

Pictorial Annual

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By JOHN T. WINTERICH

SEVENTEEN U. N. nations in Korea fighting . . . MacArthur comes home . . . Thirty-one die in Puerto Rican revolt . . . Freedom Bell clangs in Berlin . . . Eisenhower again in Europe . . . Malik hints at peace in Far East . . . Oatis of A.P. arrested in Prague . . . Robert Vogeler comes home . . . Tito thumbs nose at Stalin . . . Iran nationalizes oil . . . Lieut. Bernard de Lattre de Tassigny killed in action in Indochina . . . Festival of Britain . . . De Valera again on top in Eire . . . Franco finds friends . . . Riots in South Africa . . . Peron cuts up . . . Basketball fix . . . University of California loyalty oath . . . 3,200,000 pilgrims to Rome for Holy Year . . . Van Gogh portrait disputed (and undisputed) . . . Rita Hayworth returns . . . Duke of Windsor writes book . . . Ernest Hemingway ditto . . . Costello shows hands . . . Eighty-four die in Pennsylvania Railroad wreck . . . Floods swamp Kansas Cities . . . Faulkner dons tails.

Here it is, not the story of the world in pictures in 1951, but from September 1950 to September 1951. The editors of "Year" are honest about that detail. Three-quarters of their year is devoted to the current calendar year, but if you want to know who won the 1951 World Series you will have to wait for the "Information Please Almanac" or "The World Almanac" — or the next "Year."

All of which doesn't matter a hoot. Dates are often nuisances, and the greater nuisances the closer they are to now. "Year's" coverage is recent enough to be in vivid recollection, distant enough to permit perspective, and perspective, these days, is high on the schedule of intellectual, sociological, and emotional desiderata.

The 1951 edition of "Year" lives up to the high standard set by its predecessors. Here is pictorial history presented with intelligence and competence and with a gratifying absence of cheesecake, freaks, corn, and flippancy's own sake. Captions and text-panels offer an admirable refresher course in all-but-current events, and the pictures themselves (there are a thousand of them, along with 75,000 words of text) are well selected and well reproduced. Coverage is excellent alike in variety of subject and geographical extent. The customary fine-tooth-comb index gives the book high



—International News, Wide World, Acme.

Painter Moses, mobster Costello, traitor Hiss, Nobel Prize-winner Bunche.



—Wide World.

MacArthur comes home—"a gratifying absence of cheesecake, freaks, corn . . ."

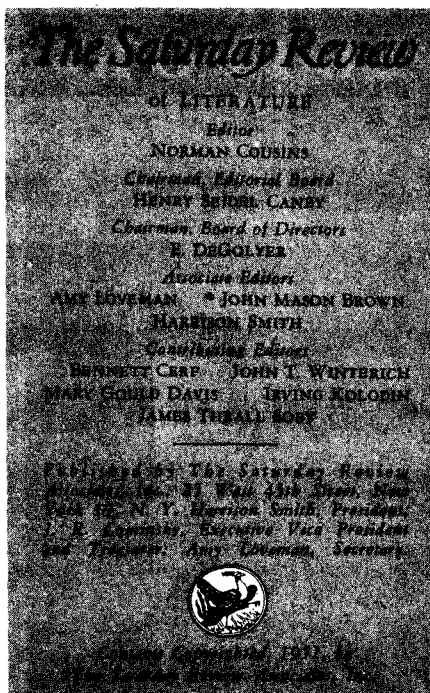
reference value. "Year" has soundly established itself as a notable serial interpretation of the world scene.

There is a brief foreword by Arnold J. Toynbee in which Mr. Toynbee adopts a Thucydidesian past tense as if he were talking about events long gone. He isn't:

But now the Western World had become a single besieged city, which

could be defended only by common measures. The questions of life and death hinged on whether or not the countries of a free world relinquish some of their national sovereignty in favor of international cooperation. It was clear that world problems could not be solved within separate national boundaries.

One would like to be able to turn the page and see what happened next.



Eisenhower, Europe & Hope

MARLY, FRANCE.

EUROPE is a harsh soil for hope to grow in these days. In the bleak desert of despair that the Continent has been during recent months, the signs of a few tendrils of hope bravely taking root is enough to make the observer rub his eyes in gratified amazement and search for an explanation.

History is said to be fond of paradoxes, and this is an important paradox to explore. It may carry within it the seeds of a turning point in European history.

For anyone concerned about the intellectual atmosphere of the Continent today it is important to recognize first of all that its state of mind is conditioned largely by an American, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, rather than by European statesmen. The rebirth of hope began in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE), which has sprung up here in the lovely French countryside on an old hunting preserve of Louis XIV, a headquarters where a modern soldier-statesman has sought not to remake the world but simply to redefine some basis of hope for people to live by in a time of great trouble and danger.

The signs are here. The people of Western Europe no longer feel completely naked before Russian power. They have begun to think seriously that the Continent can be defended. With this fresh confidence has gone hand in hand the feeling that perhaps war can be averted, that armed conflict

with Soviet Russia is not inevitable.

A British officer said it this way, "I am beginning to believe again that it is right to have children." A young Dutch lieutenant said it this way, "Perhaps it really isn't mad to think of a future when I shall be at home again with my family, and out of uniform." An American general earnestly emphasized over and over, "We seek only to deter the Russians from some act of aggression which could ignite the world. Our mission here is to avoid war, to give the world time to find the road to peace."

It is most important that both the spirit and the achievements of SHAPE be clearly understood in the United States and Europe. From top to bottom this is a military headquarters dedicated to peace, not war. Its purpose is to inspire hope, not fear. It is preoccupied with economics even more than with logistics. And while assembling the weapons of death and destruction it is animated by a vision of a European community in which men build a common future and life together. A miracle of progress on many fronts has been achieved to give solid substance to this spirit.

SHAPE was a piece of paper when Eisenhower arrived in Paris last February to assume formal command. Today there is a functioning headquarters staffed by 800 picked officers and men from the twelve North Atlantic Treaty nations, soon to be reinforced by representatives from Greece and Turkey. Today SHAPE has powerful land, air, and sea forces under its direct command. There is handwriting here on the wall of time that even the Kremlin should be able to read. It lends substance to SHAPE's cautious estimate that a Russian attack can be deterred.

Both the spirit and the achievements of SHAPE have begun to communicate themselves to the people of Europe even as the massive rearmament effort starts to press down more heavily on the Continent's already depressed living standards. Over the next eighteen months the pressure will increase. Inflation will intensify. Shortages will become more acute.

One of France's leading editors said bitterly, "We are no longer faced with the classical choice between guns and butter. We have already made that decision. We are now faced with a choice between guns and bread." General Eisenhower is aware of what this cost means in Europe's households and in America's. A United Nations official who conferred recently with the Supreme Commander said, "I have never seen any military man as anxiously and intelligently concerned with economics as he is." Out of this preoccu-

pation with economics General Eisenhower has taken his brilliant concept of a European army, which SHAPE actually embodies, one great step forward. He and his staff are thinking in terms of an integrated European economy and eventually of the framework for true European federation. They see no other solution for the tremendous effort Europe must make to sustain its freedom.

At SHAPE it is argued that Europe's factories cannot be expected to provide tanks or bulldozers or airplanes for the huge military force being assembled, but that these factories can be tooled up to provide spare parts. By the simple device of standardization in tooling, European industry could be brought a long way toward integration. The Schuman Plan for pooling Continental coal and steel, the indispensable basis of a union of the French and German economies, is another sign.

General Eisenhower, the hard-headed professionals on his staff, and some of the most seasoned statesmen of Europe are not afraid to foresee the possibility that the vast cooperative effort required to sustain a European army may eventually lead to some framework of European union. The threat of Russia coupled with American leadership may give substance to the age-old dream of a United States of Europe.

In the midst of their wholehearted confidence in General Eisenhower there is a grave concern troubling Europeans which America might ponder. Many Europeans wonder whether in calling upon General Eisenhower to become Supreme Commander on the Continent they have not taken someone whom America needs even more.

IN SOME quarters the United States, paradoxically enough, is feared more by our European friends than the Russians are. They fear that war may come to Europe from the West rather than from the East. This fear is not that the United States would seek to conquer Europe or deliberately start a preventive war. It is rather that in Western Europe many people feel that the United States does not understand what war is. They think that, while the Russians would start a war only after the most cold-blooded calculations, it is possible for the United States to launch a war impulsively, in a flash of righteous anger or impatience.

The Europeans' attitude is that the loss of sons, brothers, and husbands is not the whole story of war. To Europeans war is something much more terrible. It is the bombing and devastation of cities. It is occupation by the

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