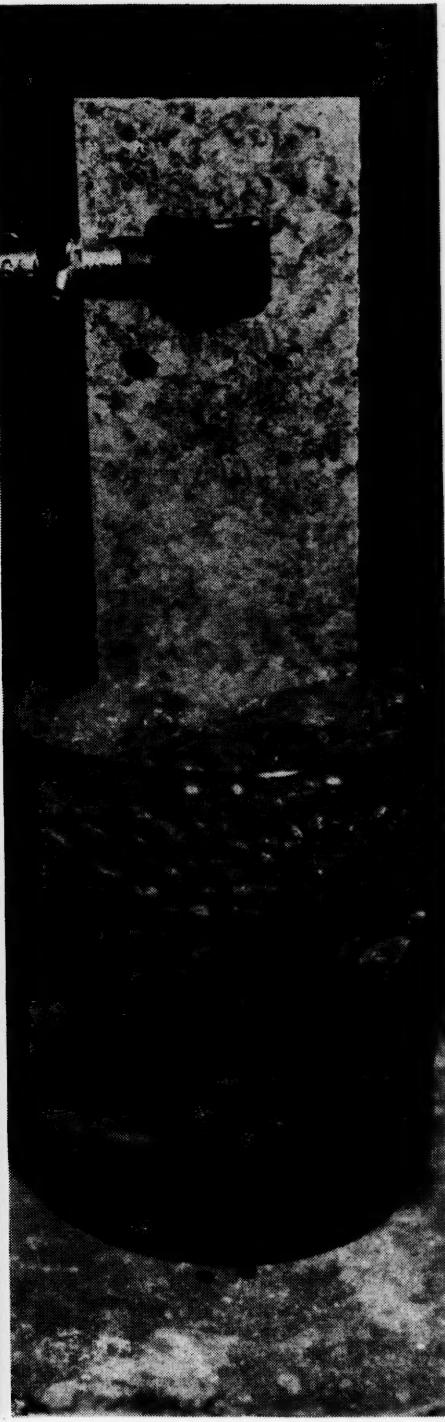
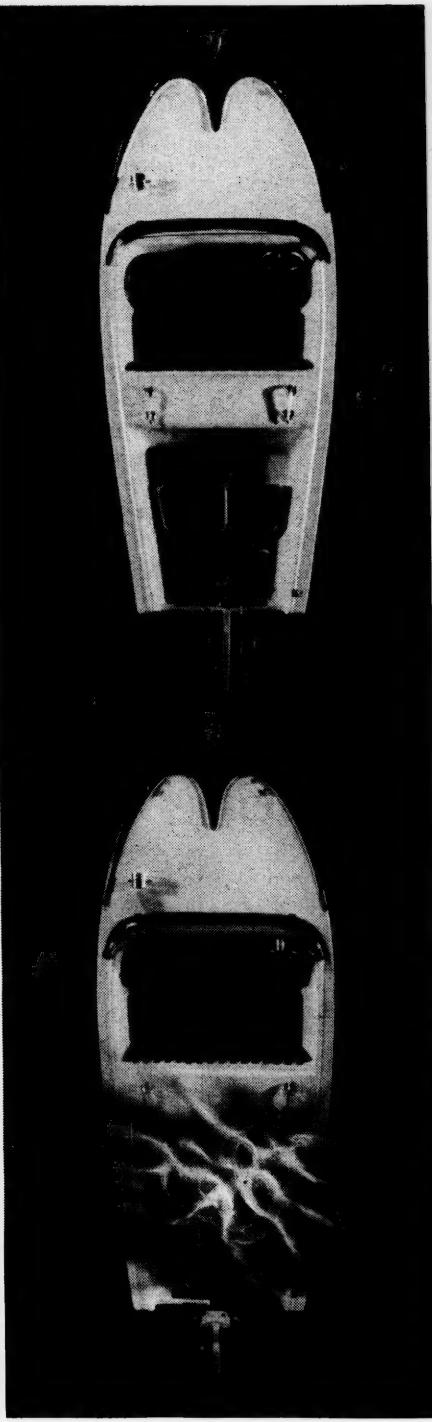
If the devil laughs next year—as he must have done during this summer's student riots—it will not be the fault of Seiji Kaya, president of Tokyo University. He is sponsoring a reform program that will discourage students going on the rampage. "We learned this year," Kaya said, "that the Japanese people had not fully adapted to democracy."

Akira Suwa (a student who took part in the riots but is now joining the Sumitomo Metal Industries, Inc.): "The only way I can attain any kind of a high position is by joining a big firm."

Hitoshi Satoh (director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange): "I expect a more active policy from Mr. Kennedy. But the new U.S. [buy-American] policy will hurt our economy. You know the saying—when the U.S. sneezes, we catch cold."



## CHEMAGINATION



**FLY A B-52-BLIND** Squat black boxes steer the giant on its preset course, and drop the bomb. Computers that can pilot a plane or beat you at chess are made with Durez® plastics—sturdy, lightweight, self-insulating materials easily molded to complex shapes, able to deliver a host of wanted properties and retain them under stress.

**MAKE NEWS** in water safety—with a flame-resistant plastic boat.

The boat industry is just starting to take advantage of the great structural strength and safety inherent in Hetron® fire-retardant polyester plastics. Where can *you* use these super-strong materials?

Skylights? Ducts? Acid scrubbers? They resist chemicals as well as fire.

**ADD PERMANENCE** to a soft material like cork, and you get a durable product like this new floor tile. Durez phenolic resins lock the cork granules together with a bond that resists heat, moisture, and abrasion—for keeps. *Tell us what you'd like to make* with plastics that go places, and do things other plastics can't do.

**DUREZ PLASTICS DIVISION**  
HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 7012 WALCK RD., NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y.

**HOOKER**  
CHEMICALS  
PLASTICS

## OUR NEIGHBORS, SOUTH AND NORTH

'61  
Q and A

Will Fidel Castro last out the year? Probably—unless, of course, he's assassinated. The opposition is noisy but disorganized, he has the biggest and best-equipped army in Latin America—thanks to the Soviets—and the ailing Cuban economy should not collapse completely for at least another year.

Is Soviet influence growing in Cuba? Decidedly. The Red hold continues to tighten, and Russia now rules the island as it does Hungary.

Will Castro change his policy toward the U.S. when the new Kennedy Administration takes over? Not likely. In spite of his kind words for the new Administration, only the abject surrender of the U.S. would change him.

Will Fidelismo spread over the rest of Latin America? In varying degrees and in modified forms, it probably will, unless the rulers of Latin America—and the U.S.—find some way to solve the problems of the poverty-stricken masses.

Will Canada have a general election this year? Prob-

ably not until 1962, although Prime Minister John Diefenbaker is leaving the door open.

Will the current slump set back Canada's long-term boom? Certainly not. Canadian resources and possibilities are as great as ever.

Is anti-Americanism rising in Canada? Superficially, it seems so. But it is really pro-Canadianism rather than anti-Americanism. Until Canada can get out from under the economic and cultural shadow of the United States, the two countries will never be able to get along entirely harmoniously.

What do Canadians particularly object to about American influence? They are worried about control of their industry by American capital, and they resent the flood of American movies, television, and magazines which, they think, threaten to swamp their Canadian culture.

Are Canadians pessimistic about their future? Not at all. They are entering the new year with an air of "sober confidence" in the long run.



Cummings—London Express

## In the Air, the Scattering Sparks of Revolution

Forecast for Latin America in 1961: Continued cloudy with storms.

All over the southern continent, from the steamy jungles of Central America to the bleak slopes of the high Andes, people are in ferment. All signs point to a year of disorders, revolutions, and bloodshed. Indeed, they have already started. ►Sporadic gunfire echoed through the rain-drenched streets of Caracas, Venezuela, last week, as tough soldiers tried, day after day, to smash rioting leftists attempting to touch off a revolution. ►Die-hard followers of former dictator Juan D. Perón seized an army barracks at Rosario, 200 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and attacked two other towns; they were quickly crushed. ►Rebels against Fidel Castro in the Escambray Mountains of Central Cuba killed Castro's commander there while bombs exploded all over nervous Havana. Dissent is rising, but most of the masses still support Castro. Nevertheless, the U.S. officially labeled Castro's regime "Communist-controlled," earmarked \$1 million to help Cuban refugees.

What's the matter with Latin America as a new year approaches? What's going to happen there in the twelve fateful months ahead, and why?

The roots of the turmoil are as old as history. The masses of Latin America have always been hungry and discontented. About half of them are undernourished. Two out of five are illiterate. Their per capita incomes range from a low of \$70 a year to a high of \$750. They want a better life and they want it now.

For a long time their desires seemed

hopeless. Then a man appeared who promised them everything they wanted: Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Castro was the sworn enemy of the landowners who were masters in their countries and of the American "imperialists" who, as the Latin masses saw it, ran their businesses and milked them for Yanqui profit.

He didn't fulfill his promises, of course, but he made a start. He seized American property and defied the Colossus of the North. He grabbed the great estates and divided them among the peasants. He built schools and hospitals. The fact that

in the process he made Cuba a satellite of the Russian Communists didn't matter to the illiterate farmers of the hinterlands. He was the hope of the peasants.

He started to export his social revolution, which he would like to see spread over Latin America. Castro's diplomats preach the revolutionary word wherever they are assigned. Propaganda fills the air waves and the press.

In every country the message is heard. Larger or smaller groups of Fidelistas appear, happily egged on by the local Communists. They demonstrate, they riot; eventually, in some countries they



Associated Press

On guard in Caracas: The army's support saved the President



JACK DANIEL'S SEVEREST CRITIC is our whiskey taster who makes sure our whiskey is gentled to the proper sippin' smoothness.

This gentleman's word is law at Jack Daniel's small distillery. He tastes our whiskey just as it comes from the room-high Charcoal Mellowing vats. And if he should say "no," the whole batch would be rejected, and the charcoal replaced for the next run. You see, we're not taking any chances on changing the quality of Jack Daniel's. One sip, we believe, will tell you why.



THE  
TENNESSEE  
D  
SIPPIN'  
D  
WHISKEY

© 1960, Jack Daniel Distillery, Lem Motlow, Prop., Inc.

TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF BY CHOICE • DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 399), TENN.

elite  
atter  
nter-  
ants.  
volume  
read  
omats  
ever  
the

ead.  
listas  
local  
they  
they

1960

will revolt. They are not all Fidelistas, of course. In Argentina the Peronistas follow the same course. Wherever the masses are unhappy, the agitators will be heard from. This will be a year of social revolution in Latin America.

**Eyes on the Caribbean:** It will probably center in Central America and the Caribbean, partly because this area is nearest to hand for Castro, partly because the governments there are the most unstable in Latin America. What are the 1961 prospects for these countries?

The most immediate threat is in Venezuela. President Betancourt, himself a Socialist, is trying hard to bring about a social revolution slowly and cautiously. But the Fidelistas, the Communists, the radical students want it to be fast and sweeping. While the armed forces stand behind him Betancourt is safe. But the economy is deteriorating, many are unemployed. It will be a troubled year in Venezuela.

Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador are ripe for trouble, too. Guatemala and Nicaragua have strong Presidents but they are bitterly hated by many. Only a firm hand and constant vigilance can keep them on top. The governments of Honduras and El Salvador are shaky.

In the Caribbean, the dictatorship of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic is under constant pressure, and Haiti's President François Duvalier battles desperately against an unhappy opposition in this poverty-stricken state.

**Looking Southward:** The farther south one goes, the weaker Castro's influence becomes. Although it is present in all of South America proper there are no signs that it will play a decisive role next year in any of the continent's ten republics except Venezuela. It will, however, add to the troubles already plaguing these republics: Inflation, hardship for the workers, underdevelopment, financial stringency. Immediate revolution is unlikely anywhere in South America, but the climate is not healthy and recurrent disorders are inevitable. The outlook is for restless peace in 1961.

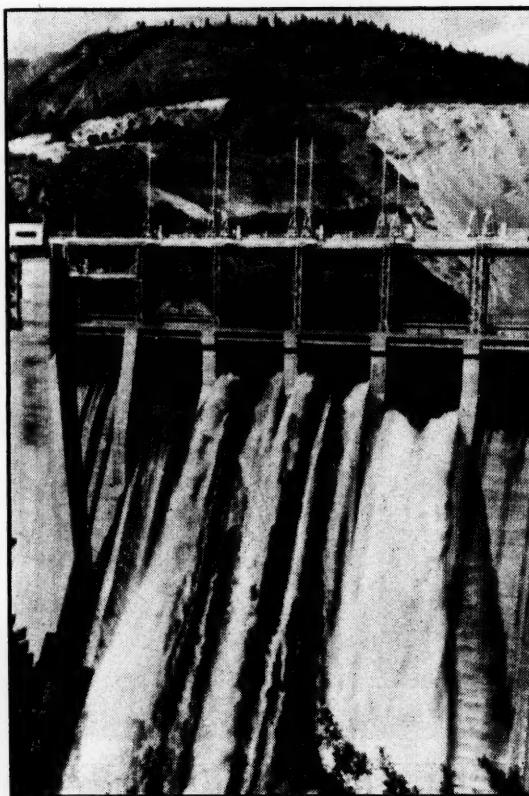
The problems posed by this general discontent and restlessness will have to have high priority in the foreign policy of President-elect Kennedy. His back-breaking but essential job: To deal with Fidelismo and its Russian connections, to contain Castro's semi-Communist social revolution within Cuba, to work with Latin American governments to remove the causes of Fidelismo, and to do all this without disturbing the sacred cow of Latin America—nonintervention.

## As Canada Goes . . .

Canada's bright vision of the Golden '60s has faded a bit as 1961 dawns. The country is in a "situation of emergency," opposition Liberal leader Lester B. Pearson has told the Commons. "We are in a recession," says Socialist chief Hazen Argue flatly.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker denies the existence of an emergency. But he appeals to Canadians "to come out of the valley of doubt . . . Let us turn from gloom to productivity."

The fact is that in economy resources-rich Canada has slowed down. The gross



British Columbia Govt. Dept. of Conservation

**Hydro-Power: And more coming for Canada and the U.S. Pacific Northwest**

national product has flattened out, production is down, carloadings are off. The railroads have laid off 15,000 men this year as traffic has dwindled. The reasons? Diefenbaker blames automation to a large extent. But chiefly it is because investment has slowed up. Statisticians this summer forecast a 7.7 per cent rise in investments this year. First-half figures show an increase of only half of 1 per cent.

The inevitable result of a softening economy is a rise in unemployment. In human and political terms, this is the major problem Canada has to face in 1961. In mid-October, 5.7 per cent of all Canadian workers were without jobs (vs. 6.4 per cent in the United States)

and unemployment will grow this winter.

Economic planning is therefore likely to be the government's principal preoccupation in 1961.

In the foreground now are a campaign to increase exports in the face of a prospective billion-dollar-plus trade deficit for 1960, plans for heavy deficit spending to create jobs, creation of a productivity council to increase industrial efficiency, and development of a new national transportation policy.

But Canadians feel sure that despite setbacks, their vast empty land with its fabulous resources will continue to push ahead with its development.

For example, in 1961 a new railroad route will be surveyed to a huge zinc-lead deposit at Pine Point on Great Slave Lake that is scheduled to be mined as soon as the steel arrives. Promoters of a tungsten deposit at Flat Lake and a gold mine at Taurcanis are aiming at production by 1962. Drilling may commence for gas and oil on the Arctic islands next year, is continuing on the Arctic mainland with prospects good. Road construction and townsite planning include \$34 million for Inuvik, the new capital of the Western Arctic. With a population of 2,500, Inuvik will be the brightest gem in Canada's Arctic diadem.

**Geographical Anomaly:** In the new year work will probably start on water storage dams on the Upper Columbia River in British Columbia. These dams, along with transmission lines, will cost Canada \$450 million. They will make possible a huge increase in power output at American generating stations on the Lower Columbia—an increase in which Canada will share.

Considerable attention will also be given in 1961 to Canada's neighborly relations with the U.S. Canada's 18 million people, occupying the world's second largest country, are a geographical anomaly. Ninety per cent of them live within 200 miles of the U.S. border,

and in 1961 as in the past they will continue to resist pressures from the south—economic, political, and cultural—while endeavoring to work out a better modus vivendi with the Americans.

In short, Canada faces many problems in the new year. But none of them should permanently interrupt the nation's steady growth toward the greatness to which its rich land destines it. As Finance Minister Donald Fleming says, 1961 should be a year of "sober confidence."



inter.  
likely  
pre-

paign  
a pro-  
deficit  
pend-  
pro-  
industrial  
new

espite  
with its  
push

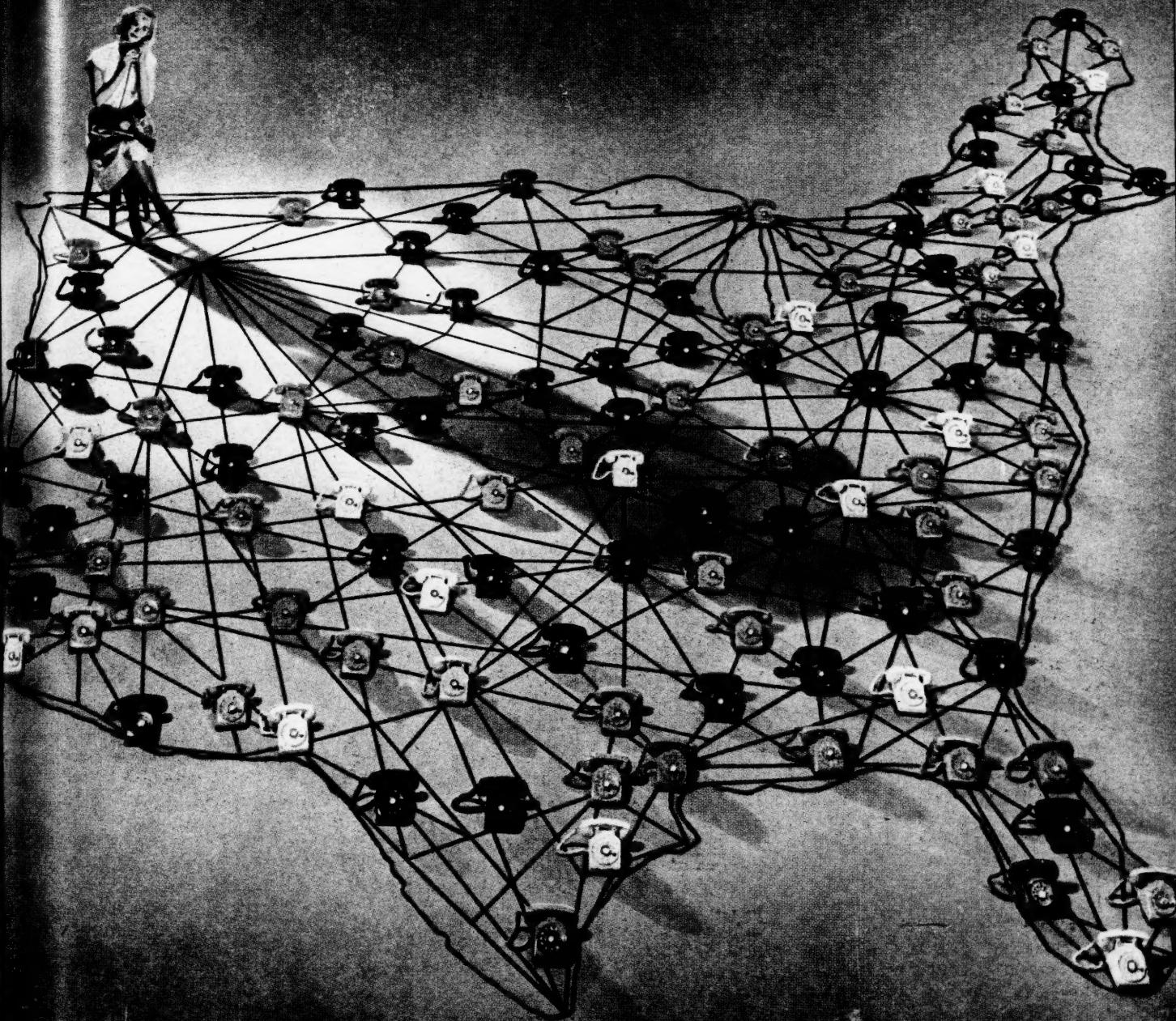
ilroad  
huge  
nt on  
eduled  
steel  
en de-  
mine  
pro-  
com-  
Arctic  
ng on  
pects  
town-  
million  
of the  
lation  
bright-  
adem.

ys: In  
probably  
on the  
British  
g with  
anada  
e pos-  
er out-  
ations  
n in-  
share.

ll also  
anada's  
the U.S.  
occupy-  
argest  
anom-  
n live  
order,  
ll con-  
south  
-while  
modus

problems  
should  
steady  
ich its  
Min-  
should

—



## What it takes to say "Hello"—anywhere!

It takes you only a few twirls of the dial. But, behind that dial it takes a network so complex few people have seen more than a fraction of it. It takes billions of manufactured parts, yet it's so simple to use most first-graders are old hands at it. This is our nation's telephone network. It's yours to command to carry your voice clearly and instantly — anywhere!

Building a large part of this versatile network is Western Electric's job as manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell Telephone System. We make intricate telephone central

offices that route your calls; millions of miles of wires, cables and radio relay systems that carry your voice; tiny transistors; switchboards; telephones themselves. These and thousands of other parts are made — and made to work together — by Western Electric for the Bell System.

With Bell Laboratories who design what we make, and the Bell companies who operate it, Western Electric helps build the network that gives you what it takes to say "Hello" anywhere—the finest, most flexible telephone service in the world.

Manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System

**Western Electric**



# Classic beauty in a smart new size

*Lincoln Continental for 1961...ideal  
in size...styled in the Continental tradition  
...engineered for unprecedented reliability*

Today, Lincoln Continental presents a new concept in fine cars...a full six-passenger luxury automobile with the fundamental convenience of rational size...a car that is designed to handle, turn and park with superb ease.

The 1961 Lincoln Continental is built to unprecedented standards of quality and reliability—standards shared with no other car in America.

#### ***Extraordinary reliability***

A trouble-free car is the essential foundation of true motoring satisfaction. That is why every single car is given a 12-mile road test (and the inspection list has 189 check points!). Why parking brake conduits are lined with nylon so cables cannot rust and stick. Why front suspension points that formerly required lubrication every 2,000 miles now have a sealed lubrication system that needs attention only at 30,000-mile intervals. Why, in fact, we insist on several thousand extra operations that we could eliminate without any visible change in the car. All these extra operations are performed on every 1961 Lincoln Continental to make it as trouble-free as possible.

As a result, your Lincoln Continental dealer is extending his warranty on 1961 Lincoln Continentals to 24,000 miles or two full years, whichever comes first. See him to obtain full information. He will be glad to show you a copy of his new warranty.

Other specific features contribute to the comfort and convenience of the 1961 Lincoln Continental: The only center-opening doors on any American automobile—counterbalanced for a wonderful new ease of entrance,

and all safety-locked at a flick of the driver's fingers. Seats cushioned in nearly three times the amount of foam rubber used on other luxury automobiles. And the 1961 Lincoln Continental has been so thoughtfully engineered and so carefully built that maintenance servicing, including oil changes, is necessary only at 6,000-mile intervals—just twice a year under normal driving conditions.

#### ***The merit of ideal size***

Interior space is astonishing in so sleek a vehicle (front seat hip room is virtually the same, even though the car is narrower; the driver's leg room is increased, though the car is 14 inches shorter over-all). Equipment is so complete that power brakes, power steering, even power window lifts are *standard*. And, particularly noteworthy, the line includes America's only four-door convertible.

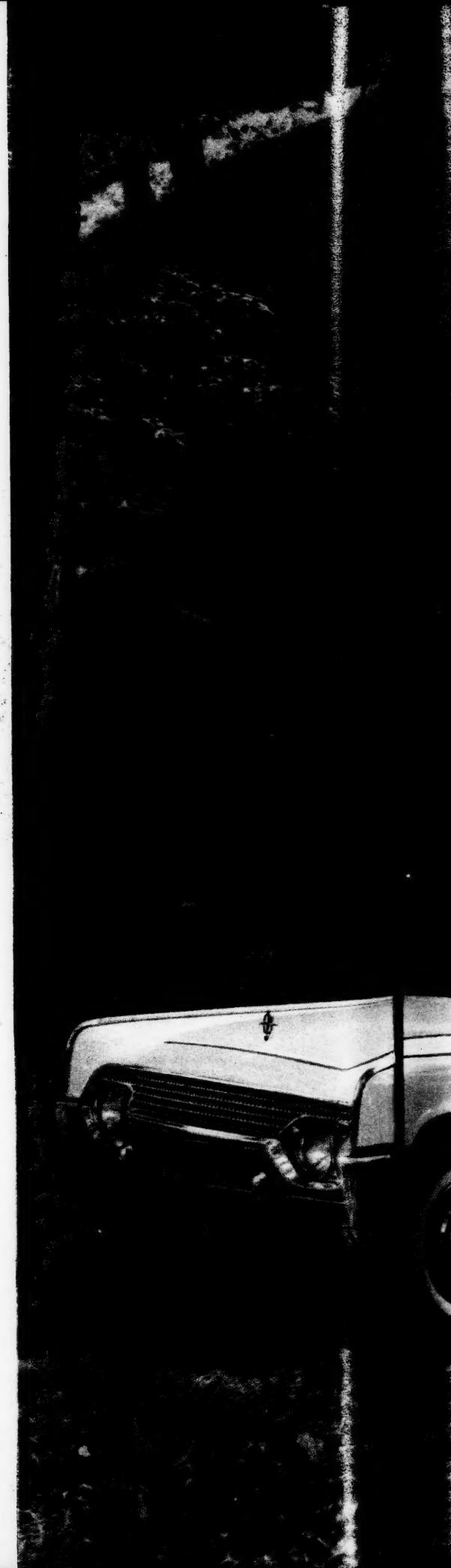
#### ***Enduring Continental styling***

Here is the modern convenience of sensible size brilliantly set forth in the enduring beauty of a new concept of Continental styling. This classic design makes possible an authentic luxury car that is not one inch longer than it absolutely must be to convey six passengers in deep-cushioned ease and superlative smoothness.

Frankly, if you love beautiful machinery, you owe yourself an hour at the wheel of the new Lincoln Continental. For only those who have driven it can begin to know how completely it outmodes everything that has gone before it. Lincoln-Mercury Division *Ford Motor Company*.

## LINCOLN CONTINENTAL

*America's first ideally sized fine car*





# Old Taylor



## The gift of taste and elegance

Among Kentucky bourbon whiskies, the taste of Old Taylor makes it stand without a peer. This year you may give light and mild Old Taylor 86 proof in this beautiful gift decanter—a full 4/5 quart—handsomely gift-wrapped for your convenience. Or you may choose between familiar bottles of Old Taylor 86 proof and bottled in bond 100 proof festively wrapped for giving. All three are "holiday ready" at regular bottle prices.

*Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskies • The Old Taylor Distillery Co., Frankfort & Louisville, Ky.*

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON WITH THE **definitely better taste!**



-the  
W  
Ken  
sear  
Adm  
be a  
W  
mak

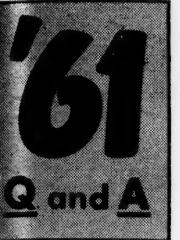
It is  
Florida  
van ar  
One la  
minized  
light p  
black-c

At l  
its first  
superb  
were s  
mary;  
through  
case o

T m  
maps  
contra  
toward

Ahead  
fifteen-r  
60 mi  
speeds  
page).  
my ma  
come b  
session,  
ng trip  
the sa  
comes  
venture  
times a  
our ho  
Thou  
Newsw

## IN SPACE, SCIENCE, AND HEALTH



Will a Russian or an American be sent into space in '61? Almost certainly both will go. At least five U.S. flights are planned—and the Russians are aware of the American schedule.

What else will be really new in space next year? An ingenious lunar vehicle named Ranger, a made-in-Britain satellite, and an American Telephone & Telegraph switchboard—the first bit of private enterprise in orbit.

What will be the space and science policies of the Kennedy Administration? Briefly, more funds for research and training. But many of the old Eisenhower Administration professorial faces, mostly Democrats, will be around making top-level policy.

Will nuclear tests resume? Kennedy is pledged to make one more try at a working test ban; if he should

fail, expect underground tests to develop detection techniques to begin in late 1961.

What about the supersonic commercial jets? Don't buy your tickets yet, but plans for the 2,000-mph commercial jet transport will get under way in 1961.

What about the search for life in space? It is stymied pending the availability of a bigger listening "dish."

What is science doing about knowledge of our earth? In 1961, an international expedition to the Indian Ocean will search out new food supplies for nations like India, Ceylon, and Indonesia.

What will be the big news in medicine next year? Tests of a measles vaccine, progress on vaccines against the common cold and the flu.

What's the outlook for Kennedy's program of health care for the aged? The best indications now are that it will win hands down in the first session of Congress.



NASA

Poised: U.S. spacemen (left to right) Schirra, Slayton, Grissom, Cooper, Carpenter, Glenn, and Shepard

## The Coming Countdown for the Astronaut

It is dawn of a warm, clear day in Florida. Inside the air-conditioned van are two men in their mid-30s. One laces leather boots over his aluminized nylon suit. Outside, a searchlight picks up a rocket topped by a black-and-white checkered capsule.

At last, the U.S. is ready to commit its first astronaut to flight. From seven superbly conditioned test pilots, two were selected. One is designated Primary; the other, Alternate. Both go through the countdown together, in case of a last-minute complication.

T minus 90 minutes. The Primary maps on leather-reinforced gloves. A comradely handshake. He strides out toward the launching area.

Ahead looms a brief, incandescent, teen-minute flight that will carry him 160 miles high over the Atlantic at speeds up to 4,000 mph (see chart, next page). The time of his flight, barring any major disasters, is almost certain to come by mid-1961. Then, in quick succession, there will be three or four flashing trips by fellow astronauts following the same flight plan. Later in the year comes satellite flight, the greatest adventure now within man's grasp: Three times around the world at 17,000 mph, four hours and 30 minutes in orbit.

Though there will be excitement

enough in this flight, the initial glory may be denied an American. For some time now, it has been generally acknowledged that the Soviet Union possesses the needed rocket power to top the U.S. with a more spectacular achievement. Last week for the second time in four months, Russia put a 5-ton "satellite ship" carrying two dogs in orbit. Though this time it failed to return the animals to earth, one British scientist at the Jodrell Bank Observatory could say: "We expect a similar launching with a man aboard any day now." In fact, there is some suspicion that the Soviets may have tried and failed to put two Cosmonauts (the Russian term) in orbit during Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United Nations last September. Knowing that the U.S. countdown will near firing time in mid-'61, prestige-conscious Russians are certain to pace their efforts accordingly.

This Russian and American preoccupation with manned flight next year will not prevent the rocketeers from aiming at other inviting targets. Some of the important developments to look for in '61:

►Pathfinders: At least three balloon-borne telescopes and seven more satellites all designed to search out new facts about radiation in space, solar characteristics, and the structure of the atmosphere will be launched. Most note-

worthy are S-51, the first international satellite with a British payload boosted by an American Scout rocket; the OSO (Orbiting Solar Observatory), a 350-pound "eye" on the sun, and Ranger A-1 and A-2, two measurement probes, one of which will be sent on a million-mile trip into space and back to earth.

►Ranger and Tonto: The U.S. has yet to achieve a lunar success in seven tries. Next week, from Cape Canaveral, an Atlas-Able rocket will make one final attempt to push a 387-pound Pioneer into orbit around the moon. Later, the U.S. assault on the moon will be resumed by the imaginative Rangers A-3, -4, and -5. Ranger is not one but two space craft. At launching, its flanks are smooth, but once it is clear of the earth's atmosphere a butterfly-like metamorphosis takes place: Two wing-shaped solar panels unfold and a parabolic radio antenna swings up. The wings seek out sunlight and power a miniature TV camera during the last moments of the 240,000-mile transit. Then, a small capsule (sometimes referred to as Tonto) is detached from Ranger and smacks down on the moon to search out the nature of the lunar crust.

►Practical Satellites: Another Echo balloon satellite is planned for passive bounce-a-signal-from-space experiments. But the hottest program is likely to be

the telephone switchboard station in space put up by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Using NASA rockets on a cost-reimbursable basis, the AT&T satellite will be able to handle 50 two-way telephone conversations—the first bit of private enterprise in outer space. Also, another Tiros "weather watcher" will be up in time for the East Coast hurricane season next fall.

►**Military Missions:** The Air Force super-secret Samos photo reconnaissance satellite, designed eventually to take pictures as good as those from the U-2 while it orbits serenely 200 miles high, will shortly begin a stepped-up series of five launchings from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. There is a tight security lid on Samos dates and on its camera equipment. Midas is less sensitive. In February, another test in this missile-monitoring network idea is planned. The Midas uses heat detectors to pick up the exhaust gases of a potentially hostile ICBM.

►**Saturn and Apollo:** The biggest, most unearthly noise in 1961 will be made by the eight clustered engines of the Saturn super-rocket during its first flight test next summer at Cape Canaveral. At 185 feet, and with a thrust equal to 30 million horsepower, the Saturn represents the best U.S. hope of closing the "booster gap" in its race with the Soviet Union. The first version of Saturn with two hydrogen-fueled upper stages will be capable of putting up a 10-ton ship. "We can send a whole busload of men into orbit," Saturn-developer Wernher von Braun says. Saturn's initial mission, however, will be more modest; it will be used for Apollo, a three-man earth-orbiting craft, able eventually to go on a five-day-long circumlunar voyage.

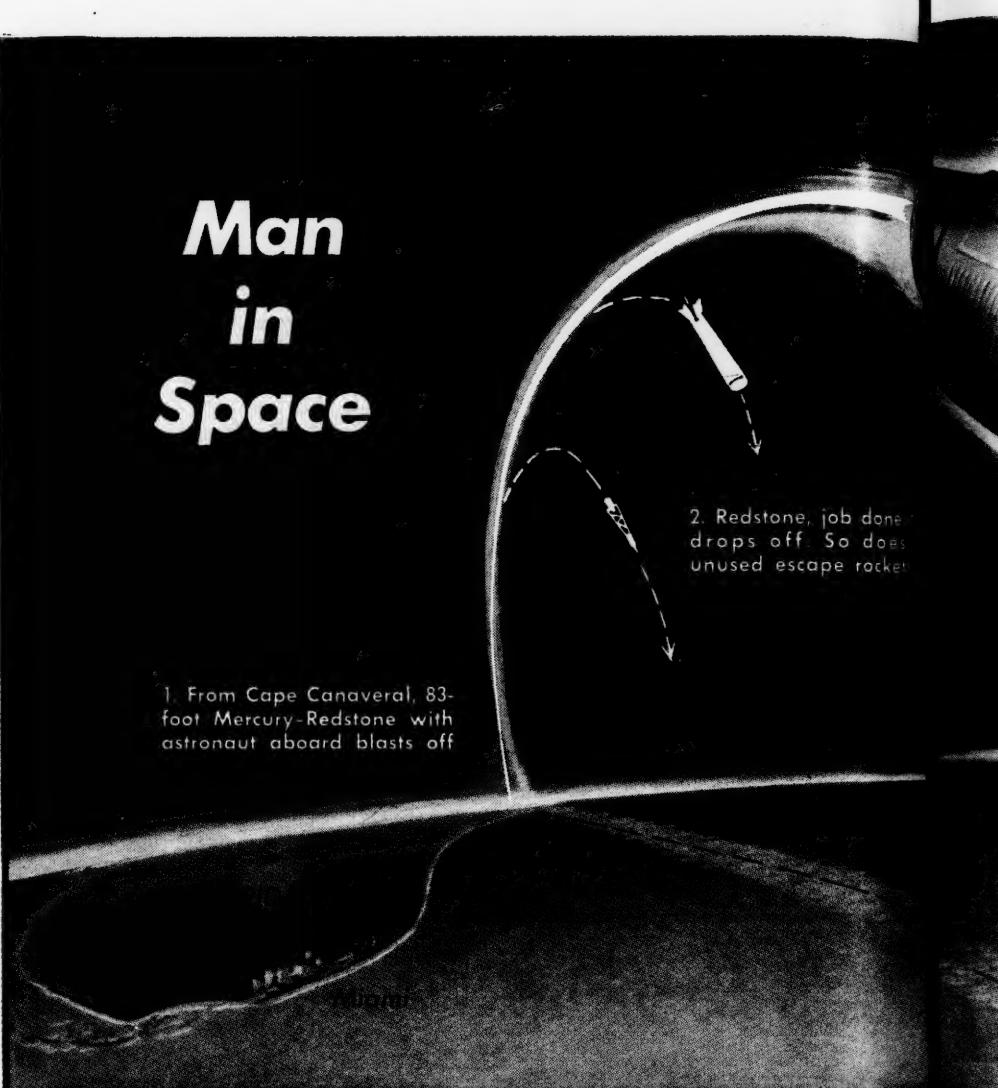
All told, the U.S. program in space in 1961 will cost about \$2 billion. But von Braun is fond of saying: "One thing is sure about our space efforts—your tax dollars will go farther."

## Science and Politics

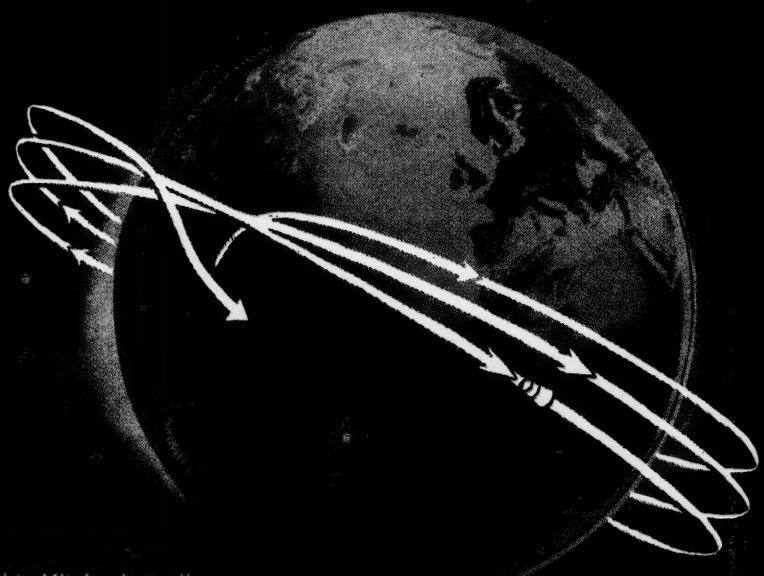
The space successes—and the failures—of 1961 will be chalked up to long-standing programs, formulated independent of the incoming Kennedy Administration. Little can be done immediately to change the position of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the race into space: The laws of men cannot repeal the laws of nature overnight. Nevertheless, Federal space and science efforts in 1961 are likely to be pushed harder—with more funds, and with more attention to public opinion. In his campaign, the President-elect stressed the theme "we



## Man in Space



...And Then Into Orbit in '61?



Orbital flight plan calls for three turns around world at 17,000 mph.

done  
does  
rocket

week





## Look, man, no hands!

**Fantastic farm hands of steel  
have turned farms into super food factories**

Down on the farm, these days, they've set the pitchforks aside. An amazing new machine, the one-man automatic baler, gathers, bales, and automatically tosses 450 bales an hour into the haywagon.

It's quite a sight to see—but it's not the only surprise on the farm. Steels from Republic have been formed into such ingenious equipment as a giant "tree topper" that prunes fruit trees mechanically . . . a mechanical harvester that picks peaches and pears with steel fingers . . . an immense combine that picks and shells a bushel of corn with only five minutes of labor.

In just 20 years, fantastic farm tools like these

have brought about more progress in food production per farm, per man, per hour, than was made in the previous 2000 years! Quite a testimony to the inventiveness of farm equipment manufacturers, who have harnessed the strength and versatility of steel to give farmers mechanical muscles.

Republic Steel is a major supplier of the 6½ million tons of steel consumed by farmers every year in the form of 150,000 products. In whatever the farmer needs—farm implements, tractors, buildings, fencing—he gets strength, durability, and economy from the quality steels and steel products from Republic.

# REPUBLIC STEEL



This STEELMARK of the American Steel Industry tells you a product is made of Steel. Look for it when you buy.



must be  
space,"  
earth, as  
controlled  
continents."  
dent-elect  
interest

Parad  
will pro  
same p  
Eisenhou  
icy grou  
eighteen  
visory C  
administ  
ence, as  
nological

Scient  
of the  
committ  
tial mem  
MIT's F  
rics, wa  
of Kenn  
Others  
ported I  
a comm  
of them  
White H  
meeting  
in Geor  
cial sta  
Washing  
Science

"Almo  
on the  
Commit  
unthink  
... on t  
dent an  
oppositi

Wies  
ered a  
committ  
Prof. C  
returns  
at Harv  
spoken,  
neer w  
quizzic  
Wiesner  
terested  
Wiesner  
entists v  
vate ci  
war wit

Amo  
Advisor  
helping  
tion's n  
TV de  
he war  
workab  
dergrou  
sonable

Any  
list-ad  
proposa  
ministra  
first K  
show a  
Newsw

must be first." "If the Soviets control space," he declared, "they can control earth, as in past centuries the nation that controlled the seas dominated the continents." Senator Johnson, the Vice President-elect, has also displayed a keen interest in space.

Paradoxically, the new Administration will probably rely on many of the same professor-advisers that President Eisenhower used. The main science policy group in the executive branch is the eighteen-man President's Science Advisory Committee, which sorts out rival administrative claims in space and science, assigns priorities, and sets technological goals.

Scientists are aware that the majority of the present Eisenhower-appointed committee are Democrats. One influential member, Jerome Wiesner, head of MIT's Research Laboratory of Electronics, was a close associate of Kennedy in the campaign. Others also publicly supported him. Last June, after a committee meeting, one of them was driven in a White House car to a second meeting—at Kennedy's home in Georgetown. On the special status of scientists in Washington, the publication *Science* commented:

"Almost anywhere else but on the Science Advisory Committee it would be ... unthinkable for a man to be ... on the staff of the President and on the staff of the opposition candidate."

Wiesner, in fact, is considered a good candidate for committee chairman when Prof. George Kistiakowsky returns to his research duties at Harvard next year. A soft-spoken, pipe-smoking engineer who usually wears tweeds and a quizzical expression, 45-year-old Jerry Wiesner is known to be particularly interested in arms control. Last week, Wiesner and other big-name U.S. scientists were in Moscow attending a "private citizen's" conference on the cold war with their Russian opposite numbers.

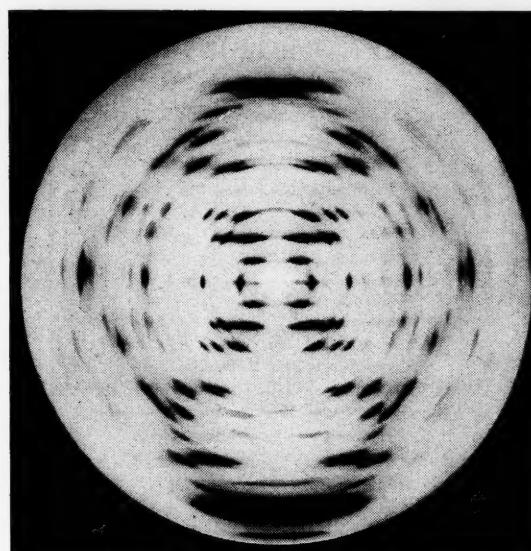
Among the first tasks for the Science Advisory Committee chairman will be helping to formulate the new Administration's nuclear test-ban policy. In his final TV debate with Nixon, Kennedy said he wanted "to try once again" for a workable test ban. If the talks fail, underground tests may begin after a reasonable period—possibly the end of 1961.

Another immediate job for the scientist-advisers is the revised budget proposal due shortly after the new Administration takes office in January. The first Kennedy budget is expected to show a modest increase in funds for re-

search, especially for basic research. Only last week, for example, a panel of the Science Advisory Committee, in a report endorsed by Mr. Eisenhower, declared that "American science in the next generation must, quite literally, double and redouble its size and strength."

Four long-range projects that will move into high gear in 1961:

► **Mach-3 Jet:** Aviation engineers have long known that the next important spurt forward in commercial aviation would be a jet traveling at Mach 3, three times the speed of sound, or 2,000 mph. At this speed, London is 150 minutes from New York. Some of the construction problems for this craft are being solved in the Air Force B-70 program. But a thorough research program is still needed. The airplane manufacturers, however, are still trying to pay for the present subsonic jet fleet. Recognizing this, NASA, the



Arbiter of heredity: DNA molecule

Air Force, and the Federal Aviation Agency are planning to undertake the work themselves and make their findings available to the airplane companies.

► **Radio Telescopes:** Next fall, the world's largest radio telescope, a 1,000-foot-diameter dish, will be completed in the mountains outside Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Built by Cornell University with \$5.5 million in Defense Department funds, it will be used to advance man's understanding of the planets as well as the more urgent matter of ballistic missiles in flight. Meanwhile, at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in the hills of West Virginia, the search for signs of life in outer space has been halted un-

## THE WAGES NOBODY COUNTS

Ask a wage earner his income, and he's likely to tell you his hourly rate. He forgets what many of us forget—that so-called fringe benefits are also part of his compensation. Fringe benefits\* have a definite dollars-and-cents value. So, in a very real sense, they are supplemental wages.

A study shows that these supplemental wages average more than 62 cents per man-hour worked in business and industry. Another survey reveals that this is approximately six times as much as the average worker thinks fringe benefits cost. Obviously, these employee benefits cost billions and billions of dollars—on top of direct wages.

Fringe benefits actually amount to 19% of the average business and industrial payroll—so much that it's high time to stop taking fringe benefits for granted, and to value them as supplemental wages.

\*Vacations, holidays, group insurance, pensions, etc.

## REPUBLIC STEEL

CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Improved, modern steels are reaching into space with man's highest dreams; circling the globe underwater as atomic subs; exploring the ocean's deepest chasms as bathyspheres. Modern steels contribute to the processing of wonder drugs, miracle fibers, the variety and abundance of gourmet foods that grace America's tables. Republic Steel is building vast new facilities for the production of these super steels, meeting the challenge of today's aggressive competition—at home and abroad.

Republic Steel today produces the world's complete range of standard steels and steel products.



til the new 140-foot dish is ready. ►Controlled Fusion: After a spell of pessimism brought on by the massive problems in controlling nuclear fusion for power production, scientists are growing hopeful again. They are encouraged by the recent successes at the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Lab. "There is room for considerable optimism," offered Richard Post, leader of the Cal team. His expectations for '61: "Solid and perhaps somewhat spectacular achievements."

►Rover: This plan to use nuclear power for space flight was developed as a classified project at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, operated by the University of California for the Atomic Energy Commission. Next year, as Rover moves from an experimental reactor to the engine hardware stage, the AEC will invite companies like Aerojet General, North American, Pratt & Whitney, and GE to bid on contracts.

## The Basics

High-energy physics has been one of the most rewarding fields of the past decade. Next year, this important work will be continued by physicists exploring the very heart of matter—the atom's nucleus. At Brookhaven, N.Y., this week, the world's most powerful atom smasher, a 33-billion electron-volt synchrophasitron the size and shape of a race course, will be whipping atomic particles around the track and smashing them against targets. An example of how far ahead the new machine will push man's understanding of matter: The anti-proton is believed to be one of the 30 "ultimate" constituents of all matter. It has seldom been seen. With the new machine, Brookhaven's George K. Green says, "we get anti-protons all the time. We can make a beam out of them and see what happens."

Also, to study the structure of matter, the many-talented Glenn T. Seaborg, a Nobel Prize winner and chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, is creating new atoms. This modern-day alchemy has already expanded the Periodic Table, which two decades ago was seemingly fixed at element 92, all the way up to element 102. It will probably be stretched to number 103 in the next year and possibly can be continued to element 118.

At Harvard, Prof. Robert B. Woodward is studying photosynthesis—"the most important chemical reaction in life." He has synthesized bits of chlorophyll, the green stuff involved in the photosynthesis reaction. Almost certainly, he says, "we will one day be able to

carry on photosynthesis outside the cell." That the art of re-creating life's chemicals will speed up in 1961 was indicated last week at the University of Pittsburgh, where a team of biochemists put together the biological equal of ACTH, a hormone invaluable to arthritis sufferers.

The biggest earthbound venture of 1961 will be the International Indian Ocean Expedition. Ships of twelve nations, carrying 350 scientists, will investigate this little-known area which comprises some 15 per cent of the earth's surface. Chief objects of interest are the wind and current patterns and the distribution of protein-rich fish and marine organisms. "It is appalling to think," says

Alaska, the route which the first North American immigrants apparently took perhaps 20,000 years ago. But who wandered in? Where did they come from? Where did they go? No one knows.

But the final answers that man seeks about himself are not likely to be found among the atoms, or the stars, or in early man's sites. These answers may be found instead in a submicroscopic world of spiraling molecules called the nucleic acids. Two of these nucleic acids, DNA and RNA, are thought to be the architects and modulators of heredity. At the University of California and at the Rockefeller Institute, biochemists are deciphering bits of this secret code.

"It takes a million pages to write the instructions to make you," Nobel Prize winner Wendell Stanley recently told an interviewer. "We have now decoded one of the pages, and it is telling us how to get the rest of them."

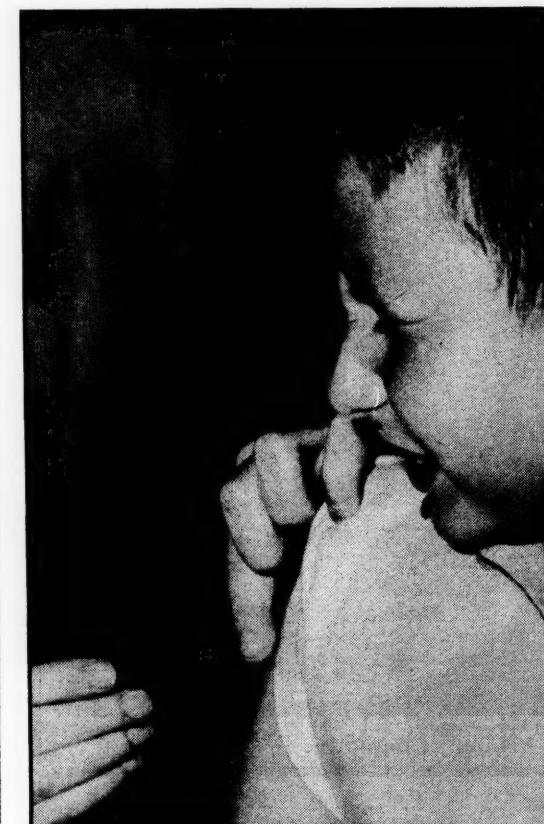
## Healthier?

A measles and a cold vaccine for children, a new round of polio shots for the public, an oral contraceptive for men, and a last-ditch fight by the American Medical Association against the new Administration's medical-care program—these stories will put health news on page one.

►Measles: Some 1,000 children throughout the United States have been inoculated this year against measles with experimental vaccines developed from the pioneering studies of Harvard's Nobelist Dr. John W. Enders. Ten times that number may get the shots in 1961. At best, the rash and fever characteristics of measles are unpleasant; at worst, complications can lead to pneumonia and encephalitis. One significant field test is being conducted by Harvard medics with children in Nigeria, where the measles mortality rate is oddly high. In a related development, a University of Maryland group will give the blood fraction, gamma globulin, together with the Enders vaccine to reduce the fever and rash effects.

When will the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) give the green light to large-scale measles-vaccine production? Probably not before the end of '61 at the earliest. Dr. Enders would like more testing: "The more you do, the safer you feel"—and NIH agrees.

►Cold Vaccine: NIH is more optimistic



Help ahead for measles and flu

Richard Vetter, executive secretary of co-sponsoring U.S. National Academy of Sciences, "that an area so rich in food might exist in the midst of so many starving peoples in Asia."

Others will look back into the mists of time and pre-history for clues to the cosmic scheme. At Caltech's Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, 34-year-old astronomer Allan Sandage is using the world's biggest optical telescope to investigate the origin and eventual fate of the universe. Evolution of another sort—the ill-lit path taken by early man—is being traced by Columbia University anthropologist Ralph Solecki. Next summer, he hopes to investigate the assumed land bridge between Siberia and





## What is the answer to a mother's prayer?

WHAT mother never looks at her little boy and sees a man...never listens to her baby daughter and hears a woman's voice? What mother has never watched her children playing and silently prayed that she will be equal to the needs and problems of their youth and growing up?

She constantly strives to make her prayer come true. She sacrifices for it. She dedicates herself to it. She tries to guide without pushing...educate without forcing...shelter her children without hiding them from reality...love them without smothering. She does her best to set an example from which each child can learn to lead and enjoy a fruitful and happy life.

If she can do all this...then a mother's prayer is answered.

A Christmas Message from The Sperry and Hutchinson Company  
Distributors of  Green Stamps since 1896

North took  
wan-  
from?  
s.  
seeks  
found  
early  
found  
of spi-  
acids.  
A and  
nsects  
t the  
t the  
re de-

write  
you,"  
endell  
inter-  
coded  
telling  
hem."

ne for  
polio  
l con-  
last-  
erican  
t the  
al-care  
l put

children  
s have  
against  
vac-  
oneer-  
obelist  
times  
nots in  
fever  
are un-  
cations  
and en-  
ld test  
arvard  
igeria,  
y rate  
develop-  
group  
a glob-  
cine to  
s.

stitutes  
ight to  
ction?  
at the  
more  
e safer  
imistic

1960

## The South Will Rise Again

Whatever else 1961 may have in store, it will certainly be the year during which Americans undergo almost total mobilization for the Civil War, whose 100th anniversary is breathing down our neck.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy may be inaugurated President on Jan. 20. But it is no secret that Washington, D.C., is really waiting for the inauguration of President Abraham Lincoln (a Republican) on March 4, 1961, in a full-scale re-enactment starring Raymond Massey as Lincoln. Kennedy's New Frontier may remain uncrossed until America has refought First Manassas (or Bull Run) on July 22-23, with 1,500 troops from "North-South Skirmish Associations" in 23 states, wearing the authentic Blue and Gray. Reports that live ammunition will be used in these and other sham battles (Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Antietam) are as yet unverified.

Spearheading the major campaigns is the Civil War Centennial Commission, set up by Congress in 1957 to organize the five-year commemoration. In the commission's red brick headquarters across from the White House last week, historian Scott Hart admitted frankly that "the nation has gone on a Civil War binge."

**Rebel Yells:** To date, 43 states have planned centennial programs and voted a total of \$3 million to run them. More than half the money is being spent by the Southern states, where most of the major battles occurred. According to Karl S. Betts, executive director of the commission: "The South may have lost the war, but it appears to be winning the centennial."

On the home front, the entertainment industry is doing its part. CBS is preparing a special documentary called "1861—The Crucible"; NBC is planning 22 hours of Civil War programs during the first six months of 1961 alone.

The annual flood of Civil War books, which reached a high water mark of 250 this year, is expected to slosh over the levees in 1961. Hollywood is sending "Gone With the Wind" out on its third national campaign and expects to add immeasurably to its already record gross of \$33.5 million. U.S. souvenir

manufacturers are tooling up for their finest hour, and expect no American to suffer for lack of Confederate money, bubble gum wrapped in the likenesses of Civil War generals, and cigarette lighters that play "Dixie."

Here and there a small voice has been raised against the centennial. The South Atlantic Quarterly actually dared to say it was "tired of the Civil War" and feared the ceremonies would spark "an orgy of sectionalism." Not so, says Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, 79-year-old grandson of the Union Army chief and chairman of the Centennial Commission. The pageantry, Grant



Carl Rose—N.Y. Times

argues, "should help to overcome some of the latent hostility, without too much hard feelings."

Why does the war still hold such fascination for Americans? Bruce Catton, commander in chief of U.S. Civil War authors, offers one persuasive answer: "This four-year tragedy . . . is the Hamlet and King Lear of the American past . . . the unforgettable experience that teaches us something basic about life which we would not know otherwise . . . And the strange thing is that it does not leave us depressed, disheartened, or discouraged. It is precisely through the great tragedies that we get our most significant and uplifting experience."

about a vaccine against upper respiratory diseases like the common cold and influenza, which, on a typical December day, may hit as many as 20 million Americans. Two laboratory teams to watch: The Laboratory of Infectious Diseases at NIH in Bethesda, Md., headed by Dr. Robert Huebner, who has succeeded in isolating some new "cold type" viruses—an important step in making an immunizing vaccine; the Merck Sharpe & Dohme group of Dr. Maurice Hilleman, at West Point, Pa.

►**Polio Vaccine:** After two years of test, the Public Health Service has given the go-ahead for production of the new orally administered, live-virus polio vaccine. So far, however, the vaccines have been slow in coming to market because of the difficulties of mass-producing them. As a result, Dr. Leroy Burney, U.S. Surgeon General, has urged that the public in general, and susceptible pre-schoolers in particular, continue to get the Salk shots with their promise of 80 per cent protection, until the oral vaccine is ready next fall.

►**Oral Contraceptives:** A male contraceptive, taken orally to arrest temporarily the production of sperm cells, is now in the clinical testing stage at a West Coast and an East Coast university. According to the Planned Parenthood Federation, the sperm inhibitor is far less complicated than the female oral contraceptive now on the market (which calls for twenty pills a month taken at carefully computed times). "The female contraceptive prevents ovulation via the pituitary gland," a federation spokesman said. "You're tinkering with the entire endocrine system—which is like turning out all the lights on the whole block just to fit a fuse in your house."

►**Medical Care:** Last week, the AMA's assistant executive vice president, Dr. Ernest B. Howard, said the medical profession would "fight with every resource" to defeat the proposed medical-care-for-the-aged program that President-elect Kennedy plans to push, which ties medical care to the social-security system. An individual would contribute an extra one-fourth of 1 per cent in social-security tax—with the sum to be matched by his employer—to finance the plan. Upon retirement, he would receive help to meet hospital and doctor bills plus some payments for nursing-home care. AMA president, Dr. E. Vincent Askey, believes such a program would force medicine into "assembly-line methods." Many informed observers, however, expect Kennedy's bill to win, hands down, in the first session of Congress this winter.

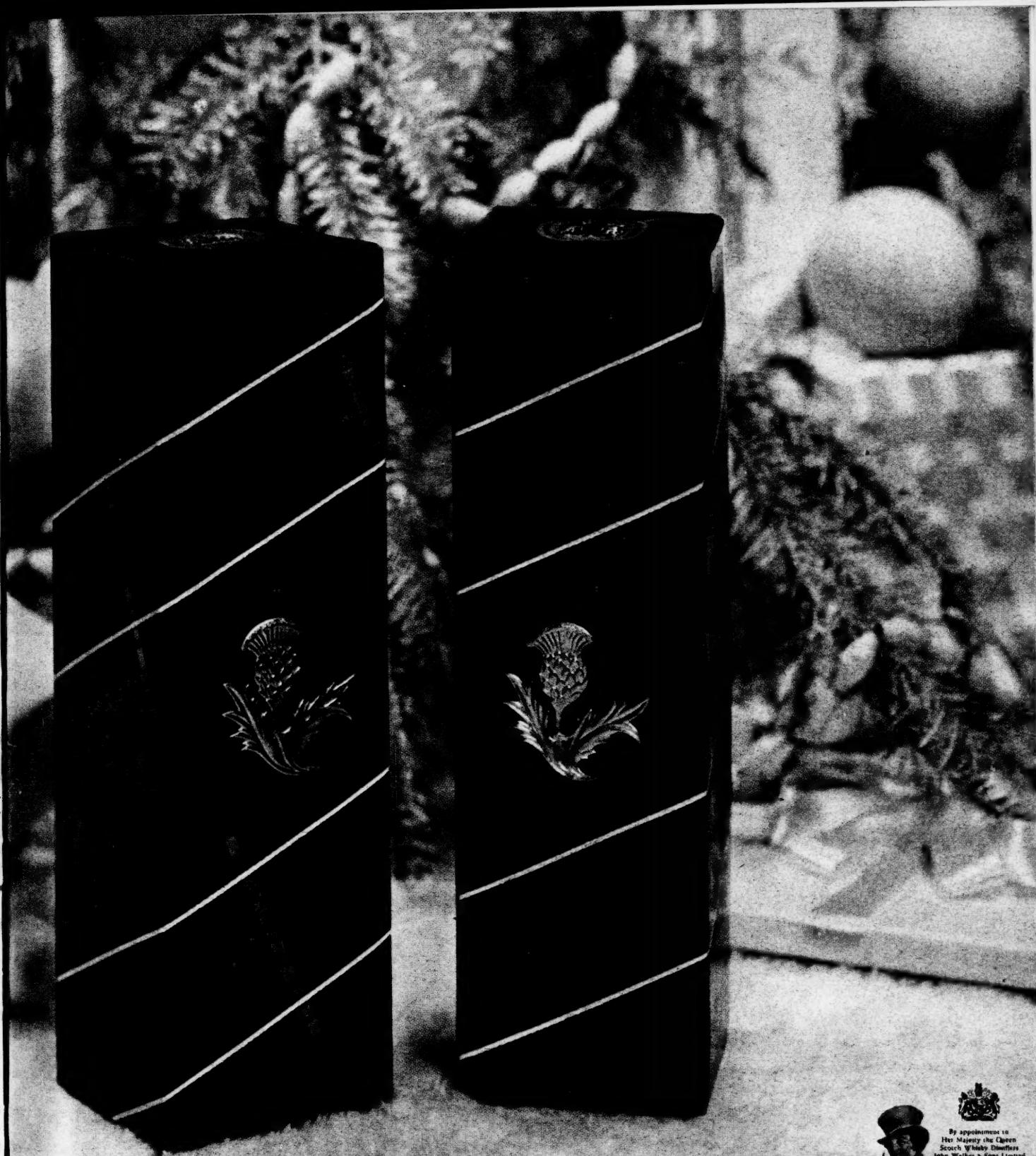


respiratory  
cold and  
December  
in America  
watch  
eases at  
by Dr.  
needed in  
viruses—  
immuniz  
Dohme  
at West

of test,  
even the  
the new  
radio vac  
es have  
cause of  
them.  
U.S. Sur  
the public  
schoolers  
the Salk  
er cent  
is ready

contraceptives  
in the  
past and  
ding to  
on, the  
licated  
we now  
twenty  
y com  
contracept  
pituitary  
n said.  
e endo  
g out all  
st to f

AMA's  
ent, Dr.  
cal pro  
"source"  
are-for  
nt-elect  
s medi  
em. An  
an extra  
security  
by his  
upon re  
to meet  
the pay  
A pres  
believes  
medicine  
any in  
expect  
own, in  
winter.



## How to keep your season's best a secret!

Give Johnnie Walker. Red Label. Or Black Label. A transparent sleeve identifies them. Slip it off—your gift remains an intriguing secret until the happy opening. And happy it will be. For in all the world, wherever fine Scotch is served, there never was a more popular pair.



JOHNNIE WALKER SCOTCH WHISKY 100% SCOTCH WHISKIES, BLENDED 86.8 PROOF • IMPORTED BY CANADA DRY CORP., N.Y., N.Y.



UN

T  
i  
I

Tw  
a  
easy  
have  
design

He  
new  
Ever  
begin  
car i

The  
mobi

ing a  
Steer  
more

UNMISTAKABLY NEW... UNMISTAKABLY THUNDERBIRD

# The new adventure in Elegance

TWO GENERATIONS of Thunderbirds have flashed across the American landscape with a quick, easy elegance all their own. In six brilliant years they have inspired more dreams—and more automobile designers—than any other cars in history.

Here, for 1961, is the most dramatically beautiful new line since Thunderbird last started a trend. Even at rest it looks like adventure—but when it begins to move, it is elegance come alive—a sports car in spirit, a luxury car in action.

The distinction of this unique 4-passenger automobile is based on a number of remarkable engineer-

in place before you can drive. Doors are wider, windshield projections have been eliminated.

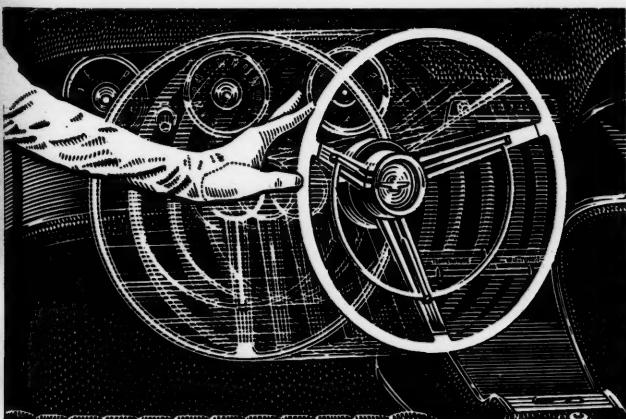
There is new comfort, new luxury everywhere. Twelve extra pounds of foam rubber have been added to the contoured seats. Although exterior dimensions are unchanged, imaginative engineering (including the use of curved side windows) has substantially increased shoulder, leg and hip room.

All horizons come closer with the new Thunderbird 390 Special V-8. And three power assists—all standard equipment—double your pleasure in getting there. New Cruise-O-Matic Drive introduces you to the silk-on-silk smoothness of vacuum-controlled shifting. New Power Steering reduces steering effort by 65%. New Power Brakes are larger, more positive—and adjust themselves automatically. And, with the Thunderbird's familiar trim dimensions on an even wider tread, you corner flatter, maintain a sports-car grip on the most wildly twisting roads.

Add durability features like three-phase rust-prevention treatment of the body and triple-life aluminized mufflers, and you realize why Thunderbird has the finest resale record of any luxury car. The 1961 Thunderbird should be almost a bankable item.

We think you'll agree that the temptation to Thunderbird is now more irresistible than ever.

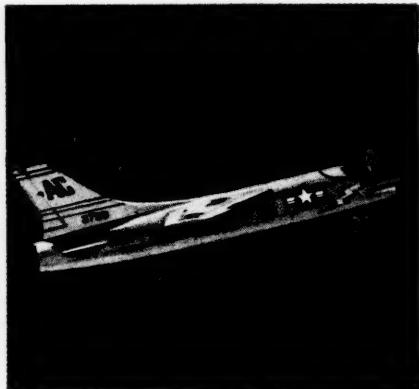
FORD DIVISION, Ford Motor Company.



ing advances. The new optional Swing-Away Steering Wheel glides out of your way for easier, more graceful entrances and exits—yet locks safely

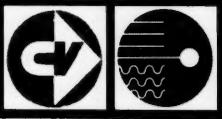


'61 THUNDERBIRD  
*UNIQUE IN ALL THE WORLD*



#### THE ABC'S OF CRUSADER POWER

Fighter for fighter, the Navy's *Crusader* has logged more flight time than any other 1,000-plus-mph aircraft in U. S. service. Since 1958, this Collier Trophy-winner has flown the Free World's border-watch from Lebanon to Formosa. Over 700 carrier- and land-based *Crusaders* have carried the markings of Navy and Marine Corps squadrons.\* This year they are being joined by a new *Crusader* — the all-weather F8U-2N. A missile-firing, radar-packed extension of the basic *Crusader* design, the -2N takes over the Peace Patrol at nearly twice the speed of sound!

CHANCE VOUGHT  AERONAUTICS DIVISION DALLAS, TEXAS



\*These markings are representative of the 28 Navy and Marine squadrons flying *Crusaders*.



# The Periscope

## Business Trends

### A Plus for Our Trade Balance?

Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson's mission to Germany on the balance-of-payments problem—and the German failure to come across—have dramatized the real need to narrow the dollar gap.

The Germans were irked by Anderson's chief request—a \$600 million payment to help defray the cost of American troops. But the Democrats now think they have a way to get around this.

Here's how:

Rearrange NATO so that it would buy its weapons and pay its bills through a common kitty, to which member nations would contribute.

This would permit the Germans to make increased payments without directly paying for the maintenance of U.S. troops.

Since NATO gets most of its military hardware in the U.S., purchases through the kitty would count as exports, hence be a plus item on the ledger. "It adds up to the same thing," says one Kennedy man, "but it can be sold easier."

### Turning the Valve?

Recent dips in the price of the pound sterling indicate that the flow of "hot money" may soon slow down or reverse.

Reason for the switch: Some sluggishness is beginning to show up in the British economy mainly due to a lag in exports.

Money experts will keep a watchful eye on the rate of sterling; when it goes up vis-à-vis the dollar, short-term capital flocks to Britain.

But when sterling goes down, money starts moving back to the U.S.

### Controls on Capital?

It's not just the short-term drain of dollars caused by investments overseas that bothers the Treasury and many others in Washington.

If American corporations continue to invest more for overseas plants, there is a possibility that Congress eventually may clamp down.

A case in point is the recent Ford Motor Co.

decision to buy up a \$360 million minority interest in its British subsidiary.

The Treasury has pointed out that this would only increase the balance of payments deficit, but the government can't do anything about it.

"If this keeps up and our balance of payments doesn't get any better," says one expert, "Congress will try to shut off the capital flow. Other countries do."

### Off the Ticker

*Three-engine jet*, the Boeing 727, may soon be built. Boeing reportedly is talking with two major airlines, Eastern and United, which might buy 80 of the \$4 million, short-to-medium range, 70-to-100 passenger craft . . . AT&T's plan for unlimited long-distance calls at a flat monthly rate will go before the FCC by the end of December . . . New chemical plants costing \$50 million will be built in the Baton Rouge, La., area by Borden (dairy) and U.S. Rubber . . . Chrysler Corp. named Lynn A. Townsend administrative vice president, making him No. 2 man behind chairman-president L.L. Colbert.

*Big ore discovery* by Molybdenum Corp. in Taos County, N.M., contains some 260 million tons of rare molybdenum ore (used for missiles), making it the first major find in 40 years . . . Post '48 movies will be shown on TV by CBS. The network bought 200 films, including "Death of a Salesman," "The Caine Mutiny" . . . Merger of Britain's two giant electric manufacturers, General Electric, Ltd., and English Electric, has been called off . . . Airline fares may be raised if long-term carrier profits drop below 10.5% of investment, the Civil Aeronautics Board says.

*Expansion* being pushed by Norfolk & Western president Stuart T. Saunders calls for purchase of the Pennsylvania's Sandusky Line and lease (and eventual merger) of the Wabash to create a 7,400-mile system . . . Bid to buy the F.W. Dodge Corp. construction news has been made by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. (trade journals, books) . . . Four Russian "Moskva" turbo-props have been ordered by Ghana Airways . . . Big Yoke! A British dairy plans to sell "the Rolls-Royce of eggs," with a money-back guarantee.

## AMERICA AT WORK, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

### '61 Q and A

**What's the business outlook for next year? Most economists expect a moderate dip in the first half as a mild recession runs its course, followed by a gradual recovery in the second half. All in all, it should be a fairly prosperous but unexciting year.**

**What will the new Administration do to fight sluggish business? Step up government spending somewhat (particularly for defense), push aid to depressed areas, loosen up depreciation allowances to encourage expansion and press for easier long-term credit.**

**How will Kennedy treat business? Better than many businessmen expect, although business won't swing as much weight at the White House as it has in the eight years of the Eisenhower Administration.**

**How about unemployment? With some 4 million Americans out of work right now, this is the most pressing problem confronting the incoming Administration. There may be as many as 5.5 million idle by midwinter, and the total**

**probably won't go much below 4 million at any time in 1961.**

**Will overseas competition quicken? Undoubtedly. US businessmen are girding up for a high-pressure, low-cost battle for new markets at home and abroad.**

**How will American exports fare in the face of increased competition? They should hold close to the year's record of nearly \$20 billion, may even go higher.**

**Will the gold outflow stop? Not entirely. But as business conditions improve after midyear and other Western countries shoulder more of the burden of helping underdeveloped countries, it certainly should be cut back.**

**What is the consumer going to do? A NEWSWEEK post-election check shows a heartening increase in most consumer buying plans. However, the sampling cannot yet be called a trend, and the consumer remains the biggest question mark for 1961.**

**How about business spending? The NEWSWEEK Survey of Capital Appropriations forecasts a 5 to 10 per cent dip in business outlays for plant and equipment in the year ahead. Spending for inventories is also headed down.**

## The Cold Facts, the Forecasts, the Fog . . .

"We don't see where the economy is going to get a major lift in 1961," said a top Washington economist last week. "But we never do. That's one of the mysteries of the American economy. The impetus comes from where you least expect it, and then you wonder 'why didn't I see that developing?'"

Looking back on the unforeseen development of 1960, as much of a nightmare for business forecasters as 1948 was for political pollsters, no economist could be blamed for a twinge of professional nerves. Almost everyone had predicted a business surge of near-boom proportions kicked off by pent-up demands in the wake of the steel strike. And almost everyone, of course, was dead wrong.

Confusing their exuberance about the "golden '60s" with the prospects for 1960 itself, forecasters vastly overestimated the demand for inventories. After a brief post-strike flurry, inventory-buying began to peter out, industrial production tailed off, unemployment topped 4 million, and the nation's total output of goods and services finally began to slip back, from a \$505 billion annual rate in the second quarter to \$503.5 billion in the third. Even though personal income stayed high, U.S. consumers failed to produce the buying spree that might have offset the drop in business spending.

**Colossal Failure:** In absolute terms, 1960 has been the biggest year in U.S. economic history, with a gross national product that will probably average \$503 billion, 4 per cent above the previous 1959 high. But in relative terms, it has been a year of steadily deepening disappointment—a boom that never materialized, a long "sidewise" lag, and

finally, at year-end, the gathering clouds of recession.

Where do we go from here?

The consensus of economists is that we go down through the first half of 1961, and then up—not with a roller-coaster dip and surge, but slowly and gradually. There is less unanimity about the outlook than there was a year ago. One New York forecaster, the Baxter International Economic Research Bureau, believes the nation now faces "the worst depression it has ever been in"; another, the Econometric Institute, predicts a boom boosting the GNP to a wallop \$543 billion for 1961. To most observers, however, a slow retreat is the first order of the day, and the key fact is the continued cutback in inventories.

Commerce Department figures re-

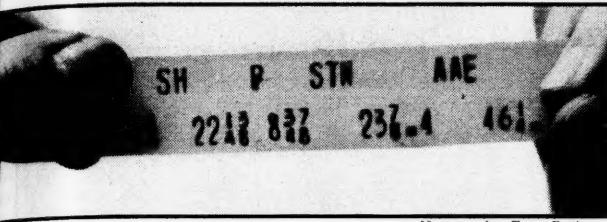
leased last week showed that U.S. factories reduced their stocks at an annual rate of \$5 billion in October, and there is a strong probability that the liquidation trend will continue for many months before it has run its course. Combined with cutbacks in capital spending by business (see page 80), this should more than offset the economic lift that will be supplied by a probable \$3 billion boost in Federal outlays and a \$3 billion jump in state and local spending. Consumer spending will probably just about hold even, with boosted outlays for food and services balanced by a dip in spending for durables. Unemployment could easily hit 5 million or 5.5 million by late winter.

Recovery, most economists think, will come as manufacturers start to build stocks again sometime in late spring or



### Figuring the Economy

	1960	1961
Gross National Product	\$503 billion	\$510 billion
Consumer Spending	\$327 billion	\$330 billion
Government Spending	\$100.5 billion	\$106 billion
Industrial Production (1957=100)	108.5	105
Consumer Prices (1947-49=100)	126.3	127
Unemployment (per cent of labor force)	5.4	6



Although outlays of this sort should turn up by the second half of the year.

What will happen to prices? They will probably be fairly stable, barring really big (and unlikely) deficit spending by the government.

Will there be a budget deficit next year? Yes—though due not so much to boosted spending as to the decline in corporate profits.

Will there be any tax cut? There will be no general tax reduction or increase but depreciation allowances may be liberalized to some extent. On the other hand, there may be a toughening of expense-account deductions and

dividend tax credits may be done away with entirely.

Will the stock market retreat in the months ahead? Probably not. Most investors have already discounted the expected sluggishness in business.

Will stock prices move steadily upward, then? That probably won't be the case either. Most brokers think stocks will fluctuate in their 1960 range.

What's the outlook for labor negotiations? It will probably be a year of relatively peaceful labor conditions. One possible exception: The auto industry, due for some tough sessions at the bargaining table late in the summer.

Will automakers have a big year? Detroit probably won't set any records, but automakers still expect a strong year, with the compacts leading the way.

How about steelmakers? Still saddled with overcapacity, the industry won't do much better than in 1960, a good, but unspectacular, year.

What kind of year will it be for home builders? The industry expects a slight improvement over 1960.

## ... But Where Are We Going From Here?

early summer. The gross national product will probably "bottom out" in the second quarter at around \$500 billion, move up after that to a \$510 billion to \$515 billion rate by the end of the year.

There is nothing inspiring about this consensus, particularly for job hunters. The slim 2 per cent boost in the GNP forecast by most economists would be barely enough to absorb the expected increase in the labor force between now and the end of next year.

Yet even a consensus on the future of the U.S. economy must be tenuous, as 1960 so convincingly demonstrated. Vigorous economic moves by the new Administration might have an electric effect on psychology, persuading businessmen and consumers to beef up spending plans. And the "mysteries" of the econ-

omy go far beyond Washington. As Federal Reserve expert Woodlief Thomas summed it up recently: "The resumption of economic expansion ... will depend more on the whims of consumers and the actions of [businessmen] in adapting their products, prices, and selling practices to those whims, than upon any government actions."

### A 'Wild' Washington?

The business "climate" will be different under President John F. Kennedy. Business will not feel the same kinship toward the new Administration as it does toward Mr. Eisenhower, nor will it wield as much influence.

But there is no reason to assume that business will find the climate un-

friendly, arrogant, or punitive. By nature, Kennedy is not a trust buster or a wild-eyed radical and he himself comes out of a conservative financial aristocracy. He knows about and understands the problems of businessmen, especially big-business men. He has also had a keener academic schooling in economics, both at Harvard and the London School of Economics, than any other President.

Set against his conservative instincts is the fact that Kennedy is a practical politician who has found his way to the top via the liberal Democratic route. He has espoused almost all of the basic Democratic Party themes—on housing, education, growth, social services.

The results of this interplay between conservative instinct and political appeal will begin to take shape even before the Jan. 20 inauguration. Important clues will come from Kennedy's appointments, especially for the key fiscal spot of Treasury Secretary. The acid test, of course, will come as soon as Kennedy takes office. He will be faced with two overriding, and in many ways conflicting, economic problems: (1) The business slide at home and (2) the balance-of-payments deficit. Easier money, more government spending, and similar measures taken to ameliorate the domestic problem may well aggravate the international financial situation.

In the area of domestic economics, the most immediate, and perhaps most important, problem is unemployment. In a few days, the government will publish the November jobless total. The figure will be around 4 million. By mid-January, unemployment may top 5 million.

One certain reaction of the new gov-

### or the Year Ahead

(Based on government and industry forecasts)

Auto Sales	1960	1961
Steel Production	99 million tons	100 million tons
Chemical Sales	\$28 billion	\$29.4 billion
Housing Starts	1.2 million	1.3-1.4 million
Total Construction	\$55.1 billion	\$57.3 billion
Oil Production (barrels a day)	7 million	7.2 million



ernment will be to push legislation to provide economic aid to depressed areas; another will be an attempt by Kennedy to carry out his promise for revised jobless-pay laws establishing Federal standards for compensation. There will be other measures to stimulate business and get people back to work which are neither as "conservative" as many businessmen might hope for nor as "New Dealish" as they might fear.

**Primed:** Kennedy is expected to avoid, for instance, the New Dealer's classic anti-recession device of priming the pump by launching public-works programs or speeding up outlays for programs already under way simply to create jobs. Two exceptions to this rule: A step-up in Federal power projects and more Federal aid to housing (loans and lower mortgage rates). These are likely to get top priority after Jan. 20 because they are high on the list of Democratic-platform objectives and they don't have to be charged against the current budget. Power outlays can be spread over several years, and housing loans aren't part of the budget at all.

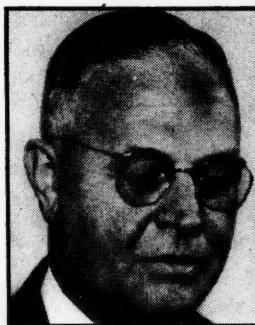
Adding everything up, however, the Kennedy team is almost certain to inherit a budget deficit for the fiscal year that begins in mid-1961. While President Eisenhower will forecast a surplus in his Budget Message to Congress next month, the conservative New York bond house of Aubrey Lanston now estimates the government will run some \$5 billion in the hole for fiscal '62—not because of any expected surge of Kennedy spending but because corporate profits (and, therefore, government tax receipts) are declining.

Whatever it does to stimulate business, the Kennedy Administration will run up against a tough, old economic problem: The cures for sluggish business often carry the seeds of future inflation. Though some prominent experts—among them Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson—believe that inflationary forces have largely exhausted themselves, MIT professor Paul A. Samuelson, a key Kennedy adviser, thinks a "cost-push inflation is still a real danger." In trying to bring about full employment and at the same time hold prices level, Samuelson adds, the government might create an "irresolvable dilemma."

**Short Shift:** In brief, the Democrats' own platform plugging more growth and more jobs may deprive them of potent weapons needed to keep prices stable, slow the outflow of U.S. gold, and bolster confidence in U.S. currency (see page 74 for the trade and balance-of-payments outlook).

Yet there are routes between the horns of this dilemma—and Kennedy will probably follow them eagerly. One is to fight inflation by resisting wage and price hikes growing out of labor disputes.

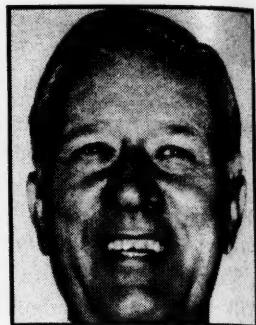
## The View From the Business Peaks



Banker Beise



Norge's Sayre



GE's Cordiner

Associated Press

**S. Clark Beise, president, Bank of America:** "The first six months of next year will probably be characterized generally by some lethargy, and be followed by a notable upswing in the second half. The unemployment level will probably increase in the early months of next year as the normal seasonal factors take hold."

**Judson S. Sayre, chairman, Norge division, Borg-Warner Corp.:** "The total of everybody's estimates of the available appliance market frequently add up to 150 per cent of the existing market. Unfortunately the industry has the capacity to manufacture this 150 per cent . . . I trust that the fairly healthy condition of inventories will not encourage manufacturers to crank up again and rush pell-mell to meet unrealistic sales goals."

**Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman, General Electric Co.:** "The best description of what is now taking place seems to be that now-familiar term, a 'rolling readjustment' . . . We should not be slaves to charts and graphs. The course of the economy will be determined not by the records of the statisticians, but by the quality of business leadership in meeting the realities of the market place."

**Harlie Branch Jr., president, the Southern Co.:** "Frankly, I am more concerned over the threat of inflation, growing out of massive spending programs, than I am over a particular [government] project in the power field. These broad inflationary influences will not only affect our industry's ability to meet its challenges, but, in the long run, could seriously impair the purchasing power of our people generally."

**Robert Galvin, president, Motorola, Inc.:** "The major economic problem that faces us, on the consumer side of our business, is the size of installment debt. This is not in itself disturbing, but it will influence consumers to hold back purchases. Inventories are also a problem. [I believe] customers will purchase less of our products in the first half of next year."

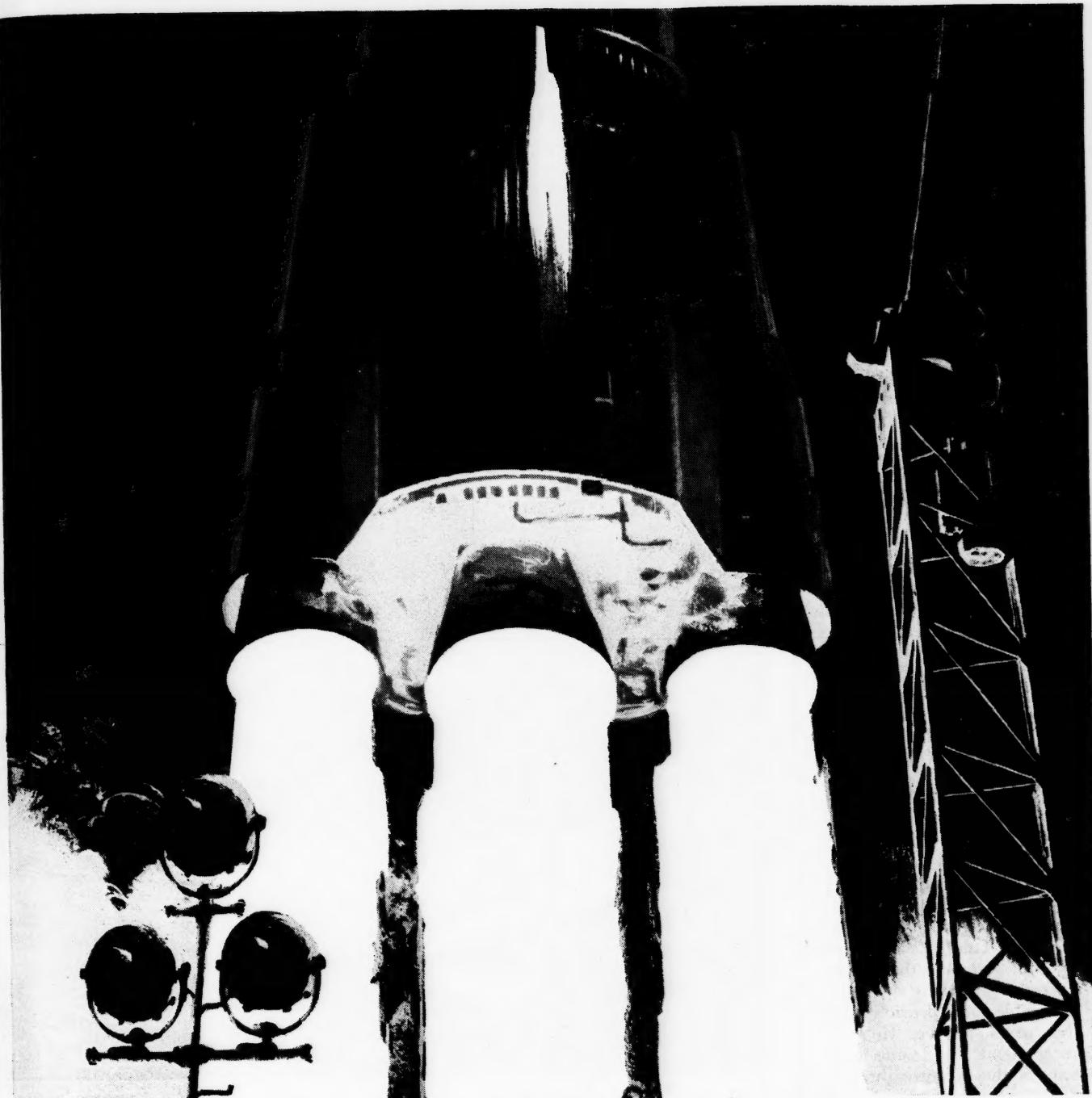
Kennedy has made it clear that he plans to take a more active role than President Eisenhower in bringing labor and management together, to the point of cracking the heads of both (see page 76 for the labor outlook).

There may be a considerable departure from the "hands-off" policy that the Eisenhower Administration adopted toward the traditionally independent Federal Reserve. Kennedy, for one thing, is convinced that the government has relied too much on the Fed's monetary controls in guiding the economy. He is opposed in principle to using credit controls as the sole means of checking inflation, and thinks that the Federal Reserve should work more closely with Administration advisers in deciding just what the government should and shouldn't

do to check or stimulate the economy.

One move Kennedy definitely has in mind: Pressuring the Fed to change its policy of dealing almost exclusively in short-term bills and to start buying and selling government bonds in its job of regulating the money supply. Kennedy believes that the Fed this year has failed to help achieve the lower long-term interest rates that would do most to stimulate the economy and, at the same time, has aggravated the balance-of-payments problem by sharply lowering short-term rates and thereby driving billions in





## Plastic saves this rocket's skin

**CDF** A rocket's fiery blast roars through exit nozzles at temperatures higher than 5000°F—hot enough to burn through most metals in short order. To protect the rocket's metal skin from this fury, nozzles are lined with a new laminated plastic developed by Budd's Continental-Diamond Fibre subsidiary. This light-weight plastic stubbornly withstands the ultra-high temperatures encountered in rocketry . . .

is one of many special plastics created by CDF for the unprecedented needs of today's aircraft, missiles and satellites. CDF plastics now serve in some 20 major missile programs.

Pioneering in laminated and molded plastic materials by CDF neatly complements Budd's diversified activities in the study, testing and fabrication of metals. The Budd Company, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Mainstreams of Budd's diversified interests: Automotive, Electronics, Metals Testing, Nucleonics, Plastics, Railway and SpaceAtomics.

THE **Budd** COMPANY  
OFFICES AND PLANTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

"hot money" into overseas investments.

But, with both sides now favoring easier money as a weapon against currently sluggish business, the real clash between the new President and the Fed may not come until the next boom—when the Fed starts to tighten up on money to check inflation.

There will be noticeable changes elsewhere as well. Kennedy will give high priority to tax reform, involving some tax-relief measures as well as closed loopholes (see page 79).

**Small Change:** As have many political leaders before him, Kennedy has stressed his concern over the lot of the small-business man, calling the rate of failure among this group "one of the great challenges of the '60s." He may try to direct a bigger share of defense contracts to small business, but beyond that, his plans are vague.

The new President also may cut a swath through the policies as well as the personnel of some of the Federal regulatory agencies, since he has privately expressed the belief that too many have been dominated by the industries they are supposed to regulate. To help with this job, Kennedy will soon receive a special report on the agencies prepared by James M. Landis, former dean of the Harvard Law School and a one-time government official. Landis's simple solution: Improve personnel by increasing wages and pension benefits. Landis will point out, for instance, that a 55-year-old legislative employee is eligible for a pension after five years' service. He will recommend the same system for the executive branch of government.

**Common Goals:** But there will be no extremism and no "crusades." Kennedy is just as anxious to keep the economy healthy as businessmen are to keep the government sound. What's more, businessmen know it and are probably willing to judge him on his record as President, not his campaign.

As executive vice president B.A. Chapman of American Motors puts it: "I don't have any fears about Kennedy. He has a lot of conservative elements within his party, and he is a wise young man who is going to move with care and diligence." Atlanta realtor John Chiles sees it another way: "After people discount all the things Kennedy said to get elected, confidence will be restored. Knowing that we're not going into the greatest giveaway of all times, people will start planning for expansion."

## Pressure Off Gold?

Next to the weakened state of U.S. business at home, the most pressing economic ailment facing the incoming Kennedy Administration will be the distressing flow of U.S. gold and dollars into foreign lands. Early prognosis for 1961: Considerable improvement, but complete recovery still a long way off.

In his efforts to cure the balance-of-payments deficit, President-elect Kennedy can count on a major assist from American exporters and U.S. salesmen abroad. Exports have been just about the brightest spot in the economy this year. They totaled \$1.7 billion in October, 7 per cent above September, and should hit a record of nearly \$20 bil-

lion for the year as a whole. Government experts predict that exports will reach about the same figure in 1961, and could conceivably exceed it. The National Foreign Trade Council, for one, expects exports of nearly \$21.5 billion next year. If this prediction holds true—and imports continue relatively steady, as expected—it would put an extra \$1.5 billion on the plus side in America's balance of trade. Added to the \$1 billion the government hopes to save by curtailing overseas expenditures, this would go far toward easing the unfavorable balance of payments, which recently hit an annual rate of \$4.3 billion.

**Rolling Readjustment:** Such measures will help. But Washington experts believe that there will be no "smooth or continuous" adjustment toward a real balance in the payments picture until the U.S. economy picks up and the European economy levels off, with a subsequent drop in foreign interest rates. Per Jacobsson, head of the International



Protecting the dollar: Growing exports ease the balance-of-payments deficit

lion for the year as a whole. Government experts predict that exports will reach about the same figure in 1961, and could conceivably exceed it. The National Foreign Trade Council, for one, expects exports of nearly \$21.5 billion next year. If this prediction holds true—and imports continue relatively steady, as expected—it would put an extra \$1.5 billion on the plus side in America's balance of trade. Added to the \$1 billion the government hopes to save by curtailing overseas expenditures, this would go far toward easing the unfavorable balance of payments, which recently hit an annual rate of \$4.3 billion.

To ease the pressure still more, President-elect Kennedy, like President Eisenhower before him, is expected to

Monetary Fund, points out that "hot money" (funds that flit from country to country in search of the highest interest rate) has been streaming into Europe. Such "hot money" will account for an estimated \$2 billion of the payments deficit this year. When the boom in Europe tops out, according to Jacobsson, there is "some chance" of a reversal of this flow of funds (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 5).

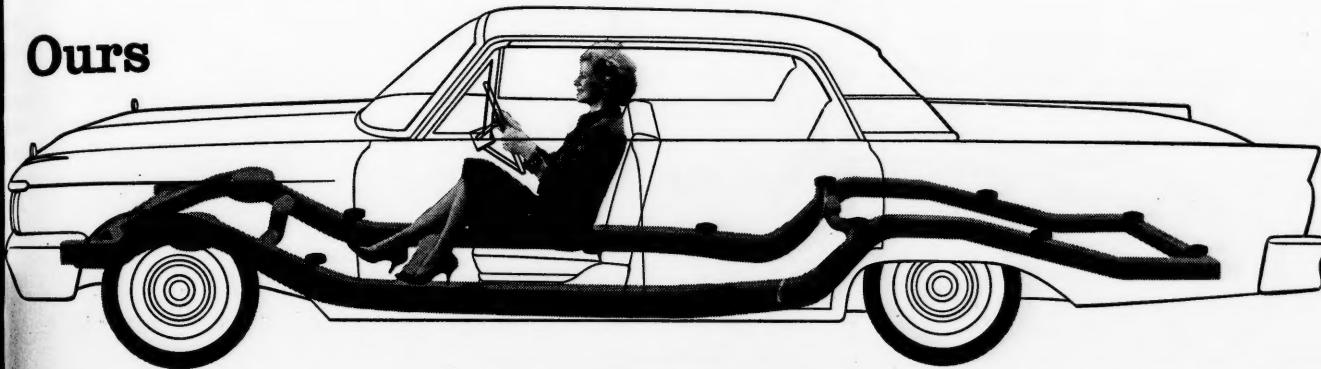
There is, therefore, every hope that the new President will be able to hold to his promise not to devalue the dollar. But



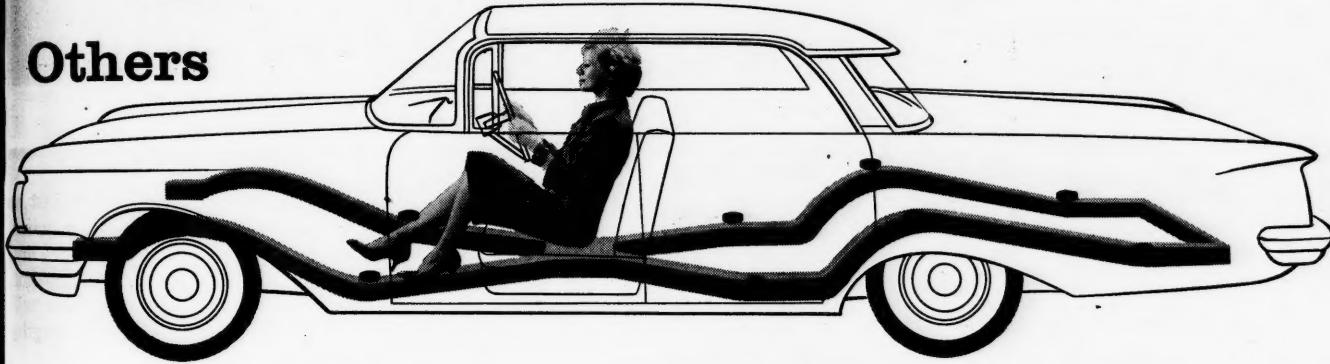
*Ford Motor Company builds better bodies*

# Which ride is quieter?

**Ours**



**Others**



## There are more rubber body mounts in the Ford Family of Fine Cars

Rubber body mounts are used to seal out road and engine noise. They prevent it from being transmitted into the car. The more rubber body mounts there are, the more effective the sound barrier becomes. In the Ford Family of Fine Cars, with more insulating body mounts, you get a remarkably quiet ride.

Also adding to the silence of the ride in our cars is extra sound insulation. In the Ford Family of Fine Cars there is up to 57% more area covered with sound absorption material.

\* \* \*

Still another reason for the unusually quiet ride in the Ford Family

of Fine Cars: They are cars in which the passenger compartments are sealed off completely from the moving parts of the engine, drive shaft, transmission, differential, and other parts of the power train. Rubber and other equally effective insulating materials are used to lock out noise and vibration.

\* \* \*

Doors in the Ford Family of Fine Cars are stronger. They are braced with steel ribs. This means they are more rigid and therefore close tighter and quieter. They are less subject to distortion, thus reducing the likelihood of developing squeaks and rattles.

Compare door latches. In our cars they are bigger and heavier than door latches in other cars. This makes for a tighter, stronger grip which reduces the possibility of doors springing open under impact. Statistics show passengers who remain inside the car in an accident are twice as safe.

\* \* \*

*The Ford Family of Fine Cars is so well built that dealers are extending '61 warranties to 12 months or 12,000 miles, whichever comes first. See your dealer for the full quality story and let him show you his new warranty.*

*Ford Motor Company*  
American Road, Dearborn, Michigan

**FORD • FALCON • THUNDERBIRD • COMET • MERCURY • LINCOLN CONTINENTAL**

the hope won't be realized automatically; it will take vigorous, decisive action. As board chairman Henry C. Alexander of Morgan Guaranty Trust observed last week: "Our massive gold supply—still nearly half the free-world monetary total—buys us time in which to cure the stubborn imbalance in our international transactions, but it will not buy us an eternity."

## Wall Street Mood

"Investors should start thinking of the buying opportunities ahead," one Wall Street broker said last week. Other brokers echoed the advice. While they thought the market would remain viciously selective in 1961, they were just as sure there would be bargains for the astute shopper, no matter how uninspiring the general business outlook. In fact, brokers say, investors have heard so much about "our current business troubles" that they have largely discounted the gloom. As Donald C. Samuel, partner in Samuel & Co., puts it: "What the stock market is telling us is that we have already seen the worst—that we already know the extent [of the current business dip] and that there are no surprises coming."

What all this means is that the market is in a stall. The way Wall Street experts see it, nothing short of a substantial improvement in business news or a peace or war "scare"—both highly unlikely in the near future—will kick off any kind of a sustained rally or decline. In 1961, most brokers say, stock prices will probably run up and down over the same ground they covered this year—the high of 685 on the Dow Jones industrials set in January and the low of 565 set in October. Last week's close: 596. (In the 1948-49 slump the averages dawdled between 160 and 200 for 24 months.) Some bears, however, think there's a good chance that the average may temporarily slip below 500.

**Best Chances:** What special advice are brokers giving to their customers for the year ahead?

To make the most money, says one, investors should shun averages and stocks which are closely tied to performance of the economy as a whole. Investors, advises this broker, must find the companies and industries which can outpace the economy's growth by 20 or 30 per cent in any given year. The best possibilities, in his view: Building and electric-power stocks which stand to benefit from soaring population; industries that cater to teen-agers; "science stocks" like electronics, space, and control equipment; book publishing, amusement, and vending machines (particularly advantageous as more and more businessmen try to cut costs).

And according to Lucien Hooper of



Dick Hanley from 'Money, Money, Money'

In the stock market, the prospects: More of the same

W.E. Hutton, it will be the investor who dares to be different who will prosper in 1961. "It is improbable that much money will be made by riding on the coattail of a broad trend," he says. "Those who make money will probably be the investors who earn it by making good selections."

## How Tough Labor?

*Labor has only one philosophy, and that is "more." In the coming year, labor is going to think it has a strong hand because the Administration has a philosophy tuned in to labor. Yes, this will be a year of tough labor bargaining.*

—President Ben S. Gilmer, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph

*It's not an election year, there are large numbers of unemployed, profits are down, and there's the fear of foreign competition. Because industry will stand up [to labor], it will not be a tough bargaining year.*

—Vice president Eldred H. Scott, Detroit Edison

For all their apparent divergence, both the preceding views could well prove true at one and the same time in 1961—a year of seeming contradictions, but clearly the beginning of a new frontier in labor-management relations. The post-war wage-price spiral has ended in stiffened sales competition at home and abroad, in rising costs and shrinking profits. Now management has a new de-

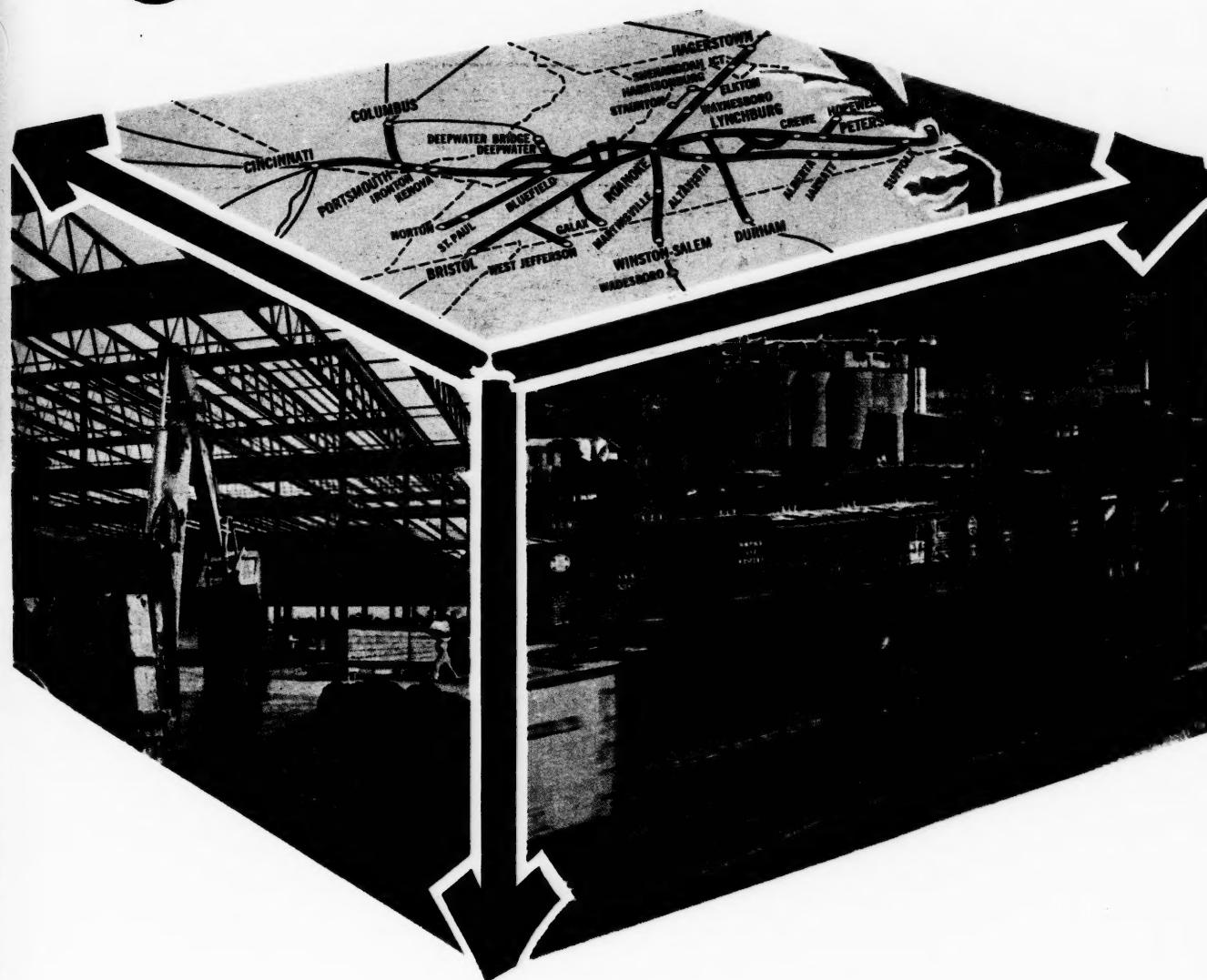
termination to stand firm. Labor just as surely hopes to consolidate past gains, then move ahead—if not by leaps and bounds, then inch by inch. The upshot, according to expert opinion: Labor will bargain hard but settle without lengthy or crippling strikes.

The strength and determination of labor and management will be put to the test early and often in 1961. Major airline workers' unions are already deep in negotiations; the Teamsters have just begun preliminary talks. The rubber industry's contracts expire in June, and the packinghouse pacts run out in August. But the big, basic decision won't come until late summer, when Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers tackle the auto industry. This is the battle-ground where labor will hit hard for its major objectives: A profit-sharing plan, higher pensions and unemployment benefits, and, of course, higher wages.

In the showdown, however, the outcome may not depend so much on determination as on comparative ability in the art of brinkmanship. The auto industry—indeed, industry in general—has been emboldened by General Electric's recent unqualified victory over the Electrical Workers (NEWSWEEK, Oct. 31), and many employers are switching to GE's tack of making an offer and holding



# Growth in 3 dimensions



On this go-minded railroad, growth is measured in 3 dimensions! LONGER lines — expanded 30 per cent by the first major rail merger of modern times. WIDER industrialization — with more and more new plants finding profitable sites along N&W tracks. Additional "locational fits" for expanding industry are being pinpointed by Fantus Area Research's survey of N&W territory. HIGHER traffic volume — as shippers take advantage of the N&W's new speed, efficiency and advanced equipment. Sparked by a spirit of challenge and adventure to build a carrier second to none! That's today's N&W — NATION'S GOING-EST RAILROAD!

N&W  
NORFOLK & WESTERN  
RAILWAY

GENERAL OFFICES • ROANOKE, VIRGINIA



## How Connecticut General helps your top people see a bright future

The answer lies in Connecticut General's exclusive technique of B.E.U. Spell it out—and you have Better Employee Understanding of your group insurance or pension program.

B.E.U. is a step-by-step program that enables your employees to evaluate the real worth of your group insurance or pension program. When applied to your

recruiting problem, B.E.U. can help develop in prospective employees a new appreciation of your company as a place to work. Result: the jobs you offer become even more attractive.

B.E.U. can also help you hold your valued people—and increase productivity. To find out how, write Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

**CONNECTICUT GENERAL**



Group Insurance | Pension Plans | Health | Accident | Life

## Spending: Customer and Industry

*It is the man in the board room and the man in the street—not the man in the White House—who will have the biggest effect on the U.S. economy in the months ahead. If consumers are in a buying mood and businessmen are budgeting more money for new plant and equipment, the economy will move ahead. But there could be trouble if these important spenders lose confidence and keep their wallets closed.*

NEWSWEEK reports this week on the spending outlook for coming months in its regular Quarterly Survey of Capital Appropriations and in a special post-election survey of consumer buying plans.

### WHO'LL BUY WHAT

In the two weeks after the election, the American consumer dramatically increased his buying plans. For the first time in months, he showed a keen interest in the market for new homes and major appliances—although he was a bit hesitant to commit himself to buying a new automobile.

These are the significant findings in a special report drawn from the daily soundings of the NEWSWEEK Continuing Survey of Consumer Buying Plans. Conducted by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, the new survey is based on interviews made by Sindlinger & Co. in the fourteen days following John F. Kennedy's election victory.

The return of a Democrat to the White House apparently produced a definite upsurge in consumer confidence, presumably because people thought it promised an era of easier credit. A quickening of the buyers' spirits had already been noted in interviews before the election (NEWSWEEK, Nov. 21). But the latest sampling underscored the upward trend

spotted in September and October, and carried it to surprising heights considering the hesitancy of so many business and political leaders.

Of all the changes in consumer intentions, the most important was in their plans to buy new homes, which rose 13 per cent from November 1959. It was the first year-to-year gain since last winter when building starts went into a stall. The sudden revival of new-house plans cut deeply into the potential market for used homes, dropping it 18 per cent.

Coinciding with the housing spurt was an abrupt change for the better in plans to buy major appliances. Both buying intentions and actual sales of appliances have lagged well behind 1959 levels all year. But in the two post-election weeks, purchase plans for six of eight appliance categories jumped ahead of the 1959 figures. Television sets and vacuum



### The Consumer's Plans

Consumers look to 1961 a bit more hopefully. Compared with a year ago, most buying plans improved dramatically in mid-November.

New Houses	Up 13%
Older Homes	Down 18%
New Automobiles	Down 7%
Used Automobiles	Up 6%
Floor Coverings	Down 6%
Furniture	Same
Home Improvements	Down 4%
Dishwashers	Up 9%
Driers	Down 3%
Freezers	Up 15%
Ranges	Up 11%
Refrigerators	Up 2%
Television Sets	Up 21%
Vacuum Cleaners	Up 21%
Washing Machines	Down 14%



Newsweek—Vytas Valaitis

it with no concessions. Many more will try to win public opinion to their side by frankly disclosing their ability—inability—to meet union demands.

Summing up, president S. Clark Beise of the Bank of America predicts that both labor and management will realize the need for cooperative, constructive solution to the nation's economic problems, and act accordingly."

### The Tax Outlook

What can business expect next year in the way of tax legislation? A survey of President-elect Kennedy's aides, Treasury "professionals," and Congressional experts points to some welcome changes and several disappointments.

How the tax agenda shapes up: Chances are fair for liberalized depreciation allowances to encourage plant modernization and expansion. This will permit write-offs over a period shorter than the "useful life" of new equipment. Chances are good for tax relief to self-employed persons on money put in trust or a personal pension fund.

Chances are good for a withholding tax on interest and corporate dividends similar to the payroll withholding tax.

The current dividend tax credit—which allows stockholders to treat the first \$50 of dividends, plus 4 per cent of the remainder, as non-taxable income—may be done away with entirely. But there is little chance of Kennedy tampering with oil- and gas-depletion allowances despite platform promises to readjust them. Reason: The Texas ties of Vice President-elect Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Kennedy hopes to raise revenue by plugging tax loopholes (e.g., limiting expense-account deductions to bare-bones items like food and drink). This was to be done by overhauling the entire tax structure, a monumental task that the House Ways and Means Committee undertook a year ago. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills expected to have a revised U.S. Revenue Code ready for Congressional action in 1961. But the job is far from finished and the "probable" date for legislative consideration has been set back to 1962. There is even talk that "1963, if ever" is a better bet.

Now the job will go ahead piecemeal. But whatever tax reforms may be in the works, businessmen can expect to go right on paying high corporate, excise, and personal levies. There are no general tax reductions in sight—nor any increases in '61. Kennedy has stated that it would be "foolhardy" to raise taxes next year because of the lagging economy. He has been vague as to what happens after 1961. But time after time during the campaign, he assured voters that the road to his "New Frontier" would not be easy, that this is "a time for sacrifice."

# Expanding — But More Slowly

Manufacturers' Appropriations for Plant and Equipment

	3rd Quarter 1959	3rd Quarter 1960	DOWN OR UP
<b>ALL MANUFACTURING</b>	1.9 (billion)	1.4 (billion)	26
<b>DURABLE-GOODS</b>	872 (million)	657 (million)	25
<b>IRON AND STEEL</b>	129 (million)	129 (million)	NO CHANGE
<b>NONFERROUS METALS</b>	94 (million)	41 (million)	56
<b>ELECTRICAL MACHINERY</b>	193 (million)	136 (million)	30
<b>NONELECTRICAL MACH.</b>	94 (million)	67 (million)	29
<b>CARS, TRUCKS, PARTS</b>	117 (million)	168 (million)	44
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIP.</b>	40 (million)	20 (million)	50
<b>STONE, CLAY, GLASS</b>	126 (million)	47 (million)	63
<b>FABRICATED METALS</b>	41 (million)	18 (million)	56
<b>INSTRUMENTS, CAMERAS</b>	23 (million)	25 (million)	9
<b>OTHERS</b>	15 (million)	6 (million)	60
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	1.1 (billion)	797 (million)	26
<b>FOOD AND BEVERAGES</b>	101 (million)	87 (million)	14
<b>TEXTILES</b>	47 (million)	35 (million)	26
<b>PAPER</b>	122 (million)	69 (million)	43
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	398 (million)	266 (million)	33
<b>OIL AND COAL</b>	324 (million)	285 (million)	12
<b>RUBBER</b>	80 (million)	39 (million)	51
<b>OTHERS</b>	6 (million)	16 (million)	167

cleaners, both up 21 per cent, set the pace. Only driers and washing machines still lagged behind last year.

The single unsettling element: A weakness in plans to buy new cars. After staying above 1959 levels all year, these plans slumped 7 per cent below the year-ago figure and 4 per cent under the October readings. One possible cause was the earlier introduction of new models a year ago, which might have thrown the comparisons temporarily out of whack. Yet, the pause in new-car buying plans throws some doubt on the predictions that 1961 sales would reach 7 million.

For the used-car dealers whose profits have been swamped in a wave of compacts, on the other hand, there was some good news. Plans to buy used cars increased 6 per cent over a year ago and 8 per cent over a month ago.

Based on smaller-than-normal samplings for the sake of gauging last-minute post-election trends, the findings may not be precise. But they do seem to show that the consumer has recovered from the case of caution he had in midyear.

## WHO'LL INVEST WHERE

Business spending for plant and equipment will decline in the months ahead, adding another downward pressure to the whole economy. At the moment, it appears the decline will be moderate—probably from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, far smaller than the 21 per cent fall-off during the 1957-58 recession.

That's the key conclusion drawn from NEWSWEEK's latest *Quarterly Survey of Capital Appropriations*, conducted by the NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. During the third quarter, the survey showed, the nation's 1,000 largest manufacturing corporations appropriated \$1.8 billion for new capital spending, 26 per cent less than a year earlier. But the decrease in actual spending won't be as great as the decline in appropriations, judging from the experience of earlier surveys. In 1957-58, for instance, approvals dipped as much as 43 per cent, actual outlays about half as much. Reasons for this difference: (1) There is still a substantial backlog of money already scheduled to be spent and (2) appropriations are more volatile than spending, can be turned on or off faster as business conditions change.

The July-September decline was the second fall-off in a row. (It was 14 per cent in the second quarter.) Since there is a six- to nine-month lag between appropriations and actual outlays of cash, the survey indicates that capital spend-

STAR  
FL

been w  
world's  
so muc  
why pu  
ginner's  
Learn s  
Thanks  
rates. Y  
learn w  
while o  
Learn  
up flyin  
turn in  
for any  
annou  
breakin  
Apache

MOR  
THAI



Newsweek—Brennan

**NOW YOU CAN STOP WISHING  
NOW YOU CAN FLY YOUR OWN PLANE!**



Piper Colt at Grand Bahama Club in the Bahamas, perfect "cruising" area for the Colt owner. (Wheel speed fairings extra)

# NEW LOW-COST PIPER Colt 108

**WORLD'S FIRST "COMPACT OF THE AIR"**  
**with amazing flying ease and safety... 120 mph speed**  
**...18 miles per gallon economy.**



**START  
FLYING**

**THE *New* COLT WAY  
...perfect for beginners**

Been wishing you could take up flying? It's the world's most practical sport... so useful in business, so much fun at the same time! Now, with the Colt, why put it off any longer? The Colt's the perfect beginner's airplane, for safety, simplicity and economy. Learn so Easily with your local Piper Colt dealer. Thanks to low Colt costs he can offer new, lower rates. You can learn by taking individual lessons, learn while you travel, or learn in just a few days while on vacation.

Learn FREE when you buy your own Colt. Build up flying time and experience. Then, if you wish, turn in your Colt (at amazingly high trade-in value) for any of Piper's larger, faster planes—the just-announced 4-place Cherokee... world-record-breaking Comanche (180 or 250 hp)... twin-engine Apache... over-200-mph Aztec.

**MORE PEOPLE HAVE BOUGHT PIPERS  
THAN ANY OTHER PLANE IN THE WORLD**

Piper Colt!—biggest news in private flying since the first Cub was built. Piper Colt!—the plane you've long been waiting for.

Piper Colt!—a speedy, roomy, cross-country airplane, yet designed with gentle flight habits for the beginner, at a price most people can afford—priced thousands of dollars less than any other airplane—priced at a sensational \$4995!

Compact price, compact economy, but big performance and usefulness. Over 120 mph top speed, 115 mph cruise, 18 to 20 miles per gallon. Perfect for sportsmen pilots... ideal for many business travel needs... unmatched for flying club use.

See, fly the Colt at your Piper Colt dealer's (he's in the Yellow Pages) or send for information today.

**ONLY \$995 DOWN  
as little as  
\$29.68 per week!**

**PIPER** Aircraft Corporation  
Lock Haven, Pa.

- Please send brochure on the new Colt 108 and full details on learning to fly.
- Please send 1961 catalog showing Piper's complete line of planes.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

12-N

ing will soon fall—if it already hasn't.

The latest survey also shows that the 1,000 manufacturers spent more than \$2.6 billion during the quarter and canceled \$190 million already on the books. At the end of the quarter, backlogs stood at \$7.3 billion, 3 per cent below a year ago and the first decline since the first quarter of 1959. At the current rate of spending, money already on the books will last industry less than nine months vs. eleven months a year ago.

**Ups and Downs:** The appropriations declines were fairly widespread throughout industry (see chart, page 80, for actual reports from 602 manufacturers which are the basis for the 1,000-company totals). Only motor vehicles, instruments and photographic equipment, miscellaneous nondurables, and iron and steel bucked the trend. Above-average cutbacks were recorded in chemicals (down 33 per cent), rubber (down 51 per cent), and paper (down 43 per cent). In earlier surveys, these industries had set the upward pace.

Taking each company as a unit, without regard for the size of its spending plans, the survey showed that for the fifth quarter in a row more manufacturers (53 per cent) cut their appropriations, as opposed to raising them. The bulk of the decline was in hard-goods industries such as nonferrous metals and transportation equipment. In the nondurables field, in fact, growing numbers of companies raised their spending plans. The trend is not surprising in light of the fact that durables industries are suffering more than nondurables in the current business dip—with production down 8 per cent since January vs. no change in nondurables output.

More than 460 companies supplied a breakdown on how much they intended to spend for new plant and how much for new equipment. This analysis showed most of the cutback in so-called "bricks and mortar," the plant-building which is traditionally affected first. Plans to buy new equipment dipped only slightly.

**Hard Goods:** Comparing the second quarter with the third, the record makes a bit better reading, even for durable-goods producers. Excluding the iron and steel industries (steel appropriations normally drop between the second and third quarters), hard-goods approvals dipped only 17 per cent, more than the average for the past six years, but far less than previous declines in 1956 (down 45 per cent) and 1957 (down 47 per cent).

At this stage, it isn't possible to pinpoint exactly when capital spending will hit its low point and then turn up. For the economy as a whole, top businessmen and economists are betting an improvement will set in before mid-1961. The next NEWSWEEK Survey, due early in March, will shed further light on whether these hopes will be realized.

## BUSINESS TIDES.

# In the Wrong Direction

by Henry Hazlitt



WITHIN the next few weeks or months we may be forced into major decisions regarding gold and the dollar. It is vital that whatever decisions we make should at least be in the right direction.

That is why the proposals made by Henry C. Alexander, chairman of the board of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in a speech before the Investment Bankers Association on Nov. 28, are a cause of concern. Alexander's position and standing may give these proposals great influence, and yet they would take us, I believe, in the wrong direction. They would tend to encourage further inflation.

Two in particular call for discussion. The first is that we repeal even the present requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks keep a 25 per cent reserve in gold against their note and deposit liabilities. (Until 1945 the required reserve ratios were 35 per cent against deposits and 40 per cent against notes.) The second is that we continue to forbid American citizens to own gold at home and even forbid them to own it abroad.

### THE LAST VESTIGE

The proposal that we abandon even the 25 per cent gold reserve requirement was made a year ago by Roy L. Reierson, vice president and chief economist of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. I discussed it in NEWSWEEK of Dec. 21, 1959, and Jan. 11, 1960. As Alexander makes substantially the same arguments for it, we may repeat the same answer. By taking this step, we would drop the last vestige of a domestic gold standard. We would, at best, keep the dollar good for foreigners for a while longer at the cost of permanently undermining its value for Americans. We would remove even the feeble restraint against inflation that a 25 per cent gold requirement has exercised on our monetary managers.

When those monetary managers asked Congress in 1945 to lower the gold reserve requirements from 35 and 40 per cent to 25 per cent, they did so under the plea of war emergency. But though the war ended a few months later, they continued to permit and promote inflation. At the end of 1944, total bank deposits and

currency amounted to \$151 billion; today they amount to \$252 billion. The increase of 67 per cent in the total money supply accounts for the increase of 69 per cent in consumer prices in the same period. Monetary managers, under constant political pressure, tend to inflate to the extent that the law permits them to inflate.

Alexander contends that the pseudo gold standard that we improvised in the '30s and formalized with the International Monetary Fund in the '40s "has proved workable." In whose favor? Hardly in that of the pensioners, bondholders, policyholders, and savings-bank depositors who have seen half the value of their savings wiped out.

### WHY HOARDERS?

It is a sign of the extent to which the system has *not* worked that we are now in a gold and dollar crisis. Alexander thinks this can be cured only by removing all gold reserve requirements, and prohibiting Americans even from owning gold abroad. His argument for these measures is that gold "hoarding" by "speculators" or "eccentrics" undermines confidence in the paper dollar and reduces the amount of gold for "legitimate" monetary purposes. But these "speculators" are people who dislike being forced to speculate in a constantly rotting paper dollar. These "hoarders" and "eccentrics" are people trying to protect themselves against further expropriation of their savings by the monetary managers, whose idea of "legitimate" monetary purposes includes constant inflation.

Alexander rightly insists that "sound money" can only be achieved by "sound, honest, wise fiscal and economic policies." He deplores "submitting to the automatic, unreasoning operation of a gold coin standard with full convertibility here at home." But he seems to forget that it was precisely the function and merit of the full gold standard that it enforced strict limits on the inflationary schemes of the politicians.

What this country faces today is only secondarily a crisis in the "balance of payments." It is primarily a crisis of inflation. Until we halt the inflation, our problem is insoluble.

# When Artloom Carpet telegraphs Macy's... *things happen fast!*

LARRY NAGLE  
MACY'S, NEW YORK

OUR PHILADELPHIA DISTRIBUTOR LIQUIDATING INVENTORIES.  
WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY  $\frac{1}{4}$  OF A MILLION DOLLARS AT  
RETAIL OF FIRST QUALITY ARTLOOM BROADLOOMS TO SELL.  
ARE YOU INTERESTED?

A J McDERMOTT, ARTLOOM CARPETS

WESTERN UNION

A J McDERMOTT  
ARTLOOM CARPETS, PHILADELPHIA

DEFINITELY INTERESTED. WILL MEET YOU YOUR OFFICE 11 AM  
TOMORROW TO CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS. BE PREPARED TO  
MAKE SHIPMENT OF GOODS IMMEDIATELY.

LARRY NAGLE, MACY'S

WESTERN UNION



BIG SALES STORY TO TELL? Things happen fast by telegram. Facts and figures are crystal clear and *in writing*. Busy companies like Macy's and Artloom save time and money using accurate, action-getting telegrams. And so will you!

**Western Union...for action!**

billion;  
billion.  
in the  
for the  
consumer  
monetary  
political  
the extent  
inflate.  
at the  
improved  
with  
Fund in  
able." In  
of the  
icyhold-  
ors who  
of their

o which  
that we  
ur crisis.  
e cured  
serve re-  
America  
abroad.  
asures is  
speculators'  
confidence  
uces the  
"mone-  
speculators'  
ing forced  
rotting  
ers" and  
to pro-  
or expro-  
by the  
idea of  
oses in-

t "sound  
eved by  
and eco-  
"submit-  
seasoning  
ard with  
home."

t it was  
merit of  
t it en-  
lutionary

today is  
the "bal-  
marily a  
halt the  
soluble.

12, 19

## IN THE NEWS AND NEWSMAKERS

**Pope and Primate:** Wearing his purple cassock, the Most Rev. GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, Archbishop of Canterbury, arrived at the Pope's library in the Apostolic Palace shortly after noon. Pope JOHN XXIII, in white robes, met the Englishman on the threshold, and the two withdrew into the red-carpeted room with an interpreter.

Thus, last Friday, began one of history's most famous—and private—"courtesy calls," the first such meeting in more than 500 years between the Pope, now spiritual leader of some 530 million Roman Catholics, and the head of the 40 million member Anglican Communion.

The guarded statement issued after the 65-minute conference did little more than refer to the "cordiality" of the meeting and recall that the two men had never intended to discuss "particular problems." However, both Vatican and Anglican sources were more specific.

They suggested that a large part of the secret talk was devoted to two questions: How Christian churches were to survive in Communist countries and how they were to face the challenges before them in the emerging African nations. Pope and Primate agreed that it was urgently necessary to help one another—and Christianity in general—against the common foe of Marxism and materialism. Here they felt that the newly established Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity could be mutually beneficial as an agency for the exchange of information.

This general area of agreement—which does not touch doctrinal matters—can be considered the first fruits of a growing spirit of unity. At a press conference in the British Embassy in Rome after the meeting, Dr. Fisher spoke of this when he said: "When people speak of union or reunion, I think it means something like concordat. Unity is something else which comes before this and is capable of existing without union. It is a quality of the spirit. That is what we are seeking and achieving."

►More news about denominational togetherness came from San Francisco at the weekend. Preaching in Grace Episcopal Cathedral, the Rev. DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church, proposed that the Protestant (Episcopal) Church, together with his own, "invite the Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ to form with us a plan of church union."

**Music Master:** In short pants and a white shirt, 11-year-old American prodigy JOEY ALFIDI (from Yonkers, N.Y.) conducted a Beethoven program and played two piano concertos before a highly appreciative Brussels audience that included Belgium's Prince ALBERT, Princess PAOLA, and Dowager Queen ELISABETH. At intermission, precocious

Joey kissed the Queen on both cheeks, presented her with a manuscript of his own Concerto No. 2, and asked if he could take part in the annual international piano competition she sponsors. The Queen gently replied: "You have enough talent already. You don't need to enter any competition."

**Cover Charge:** Ever since film-star ELIZABETH TAYLOR took crooner EDDIE FISHER for her fourth husband, movie magazines have had a libidinous field day gossiping about the pair. Just last month, a New York newsstand displayed fourteen magazines whose covers all blazoned scandalous-sounding innuendoes about Eddie and Liz ("Is Liz Breaking Her Marriage Vows?"). Last week, the Fishers sued a flock of publishers and their editorial minions for \$7.2 million. The charge: "Malicious" libel; according to the suits, the innocent stories within failed to justify the cover come-ons. "I find what they did painful," said Liz.

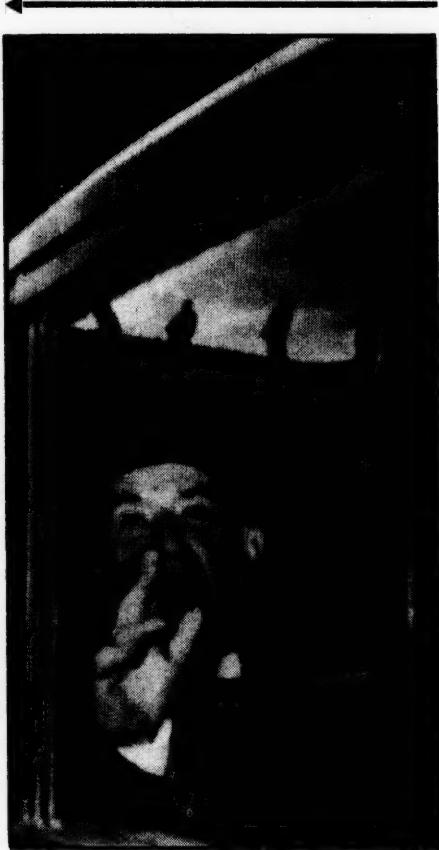
**The Gang's All Clear:** When twenty of the 60-odd unsavory individuals who met three years ago at the New York State hamlet of Apalachin were sentenced to prison last January for conspiring to keep the customary underworld silence, the government thought it had found a new weapon against organized crime. Henceforth, Attorney General

WILLIAM P. ROGERS indicated, the prosecution in a conspiracy case would need only to prove that the defendants arranged to tell a lie. In the Apalachin case the hoodlums' story was that they had gathered to visit a sick friend. But the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit shattered this prosecutor's dream last week. In reversing the convictions, the three-judge opinion said the government had failed to prove that the defendants, however unsavory or whatever, agreed to lie or, indeed, that they could have known that there would be any need to agree on a lie. Within 30 days the Justice Department must make up its mind whether to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court.

**On a Limb:** Among the world's most photographed institutions—rating right up there with the Eiffel Tower and the Statue of Liberty—are the lissome legs of actress MARLENE DIETRICH. But last week, when she landed at Chicago's O'Hare Airport, Marlene loftily refused to pose for cheesecake pictures. Was she turning shank-shy at the age of 55 (or thereabouts)? With a face as straight as her stocking seams, Marlene explained: "I never posed for one of those things. If someone took a picture of me and the legs showed—well, that just happened."

**His Brother's Peepers?** In the three years since the U.S. seized Soviet spy JACK SOBLE and put him away in prison, FBI agents had been working night and day to get the goods on his little-known brother, DR. ROBERT SOBLEN (the brothers, born in Lithuania with the jawbreaker name of Sobolevicius, chose different spellings for their Americanized names). Last week, ready at last, the FBI swooped down on Orangeburg, N.Y., where Soblen was a staff psychiatrist at Rockland State Hospital for the mentally ill, and arrested the hawk-faced, mild-mannered, 60-year-old doctor while he was hurrying to lunch. A two-count indictment charged that Soblen began spying for Russia as soon as he entered this country in 1941, and at times operated in the same ring as his brother. When he was placed in the custody of U.S. marshals, Soblen, who retains a touch of Continental manners, amazed his FBI captors by bowing from the waist and saying, with a smile: "Thank you very much, gentlemen." His maximum penalty if convicted: Death.

**Answer Man:** Onetime quiz champion CHARLES VAN DOREN had been asked a sticky question, and the atmosphere in the New York courtroom was as taut as it often seemed to be in the isolation booth on NBC-TV's "Twenty-One." Charged with perjury—for telling a grand jury he had received no coaching on the answers that won him \$129,000 back in 1956-57—



'Courtesy caller' Canterbury

prose  
ld need  
ants ar-  
palachin  
that they  
nd. But  
Second  
s dream  
victions.  
govern-  
the de-  
hatever,  
ey could  
be any  
30 days  
ake up  
ruling to

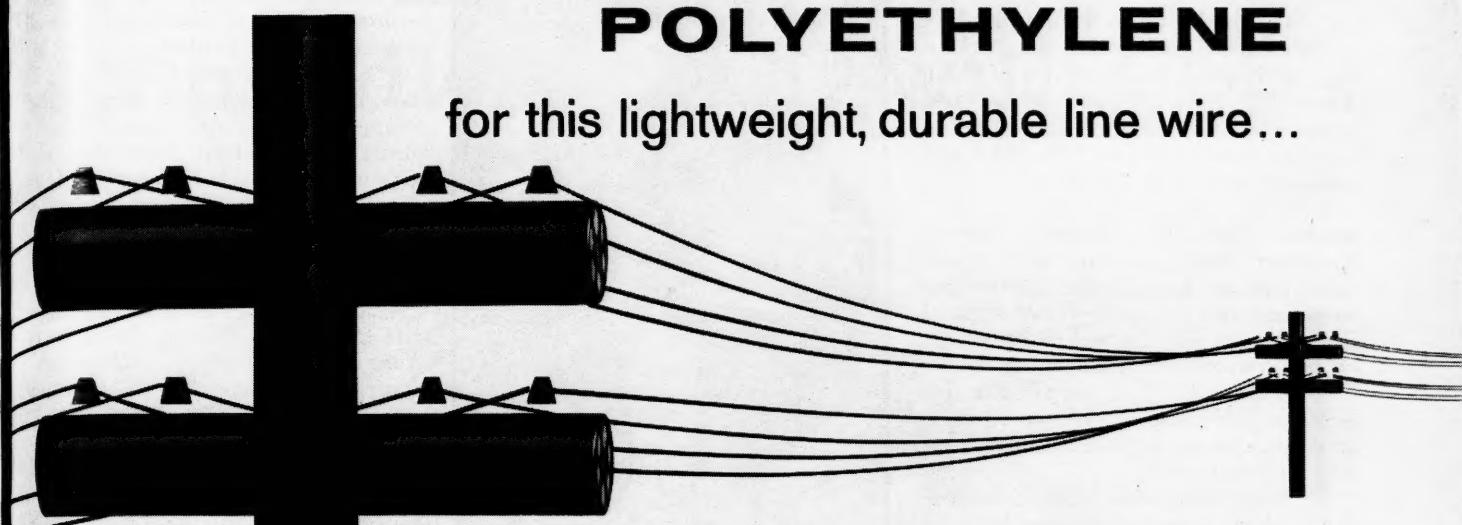
's most  
right up  
and the  
me legs  
But last  
Chicago's  
refused  
Was she  
55 (or  
ight as  
plained:  
e things.  
and the  
opened."

the three  
viet spy  
way in  
working  
s on his  
Soblen  
nia with  
leevius.  
er Ameri-  
eady at  
Orange-  
a staff  
Hospital  
ested the  
year-old  
o lunch.  
ed that  
as soon  
941, and  
ng as his  
the cus-  
who re-  
manners,  
ng from  
a smile:  
en." His  
Death.

champion  
asked a  
phere in  
aut as it  
on booth  
Charged  
jury he  
answers  
956-57-  
2, 1960

# ANACONDA uses covering of **TENITE POLYETHYLENE**

for this lightweight, durable line wire...



By covering this ACSR line wire with Tenite Polyethylene, Anaconda meets the needs of both lineman and engineer.

To the lineman, this covering means wire that is especially easy to handle—light in weight, fast stripping and flexible even at low temperatures. Its sleek finish creates no pulling problems.

The engineer appreciates its resistance to weather, abrasion and heat, its good dielectric strength and freedom from festooning. With insulation of tough Tenite Polyethylene, a smaller diameter is made possible which offers less area for wind resistance and ice loading. Also, the lighter cable permits wider pole spans.

Tenite Polyethylene, an Eastman plastic, is easily extruded as jacketing or primary insulation for many diverse applications, from coaxials to control cables, from TV lead-ins to telephone wires. For high-frequency service, where a very low dielectric constant is needed, this versatile material may be "foamed," with a resulting dielectric constant as low as 1.5.

Leading wire and cable manufacturers throughout the country are now using Tenite Polyethylene as jacketing and insulating material. For further information, write EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

# **TENITE®**

## **POLYETHYLENE**

*an Eastman plastic*

- Line wire manufactured by Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. Covering extruded of Tenite Polyethylene.

- Both natural and black electrical grade Tenite Polyethylene are available to cable manufacturers in a unique spherical pellet form which flows freely in the extrusion process and in "airveying" of bulk shipments from truck to bin.

## IN THE NEWS AND NEWSMAKERS

Van Doren was being pressed for a plea. His lawyer, wanting time to study legal maneuvers, asked for a postponement, but the moderator—pardon, the judge—was insistent: Guilty or not guilty? Reluctantly, the lawyer entered a plea—not guilty—and trial was set for Jan. 18. During the hearing, Van Doren was silent. Afterward, tears glistened in his eyes when reporters asked what he hopes to do when the trial is over. "For me it will never be over," Van Doren said.

**Shorn:** The plane bringing JOSEPH KASAVUBU back from the U.N. taxied to a halt at Leopoldville airport last week, and the Congo President stepped down the ramp to the welcoming cheers of his countrymen. Kasavubu's elation was short-lived: That very night, his arch-foe, left-tilting ex-Premier PATRICE LUMUMBA, escaped house arrest and fled into the night.

At first, Kasavubu and Congolese Army strong man Col. JOSEPH MOBUTU blamed the U.N. But a quick check showed that Lumumba, after shaving off his tentative beard, had slipped past sleepy Congolese Army guards and sped off in a waiting car. Charging that U.A.R. diplomats had aided the escape, Kasavubu broke off relations with Cairo and sent Nasser's diplomats packing—the same treatment as that accorded Ghana's representative NATHANIEL WELBECK, a few days earlier.

For four days, the Congo blazed with rumors: Lumumba had been lured into a trap and killed; he had flown to Russia; he was in Cairo with his wife and children. Signs finally pointed to Stanleyville, 800 miles northeast of Leopoldville, where Lumumba's brother, Louis, rules the provincial government.

As Colonel Mobutu drafted orders for an attack on Stanleyville, a detachment of Congolese Army MP's caught up with Lumumba and six companions at Fort Francqui, a remote jungle settlement less than half the distance to Stanleyville. The MP's wanted to shoot Lumumba on the spot, but Mobutu ordered him flown back to Leopoldville. There, disheveled and hands tied, the onetime Premier of the Congo was shoved into a truck by jeering Congolese troops and whisked off to jail to await trial on charges of inciting armed rebellion and other "common-law crimes."

**Sweet Memories:** Still recuperating from the fall in which he suffered a broken bone in his back, Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL celebrated his 86th birthday (Nov. 30) by getting up for lunch in his London home. Gifts and greetings poured into the house all day; perhaps the most eye-catching remembrance was a mammoth birthday cake, laced with brandy and topped by a confectionary array of Churchilliana. Among the sym-



Associated Press  
Jeers for shaven Lumumba . . .

bols tumbling from a pink-and-white sugar cornucopia: A bowler hat, a bow tie, a gold-headed cane, bricks and a trowel, a palette and brushes, bottles of whisky and brandy, a Nobel Prize medallion, a poodle, and, of course, a partly smoked cigar. The cake seemed to please everybody but The London Daily Mirror's sour-toothed columnist CASSANDRA, who termed it a "baker's nightmare," and added: "It had just about everything except the kitchen sink, and no doubt this will be chucked in together with a slice of the Taj Mahal next year."



Newsweek—Ed Wergles  
. . . and cheers for Sir Winston

## TRANSITION

**Birthday:** JAMES THURBER, whimsical humorist-artist; his 66th, quietly ("66 is scarcely a year to celebrate. After all, I am now within fourteen years of being 80"), at his Cornwall, Conn., home, Dec. 8 . . .

**Married:** BOBBY DARIN, 24, finger-snapping rock 'n' roll singer ("Mack the Knife"), and blond Hollywood starlet SANDRA DEE, 18; in Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 1. (They were married at 3 a.m., celebrated with a breakfast of bagels and lox.) . . .

**Honored:** JOE BELLINO, 22, All-America Navy halfback; with the Heisman Trophy, awarded annually to the top college football player; in New York City, Dec. 8 . . .

**Divorced:** Sir LAURENCE OLIVIER, 53, by VIVIEN LEIGH, 47; on the ground of adultery; in London, Dec. 2 . . .

**Died:** Capt. MAX PRUSS, 69, commander of the Zeppelin Hindenburg, which burst into flames while approaching its moorings in Lakehurst, N.J., in 1937 (of the 97 aboard, 36 died in the wreck; Pruss was severely burned, never fully recovered despite a series of operations); of pneumonia, in Frankfurt, West Germany, Nov. 28 . . .

DIRK JAN DE GEER, 89, two-time Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1926-29, 1939-40), who defected to the Nazi-occupation forces and urged the Dutch people to cooperate with the Germans (he was tried for collaboration in 1947, received a one-year suspended sentence); in Soest, the Netherlands, Nov. 28 . . . RAY DOYLE, 57, veteran crime reporter for The New York Daily Mirror which he joined at its founding in 1924; of a heart attack, in front of the Federal courthouse in New York City, a few minutes after he had phoned in his story on the arraignment of Dr. Robert Soblen (see page 84), Nov. 29 . . .

ERNEST ROWOHLT, 73, West German publisher who furthered the careers of such authors as Franz Kafka ("The Trial"), helped popularize William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway, in Germany; in Hamburg, Dec. 2 . . . RICHARD WRIGHT, 52, Mississippi-born Negro author who, embittered by the tragedies of his own life, wrote realistically harsh novels about his race ("Native Son" and "Black Boy"); of a heart attack in Paris (where he had lived since 1947), Nov. 28. Orphaned at an early age, he lived with relatives who failed "to stop me from fighting, lying, stealing," decided to become a writer "because I was not prepared to do anything else." He turned Communist in 1934, wrote a vivid account of his subsequent disillusionment (he left the party in 1944) in "The God That Failed" . . .

MAREK WINDHEIM, 65, pint-size (just under 5 feet) Metropolitan Opera tenor (1928-36) whose best known role was Mime, the dwarf in Wagner's "Siegfried"; after a brief illness, in New York, Dec. 1 . . .

# LCL?

## GN handles it PDQ with CSS\*



*\*Translation: Great Northern assures you  
Performance, Dependability, Quality with Coordinated Shipping  
Services...freight car, piggyback, truck*

Shippers who use Great Northern find in the railway's Coordinated Shipping Services the precise combinations of transportation facilities they require.

Some use rail—either freight car or piggyback—all the way. Others combine freight car and truck, or piggyback and truck—or all three.

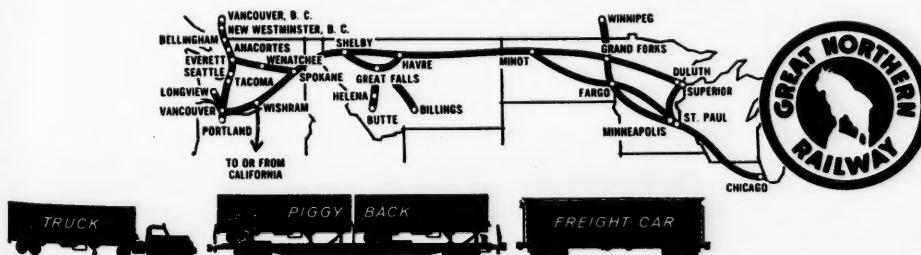
Great Northern traffic representatives can advise you how to ship your goods. And they'll be

glad to show you how the railway has stepped up the speed of its services, added considerably to an already enviable record for dependability, and has adjusted rates to be highly competitive.

Great Northern's Coordinated Shipping Services deserve another searching look. Why don't you get in touch with us today?

Remember: *your freight goes great when it goes Great Northern.*

Offices in principal cities of U.S. and Canada



Direct inquiries to:  
G. D. Johnson, General  
Freight Traffic Manager,  
Great Northern Railway,  
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

sical hu- ("66 is er all, I of being one, Dec. 4, finger- lack the starlet J., Dec. n., cele- gels and 22, All- with the usually to in New placed: Sir N. LEIGH, in Lon- x PRUSS, Hinden- while ap- rist, N.J., died in burned, series of Frankfurt, DIRK JAN minister of 1939-40), ocupation people to (he was received ce); in . . . RAY porter for which he of a heart al court- minutes ly on the den (see POWORLT, who fur- thors as bed pop- Ernest amburg, 52, Mis- , embat- own life, about his "Boy"); of he had haned at lives who g, lying, a writer do any- unist in his sub- left the t Failed size (just era tenor role was eegfried", , Dec. 1 2, 196

## NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR



**2,000 modern rooms  
Sensible rates include  
TV & Air Conditioning**

*The Famous* HOTEL  
**TAFT**

7th AVE.  
at 50th St.  
ON TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

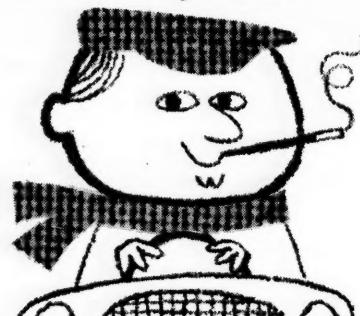
Alfred Lewis, Gen. Mgr.

A ZECKENDORF HOTEL

ALERT ADVERTISERS  
KNOW THEY  
CAN REACH

MORE  
BUSINESS EXECUTIVES  
WITH BUYING INFLUENCE  
VIA NEWSWEEK

the car you drive



comes to you by truck—  
the lifeline of America's economy

HIGHWAY TRAILER INDUSTRIES, INC.  
250 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.  
Member American Trucking Industry



## TV-RADIO

### Soapsuds

Network radio soap operas may have washed down the drain forever (*Newsweek*, Dec. 5), but last week one enterprising New York radio station made a bid to revive a few bubbles. With tongue in cheek, WNEW announced "Sixty-Second Soaps," daily sagas featuring 55 seconds of commentary by Frank Gallop, plus five seconds of action.

The opener, "Bradley at the Bar," went like this:

**GALLOP:** "As you recall, Bradley Arlington has been attending law school for the past four years. Upon the advice of his roommate, Rip Newcomb, Bradley decided to postpone his law career, in order to play pro football for one year. Kitty and Bradley were somewhat abashed to learn that Rip had then taken Bradley's job at the law office. After the wedding, on the way to the stadium, they received an urgent wire from ruthless Judge Morris Binder, requesting that Bradley come to work for him . . . Bradley went to see Judge Binder, and was faced with the most difficult problem in his five years as a lawyer."

**BRADLEY:** "This is the most difficult problem I have had to face in my five years as a lawyer."

The end.

The spoof proved such a rousing success that WNEW was running each episode nine times a day by the end of the week. On tap for this week: "Harriet in the House," the story of Harriet Lovington, a nice lady."

### Where Real Drama Is

"He could be a diplomat himself," one United Nations official declared last week, referring to, of all people, Hollywood's renowned egghead, Yul Brynner. Serving for the past year as special consultant to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Brynner will appear on TV this week with the results of his 10,000-mile journey through refugee camps in Europe and the Middle East.

"Rescue—With Yul Brynner" is a one-hour installment of "CBS Reports," and it is a moving documentary on the plight of the world's 40 million displaced persons. "They are like a new race of people—a race of camp dwellers," recalled Brynner last week: "I could not walk away from this once I found out about it."

Brynner traveled by horseback, jeep, and plane. He interviewed King Hussein in the Jordanian palace and was stoned by hostile Arabs in Jordanian Jerusalem. In Gaza he found impoverished refugee school children using macadam roads in place of blackboards. Near Stuttgart he entertained on his guitar with gypsy songs in a camp, and near Linz, Austria, he lived for four days with one

typical refugee family. The movement of this family—as they shuttle from Linz to Vienna to a new home in Winnipeg, Canada—makes up one of the most poignant segments of the documentary.

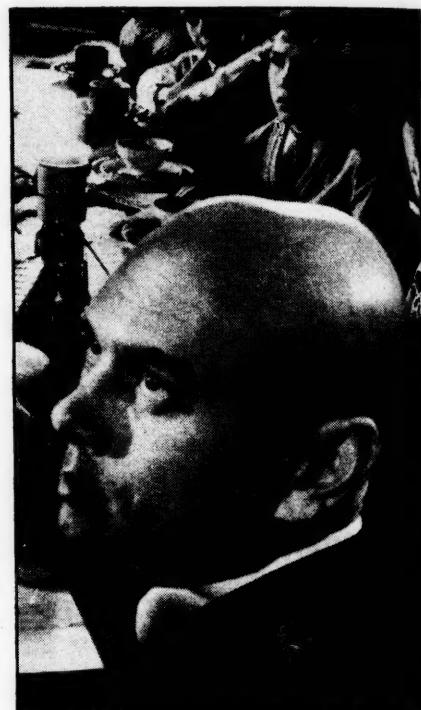
"This is a dramatic show—one of the best things I've seen," said Brynner. "We couldn't schedule anything—everything was shot just as we found it. It was like filming 'Candid Camera'."

### You Pay to See Plugs

"Don't broadcast bad breath!"

Nearly everyone knows the relentless commands of such blatant TV commercials tax viewer patience—but how many stop to count how much they tax the pocketbook?

Quoting a survey compiled for the

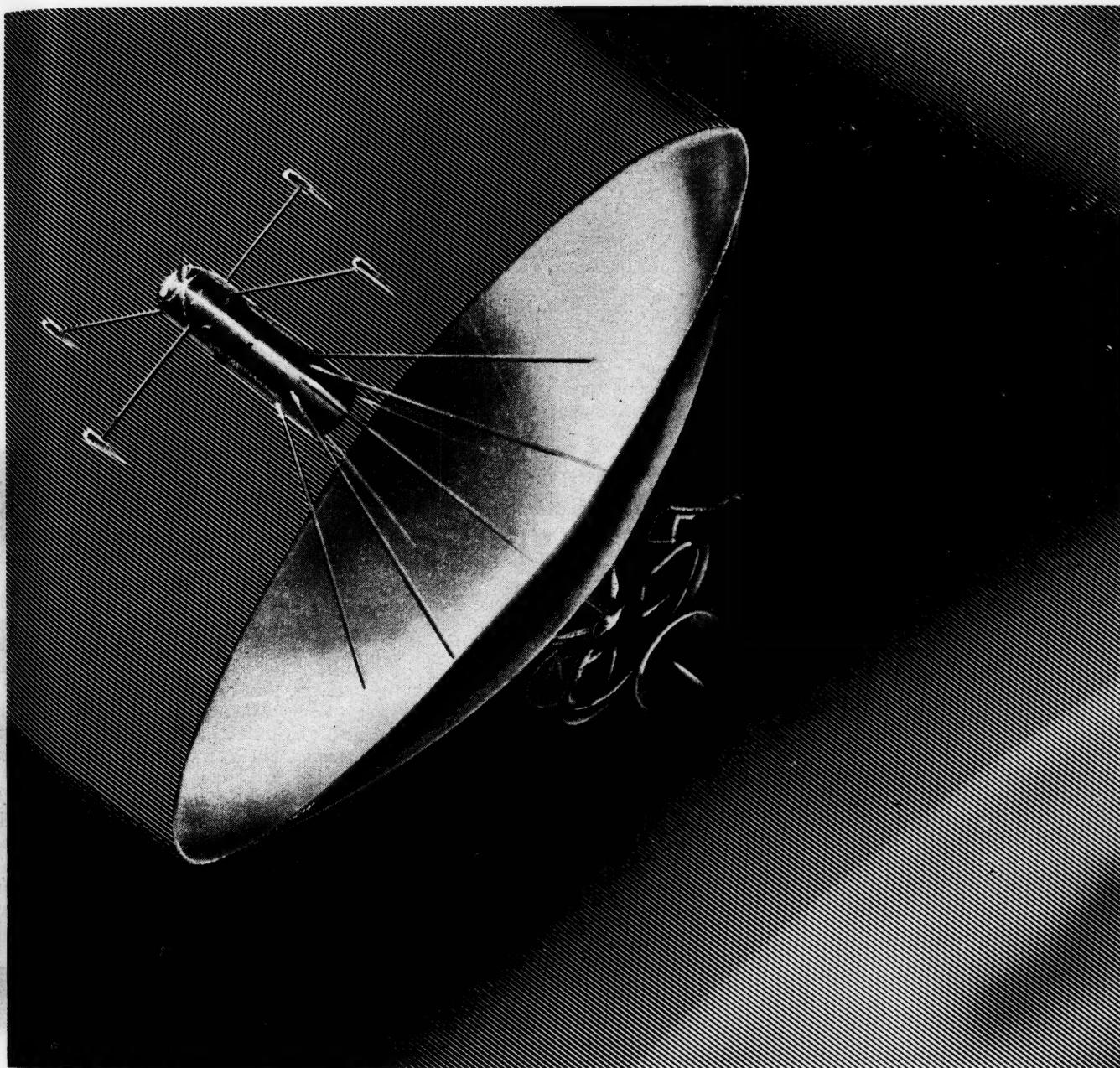


Brynner: Rescuer of the refugee

Kimble Glass Co., TV Guide reported last week that the average viewer spends \$81.14 a year to operate his set, including depreciation, plus costs of current and repairs. Dividing this by 1,853, the average number of family viewing hours in a year, the magazine's quotient is 4.3 cents per hour or \$1.53 per week. Since about one-sixth of each TV hour is devoted to commercials, TV Guide arrives at roughly 25 cents per week as the cost of listening to plugs.

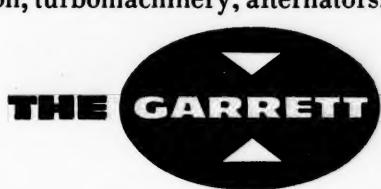
"Our point," concluded TV Guide, "is that with so many viewers spending so much money to watch them, and sponsors paying so much for shows and time to telecast them, we wonder why so many commercials have to be designed to annoy, bore, or disgust."

## OUT OF THE LABORATORY



**Advanced power conversion systems for space vehicles** utilizing energy of the sun or heat from a nuclear reactor are now being developed by Garrett's AiResearch divisions. Under evaluation are dynamic and static systems which convert heat into a continuous electrical power supply for space flight missions of extended duration. Component and material developments for these systems are being advanced in the fields of liquid metals, heat transfer, nonmechanical and turboelectric energy conversion, turbomachinery, alternators, and controls — vital contributions by Garrett to the conquest of space.

- Outstanding opportunities for qualified engineers



**THE GARRETT CORPORATION**

AiResearch Manufacturing Divisions

LOS ANGELES 45, CALIFORNIA • PHOENIX, ARIZONA

OTHER DIVISIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES: AIRSUPPLY-AERO ENGINEERING • AIRESARCH AVIATION SERVICE • GARRETT SUPPLY • AIR CRUISERS  
AIRESARCH INDUSTRIAL • GARRETT MANUFACTURING LIMITED • MARWEDEL • GARRETT INTERNATIONAL S.A. • GARRETT (JAPAN) LIMITED

## SPORTS

### TENNIS:

#### The Lively Americans

In one tennis tournament after another this year, Australia's Neale Fraser and Rod Laver had smothered the top Americans. It seemed only a matter of course that they would do the same in the Davis Cup Challenge Round, Dec. 26-28. There was even some doubt if the U.S. would defeat Italy this week and reach the final round. Then, suddenly the outlook brightened.

For the first time in the 80-year history of the Victorian Championships in Melbourne last week, Australia did not have at least one man in the finals. Playing his finest tennis of 1960, America's Barry MacKay defeated his cup teammate Earl Buchholz, 8-6, 5-7, 8-6, 6-3, to win the title.

"It's great news," said promoter Jack Kramer, the 1946-47 U.S. champion. "We have the kids who can win back the cup."

Here, for NEWSWEEK, Kramer tells how he thinks the U.S. can win:

►Earl Buchholz (20, 6-2, 171 pounds): "Despite his loss to MacKay, he could be the best. A class player, Butch holds the key to U.S. chances. Can beat Laver, thinks he can take Fraser."

►Barry MacKay (25, 6-3½, 185): "Has the best right-handed serve in amateur tennis, but is erratic. Must beat Laver for the U.S. to win, could take Fraser."

►Charles McKinley (19, 5-8, 162): "A little guy with talent and desire, Chuck probably will team with Ralston or Buchholz for the key doubles match."

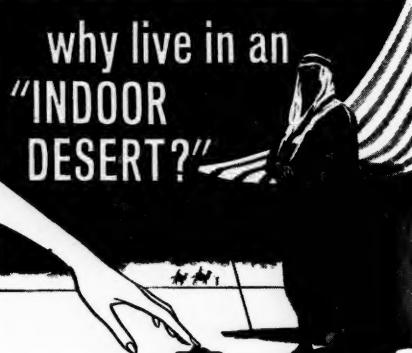
►Dennis Ralston (18, 6-2, 162): "He's the finest prospect in years. Does everything well but lacks experience."



### BOOTH'S HOUSE of LORDS GIN *does so much more for a martini*

A Martini takes on a very special quality when made with Booth's House of Lords gin. You can actually tell the difference in the dark.

DISTILLED FROM 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS • 86 PROOF  
IMPORTED BY W. A. TAYLOR & CO., N.Y., N.Y. • SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE U.S.A.



just DIAL the Proper Humidity

For more healthful, comfortable living

All winter long, the average American home, indoors, is drier than the Sahara Desert! This extreme dryness invites respiratory diseases, reduces comfort, damages furniture and furnishings. The solution?—Aprilaire Humidifiers... high capacity units... automatic... remove bacteria... with accurate, positive humidistat control to provide constant, correct relative humidity. Models for every home or office.

**RP® Aprilaire®**  
AUTOMATIC HUMIDIFIERS

- RESEARCH PRODUCTS Dept. 95L, Madison 1, Wis.
- I'd like more information on RP Aprilaire Humidifiers
- Name \_\_\_\_\_
- Address \_\_\_\_\_
- City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### INSURED SAVINGS

4½ %

CURRENT YEARLY INTEREST  
PAID OR COMPOUNDED  
QUARTERLY



OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT NOW

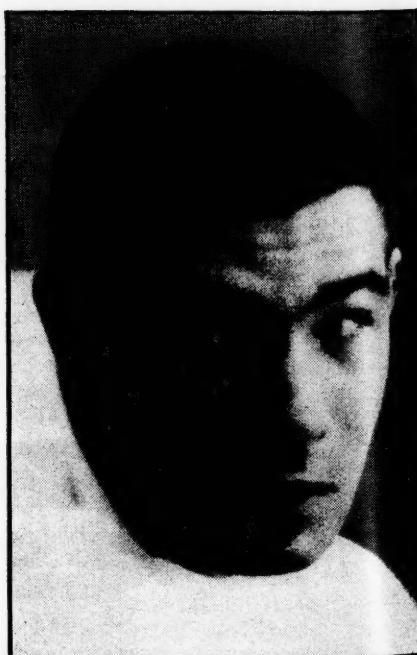
SAVE BY MAIL • AIR POSTAGE PAID BOTH WAYS

- Savings insured to \$10,000
- Resources over \$245 Million
- Reserves \$22 Million, TWICE Federal requirements—
- Founded 1920 • Legal for Corporate or Trust Funds
- Funds postmarked by the 10th earn from the 1st
- Member Federal Home Loan Bank
- Member First Charter Financial Corp. with assets over \$700 Million

MAIL CHECK OR REQUEST FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### AMERICAN SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION  
SPECIAL MAIL DIVISION, DEPT. AB-2  
210 E. PHILADELPHIA ST., WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA



Buchholz: Lip to the cup?

Newsweek, December 12, 1960

ans  
after an  
ale Fraser  
d the top  
matter of  
e same in  
nd, Dec.  
oubt if the  
week and  
suddenly

-year his-  
ships in  
a did not  
als. Play-  
America's  
up team-  
8-6, 6-3,

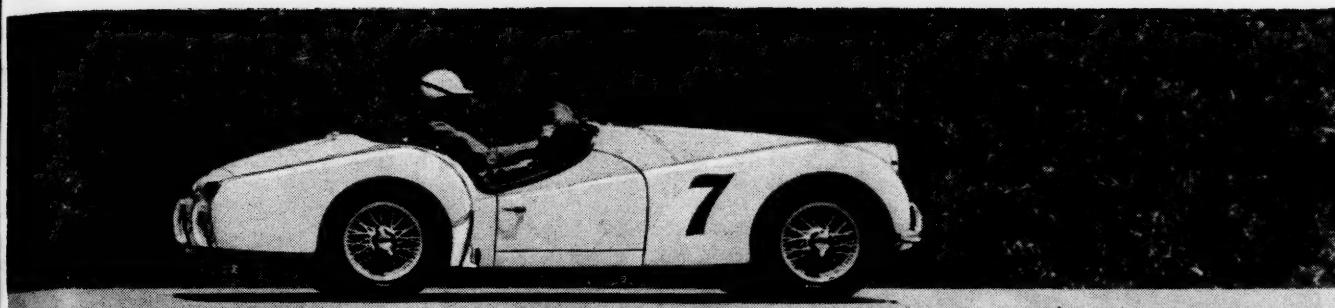
motor Jack  
ampion. "We  
the cup."  
mer tells  
win:

pounds):  
he could  
tch holds  
Can beat  
er."

35): "Has  
amateur  
Laver for  
Fraser."

162): "A  
e, Chuck  
alston or  
match."

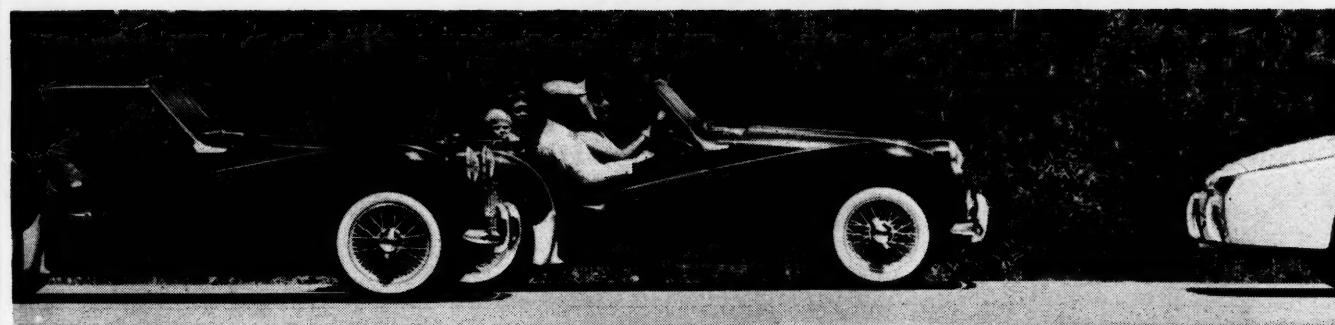
2): "He's  
rs. Does  
perience."



## NOTICE



## NOTICE WHO'S DRIVING



## NOTICE WHO'S DRIVING TR-3'S



It's not surprising that you see so many TR-3's these days. There are more than 50,000 of them on the road. What may surprise you is the kind of people who drive them. Take a look next time you're out.

Along with the drivers who like to win races and rallies, you'll see housewives with shopping bags and retired businessmen with golf bags. You'll see doctors on calls, families on vacation.

And you'll see that all these people have something wonderful in common—they're having fun! The TR-3 gets you from place to place as well as any car (more quickly and more safely than most, as a matter of fact). It gives you up to 35 m.p.g. And it costs you quite a bit less\* than a "low-price-three" convertible. But most of all, it's fun!

That's the real magic of the TR-3 that owners talk about.

Whether you enjoy racing or not, it's fun to go from 0 to 50 in 8 seconds, to be able to go 110 m.p.h. if you want to. It's fun to shift through 4 speeds forward, and go in and out of hard curves without swaying. It's fun to stop with the sureness of disc brakes.

Even the deep-throated growl of the engine is fun.

There are dealers in every state—over 650 in all—with complete service facilities. Call the one near you today. He's in the Yellow Pages. He has a full range of models and will bring one to your home for a free demonstration.

**ANOTHER GOOD IDEA** is to take a look at the new TRIUMPH/Herald, with engineering advances found on no other cars—import or compact—and priced to make it ever so easy for you to become a 2-TRIUMPH family. Choose from 3 models—Sedan, Sports Coupe and Convertible.

**TRIUMPH**

\*Convertible—\$2675, Grand Touring (with detachable steel hard top)—\$2835. Port of Entry, plus state and/or local taxes—slightly higher in West. Overseas delivery available. Standard-Triumph Motor Co., Inc., Dept. G-120, 1745 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

## PRESS



Newsweek—Tony Rollo

Salinger (left) and Klein: Buts ...

### Whose Front Page?

Was the press fair during the recent Presidential campaign? "Yes, but ..." was the answer both Herb Klein, press secretary for Vice President Nixon, and Pierre Salinger, who will be the new White House press chief, gave in New York last week before the annual convention of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity.

Klein's "but" was that "Kennedy had a band of rooters back in his press bus, while the reporters covering the Nixon campaign were cool toward the Republican candidate. In addition, Klein said that because most of the nation's newspapers editorially supported Nixon, in trying to balance their news coverage "they leaned over a little too far backward as far as we were concerned."

**Mobs and Guns:** Salinger's "but" was that it doesn't matter "which candidate a paper supports, but how it supports him." For one example, he held up a reproduction of a front page of The Indianapolis Star dominated by stories about the GOP candidates. The Democrats were covered in headlines which read: GUN WIELDERS AT KENNEDY RALLY SEIZED, and MOB JEERS AND JOSTLES JOHNSON, WIFE IN DALLAS. (In reply Robert P. Early, managing editor of The Star, said: "Mr. Salinger is welcome to outguess our news policy, but our front page is made up on the basis of our best editorial judgment, not political bias.")

Both Salinger and Klein agreed that Sigma Delta Chi should organize a watchdog committee to study press coverage of elections and other issues. This committee would, in Salinger's words "help moderate partisanship."



## Now in 10 Seconds

That's how long it takes to see finished pictures with the new 10-second Polaroid Land film. Why wait to get your Polaroid Land Camera? Christmas is on the way!

AN AMERICAN THEME

Bourbon Supreme

Straight Bourbon Whiskey  
90 Proof

"The Bourbon That Named Itself"

THE AMERICAN DISTILLING CO., INC. • New York, N.Y. • Peoria, Ill. • Sausalito, Calif.

# What is Ryder System?

Ryder System, Inc. is one of the world's largest leasers of trucks, cars and materials handling equipment and operates one of the fastest growing truck lines in the nation

**Truck Leasing: for businesses that need the trucks, but not the headaches of ownership**

RYDER Truck Rental, Inc. which dates back to 1933, now leases more than 19,500 vehicles to American business and industry. These vehicles are fully serviced and maintained by the Ryder network of wholly-owned service locations—largest of its kind anywhere. Each lease is individually written to meet every type of need. But basically, all the lessee has to provide is the driver. The rest, including insurance, painting to specifications, washing, overhauls, etc., is part of the Ryder service. And Ryder clients pay for it with one monthly, budgetable check.

This division, with main branches in over 100 key cities throughout the United States and Canada, and doing business at an annual rate of sixty million dollars, continues to grow. With the potential that now exists, this growth is both rapid and sound.

**An "uncommon" Common Carrier serving the rapidly expanding Industrial South**

WHAT makes Ryder System's Common Carrier Division "uncommon" is its remarkable growth. Its revenue rate has increased over 100 percent in just 5 years. Two "lines" make up the division. Ryder Truck Lines Inc. are distribution carriers serving cities in a fifteen-state area from Illinois to Texas to Florida. Ryder Tank Line Inc. is a carrier of petroleum, chemicals and related products serving a larger 26-state area with its corners in Florida, New York, Minnesota and Texas. The combined equipment for these lines comes to over 4,500 tractors and trailers.

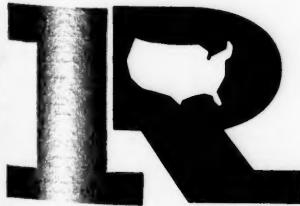
Right now, pending before the I.C.C., are applications to acquire other lines. These additions will make it possible for Ryder to serve more communities and do a better job of it than ever before. Certainly, the potential for this division is almost unlimited.

**Some other interesting facts about Ryder System, present and future**

BETWEEN its two major divisions, Ryder System, Inc., is one of the fastest growing companies in the U.S. It employs 6,800 people in 37 states. The annual revenue rate is now more than \$100 million a year.

Ryder System has been publicly financed for six years. Its stock is traded on the floor of the New York and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, and ownership is represented by over 2 million shares of common stock. These are held by some 10,000 shareholders in all 50 states and several foreign countries.

Ryder moves forward through the additional backing of leading banks and insurance companies. These institutions make it possible for Ryder to increase continually its facilities and equipment. They, too, have assurance in Ryder's ability to provide more and better service.



**RYDER SYSTEM, INC.**

P.O. BOX 33-816, MIAMI, FLORIDA

Write for copy of 1959 Annual Report

—Tony Rollo  
Buts...

the recent  
but ...  
lein, pres-  
Vixon, and  
the new  
e in Nev-  
nual con-  
national

Kennedy had  
ress bus-  
the Nixon  
Republi-  
Klein said  
on's news  
Nixon, in  
coverage  
far back  
ned."

er's "bu-  
which can  
ow it sup-  
e held up  
e of The  
y stories  
e Demo-  
es which  
DY RALLY

JOSTLED

In reply  
or of The  
come to  
our front  
our best  
bias.")

eed that  
ganize a  
ress cov-  
nes. This  
s words

2, 1960

## THEATER

### FIRST NIGHTS: Gorgeous

**CAMELOT.** Produced by Alan Jay Lerner, Frederick Loewe, Moss Hart. Directed by Moss Hart.

"Camelot," with its record \$3 million advance ticket sale, was a certified hit almost from the day that the creators of "My Fair Lady" announced that they were working in triple harness again. The pre-sold customers were undeterred by rumors that the authors were having a serious spot of "book trouble" on the road, and the chances are that they will not be disaffected now by the hint that this trouble still existed at the show's Broadway première late last week.

The virtues of the new musical handily outweigh its faults. In addition to its fine over-all performance and a gay and charming score by Loewe and Lerner, "Camelot" is one of the most opulent, gorgeously caparisoned musical productions in modern theatrical history.

This dazzling assault on the eye does much to enliven a plot that is heavy going in the final stretch. Hart's adaptation of T.H. White's Arthurian legend, "The Once and Future King," is at its best when it retells the touching myth of Good King Arthur, Queen Guenevere, and the gallant, lorn Lancelot. But the author bogs down in noble intentions when he switches mood from one of medieval frolic to a serious concern with a plot that almost sends Guenevere to the stake and destroys Arthur's dream of a Round Table.

Fortunately the acting helps save the day: Vocally and physically, Julie Andrews makes a lovely Guenevere; Robert Goulet brings a fine voice and dashing figure to the role of Lancelot. But the pivotal character in "Camelot" is the simple, idealistic King Arthur who loved and lost, who caught a glimpse of a better, peaceful world, and saw the dream fade. Richard Burton (who handles his first singing role creditably) gives Arthur the skillful and vastly appealing performance that might be expected from one of England's finest young actors.

►Summing Up: The timeless dream on Broadway.

### TALK WITH THE STAR

"King Arthur is as hard a part as Hamlet," said Richard Burton, who has played the latter role brilliantly with the Old Vic Company and last week on Broadway took on the former as Julie Andrews' co-star in the long-

awaited \$500,000 musical "Camelot."

"One song in 'Camelot' takes more than one speech in Shakespeare," the ruggedly handsome British star added, as he grabbed a quick salad between rehearsals. "Singing-breathing is different from talking-breathing; it uses more lung power. Arthur is a fascinating part—but it's taxing. I'm on stage for practically the entire show. Fortunately, I have the energy of an orangutan."

"I like playing kings," he said. "You'd think I was the son of a duke instead of the son of a Welsh coal miner."

Burton was born in Pontrhydfen, South Wales, the son and brother of coal miners, and is today, at 35, polished as a performer and down-to-earth as a person. He is modest about his talent ("don't make me sound omniscient"), happy in his personal life (married eleven years to Sybil Williams, a former actress), and offbeat in his humor (he and Tammy Grimes saw "Faust" at the Met last year, and during a particularly ponderous chorus rose and joined in the singing).

He is, in his own words, "an actor by accident." He explained: "There was nothing else to do. I couldn't find a job in 1942 so I answered Emlyn Williams' advertisement for an actor who was over 21 and could speak Welsh. I was 16 and

not an actor, but I could speak Welsh."

"How did I get the part in 'Camelot'? I've had no voice training, but I love singing after a few jugs, usually drunk Welsh songs. Once I sang at a party with Laurence Olivier. Moss Hart heard me. He remembered I could carry a tune when they cast 'Camelot'."

Burton hazarded a still more difficult role—a double one—in his earlier acting days. "I told racy stories in a night club," he said, "while I was doing Shakespeare during the day at the Old Vic. Night-club audiences are the worst in the world. But I do learn from audiences, though."

"How good am I as an actor? I can say. The important years are the next seven or eight, after which I want to play Lear. 'King Lear' is the greatest piece of literature. 'Hamlet' is a failure next to it. After Lear?" A smile crosses his face. "I'll slide back into night clubs,

### The Girl in Dublin

**LITTLE MOON OF ALBAN.** Produced by Mildred Freed Alberg. Directed by Herman Shumlin.

When James Costigan's "Little Moon of Alban" appeared on TV more than two years ago, with Julie Harris playing the lead, play and actress deservedly won more than a dozen awards. Now, with Miss Harris still his leading lady, Costigan has attempted to re-tailor his cloth to Broadway size—and the padding in the shoulders shows. Not that there is anything seriously wrong with this sentimental story about the troubled days in Dublin of the early 1920s; the padding just seems unnecessary in a play that originally said what it had to say so articulately and economically.

Fortunately, Costigan's resilient writing survives the change, as does Julie Harris as the young Irish girl who loses her faith in the church when she sees her sweetheart shot down in the streets. Miss Harris gives a glowing performance as the penitent in mourning who takes up nursing and falls in love with a wounded Britisher (John Justin), who was responsible for her lover's death. Things being what they were in Ireland in those days of unpopular truce, it may have been just as well that Miss Harris finally settled for the calm security of the nunnery and a glimpse of the poet Yeats' "little moon of Alban." Things being what they are now almost anywhere in the world, Costigan's frustrated love story adds up to good old-fashioned romantic theater.

►Summing Up: An American kisses the Blarney Stone.



Burton: 'I have the energy of an orangutan'

... speak Well  
in 'Camel'  
but I love  
ally drunk  
at a pa  
s Hart he  
uld carry  
ot."

more diffi  
earlier acti  
night club  
Shakespear  
e. Night-ch  
the work  
ces, thou  
actor? I can  
re the ne  
I want t  
the greater  
is a failur  
while crosse  
ight clubs

Produced  
Directed

little Moon  
more than  
iris playing  
ess deserve  
a dozen  
Harris sti  
an has at  
s cloth to  
e padding  
Not tha  
sly wrong  
ory about  
olin of the  
ding just  
play tha  
l to say so  
ically.

is resilien  
change, a  
young Irish  
h in the  
er sweet  
teets. Mis  
perform  
mourning  
d falls in  
British  
sponsible  
ngs being  
in those  
it may  
hat Miss  
the calm  
e and a  
nts' "little  
ing what  
where in  
rustrated  
ood old  
er.  
an kisses

2, 1960

NIGHT CLUB

BENEDICTINE

Gift of Gifts

B. & B. Bénédictine®

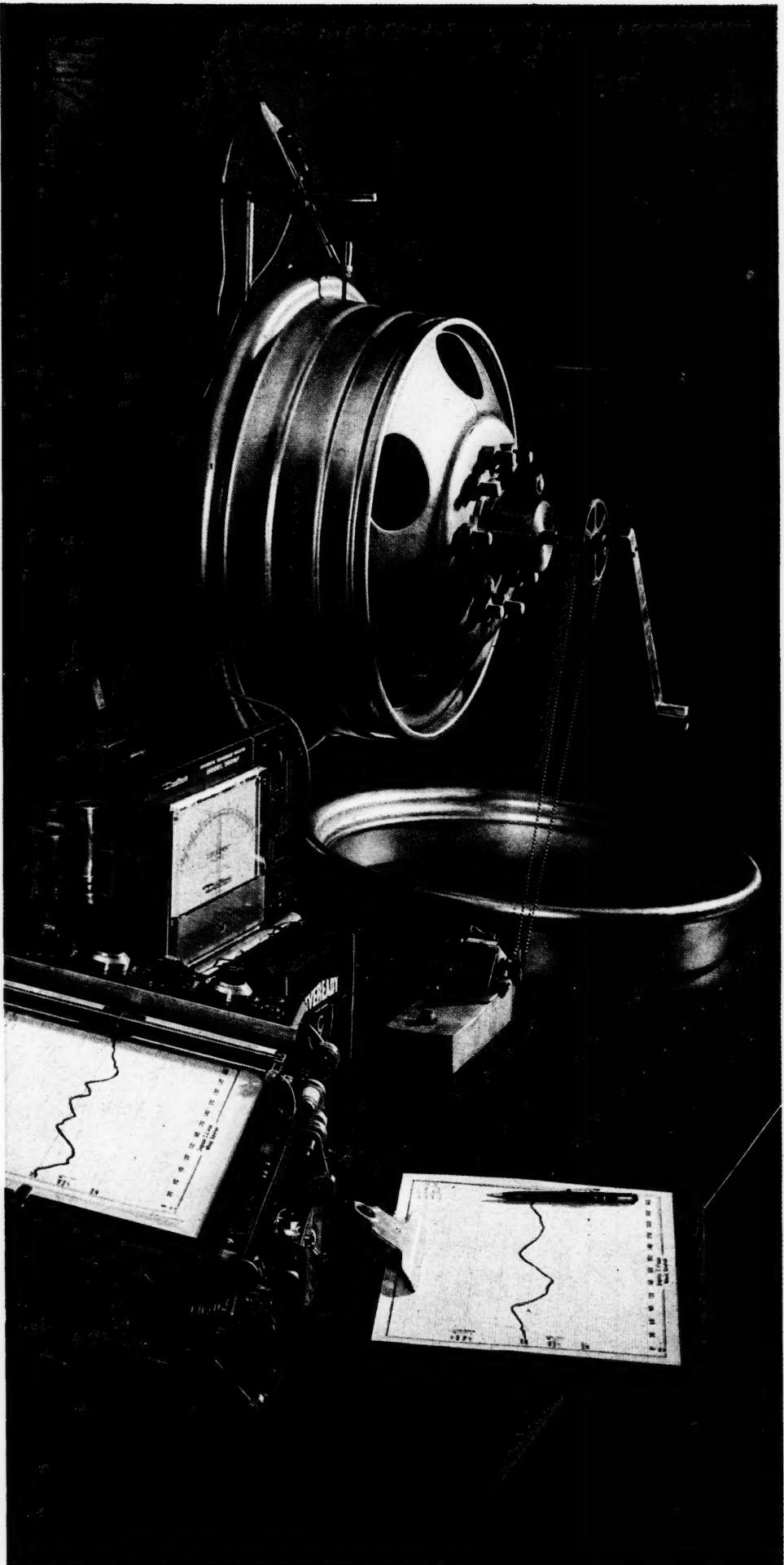
The Drier Liqueur

La Grande Liqueur Francaise

Julius WILE LIQUEURS SINCE 1846

Let this seal be your guide to quality

JULIUS WILE SONS & CO., INC., N.Y. • BOTH 86 PROOF



## proved truer running easier on tires

Proved over millions of ton miles, the Kelsey-Hayes three-piece truck wheel provides more uniform tire bead support and uniform stress distribution which reduces rim fatigue! It is quieter and smoother running. And our unique lock ring construction affords fool-proof "blow-off" protection.



Component dimensional accuracy held to closest tolerances in the industry (here being checked in our lab) and advanced wide-base design are reasons why it is becoming the preferred design for commercial vehicles. Millions are now in service. Kelsey-Hayes Company, General Offices: Detroit, Michigan.

### **KELSEY HAYES COMPANY**

World's largest producer of automotive wheels!

18 PLANTS: Detroit and Jackson, Michigan; Los Angeles; Philadelphia and McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Ohio; New Hartford and Utica, New York; Davenport, Iowa; Windsor, Ontario, Canada.



## EDUCATION



Newsweek

Chicago's hustling Ben Willis: For a slum area, the word is uplift

### The Schoolmaster 1960

Precisely at 7:30 a.m. one day last week, a chauffeured limousine rolled up before the lakeside Edgewater Beach Apartments on Chicago's North Shore. A brisk, conservatively dressed man stepped into the car. He might easily have been mistaken for a bank president or an important industrialist, but he was either; he was Benjamin C. Willis, at \$2,000 a year the highest-paid school superintendent in the nation, and overseer of 17,500 teachers and professional staff, 500,000 school children, and an annual budget of \$295 million.

Half an hour later, Willis arrived at his office, quickly peeled off his coat, slid behind his over-size, glass-topped desk, and started signing papers his secretary handed to him one by one. "I should have signed these last night," he apologized to his interviewer, "but I was just so busy." Moving from his desk into a large anteroom, the 58-year-old superintendent gestured at a mass of graphs and reprints hanging on the walls. By reputation tight-lipped and taciturn, now he bubbled with facts and figures about them. One of his greatest prides: An architect's drawing of a modern high school scheduled to go up in a slum area. "It will uplift the spirit of the whole neighborhood," remarked Willis crisply.

**Share of Criticism:** "Uplift" is the word for what Benjamin Coppage Willis has done for Chicago schools during his seven-year regime. He has built 75 new schools and 64 additions and put most as many more into the planning stage. He has started a program for teachers to attend summer schools—salaries and expenses paid—to study the newest teaching methods. He has begun research into reasons and remedies for "drop-outs" (students who leave school before graduating), and into techniques

of teaching handicapped children. He has launched a program of simultaneous college and high-school study for gifted children. And he has, as might be expected, come in for his share of criticism from some local bigwigs.

Recently, one civic-minded young executive, a member of the school board, complained that Willis was receiving too much credit for Chicago's school progress. "After all," he said, "many of the school innovations now under way originated with the board, and Willis merely implemented them." To this Willis answered: "This is a combined job for everyone, teacher, office worker, custodian, board member—and me."

**Political Mess:** Willis and Chicago's schools came together at an important moment for both. Born on a Maryland farm, Willis worked his way through school as an auto salesman, usher, and hotel clerk, and rose from country school teacher to superintendent of schools at Buffalo, N.Y. At the age of 51, Willis suddenly was called to Chicago to replace Herold Hunt, who was leaving for a Harvard post. Hunt had been hired to clean up the political mess which had developed during the regime of the late Mayor Ed Kelly. (In those days, teachers often were forced to buy their jobs from politicians.) Hunt rooted out the corruption, and Willis capped his predecessor's efforts with a revamping of the curriculum and a vast expansion of the physical plant.

What are Willis's goals? He paused, then said thoughtfully: "Primarily, I want to better school attendance, scholastic performance, and the length of education in Chicago. Education . . . is more important for more people for more years than almost anything else. That's why I'm so concerned with the 'dropout' problem . . . We should try to realize more differences in children, work

## Minding our own business

### BACKSTAGE AT BUSINESS WEEK

**Reader Number One.** The first "rough" copies of Business Week arrive in our headquarters at about 3:30 every Thursday afternoon. At about the same time, each week, the president of a big company you know (name withheld at his request) sits down in a barber's chair at a certain New York hotel. Simultaneously, his messenger arrives at our office to pick up an envelope. The envelope is whisked uptown to



the executive in the barber's chair. He opens it and (during his weekly haircut) has the secret, anonymous pleasure of being the first subscriber in the world to read Business Week. Happens every Thursday.

●  
**Lafayette, here we come.** Meanwhile, back at the office, the Circulation Manager has received a check from a financier with a familiar signature (used to appear on U.S. currency). The sender is off to his Paris residence for the



winter; the check will cover air-mail delivery of Business Week while he's over there. He'll notify us well in advance of his return, so we won't skip a beat in the spring. Like the president in the barber's chair, he's been in the habit of doing this for years.

**BUSINESS  
WEEK**  
*A McGraw-Hill Magazine*

You advertise in Business Week when you want to influence management men



## EDUCATION

out more programs for the gifted, try smaller classes . . . We should never lose sight of the individual child, no matter how large the school system."

As the Chicago school population increases, and thousands of whites and Negroes pour in from the Southland, the Willis building program seems to grow ever larger. To keep up, the hustling administrator has been working on in the early morning hours, often to 3 a.m., and still making his 7:30 a.m. departure for work. Asked how he was feeling these days, Willis got up stretched, and smiled. "Tired," he said.

### In a Rage Over Buttons

The oldest angry young man in U.S. education, Robert Maynard Hutchins, 61, enjoys nothing better than uncorking his cat-o'-nine wails and flaying America's manners and mores. He has lashed out at everything from fraternities to McCarthyism, from network television to big-time college football. His latest avocation: The steady slide, as he sees it toward intellectual inertia. To show lecture audience at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., just what he means, the owl-eyed president of the Fund for the Republic ticked off some examples. Among them:

►The Group-Thinkometer, an electrical device developed by the Harwald Co. in Evanston, Ill. "I am aghast," said Hutchins. "Its system of buttons placed before each participant permits group decisions without the embarrassment of discussion. You press a button, yes, no or maybe. The machine tells the group what it thinks."

►The Dynamucator, a magnetic-tape recorder unit now being manufactured by Chicago's Dynamucator Co. "I am aghast. It is alleged to be able to teach you through your pillow while you sleep. Without any intellectual effort whatever you may learn to be an aggressive salesman, or to speak Russian."

►The Dial-a-Prayer movement, sponsored by local churches and religious groups. "I am horrific! A machine performs your devotions for you, and you do not have to make any personal exertion to get in touch with the deity beyond giving Him a ring."

Where does it all lead? "A life in which conscious inertia is our aim," said the former University of Chicago chancellor. The only hope to jolt Americans awake, continued Hutchins, is widespread adult education. "We must commit ourselves to the idea of continuing education throughout our lives," he concluded vigorously. "Education is not a misfortune endured in childhood, which you need not, indeed cannot, have again. Education is the continuous development of our higher powers. It is too good a thing to be left to children."



## Did You "Forget" Part of Your Last Business Insurance Claim?

You know you've claimed everything you're entitled to—if you insure thru an Independent Insurance Agent—  
**because—**



An independent insurance agent checks all the details of your claim and helps you fill out the necessary forms. He uses his professional training to make sure you've included everything you should get paid for. More important, he plans your insurance protection in *advance* to provide broad coverage against the unusual and unexpected.

No insurance company can give you such service—because no *one* company offers every type of business insurance. But an independent insurance agent studies *all* your risks—makes sure none are overlooked.

**Look for this seal before you buy insurance. Only an independent insurance agent can display it.**



**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS, INC.**

# 5 people who don't believe in Christmas



— but you can change their minds.

Some of them used to believe,  
others never heard of it.

One is a little boy who never  
had a glass of milk.

If he came to your back door  
tonight, barefoot and tearful,  
wouldn't you give him a drink  
of milk? You can, even though  
he doesn't come to your door —  
a glassful every day for only  
a few of your pennies.

One is tragically blind. You can  
give her the priceless blessing of  
sight — it will cost you nothing.

A child far away who wants  
to know about Freedom.

She'll work hard for it if you'll  
tell her how.

A mother is in trouble — her family has  
never owned a cake of soap. Her bare-bones  
life means little more than  
inhale and exhale.

And there's the orphan who plays only with  
stones. He doesn't know the meaning  
of t-o-y.

Of all the Christmas cards you send this  
year, not one could be more heartwarming  
than the coupon on this page. Mail it today  
and you can bring the Spirit of Christmas  
to those who will cherish it most.

Publisher

**NEWSWEEK**  
444 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, N.Y.

I want to put the Spirit of Christmas in the heart of:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Little Boy Who<br>Never Drank Milk       | <input type="checkbox"/> The Mother Without<br>Soap or Hope  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Tragically<br>Blind Person               | <input type="checkbox"/> The Orphan Who<br>Plays With Stones |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Child Who Wants<br>To Know About Freedom |  |

Please tell me how I can help!

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

# SPECIAL REPORT

A Weekly Radio Program

Sponsored by

THE

**Stromberg-Carlson**

COMPANY

and Featuring

**NEWSWEEK**

EDITORS

AND

CORRESPONDENTS

on the national

and international scene.

EACH SATURDAY

immediately following the  
Metropolitan Opera  
Broadcasts on a special  
coast-to-coast hook-up.

Consult your local news-  
paper for the station  
carrying the opera.

## MOVIES

### NEW FILMS:

#### Awash

**THE LOVE GAME. Films Around the World. Produced by Claude Chabrol. Directed by Philippe de Broca.**

France's "new wave" of young directors has compiled a mixed but impressive list of first pictures, including the haunting "Hiroshima, Mon Amour," which obliquely recalled an ill-fated love between a French girl and a Japanese man; the beautiful "The 400 Blows," which told of the hopelessness of a young runaway-turned-thief, and the trifling "The Chasers," which followed two youths on a night-long search for a pickup date. Several of these films dealt with people who, collectively, had closed their doors on the rest of the world—but, as in "The Chasers," their own new worlds were sometimes more bravura than brave. The present movie—the first by 27-year-old ex-assistant director Philippe de Broca—is billed as the new wave's first comedy, but, unhappily, it is in the "Chasers" vein.

The situation is the eternal triangle, in which The Boy is a Bohemian painter of flowers and The Girl is his mistress. These two inhabit an *outré* antique shop in Paris, and although she wants to get married, he doesn't. So she takes up with a mutual friend and thereby brings the painter to his senses. Director de Broca handles a camera nicely, but offers no new chips off the old block. He sticks so closely to his odd trio (the few outsiders who appear are all garrulous boobs) that the whole thing is smothered with the stale air of a private joke. In short, the new wavers now and then deserve a familiar piece of old-wave advice: They ought to get outside a bit more.

►Summing Up: Love without laughter.

### BEHIND THE SCENES:

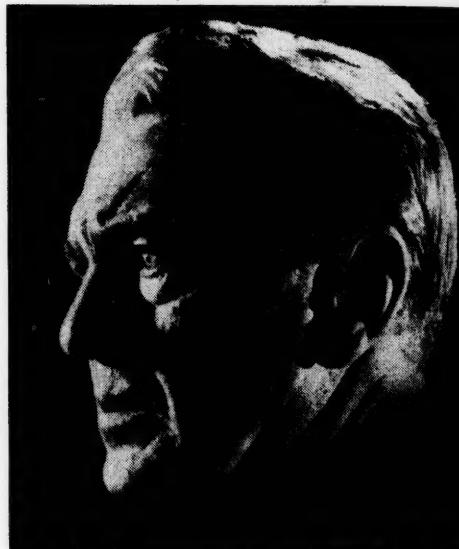
#### The Urge Stays On

In London last week, Gary Cooper was tossing off the final sequences of picture No. 88 in 35 years of filming, a psychological thriller called "The Naked Edge." In his cramped dressing room between takes he pulled a bathrobe over a carefully wetted and bloodied shirt, and paused briefly for a warming slug of tea. "Seem to have a cold in my back all the time I'm in this country," he grumbled amiably. "I go back to the hotel in the evening. Got a room with a dandy view of the river. I sit there and

look at it and the draft hits me. Think are tough all over."

Cooper stretched his long legs, talked eagerly of his search for "a real great Western script." "I've never had completely satisfactory Western script," he said. "No, not even 'The Virginian' 'High Noon.' The picture that has been built up of the West is all out of perspective. You'd think the West had been opened by a bunch of gunmen with one a sheriff's posse to keep law and order. It was just the reverse."

►Low Guns: The Montana-born actor suddenly jumped up. "Look, did you ever see anything so idiotic as some of these TV cowboys? Hell, they grab the saddle with the wrong hand when they mount. And they can't ride anyway." He went into a crouching stance, hands held low his knees. "And look at how they carry their guns, down around their knees somewhere so they can make



Cooper: A limit for one face and carcass

any fine production job out of drawing," Cooper laughed and dropped back into his chair.

It was recalled that Cooper began his own film career by falling off horseback and gummed up the scene," he said. "But there was 25 bucks in it every time you got thrown. You can see my artistic approach to the business.

"You know, there's a scarcity of young name stars," he reflected. "The biggest names today are the disk jockeys and the crooners. This is fine for us old guys."

"But people hang on after they should quit . . . The urge to act stays with you. Sometimes in the middle of a scene I find myself saying a piece of dialogue from fifteen years ago. Situations tend to repeat themselves, and there's a limit to the things you can do with one face and one carcass. For a while I thought about retiring. Sometimes still do, about 5 in the evening. But I'd go nuts."

# Smart way to find your favorite scotch

me. This  
g legs, a  
for "a re  
never had  
tern scrip  
Virginian'  
at has be  
out of po  
st had be  
en with o  
and ord

king the **blue-glass test** is a very  
-born intriguing game. To play it, all you  
k, did you are three blue glasses numbered  
as some 1, 2, 3—three different brands of  
ey grab Scotch whisky—and a pretty girl to  
when the  
anyway." It as umpire. Actually, the pretty  
e, hands be, while very delightful, is not es-  
t how the trial. A friend or a waiter at your  
round the b or at a restaurant can be a stand-in.  
can make  
The idea is very simple. It is to en-  
e you to judge impartially which  
Scotch is your favorite. The three  
ands of Scotch are served in identi-  
y the same way (with soda, water  
on the rocks) in the blue glasses, so  
all look alike and you will not know  
ich glass contains which brand.  
Be sure one brand of Scotch is Old  
uggler. The other two can be any  
nds you like. Sip each judiciously.  
mpare the flavor thoughtfully. Then  
ide which brand  
a like best.

Which Scotch will  
you pick? Frankly, we  
n't know. But we  
know that among  
n who have made  
l carcass the blue-glass test,  
any find that their  
ng." Coop  
to his ch  
r began  
off horse  
off to t  
scene,"  
in it eve  
can see m  
ess.

ity of your  
The bigger  
ockeys ar  
is old guy  
they shou  
s with yo

a scene  
of dialog  
ations te  
ere's a lim  
ith one fa  
e I thou  
I do, abo  
nuts."

- 12, 19



125th ANNIVERSARY

## Smuggler The Fashionable Scotch

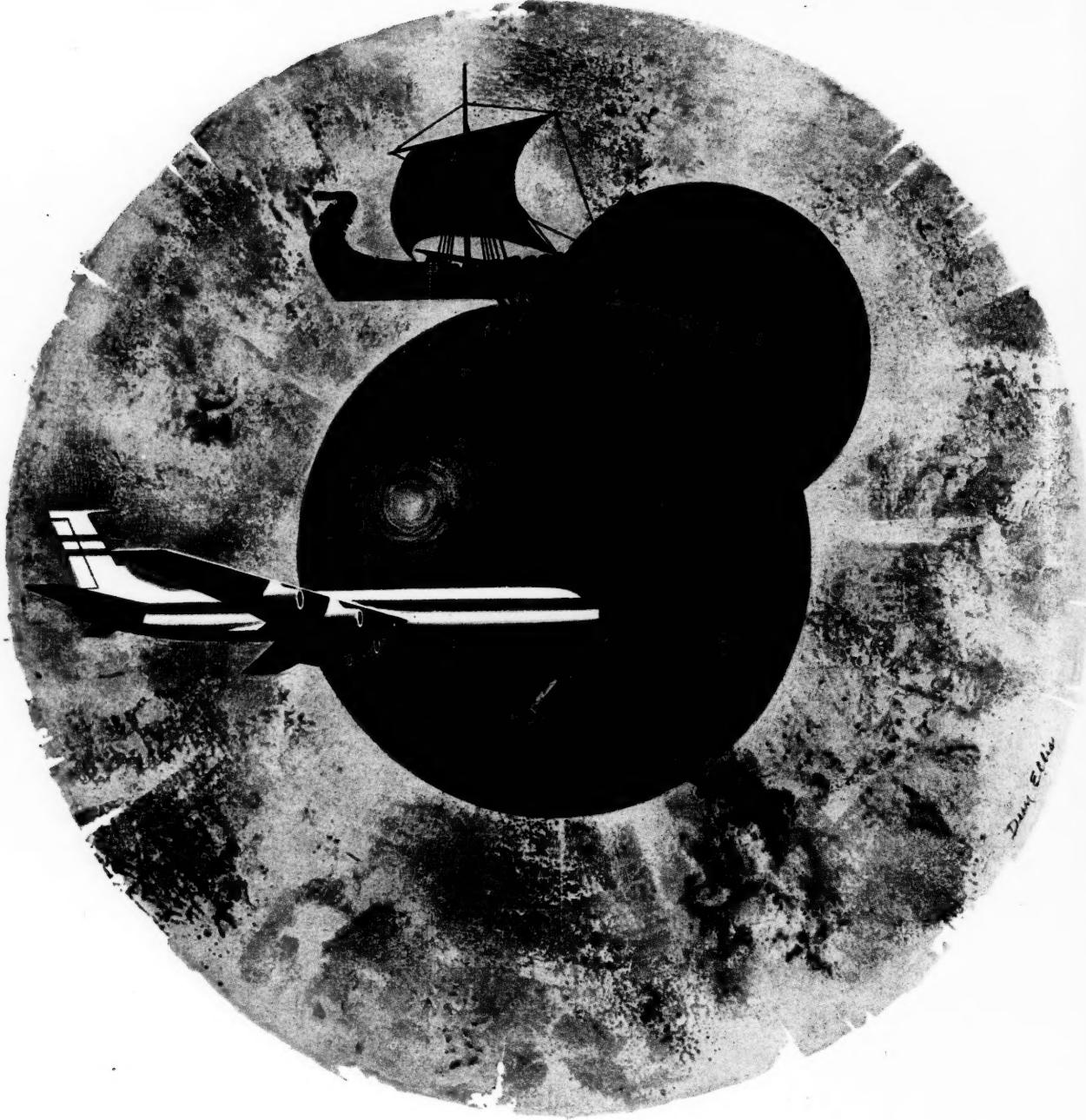
86 PROOF BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY  
IMPORTED BY W. A. TAYLOR & CO., N.Y., N.Y.  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE U.S.A.

**Special Offer:** Set of 9-ounce blue  
glasses etched with numerals 1, 2, 3. Similar  
to glasses used by experts for testing Scotch.  
Ideal for enjoying Scotch any way, any time.  
Send \$1 per set of 3 glasses to Blue Glasses,  
P.O. Box 42A, Mount Vernon 10, N.Y.



make  
the  
test





## THE WORLD GETS BIGGER EVERY DAY

As science makes the world smaller, it enlarges it in opportunity. Nucleonics, electronics, petrochemistry...these and other growing industries were unknown only 25 years ago.

The progress of natural gas and oil has been as dramatic. For one example, Tennessee Gas began operations just 16 years ago. Today, we

transport over 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas daily through 12,000 miles of pipeline in 18 states. Explore for and produce gas and oil from Canada to South America. Refine petroleum and market its products in 23 states. We are active in petrochemicals and research.

More than ever, gas and oil spell...opportunity.



**TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY**

FROM NATURAL GAS AND OIL...HEAT, POWER, PETROCHEMICALS THAT MEAN EVER WIDER SERVICE TO MAN

HEADQUARTERS: Houston, Texas • DIVISIONS: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company • Tennessee Gas and Oil Company • Tennessee Oil Refining Company • Tennessee Overseas Company  
SUBSIDIARIES: Midwestern Gas Transmission Company • East Tennessee Natural Gas Company • Tennessee Life Insurance Company • AFFILIATE: Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation

## The Pale Padre—And a Puckish Moment

To gain an audience with Padre Pio, NEWSWEEK's Curtis G. Pepper waited through the early morning hours on the stone steps leading to his friary cell. The 73-year-old stigmatic priest, who had risen at 3 a.m. to pray, celebrated Mass from 5 to 6:30, and then confessed 53 people, was visibly tired. Pepper writes:

He came up the stairs slowly; the wounds in his feet made walking painful. I saw a stocky figure, the bearded face extraordinarily pale. His brown eyes looked deep into mine. He moved his right hand toward me. As the Burgundy-red half-mitten (photo) touched my lips, there was a strong odor of camphor.

"They say you are truly a saint, Padre," I said.

"What do you want of me?" Padre Pio asked, a bit impatiently.

"Padre, you have confessed thou-

sands and thousands of people, from every corner of the world. What are the biggest sins of man today?"

He closed his eyes and leaned toward me. "Morality," he whispered. "The loss of morality?"

"Yes."

"Peace in the world, Padre—will it happen in our time?"

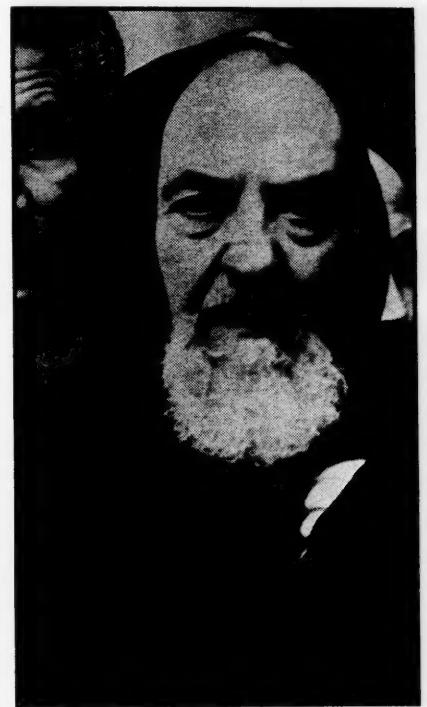
"Again that depends on morality, of each man individually."

"But Padre, how can such a reformation be accomplished?"

His hand came up suddenly to whack my cheek. It hit with unexpected force, and was followed by a warm, puckish smile. Then he turned and started up the last flight of stairs.

"Padre!" I cried after him. "How can we arrest sin and seize peace?"

"Through the holy fear of God," Padre Pio called back and solemnly gave his blessing (see story below).



Pix

### 'Cult' in a Frenzy

Long before dawn, a knot of pilgrims had formed before the door of the Capuchin church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, on a hilltop above the southern Italian town of San Giovanni Rotondo. Some sang softly, others prayed. Two brightly lit espresso shacks across the street did poor business. At 5 a.m., a black-bearded young friar opened one of the tall doors of the main portal, and the quiet scene erupted into bedlam.

"Momento, momento, signori!" cried the friar, as 50 people surged forward. Men and women raced for the main altar, bobbing a genuflection as they entered, fighting for front-pew seats where they could see Padre Pio's hands. Busses of pilgrims from the town piled in noisily, filling the church. All at once, an extraordinary hush descended. Padre Pio had begun the Mass.

It is 42 years now since Padre Pio received the stigmata of Christ. A somewhat sickly, intensely spiritual young man whose father had gone to find work in America so he could finance his son's study for the priesthood, Padre Pio, one September day in 1918, had suddenly tried out and fainted before the altar of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Running to his side, another friar found blood pouring from five wounds in his hands, feet, and side.

The hushed pilgrims strained forward now, eager for a glimpse of those hands that are said to bleed anew during Mass. His whispered liturgy was frequently interrupted by long periods of trance-like immobility. The 30 minutes usually re-

quired to say a Low Mass became, in Padre Pio's ritual, an hour and a half. Twice during the service, his long-sleeved alb (tunic) slipped back to reveal his hands, wet with fresh blood.

When it was over, some worshippers left quietly. Others ran clamoring after the friar, who escaped into the sacristy. The near-hysterical pleas of the *donne pie* (pious ladies) were met with the firm words of a friar: "To see Padre Pio, register for confession." Those who did register found that the normal waiting period was two months.

The Vatican has long feared and sought to prevent the growth of a fanatic cult around Padre Pio. In 1923, the Holy See issued a cautious statement that the friar's wounds "could not be affirmed to be certainly supernatural." Twice he has been forbidden for temporary periods to say Mass in public or hear confessions. He must wear special fingerless gloves at all times except when celebrating Mass. He is not allowed to preach, or even to answer personally the estimated 1,000 letters he receives every week.

**Friar's Cures:** But Padre Pio is repeatedly assailed by women who scissor pieces from his rough brown robe, or tug at his arms until he cries out in annoyance. There have been ferocious battles for the cushion he kneels on during the benediction; in one recent fray, the wife of a foreign diplomat was beaten, kicked, bitten, and jabbed with a long needle. Throughout the world, the friar is reported to have appeared miraculously to sufferers, and cured them with a touch.

As the cult of fanaticism grew up around Padre Pio, the cult of the fast buck grew up in San Giovanni Rotondo.

In the sixteen crowded hotels and *pensioni* lining the broad Viale dei Cappuccini, men can usually be found who will arrange, for a fee, to get "extra" confession tickets for impatient pilgrims, or to slip them into the sacristy. "One merchant came to town with a trunkful of knitted red mittens exactly like Padre Pio's," an indignant Capuchin told NEWSWEEK's Curtis G. Pepper. "He wet them with chicken blood and sold them as having belonged to Padre Pio."

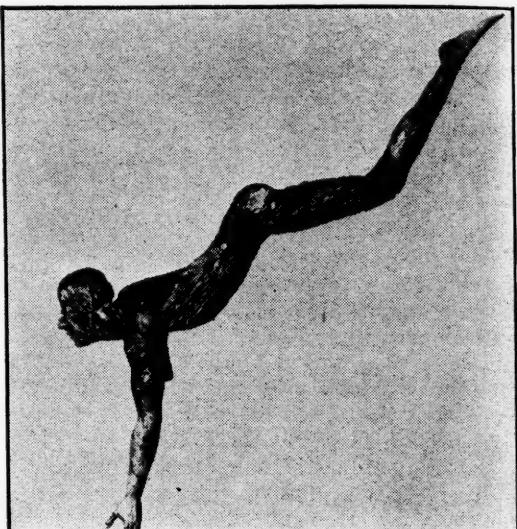
**Rumblings:** In the town, where sewage flows in the streets and unemployment leads half the adults to vote Communist or Socialist, the cult of money breeds bitterness. "Millions of dollars come in to the friar from all over the world," said a \$52-a-month miner. "Why can't he spend some of it on us?" But every rumor that the Vatican plans to transfer Padre Pio to another location brings angry threats from the populace to protect him by force, if necessary.

The Italian press estimates that donations to the friary average \$64,000 a month. Padre Pio, who was freed from his vow of poverty by a special 1957 decree of Pope Pius XII, has used much of the money to build an immense, 350-bed hospital near his church. The Vatican is now trying to arrange for the transfer of this property when "Padre Pio is no longer with us."

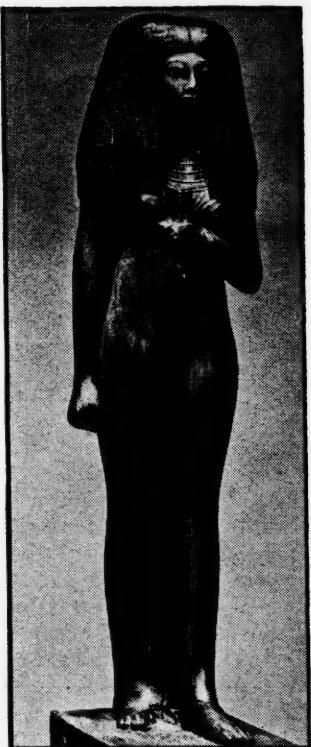
And what will happen to San Giovanni Rotondo when the priest dies? "Already we are getting ready to move for his beatification immediately after death," says a local hotel owner proudly. "This will then become a shrine, like Lourdes or Fatima, and millions will come here to worship and be healed."



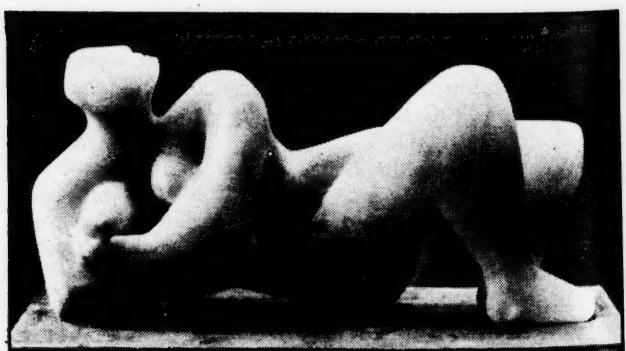
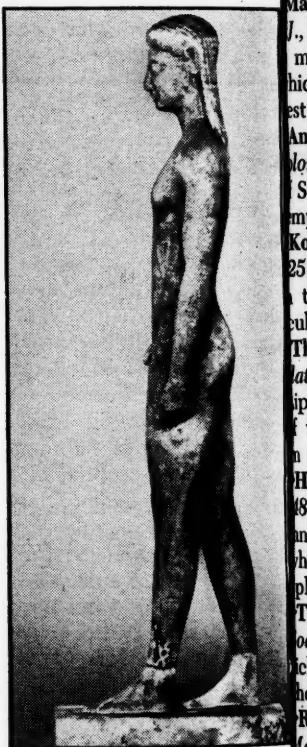
**A**CROSS five millennia. Archaic "Venus" from Paolo Graziosi's "Paleolithic Art." McGraw-Hill. \$35. A 1919 sculpture (right) in alabaster. From "The Art of Henry Moore." By Will Grohmann. Abrams. \$15.



**I**VOY bull-jumper from Knossos. From "Crete and Mycenae." Abrams. \$25.



**A**N EGYPTIAN high priestess. From New York Graphic Society's Acanthus Series. "Ancient Egypt." \$6.95. Standing youth from Abrams' "Greek Sculpture." \$15.



## Great Masterworks Between Covers

Teased from the lavish potpourri of art books cooked up by the publishers for the holiday season, is the theme which is illustrated on these pages: The human figure is the one great inexhaustible subject for art. From the pneumatic paleolithic Venus to the left to the graphic scratchings of Dubuffet on the next page, the human figure has dominated the artistic imagination. Its presence is everywhere in the volumes noted here: *Encyclopedia of World Art, Vol. II. 500 pages of plates (40 pages in color)*. McGraw-Hill. \$38. From Asiatic protohistory to Byzantine art in the second volume of a fabulous fifteen-volume project in art history.

**The Metamorphosis of the Gods.** By André Malraux. 33 plates (31 color). Doubleday. \$20. The famous French philosopher of art in a sequel to his "The Voices of Silence," instructing us in the metaphysical relations between art and religion and man and the absolute. **Masterpieces of Greek Art.** By Raymond V. Schoder, Jr., 96 color plates. New York Graphic Society. \$12.50. A modest excursion through the glories of a civilization which has never ceased to fascinate and instruct the best minds of the Western World.

**Ancient Sicily.** By Leonard von Matt. 235 plates (4 color). Universe Books. \$12.50. Beautiful photographs of Sicily's rich and polyglot heritage, from majestic Greek temples to finely engraved Roman coins.

**Kouroi.** By G.M.A. Richter. 590 plates. Phaidon Press. \$25. A more intensive look at one aspect of classical art in the form of a revised edition of a scholarly book on sculptures of Greek youths.

**The Mural Painters of Tuscany.** By Eve Borsook. 129 plates. Phaidon Press. \$12.50. From Giotto to Filippino Lippi, the magnificent murals of 38 Tuscan painters, many of which have since had to be removed from the walls in which they were painted.

**Hieronymus Bosch.** By Ludwig von Baldass. 168 plates (48 color). Harry N. Abrams, Inc. \$18.50. The weird and fantastic world of the fifteenth-century Flemish painter whose work influenced the twentieth-century surrealists. splendid reproductions.

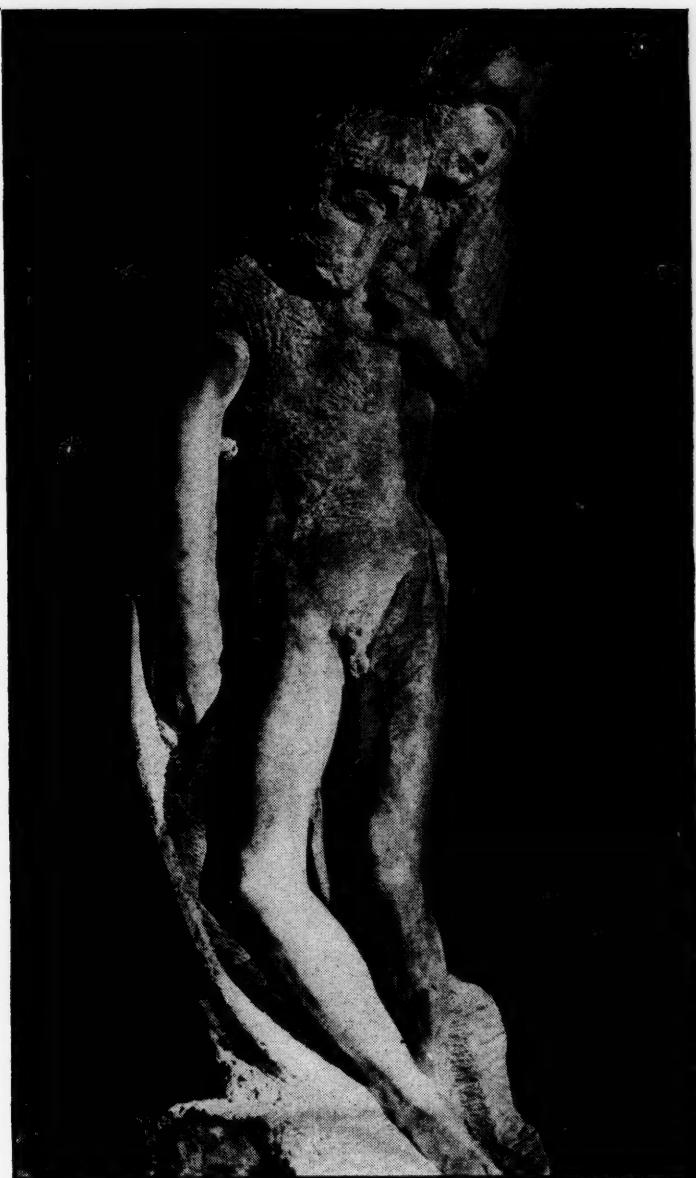
**The Rococo Age.** By Arno Schönberger and Halldor Boehner. 316 plates (49 color). McGraw-Hill. \$23.50. A rich survey of eighteenth-century art in its many guises, chosen with taste and historical astuteness.

**Romantic Art.** By Marcel Brion. 166 plates (64 color). McGraw-Hill. \$25. The melancholy, rebellious mood of European art from 1750 to 1850—painting, sculpture, and architecture—in a de luxe and rather romantic showcase.

**Art Themes and Variations.** By K.E. Maisen. 293 plates (31 color). Harry N. Abrams, Inc. \$17.50. Five centuries of fascinating interpretations and re-creations of recurrent themes by different artists, ranging from Titian's copies of Rubens' canvases to Picasso's interpretations of Velásquez. **Impressionist Painters.** By Maurice Serullaz. 60 color plates. Universe Books. \$10. More and impressive evidence of the continuing popularity of the world which the impressionists created.

**Matisse: A Portrait of the Artist and the Man.** By Raymond Escholier. 66 plates (8 color). Frederick A. Praeger. \$12.50. A well-tempered study of one of the grand old men of modern art.

**Monet.** By William C. Seitz. 132 plates (48 color). Harry N. Abrams, Inc. \$15. A sumptuous volume on one



Two masters. The Pietà Rondanini from Charles de Tolnay's monumental study of Michelangelo. Princeton. \$30. "Woman With Chignon" (see below). From "Picasso in Antibes." Pantheon. \$20.

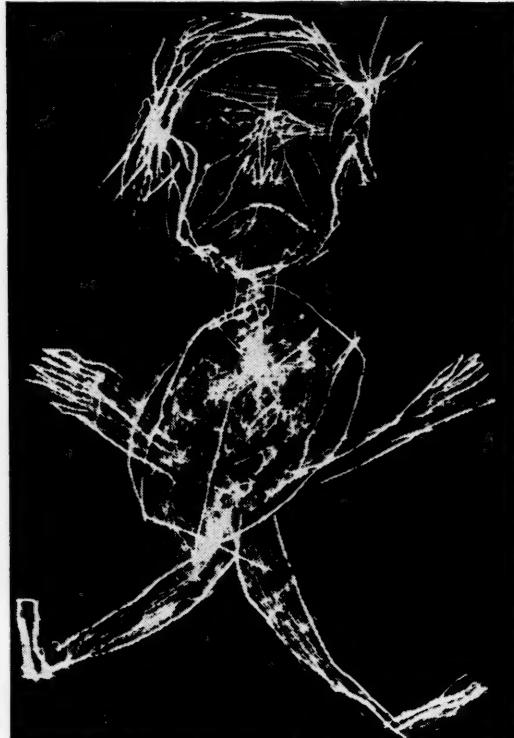




WOODCUT. "The Graphic Art of German Expressionism." Universe. \$25.



AN OIL, "Portrait of a Man." From the beautiful "The Paintings of Fragonard." By Georges Wildenstein. Phaidon. \$25.



AN EXAMPLE of "The Drawings of Jean Dubuffet." Braziller. \$15.

of the leaders of the impressionists, showing the full range and variety of his work, from the earliest canvases of the 1850s to the great murals of water lilies he was working on at his death in 1926.

►The History of Surrealist Painting. By Marcel Jean. 386 plates (36 color). Grove Press. \$17.50. An authoritative volume on one of the stormiest movements in modern art, with its feuds and friendships, strange personalities, its explorations of the unconscious, and its unsettling ideas and political adventures.

►Drawings for the Bible. By Marc Chagall. 120 plates (24 color). Harcourt, Brace. \$30. The great dramas of the Bible by a great contemporary artist whose invention seems endless.

►School of Paris. By Raymond Nacenta. 103 color plates. New York Graphic Society. \$25. Art in Paris since 1910 in a thorough and lavishly illustrated survey of 477 artists, good, bad, and indifferent.

►Archipenko. By Alexander Archipenko and 50 art historians and critics. 311 plates (30 color). Tekhne, Inc. \$20. The esthetic philosophy of an inventive and pioneering sculptor as it developed during the 50 years from 1909 to 1959.

►New Art in America. Edited by John I.H. Baur. 227 plates (50 color). New York Graphic Society and Frederick A. Praeger. \$22.50. An encyclopedic look at 50 leading American painters, with handsome samples of their work and critical articles by five experts.



KING DAVID," a 1956 sketch for a lithograph by Marc Chagall, one of a series of poster projects never printed. From "The Lithographs of Chagall." By Fernand Mourlot. Braziller. \$25.



"FAMILY QUARREL" from "Paul Klee Drawings." By Will Grohmann. Abrams. \$15. Detail from scroll (right) from "Chinese Painting." By James Cahill. Skira. \$27.50.



A DRAWING of Rembrandt's wife, Saskia, carrying her eldest son. From "Rembrandt." By Claude Roger-Marx. Universe. \$18.



## Perspective

### Is This Democracy?

by Raymond Moley

**I**N 1958, after Roman Catholic bishops of Ohio had expressed public opposition to a right-to-work proposal in the campaign there, I wrote a piece in this space suggesting that ministers of the Gospel should stay out of politics except when specific issues of faith and morals are involved. I then received a great many letters disagreeing with me. Most were from Protestant ministers. This left me with only the sad satisfaction that at any rate my small effort had helped to unite the Christian churches on at least this one subject.

Never have so many letters come in about an article until now. This time they are all in response to what I wrote in this space three weeks ago about the millions who were prevented from voting because of residence requirements. In this instance all the letters were in accord.

Some letters were from people who were themselves the victims of absurd and outworn residence requirements. Others dealt with the difficulty of getting and casting absentee ballots. Some were from state and local officials suggesting reforms. And since I had invited legal opinions about Federal legislation dealing with the subject, several were from lawyers. I hope that this present article will bring many more.

#### NOBLY CONCEIVED MESS

The denial of the right to vote is a subject which governors should deal with in their annual messages and which legislators should consider in the new year. There can be only one conclusion from the abundant evidence on hand. Democracy is a nobly conceived experiment. But in its operation in the United States it is a mess. While there are millions of people who are too careless and apathetic and selfish to care about voting, there are millions of others who want to vote and cannot.

It now appears not only that many have been disfranchised because of clumsy laws and customs, but that an indeterminate number who legitimately voted were not counted in the final returns—enough, perhaps, to have reversed the final choice of a President. No doubt, thousands of other “votes” were counted which

were not cast by anyone except corrupt election officials.

This compounds the indictment against our electoral system. With all the public money that is spent in law enforcement, we are still apparently unable to guarantee a completely accurate and honest election for the Presidency of the United States. This casts a shadow upon the competence and integrity of the nation.

#### BACK TO TWEED

It is all well to say, as did one sanctimonious newspaper, that “there are frauds in every election.” But when the evidence already revealed in Cook County, Ill., shows conditions which take us back 90 years to the wholesale corruption of Tammany’s Tweed Ring, complacency is not becoming in any American.

In Texas, The Houston Chronicle conducted a spot check of eleven counties and found that the Texas law had not been complied with to account for paper ballots which were thrown out for alleged improper marking. Since the ballots regarded as invalid were not properly kept for canvassing by higher authorities, no one will ever know how many voted for whom and whether valid votes were counted. There were many thousands of discrepancies, perhaps 150,000, between the numbers of votes cast and the numbers credited to the candidates in the returns. There may have been enough to have changed the result in the state.

A first responsibility rests upon the states. They should modernize their election laws and, so far as possible, make them uniform over the nation. Action toward that end could come from governors’ conferences and the associations of state secretaries of state and attorneys general.

The responsibility of Congress is to take steps to provide Federal inspection of elections of Presidents, senators, and members of the House. There have been laws and proposals to protect the voting rights of Negroes and to control the activities of corporations and labor organizations. There seems to be no reason why Federal power with new legislation should not protect the accuracy and honesty of voting generally.

“How could you handle the new contract with all your cash in Accounts Receivable?”

“Easy. We used the Accounts Receivable for a loan from Associates!”



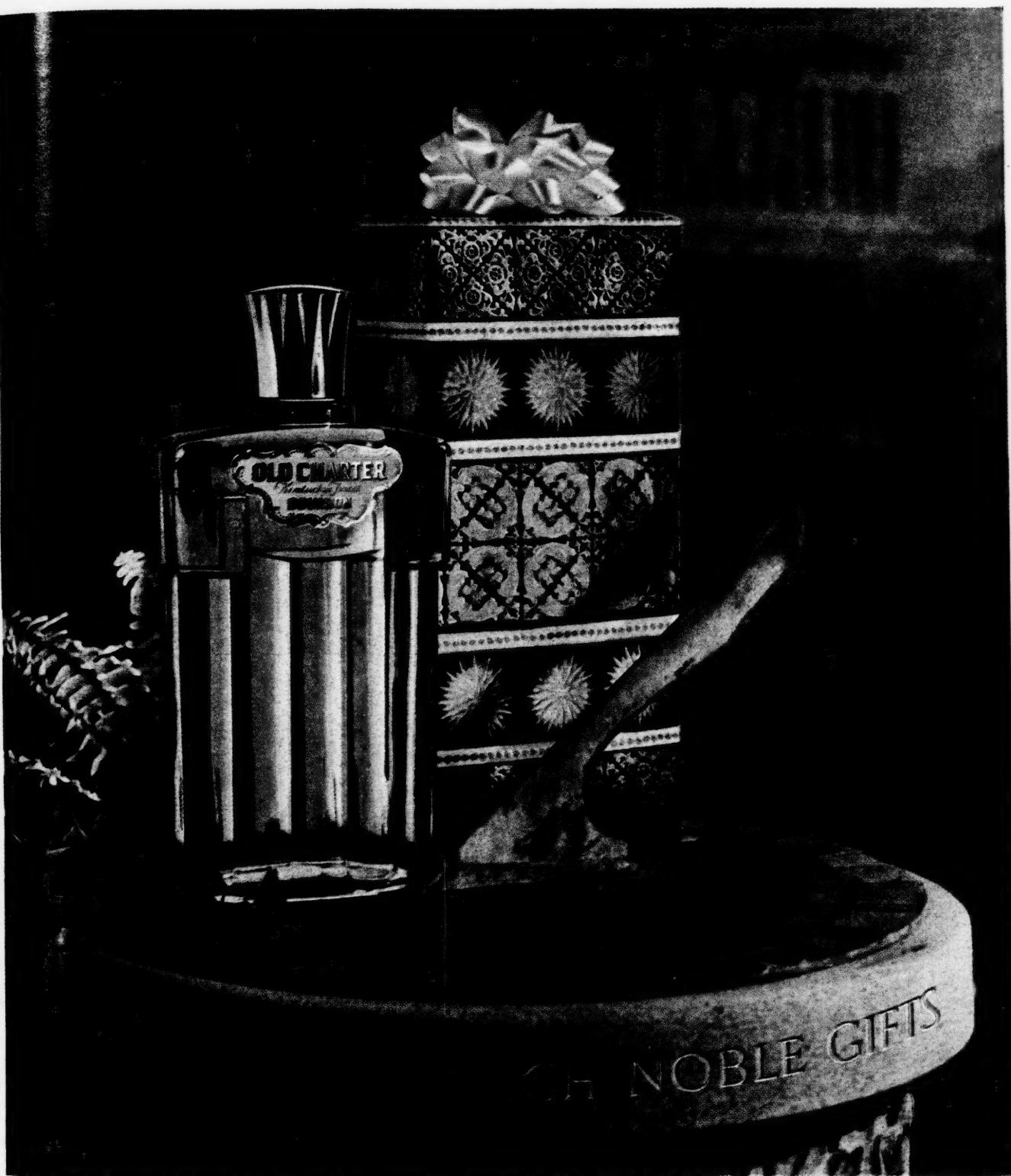
Get \$100,000 or 5 million from Associates with your accounts receivable as collateral. Your inventory or fixed assets can also serve to secure financing. Minimum red tape—confidential handling. Phone or write us at 208 S. LaSalle St. in Chicago, or 666 Fifth Ave. in New York City.

## Associates

INVESTMENT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

South Bend, Indiana

Assets in excess of one billion dollars



THE ACROPOLIS OF ANCIENT ATHENS, GREECE—A FITTING SYMBOL FOR RARE OLD CHARTER IN ITS GRECIAN DECANTER.

Give the present enriched by the past—a full fifth of rare seven-year-old Kentucky Straight Bourbon in the classically beautiful Grecian Decanter. Festively pre-wrapped (all at no extra cost) in royal red, ermine white and glittering gold—Old Charter greets the season grandly!

# OLD CHARTER

KENTUCKY'S FINEST BOURBON



*The Bourbon that didn't watch the clock for Seven long years!*

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY—86 PROOF—7 YEARS OLD—OLD CHARTER DIST. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



?

except co-

ndictment  
. With al-  
ent in law  
apparently  
completely ac-  
on for the  
ates. This  
ompetence

D

one sane  
“there are  
But when  
vealed in  
conditions  
ars to the  
Germany's  
is not be-

Chronick  
of eleven  
the Texas  
d with to  
which were  
improper  
regarded as  
kept for  
orities, no  
any voted  
valid voter  
ere many  
, perhaps  
members of  
s credited  
e returns  
ugh to have  
state.

upon the  
nize their  
s possible,  
the nation.  
ould come  
s and the  
es of state

gress is to  
al inspec-  
nts, sena-  
e House  
proposals  
of Negroes  
f corpora-  
ns. There  
y Federal  
should not  
onesty of

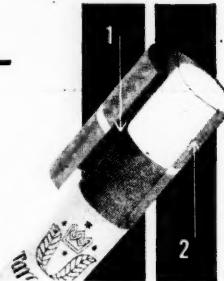
er 12, 19

# Filters for flavor—finest flavor by far!



*Tareyton has the taste-*

Dual Filter  
does it!



**HERE'S HOW THE DUAL FILTER DOES IT:**

**1.** It combines a unique inner filter of ACTIVATED CHARCOAL... definitely proved to make the taste of a cigarette mild and smooth...

**2.** with a pure white outer filter. Together they select and balance the flavor elements in the smoke. Tareyton's **flavor-balance** gives you the best taste of the best tobaccos.

**NEW DUAL FILTER** *Tareyton*

Product of The American Tobacco Company—"Tobacco is our middle name" © A. T. Co.



Look for Tareyton in this  
bright Christmas carton!