

THE REPORTER Puzzle

Acrostickler No. 35

by HENRY ALLEN

DIRECTIONS

- 1) Each crossword definition contains two clues. One is a conventional synonym; the other a pun, anagram, or play on words.
- 2) Letters from the acrostic should be transferred to the corresponding squares in the crossword, and vice versa.
- 3) The initial letters of the correct words in the acrostic will, when read down, spell out the name of a prominent person: the acrostician.

- A. 218 2 152 170 34 82 98 134 60
My Fair Lady lead.
- B. 18 130 144 66 70 Egg-shaped.
- C. 216 121 96 174 46
Goddess of the dawn in Vedic mythology.
- D. 56 138 88 154 116 16 24 208 72 10 48 224
32 94 112 160
Rank of the Acrostician. (7,2,4)
- E. 142 44 12 182 190 132 102 128
Ebb tide. (3,5)
- F. 124 158 64 40 80
Mountain system whose highest peak is Aconcagua, 23,081 ft.
- G. 7 202 186 180 58
"Fame is like a river, that beareth up things light and swollen, and drowns things weighty and ____." Bacon, "Of Praise."
- H. 146 206 14 126
"Soon will the ____ carnations break and swell,..." Matthew Arnold, "Thyrsis."
- I. 86 105 8 140 156 52
"Neque semper arcum/Tendit ____."
Horace, Odes.
- J. 150 20 192 162 68
A deep hollow or valley.
- K. 110 214 172 76 178
River celebrated in song by Robert Burns
- L. 100 78 196 84 176
"Examine me, O Lord, and prove me: try out my ____ and my heart." Book of Common Prayer. Psalms.
- M. 114 212 26 200 42
Or keep it as a cistern for foul ____/
To knot and gender in! Shakespeare, Othello.
- N. 184 106 36 74 62 30 164
Odious, atrocious.
- O. 166 148 210 54 222 28 198 50 92
Emerald green variety of garnet.
- P. 168 194 120 4 219 Ventures; hazards.

1	2	A	3	4	P	5		7	G	8	I	9	10	D	11	12	E	13	14	H	15									
16	D			18	B			20	J				24	D			26	M			28	O			30	N				
31		32	D	33		34	A	35		36	N	37			39		40	F	41		42	M	43		44	E	45			
46	C			48	D			50	O			52	I			54	O			56	D			58	G		60	A		
61		62	N	63		64	F			66	B	67		68	J	69		70	B			72	D	73		74	N	75		
76	K			78	L			80	F			82	A			84	L			86	I			88	D					
91		92	O	93		94	D	95		96	C	97		98	A	99		100	L	101		102	E	103				105	I	
106	N							110	K			112	D			114	M			116	D							120	P	
121	C				123		124	F	125		126	H	127		128	E	129		130	B	131		132	E	133		134	A	135	
					138	D				140	I			142	E			144	B			146	H		148	O			150	J
151		152	A	153		154	D			156	I	157		158	F	159		160	D			162	J	163		164	N	165		
166	O			168	P			170	A			172	K			174	C			176	L			178	K			180	G	
181		182	E	183		184	N	185		186	G	187			189		190	E	191		192	J	193		194	P	195			
196	L			198	O			200	M			202	G					206	H			208	D			210	O			
211		212	M	213		214	K	215		216	C	217		218	A	219	P			221		222	O	223		224	D	225		

Across

1. These birds may sock a hundred.
7. With 31 Across, area once identified with the Acrostician.
31. See 7 Across.
39. Stress heard by recruits from the drill sergeant.
61. Narrated by a dolt.
66. The sailor loses a point and gets in trouble. (2,3)
72. Marshes have a fence, I hear.
91. A tree range that was not a bull's eye, quite. (4,3,6)
123. Are the lowest ranking soldiers in converse, or is it a tete a tete?
151. Not less than a historian, and greater as a saint.
156. Former singer Ross may lay about two points.
162. Entangle in home shares.
181. Language I wish Al had.
189. Shape after the French? It's terse.
211. A coon's fund perplexes.
221. A pin lowed.

Down

1. Headgear for the figures at Mount Rushmore?
3. Loch Ace finds a channel in the ear.
5. A soffit, no doubt, is gentle.
9. Super-patriot or a man without a country?
11. Suspend part of Orphan George.
13. Let the vet dine. It's as plain as the nose on your face.
15. Airs accords.
37. Thinking it over, it's contempt with a lion.
80. Lose power in the darkest alley.
86. As (5) Zagreb; as (1,4) a light weight.
105. Lacy chips are sometimes non-physical.
123. Roman earth in a battlefield area.
133. A printer's measure woven just at this time. (4,3)
151. Harmony in the ignoramus' icon.
170. Parisian night club in Venice.
176. French nobleman are up and move swiftly before the wind.

Russian-born Miss Davrath, *Behold Thou Art Fair and Other Songs of Israel* (Vanguard VRS 9077), is the most glowingly accomplished interpretation of Israeli music I've heard.

Collectors Guild has also made available again vintage recordings by several of the major cantors of the early part of the century. These hazzans were fiercely expressive and had uncanny voice control which extended to exceedingly graceful falsetto acrobatics. For the non-specialist, the most revealing of these albums is *Seven Great Cantors* (CG-600)—Hershman, Kapov-Kagan, Karniol, Katchko, Kritchmar, Rutman, and the remarkable Josef Rosenblatt.

I would also recommend *Song for the Sabbath Day* (CG 603) with the late Cantor David Roitman, who had been trained in Russia. Like many of the best cantors, the dramatic Roitman had a secure, flexible lyric tenor that might have made him an important opera singer.

EVIDENCE that there are American-born cantors with something of the sweep and vigor of the legendary hazzans is *Cantor Harold Klein* (Adina AD-LP-77, 301 East Sixty-third Street, New York). In his early thirties, Cantor Klein officiates at the Sutton Place Jewish Center in New York (the U.N. Synagogue). His voice is warm, his phrasing flows, and he is capable of incisive strength, particularly in the liturgical selections.

Especially valuable and enjoyable among current releases is Collectors Guild's *Joy of the Sabbath* (CGL 616), an album of gentle and sometimes lively Hasidic Sabbath melodies, composed and sung by Ben Zion Shenker with choral background. All but one of the fourteen songs are texts of traditional *zemirot*, sacred poems to be sung at the Sabbath table. The *zemirot* have always combined secular folk melodies with religious content and are meant, as one rabbinical authority has put it, to make the Saturday meals "literally a service of joy with joy." One of the poems goes back to the eleventh century, but the musical settings are all contemporary, a continuation of the Hasidic practice of constantly creating new melodies for traditional texts.

NEW SPRING TITLES

From



American Diplomacy In A New Era

Edited By STEPHEN D. KERTESZ

A timely evaluation of the drastic change in the role played by contemporary diplomacy and the complex problems American diplomacy has dealt with in the era since World War II. 640 pp. \$10.00

Soviet Policy Toward International Control Of Atomic Energy

By JOSEPH L. NOGEE

An examination and analysis of Soviet attitudes in councils and commissions from San Francisco to the present. (July) 320 pp. \$6.75

The Midwest: Myth Or Reality

Edited By REV. THOMAS T. McAVOY, C.S.C.

A new and revealing appraisal of significant aspects of the new Midwest's image and realities. Provides the reader with new insight into midwestern culture, mores and politics. 104 pp. \$3.50

A History Of Formal Logic

By I. M. BOCHENSKI

The answer to a long-felt need to reinvestigate the history of the science of formal logic. Carefully translated from the German, edited and expanded upon by Fr. Ivo Thomas, this book is a significant contribution to contemporary thinking. 597 pp. \$20.00

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME PRESS Notre Dame · Indiana

AROUND THE WORLD

Feb. 4-Apr. 24, 1962

Madrid, Granada, Seville, Athens, Cairo, Luxor, New Delhi, Agra, Benares, Madras, Colombo, Bangkok, Angkor Wat, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Kyoto—and much more. Lectures, meetings with nationals, discussions. Write:

DR. HUBERT HERRING
769 Indian Hill Claremont, California

EUROPE '61

A brand new and unusual pocket-size travel guide, with calendar of Europe's most exciting events, plus money converters, weather tables, phrases, and more. Covers 15 countries, incl. Israel. Compiled by experts, acclaimed by experienced travelers. A MUST for your European trip, or as "Bon Voyage". \$3 at your bookseller. Or order direct—immediate delivery, we pay postage. Dept. R, EUROPE '61, 155 E. 40, NYC

ANDRÉ MAUROIS'

spellbinding portrait of Adrienne, the wife of La Fayette... one of the most appealing heroines in history

Based on letters and documents forgotten for a century in a French chateau

Adrienne

Illustrated. \$7.95. MCGRAW-HILL



Two Sides of Utopia

STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD

TO THE FAREWELL ADDRESS, by Felix Gilbert. Princeton. \$3.75.

This provocative study of eighteenth-century American foreign policy will come as a surprise to those who imagine isolationism and internationalism to be sworn enemies, fighting for the soul of the Republic. Those who believe the roots of isolationism to be ignorance and selfishness, starting from a naïve nostalgia for a secure and stable world which modern technology has destroyed, are certain to be instructed by this small but valuable volume. Dr. Gilbert's argument, briefly stated, is that American isolationism and internationalism are not antithetical but derive from a common Utopian source—the ideas of the Enlightenment—and that neither was adequate to the real problems that confronted the young nation. Alexander Hamilton provided the more traditional and “realistic” policy that the situation demanded; his ideas formed the basis of Washington's political testament, the Farewell Address.

Professor Gilbert suggests that the English who crossed the Atlantic to settle North America came for two reasons principally—to seek material advantage or to realize a Utopian ideal. Early American thinking about foreign affairs tended to reflect these motives. There was intense preoccupation with commerce, to the point where at times it appeared that foreign affairs was nothing more than a series of commercial arrangements necessary for the prosperity of the New World. With this, there was a lively ambition to avoid any action or connection that smacked of Old World diplomatic practices; these were thought to be a form of

chicanery which reason and conscience suggested Americans ought studiously to avoid.

As for the “facts of power,” which traditional diplomacy took for granted, these particularly the colonist chose to ignore. While European statesmen might regard power as an essential element in diplomacy, shaping all agreements and ultimately determining their efficacy and durability, Americans preferred to be guided by principles of law. Against Indians the colonists would have to use force, but only because the red-skinned tribes were savage, incapable of understanding the rights a charter bestowed. In any case, force would be a matter of a short time only; in the long run, law would prevail. In Dr. Gilbert's words, for the colonist the “world of Law began when the world of Power had ended.”

TOM PAINE would have found that sentiment entirely comprehensible and congenial. In the new age that he and others confidently looked forward to, power would disappear, along with rivalry, war, and all the other “unnatural” institutions that caused men to suffer. Paine's tract *Common Sense*, which made such a great stir in the colonies in 1776, was more than a call for political independence; it announced a new foreign and commercial policy—one that would see Americans befriending the world, trading with all nations and making alliances with none. Why should Europe respect these policies? According to Paine, because they were in everyone's interest; particularly in their economic interest.

Had the British chosen not to resist American independence, an opportunity might have been provided for testing Paine's Utopian theories. As things worked out, however, modifications were immediately required. Against Britain's military and naval forces, preparing to bring the colonists back to obedience, some counterweight was called for; France, Britain's traditional foe, seemed a suitable candidate for the role. An alliance would be made after all, but of a new sort, resembling nothing that European monarchs were in the habit of negotiating. The Model Treaty, prepared largely by John Adams, offered France various trade advantages but said nothing about what Americans would do for France should an Anglo-French war develop as a result of the alliance. The proposals, in Dr. Gilbert's words, “were entirely alien to the spirit of the diplomatic practice of the time,” and the American negotiators half intended that they should be. Persuaded that the French would place a proper value on the economic concessions offered, they imagined that the price was more than adequate for the friendship sought. In any case, the object of the Model Treaty was to keep America free of Europe, with all of its corrupting influence. These were not men to haggle over boundaries and make secret engagements in the manner of a Louis XIV or a Charles II.

Men motivated by such principles could not fail to recommend themselves to the *philosophes* in Paris. It was as if disciples from a distant planet had suddenly appeared, showing by their dress and manner a becoming modesty and saying what the “enlightened” had long known to be true. In the new diplomacy, which was to be “frank and open,” guided by “moral principles,” and based on reason, there would be no need for the old-fashioned diplomat or for his sharp practices; these would be relegated to the graveyard of history, along with war and power and all the other relics of the *ancien régime*. American foreign policy in this period emphasized at one and the same time the avoidance of alliances and the extension of commerce. If this showed an isolationist bias, it also suggested idealistic and even in-