

Fiction

Continued from page 19

and Gina, of Bruna and Annabelle," the reader is more than ready to agree with him. When the day of reckoning finally arrives it is long overdue.

—MARTIN LEVIN.

AN ARTIST'S TRIALS: The life of Paul Gauguin is an interesting mystery that stumps the moralists. From the time that he quit his job in a Paris bank he declined as a man but rose as an artist. Unhappily, Charles Gorham's pedestrian novel *"The Gold of Their Bodies"* (Dial, \$3.50) neither penetrates nor exalts this mystery. Yet, by a mere cataloguing of Gauguin's roguish behavior, the book does create the feeling of a powerful personality at war with the world (and with itself) and resolving its conflict in painting. Consider the bravado with which Gauguin chucked up his job in the business world and, once he was broke, refused to yield to his cold Danish wife's imprecations to support the family. His lack of understanding for Van Gogh contributed, Gauguin knew, to the wretchedness and eventual suicide of that strange genius. He went to Panama, then to Martinique, scandalized society by crossing the color line, and then returned to France, where he was acknowledged by those whom he respected (Degas, Mallarmé, and others) as a great painter. Then he went to Tahiti, lived with the native women, and fought the corrupt authorities.

Back in France he was compelled to attract attention by wearing bizarre clothes, by taking a vile Negro mistress to whom he gave a monkey on a leash. When he returned to Tahiti he was an old man with a limp and he was a victim of syphilis. All this and more Mr. Gorham manages to describe in his novel. But these are the obvious sensational events of a stormy and often depraved existence.

Unfortunately, under these circumstances, the book lacks even the superficial excitement of a Sunday supplement story and the novel becomes one without luster or passion.

—ROBERT MINTON.

CAMP STORY: Calder Willingham's first novel, *"End As a Man,"* was a harsh, relentless, and yet brilliant study of



—By the author, for *"The Gold of Their Bodies."*

"... stormy and often demented existence."

a military school, written in a terse style which exactly suited a way of life that was vicious and cynical. Eight years and five novels later Mr. Willingham reveals again his talent for dialogue and narration in the story of the final weeks in a ramshackle boys' camp in the South. But in almost every other way *"To Eat a Peach"* (Dial, \$3) is the very opposite of *"End As a Man"*: it is humorous, kindly, at times too verbose, and if Mr. Willingham despised the military academy, it is also apparent that he has a deep affection for this particular summer camp. It had been an unusually trying summer at Camp Walden, and even the orations of Daddy Tom, the loquacious old director, could not bring "the Walden Spirit" to life. Neither could Jimmy McClain, who was hoping to earn enough money at Walden to get an education. Jimmy was a philosophic young man, and aside from keeping the boys out of trouble, he served as the editor of *Walden Ways*, a sheet devoted to the camp's activities. When he spoke after supper to the wretched boys he had to drag in "the Walden Spirit," and it made him sweat because they never acted as if it meant anything to them. He also had other troubles, for during this particular wartime summer Camp Walden was forced to accept a woman as its riding instructor. Toward the end of the summer Jimmy discovered that he could no longer ignore Madeleine. So he visited her and, of course, Nature had its way. The lovers parted forever the next morning in confusion and tears. *"To Eat a Peach"* is one of the oddest love stories of recent times. But it is a gay and amusing book, faintly satirical, and always entertaining if the reader can stand all of Daddy Tom's long-winded orations.

—HARRISON SMITH.

The World

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Division, was asked to make a study of the problem from a biologist's point of view. This book gives a picture of his gropings, of his attempts to define terms, of his search for an understanding of man in relation to his environment. Mr. Bates demonstrates both scientific awareness and depth of understanding, and his writing possesses a delightful humorous touch which lightens the reader's burden as he moves from one complex area of human existence to another.

THE author first discusses what we know and don't know about the past growth of human population, the nature of the creature which emerged a million years or so ago from the earlier manlike apes, and the diversity in human types which have been produced by forces such as migration and isolation. He then discusses the means of human subsistence and the shift from food-gathering to agricultural society. This is followed by short chapters on human reproduction (and its control), death, war, famine, disease (and its control), migration, eugenics, and the scientific study of populations.

It seems to me that one of the major values of this book lies in the clarity with which the author shows that the growth of human populations can best be understood in cultural terms. Of course, "there are always the underlying biological facts of reproduction and death; but this biology, this animal nature of the human species, is shaped and modified by cultural forces in all sorts of ways."

Concerning solutions to the "population problem" Mr. Bates is vague for the reason that like the rest of us who have worried about the problem he recognizes that there is no simple answer. There must, of course, be adjustment between births and deaths. But how can this adjustment be brought into existence? How can we avoid the other dangers which are linked to the phenomenon of growing population? Mr. Bates stresses "I have no blueprint for escape." He then continues: "I revert, I suppose, to the sort of faith that gave Rousseau and Condorcet their confidence in the perfectibility of man [but] I suppose I would express the argument not so much in terms of the perfectibility of man as in terms of the improbability of culture." Sometime I would like to see Mr. Bates carry this line of thought somewhat further.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 10, 15, 6, 8, 19, 18, 17, 13, 20, 14, 2, 9, 12, 5, 4, 7, 1, 3, 16, 11.

An Editor's Diagnosis

Continued from page 11

lived on the Potomac longer than statesmen who had reached the chairmanships of committees by the seniority rule. Certainly the growth of foreign-news coverage by the American press is one of the wonderful things that has happened in our times. No people ever had less reason to be parochial than the American people now. The truth of the matter is that, when the Pacific Ocean has, according to the Associated Press's foreign-affairs expert, become an American lake, foreign news is local news. It is as close as every boy's draft-board.

AFGHANISTANISM is still possible, nevertheless. And that word—coined to cover editorial preoccupation with the distant matter while local affairs are disregarded—is not a new phenomenon. When I was the youngest reporter on my first job the oldest editor had the ancient nickname of "Aguinaldo" Haywood. He won it just after the Spanish-American War. At that time there was a minor Tweed regime down at the county courthouse, but Aguinaldo had little to say on the local grafting. However, he was highly indignant at the Filipino guerrilla who was militantly reluctant to accept America's assumption of the white man's burden in his islands. Mr. Haywood gave Aguinaldo hell! It is a pattern which persists. Sometimes, however, I am not sure that it is a greater danger than one which might attend the reporting of a brawl in a *Bierstube* in Vienna between an American and a Russian over a Tyrolean tart. We know very well that *Pravda* would report it as an unprovoked assault by an emissary of capitalism upon one of the people's defenders. I hope the incident would not appear in our press as evidence of Bolshevik brutality on a free, clean-cut, 100 per cent American boy. Despite all the electronic devices for news distribution, I am not entirely sure.

Afghanistanism does not have to be foreign. It can take the form of an elevated attitude toward local affairs. Such loftiness serves the dignity of the press and is often the mark of the docility of the press as well. That docility needs to be well understood. It has nothing to do with the ancient charge that newspapers let advertisers dictate to them. Such an effort by an advertiser today would generally be regarded by the least sensitive publisher not so

much improper as impertinent. Large business interests do not dictate to publishers now. Publishers are large business interests. Nothing has so much gained in meaning in our time as the venerable statement that more people are bribed by their own money than anybody else's. So there is a docility that is growing with the dignity of the American press today, and it increases with the increasing bulkiness and wealth of that press.

The strangest docility of the dignified press is seen in relation to "Freedom of the Press." The press is always stoutly maintaining in print and in speeches its right to access to news. In practice, the press seems almost to have collaborated in important matters in preserving barriers between the news and the reader. Undoubtedly it is flattering to the dignity of the press to have the greatest officials speak "off-the-record" to assembled editors in Washington. Editors who respect officials, however, must realize that no official worthy of respect is going to say anything to a thousand assembled people, though editors, which for security reasons must be kept secret. As recently as last year one of those "unnamed high officials," who turned out to be Vice President Nixon, used one of the "off-the-record" sessions to launch something in the nature of a closed-circuit experiment in trial balloons about war in Indochina. And the American press used his name only after a British newspaper had declined to

let such a pronouncement by such an official be cloaked with dignified and docile American press reticence.

Excellent work has been done by able men like Russell Wiggins, managing editor of *The Washington Post* and chairman of the ASNE's committee on Freedom of Information, and many other newsmen. Other individuals in Washington and all over the country have fought the spreading use of "security" to cover not only military secrets but embarrassing situations. For a long time I saved a wartime message from General Eisenhower to General Marshall. It was marked "Eyes Only," which is a full echelon above "Top Secret." I kept it because my copy, though the message was only for the eyes of the Chief of Staff, was marked Copy No. 36. But if even more eyes had seen it the Germans would not have been greatly helped. Eisenhower was complaining about the number of VIPs who were arriving in the European Theatre.

THE American press cannot safely become a VIP sharing the company, hearing the confidences, participating in the secrets of other and sometimes even more important people. It cannot arrange "off-the-record" sessions and condemn them at the same time. It needs to learn that if it wants to be petted there are plenty of officials and soldiers who will pet it. A few years ago it got to a point at which an editor could hardly keep his professional standing unless he had been transported at least once at public expense to Europe, Asia, or practically anywhere, to be shown what public officials wanted to show him. Indeed, the junkets of newspaper

ROUGH WINDS DO SHAKE . . . : These latest figures of the American Newspaper Publishers Association show that since 1951, despite the rise of seventy-five new newspapers, the total number of U. S. Dailies has declined by eighteen. Actually the situation is worse than even these figures show, because none of the new newspapers is a major one (although they do testify to the fact that people aren't giving up), whereas among those dropping out in one way or another have been such large or notable papers as *The St. Louis Star-Times* in 1951, *The Salt Lake City Telegram* in 1952, *The Los Angeles Daily News* and *The Washington Times-Herald* in 1954, and—just this year—one of the most famous of the lot, *The Brooklyn Eagle*. Here are the total figures year by year:

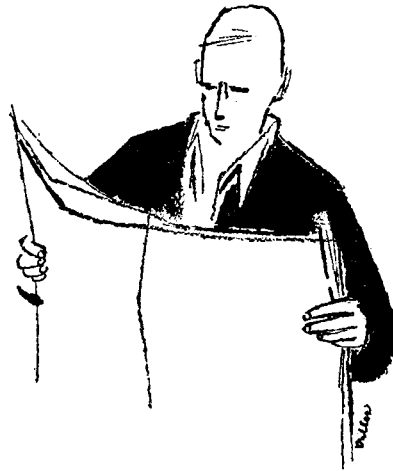
Year	Number of dailies lost by suspending publication	Number of dailies lost by merger with other papers	Number of dailies lost by becoming weeklies or semiweeklies	Total loss of dailies	Number of new dailies
1951	10	3	8	21	16
1952	11	5	8	24	30
1953	6	6	10	22	17
1954	14	2	10	26	12
	—	—	—	—	—
	41	16	36	93	75

editors approximated those of Congressmen. Some newspapermen seemed to feel that they had to approach the pace of Eleanor Roosevelt or John Foster Dulles. Some of my colleagues back from jet propulsion across Europe—from briefing sessions to bars and from bars to briefing sessions—had a new sense of their dignity as chosen participants in world affairs and a new docility toward those who gave them the trip.

I doubt that the American press or the press of any other country should ever grow dignified. (I know that it cannot fulfil its function and ever be docile.) It is not a trade designed for dignity. There is, of course, something basically disreputable about any business devoted to prying into matters. It is a nose business. And it should remain so. Anybody who would never wish to hurt anybody's feelings, who never wishes to make anybody mad, should stay out of the newspaper business. The newspaperman who deserves the respect of his community can be no respecter of persons in his community. He is at his best today as in the past when Burns described one as "a chield among you takin' notes, and faith he'll prent it."

WHAT worries me is that this American press, which is confident that it is the best press with the greatest know-how in the world today, seems to me inadequate to the needs of the democracy of which it is a part. Indeed, sometimes it seems to become very self-consciously less democratically related to the desires and directions of the people as it grows stronger and more proud. Maybe the press cannot be blamed alone—but the press had a part in the now established fact that after Joe McCarthy trumpeted false figures about Communists in the State Department it was five years before it was made clear that McCarthy's campaign had not uncovered one. And that was not disclosed by the press but by a politician from South Carolina.

I am increasingly inclined to believe that the best hope for the fulfilment of responsible leadership in democracy in the American press lies not in the biggest papers but in some of its smallest ones. You cannot be a VIP and a country editor at the same time. Not many country editors are getting rich, but more of them get into the meeting of the county commissioners than their greater colleagues get into Congressional committees, not to mention international conferences. In most of their towns the Communists are not a clear and present danger. But the Ku Klux Klan and its equivalents—and it has plenty of equivalents in



Connecticut as well as Mississippi—are composed of their neighbors.

I don't think I have ever been so proud of the press as when I had the privilege of helping present a prize a few years ago to two young editors from North Carolina towns neither of which had 5,000 inhabitants. But people don't realize that the decade in which the Ku Klux Klan grew in America was also the first decade in which there were more urban than rural people in America. It was the time when Sinclair Lewis wrote "Main Street" and wrote it in the District of Columbia. While all the city people who read "Main Street" were amused and perhaps enlightened by the smallnesses of the small town, they missed the main point that Mr. Lewis stated in his book, that Washington is nothing but an accumulation of a thousand Gopher Prairies. For every intolerance that raises its head in Tabor City, North Carolina, a duplicate exists in more malignant form within a mile of the Washington Monument or the Harvard Yard. The same kind of clear courage and the same understanding that intolerance is something that we meet face to face is what is needed in America now in Washington and every other town. The Senator who wore Congressional immunity to question the loyalty of General Marshall was as much engaged in a nightride as a stupid countryman in any village in America. The sheet, the sack, are nothing compared to the pretenses of superiority and the use of superior position and the nation's ear to proscribe other men.

The latter grows from and is fed by the former. McCarthy and Klan-Kleagle are two sides of the same coin. The American press will serve democracy best when it understands that freedom is a local story, and if our villages aren't clean and free neither is the Capitol. Our press will best serve democracy when it remembers that the only constituents of democracy are ordinary people everywhere.

Publisher's Diagnosis

Continued from page 11

paper percentage of the take did not keep up. Total advertising for the fifty-two largest cities was down 1.1 per cent from the previous year. Television for the first time jumped into second place as an advertising medium.

There has been a small but steady decline in the percentage of the advertising dollar which newspapers have been getting since 1949, when television first came into the picture. (There has been, of course, a more striking decline in what radio has been getting.) In 1949 the advertiser put 36.5 per cent of his money into newspapers; in 1954 the figure was something like 33 per cent. Again, if we take *The New York Times* figure for the five-year period 1950-1954 New York newspapers lost 741,112 lines.

I'm sorry to have had to use so many figures, but they all add up to something: they add up to a picture of a contracting rather than an expanding business, with more contraction coming; to a generally static situation in most of the big cities as far as circulation is concerned and to a host of problems which face any publisher. Some of them are:

Because of competing media there is a diminishing return in increasing rates to meet increased costs.

The trend toward monopoly has been accelerated.

Television has had a terrific impact upon the American newspaper and is the strongest competitor for the advertiser's dollar and the reader's time, particularly in the afternoon field.

The tide of suburbanization, which is running most strongly, tends to reduce the circulation of the big dailies, change the reading habits of potential newspaper buyers, and increase suburban-paper circulations.

The "economic spectrum," as I believe Ray Nixon calls it, within which newspapers operate tends to become narrower.

THE VERY fact that the problems exist raises the question of what publishers are doing about them. Unfortunately, most of them are cussing the unions, griping to each other, and, where there is competition, wondering whether they can outlast the other fellow. Some of them are frankly resorting to expedients, as we are, such as leaving classified out of the early editions. A great many, including such big papers as *The New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune*, *The Washington Post*, and the *Louisville papers*, are

trimming roll sizes and saving on newsprint. There is a point beyond which these things can't go unless we intend to get out single-column papers. Other papers have cut down on news content, which I believe is exactly the wrong way. All of these things diminish quality. Not even the *Times*, the world's best newspaper, would contend that its jammed-up type is as easy to read as it used to be.

Expedients must end somewhere, and the truth must be faced sooner or later for the ugly thing that it is. The bare, bald truth is that newspapers are at least a generation behind in research that might make production more efficient. There has been no major improvement in the process of printing newspapers in the past fifty years. Such inventions as are in use—teletypesetters, phototypesetting, and photon—are in operation in smaller plants, or are in the experimental stage. They have not demonstrated yet that they have industry-wide application.

Now, I have no desire to glorify the printing-trades unions. They usually resist change as hard as the publishers do. They struck when the linotype was introduced and they'll probably strike again if any great technological change is made in newspaper production. But I don't think they can be wholly blamed for the economic squeeze in which newspapers find themselves. Publishers have done precious little to help themselves. In 1953 the aviation industry was spending 13 per cent of all it took in on research; electrical machinery people were spending 6.4 per cent. The average for all industry was 2 per cent of its sales and that percentage was dragged down by the printing industry, of which newspapers are a part—the sixth greatest industry in the United States—which spent 0.017 per cent of its revenue on research. It's not only too little, it is certainly too late to save some papers.

Within the past year 175 newspapers have organized the Institute of Newspaper Operations, whose underlying purpose is the exploration and improvement of the methods and techniques of newspaper production and operation; the development of training methods for employees; co-operation with research organizations in the printing field and appraisal of new methods and equipment as to their possible incorporation into newspaper printing. It indicates that publishers have waked up to what is happening to them and offers the best hope I know of doing something about it.

Despite Government suits and the sociologists, the monopoly and single-paper trends will go on. The argument over monopoly is almost academic,

since 94 per cent of the country has it. People of good will sometimes ask me, "Don't you think Louisville ought to have another paper?" My stock if not brilliant answer is, "What do you want us to do about it? Start another one?" The simple truth is that nobody in his right mind is starting metropolitan papers these days, unless he already has a money-making organization to pay the freight. Or unless, as seems to be the case in Jackson, Mississippi, people are using their mad money to show how angry they are.

I DON'T want to be in the position of arguing the inherent virtue of monopoly, because I don't believe there is any inherent virtue. What I would point out to you is that among the so-called monopoly papers are some of the best papers in the country. The Atlanta papers under one ownership are infinitely better than they were when there were three papers with three ownerships, constantly whipsawed between Atlanta advertisers. The Minneapolis papers are better than they ever were; the Louisville papers are too, I think. Whether papers are worse or better under a monopoly depends entirely upon the sense of public service and the community responsibility of the owners.

Let's look the monopoly question squarely in the face. No newspaper with radio or television stations or with news-weekly magazine circulation in its town has a monopoly. John Cowles made a study in Minneapolis that showed that Minneapolis radio stations are broadcasting almost twice as many words of news a week as his papers are publishing. I'm sure that's true in Louisville, too. I wouldn't concede for a moment that what they broadcast is nearly as full or intelligent as what we give the reader—indeed, a good deal of it is superficial headline stuff—but, with all the news and opinion programs on the air, only a moron could say that he was not



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aware of basic information or conflicting opinion.

Television has had a more serious impact upon newspapers, because it has invaded the visual field. It opened up the way for convention coverage such as radio could never give; it brought the bowl games into the living room through the eye; it gave the viewer Vishinsky in the midst of one of his tirades. If it be true, as television people claim, that they have a 70 per cent saturation of American homes there can be no argument with the contention that it is perhaps the most potent single mass medium. But not by any means the most adult or the most healthy for the body politic of America.

We have adopted the principle of "If you can't lick 'em, j'in 'em." Television is news and we are regarding and exploiting it as news. If there is any television news going around we want people to get it out of our papers. We want the young people to become readers of the serious news and the serious editorials, too, but they won't read either unless they are led into the paper.

Nobody has found the answer on suburbanization. Papers are meeting it in different ways, some of them with split editions, some with more extended coverage of the suburbs in their city editions. So far it's a big-city problem. Suburban papers in the ten largest areas of the country gained half a million circulation in the last five years, largely at the expense of metropolitan papers. *Newsday* on Long Island and the Royal Oak paper are striking examples of what is happening. Our circulation manager tells me that most of the growth in circulation has been in the small and medium-sized cities, indicating that where people used to buy two big-city papers a day they are now buying one and their own community paper. That's perfectly natural; people are still more interested in schools, sewers, local tax rates, juvenile delinquency, and other community problems than in Formosa.

NOW, if I were a young editor again I would still argue that the answer to most of our problems is better, not shorter or narrower, newspapers. As an editor I could be much more constructive and much more optimistic than I have been in painting the economic picture. I could say in all truth that, while a good many newspapers will die in the next few years, those newspapers which are alert to the changing patterns of life, which recognize their primary obligations to their communities and their readers and undertake to fulfill them, will survive.

There has been, in my time, a great

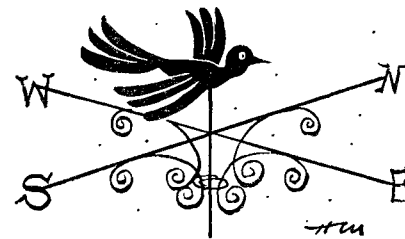
lift in the intellectual level of newspapers. There has been, too, a change for the better in the concept of most of their owners of their responsibility to the public. There is less cheapness, less tawdriness, less pandering to the baser emotions and fewer newspapers that do it than when I came along. There is more sober and generally more independent discussion of issues; there is less blatant partisanship, although still a great deal too much of it. There is better reporting; more background information, more reporting in depth, more graphic aids for the reader.

There is more concern on the part of newspapermen for their professional status. The ASNE, the APME, Sigma Delta Chi, and the National Conference of Editorial Writers have all tended to emphasize the more serious approach to issues and to writing. The Nieman and Reid Foundations and the American Press Institute have been most useful factors in broadening the intellectual base of newspapermen.

Real progress has been made in the news and editorial departments, more so than in any other department of the newspapers. But there is still too much superficiality, too much overwriting, too much glamorizing of bums, too little digging for background. We have not yet substituted the decent, well-written human-interest story for the old sob stuff. If you would know what I mean read the "Bedside Guardian," that yearly compilation of pieces from the *Manchester Guardian*.

I sometimes think that there has been too much emphasis lately upon professional standards and too little upon the content of our newspapers. Since there must be a beginning for a new emphasis I would suggest that a good place to start would be schools of journalism. I admit to presumption when I make the suggestion that journalism teachers ought now to take advantage of their fiftieth anniversary to see whether they have caught up with the atomic world. I have a pet theory that if universities are going to spend money on schools of journalism they should be made real schools. Most of them, in my observation, are trade schools, and the danger is that with the increasing demand for bright young people to write singing commercials they may become more so.

I may have been entirely wrong, but I have told my own children in years past not to take journalism as an undergraduate course; that the best they could get out of it was a short-cut in techniques; that it was more important to fill their minds than to learn a trade. Schools of journalism have improved vastly since I



gave that advice, but it is still basically true. I should like to see the schools recast so that the techniques of journalism become incidental, or at least could be learned as extra-curricular activity, while the emphasis is put upon making the full man intellectually, and upon learning more of what to write than how to write the five Ws. My ideal school of journalism would be heavy in English and English literature (I might even require Latin); in history of every kind including archeology; in political science, and in economics. I might be willing to consider psychology and sociology, but not sociology unless I found somebody like Margaret Mead or Stuart Chase who had foresworn gobbledygook and talked in plain English about human relations.

THE time has come for schools of journalism to become professional schools in the fullest sense. We are willing to pour millions into medical schools to produce people who will try to cure our bodily and mental ills—and that's important—or into producing lawyers who will protect property rights, which seems to be what most of them are concerned with, but we spend precious little in producing people who have the instrument, and sometimes the will, to protect the only thing that really means anything in this hydrogen world—our freedom at home and abroad.

Newspapers used to thunder their beliefs at Washington when we were a small and weak nation. Now that we are powerful, now that the press is infinitely greater in its capacity to communicate, it finds too little to communicate. It is serving largely as an *ex post facto* commentator.

You will observe that these things I have mentioned as major challenges to the press all lie within the realm of, and affect, human freedoms: the security program, desegregation, and the whole field of foreign policy. I think the answer to the question whether the press can help build a free world lies in its concern with these things and in its determination to find out something about them and then, having found, to speak in the name of American tradition and decency. Elmer Davis was never more right than when he said, "This nation was not built by cowards; it will not be preserved by cowards."

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PERSONALS

WANT INTERESTING JOB—like people. **Columbia University student**, broke, has to supplement G. I. Bill. Box V-548.

VACATION? Binoculars add tremendously to your enjoyment. All types, prices, postpaid. **BARTLETT HENDRICKS**, Pittsfield 50-B, Mass.

SPECIAL FOR SPRING, **GRANNY GUINN'S** weekly farm letters are 13, \$2; 26, \$3.50, and 52, \$6. For 4 to 8-year-olds. Write **Granny Guinn**, RFD #2, Culpeper, Va.

JAPAN—Graduate Business Student, accounting major, having acquaintance with Japanese language, customs, and places, desires summer situation as traveling companion or business associate. Box V-983.

COUNSELORS (general, specialty) **WANTED**. Teachers, students. Men and women, ages 20 plus. **Pocono Mt. Camps**. **KLEIN**, 43 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA College Graduate, teaching credentials—tutor, governess. Will travel. Box W-155.

YOUR BIOGRAPHY WRITTEN? Successful biographer will consider doing work on successful individual. Box W-153.

DARTMOUTH GRAD, medical student, desires summer travel—companion, aide; likes children. Box W-152.

SUMMER COTTAGE in exchange for handyman work **Peekskill (N. Y.)** vicinity. Box W-150.

POTENTIAL social scientist-philosopher interested research problems, philosophy of science, ethnology, desires position museum, university, foundation. Box V-987.

ANTIQU POSTERS—CIRCUS, MINSTREL, DRAMA, GAY NINETIES, Spanish Toros, French Riviera, etc. List for stamp. **Central Show Printing Co.**, Box S-617, Mason City, Iowa.

ENGLISH CORRECTION. Man experienced with slow, difficult pupils. Box W-148.

ATTRACTIVE 8-room remodeled farmhouse in southern New Hampshire rent free to reliable professional couple for July and August in return for caretaking and dogsitting. References exchanged. Box W-146.

MAKE MELLOW MUSIC IMMEDIATELY with lovely imported rosewood Recorder. Perfect intonation. Not a toy. \$14.50 complete. **COOPER MUSIC Co.**, 62 East Division St., Chicago, Ill.

SMALL BOOKSHOP—attractively priced, nearest to United Nations. Exclusive for apartment section of 7,000 residents. Telephone **Murray Hill 4-6489 (NYC)**.

CHICAGO bachelor planning five-week South America trip in November desires same share expenses. Box W-133.

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MEDICAL STUDENT desires summer position as travel companion. Box W-131.

CHARMING, EXCLUSIVE GRAMERCY PARK—Attractive 1-room studio suites with full hotel service. **PARKSIDE HOTEL**, 18 Gramercy Park South, NYC. Transients from \$3. Attractive weekly-monthly rates. **GRAMERCY 5-6000**.

MALE College Graduate, 26, desires travel Europe as companion, tutor, Man Friday. Box W-142.

HAVE YOU son, daughter with creative talents who would flourish in small, new, friendly college? Fall semester begins September 26. Catalogue on request. **Windham College**, Putney, Vermont.

REFINED, educated woman (50) wishes position housekeeper-governess, one man and child, in country home, Connecticut. \$150. Box W-132.

MIDDLE-AGED SCHOOLTEACHER desires to become teacher-companion to disabled child. Box W-135.

COLUMBIA Graduate Student in philosophy desires summer job. Experience in speaking, acting, writing, radio announcing, directing. Will travel. Box W-145.

"**HOW CAN I FIND OUT?**" You can! Information confidentially developed. Any matter, person, problem. Worldwide. Officially licensed. Established 1922. **WILLIAM HERMAN**, 170 Broadway, NYC.

(Continued on page 36)

PERSONALS

(Continued from page 35)

22ND WRITERS' CONFERENCE in the Rocky Mountains. July 25-August 12. Edwin Balmer, May Sarton, Nora Kramer and others. Write Don Saunders, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

BABIES, WEDDINGS: "Avoca" handwoven Irish blankets. Carol Brown, Putney 3, Vermont.

MAKE YOUR STATIONERY very personal with our pen and ink sketch of your house, and then use it to cut your Christmas greeting costs way down. TIEFF, 2860 Tift Road, Dover, N. H.

PRINCETON JUNIOR wants interesting summer position. Would like travel. Typist, tutor. Anything? Box W-134.

NEW PUBLISHER interested in new ideas. What can you offer for mutual profit? Box W-136.

TWO YALE STUDENTS, second year law, seek interesting summer jobs. Box W-137.

LADY would like to travel with one or two persons driving West this summer. Share expenses. Not a driver. Box W-138.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

OPPORTUNITY TO PUT BELIEFS INTO ACTION. Live in unsegregated community. Attractive new 3-bedroom ranch homes just outside Philadelphia, \$11,990. NEW MODEL has added playroom, den, powder room. Near Philadelphia Interchange, Pennsylvania Turnpike. 100% MORTGAGES AVAILABLE. Telephone ELmwood 7-4325. Concord Park Homes, Old Lincoln Highway and Street Road, Trevoise, Pa.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW, modernized farmhouse, 140 acres, barn, stream, pond. Yours for \$12,000. Truesdell, Colrain, Mass.

\$3,950 — SWAN'S ISLAND, MAINE. 9-room house, partly furnished. Harbor view, shore frontage. Box W-102.

PICTURESQUE SETTING, waterfall. Approximately 3 acres. Dream 6-room saltbox. 2 baths, oil heat, fireplace, view, peace. Just remodeled settle estate. Asking \$17,500—wonderful terms. Can be furnished. Call Barton, Pine Plains 140R2. Write Irene Rheinstrom, Pine Plains, New York.

THOUSAND ISLANDS: For campers, two Ontario islets, new cabins, furniture, views. \$3,500. Box W-144.

UPPER MICHIGAN. Beautifully wooded 17-acre island with 4-room furnished log cabin. Fireplace, electric plant, gas stove and refrigerator, 2 boats. Utmost privacy and seclusion. \$7,500. Box W-139.

For Rent

SWEET OLD HOUSE in Hunterdon County, N. J., for rent unfurnished \$300 a year. Big living room with fireplace, bedroom, kitchen. Electricity, no plumbing. H. B., 30 Gansevoort St., NYC.

POCONOS. Deluxe housekeeping cottages on stream. Fireplaces. Quiet, cool; for discriminating guests. Box V-950.

For Summer Rental

MARYLAND, near Gettysburg, Pa. 2-room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette, in charming country home. \$65 monthly including utilities. Swimming. University 5-4509 (NYC). Box V-976.

WANT A VACATION "far from the madding crowd"? Seclusion, swimming, new housekeeping cottage for two, southern Vermont. Occupancy June 1. Box W-140.

SECLUDED COTTAGE, private estate. Two adults, \$500 season. Box W-141.

UNUSUAL VACATION OPPORTUNITY. Most attractive cottage available month of July on large private property shore Lake Champlain near Burlington, Vt. Rent \$75 per week. Modern equipment, furnished, services and boat included. Box W-154.

June 18-September 9. Charming North Jersey farmhouse, 9 rooms, all conveniences; mountains, river, swimming, tennis. One hour from NYC. \$1,000. Box W-151.

CAPE COD, DENNIS. Historic family house, furnished, all conveniences; 4 bedrooms. Quiet residential area. Beaches easily accessible. For month, season. Very reasonable to responsible family. Box W-149.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Summer Rental

MONTAUK—Charming 1 1/2-room studio, 1/4 mile from beach. Screen porch, full bath, electric kitchen, heat. Complete privacy. \$750 July 1-Labor Day, \$950 June 1-September 15. Williams, Box 651, Montauk, N. Y.

WOMAN WANTED to share cottage in Berkshires, near Tanglewood. GRamercy 5-2630 (NYC).

SOUTHERN VERMONT hill farmhouse, comfortably modernized, completely equipped. 4 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, attic dormitory playroom. Swimming near. Accessible seclusion. Monthly \$200, season \$500. Box 21, East Jamaica, Vermont.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Lakeside cabins, 1 1/2 rooms. All sports. Season from \$400, weekly from \$56. J. Braider, 240 East 20 St., NYC.

HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGE. Modern, secluded. Sleeps two. Mount Desert Bird Migratory Belt. \$45 week. Mayo, Box 115, McKinley, Maine.

CAPE COD COTTAGE, Southwest Harbor, Maine. 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, electric hot water heater. Nicely furnished including linen and silver. References required. \$1,000 for season. Box V-740.

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EXPLORE WITH TOP BOATMEN and renowned wilderness photographer down Green and Colorado Rivers. Expedition leaves Green River, Wyoming, June 10 on 60-day journey to Lake Mead through 16 fabulous canyons including Grand Canyon. Relive voyage Major Powell made in 1869. Requirement: ruggedness! Inquire: Charles Eggert, Barrytown, New York.

TRAVEL leisurely, economically, comfortably! Reservations still available for 65-day trip to Europe. July 1-September 3. Only \$1,085, all-inclusive: luxury liner, hotel accommodations, meals, sightseeing, transfers, tips, taxes. Experienced leadership. Alertness credit for teachers! Write today: Lewis Gordon, COMPASS TRAVEL BUREAU, 55 West 42 St., NYC 36.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, educated Eton, Cambridge offers personal tours Britain June till September. \$55 per week plus expenses. All arrangements, no worries. Box W-143.

VACATIONS

KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Elevation 2,000 feet. Surrounded by the beautiful Green Mountain National Forest. Restful, informal. Swimming, sports. Excellent food and accommodations. Folder.

BRANDON INN on village green near library, churches. Real New England food. Elevator. Completely sprinklered. Restful 2-acre garden lawn. Folder. Brandon, Vermont.

MAINE RESORT CAMP for all the family. Private island in Casco Bay. Seclusion, relaxation, recreation, boat trips, fine food. \$45 to \$55. Special children's rates. Booklet. CAMP EGGMOGGIN, Box 27, Brunswick, Maine.

LIKE THE COUNTRY? Come to Graymont, a Colonial farmhouse. Good food. R.D. 2, Middlebury, Vermont.

THE HOMESTEAD, Greenwich, Connecticut, 28 miles from NYC. Beautiful small New England Inn, Club atmosphere. Work, rest, play. Telephone 8-7500.

KINHAVEN. A musical vacation in Vermont's Green Mountains: Swimming, tennis, square dancing, summer theater, concerts, plus chamber music including recorders. Expert musical and sports supervision. Children's session: June 30-August 19. Adult sessions: August 19-August 29, August 29-September 5. Write David Dushkin, Director, Weston, Vt.

GREEN SHADOWS, Old Lyme, Connecticut. Quiet, informal country life, good food, comfortable beds.

VACATIONS

TRANQUIL, comfortable living in spectacular Mt. Rainier country. Ride, fish, or do nothing. Fifteen guests. Rates on request. DOUBLE K MOUNTAIN RANCH, Goose Prairie, Washington.

PELICAN COVE—in unspoiled Florida Keys. Immaculate ocean-front apartments, cooling trade winds, beach, skin-diving, fishing, loafing. Literate, congenial company. Astonishingly inexpensive. Tom and Carolyn Brown, Islamorada, Florida.

MUSIC INN at Lenox, Mass., open for Memorial Day weekend. Boating, bicycling, Barwas. Fishing, tennis, sun cots. Special program. Write, do. We love to receive mail.

ENCHANTING LAKESIDE VACATION, deep woods, mountain-top, 2 connected lakes, boating, tennis, shuffleboard, badminton, croquet, ping-pong, Hi-Fi concerts, barbecue, hiking, packed lunches, etc. Lodge and Cabins. Moderate, informal, relaxed. Folder S. CHANTERWOOD, LEE, MASSACHUSETTS. Midway Tanglewood, Jacob's Pillow, Berkshire Playhouse.

KUTAY'S LODGE—Adults, Swimming, Boating. Jewish-American cuisine. Accord, N. Y.

ARTISTS, WRITERS, THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE find relaxation in quiet Cape Cod seaport village. Beach, beautiful harbor view, shore drives. Summer theaters accessible. Rates from \$10 A. P. Booklet. BREAKWATER HOTEL, Woods Hole, Mass.

CANADA VACATION? Wooded island in beautiful lake, Eastern Ontario. Housekeeping cottages, \$25-\$35 weekly. Electricity. Quiet, refined. Duane Barnes, 237 Ashland Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEVEN HILLS, LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, for Decoration Day Weekend. All sports, folk-singing, dancing, (square & round), daily art class, records. Cocktail lounge. Call Lenox 8677.

HOPE FOR LOVING HERMITS (semi-gregarious species). Flora-loving, fauna-loving, sea-loving, peace-loving guests welcome. Ten miles at sea, the stars your streetlights, the wide horizon beyond reach or desire. The Island Inn, MONHEGAN ISLAND, MAINE. (Open May 30.) Booklet?

SOUTHWIND, Woodbourne, New York. Informal adult resort. Private lake. Tennis. Outstanding record library. Excellent American cuisine.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate; luscious food. Swimming, riding, golf nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. LEWIS & MARY FISHER, Bantam, Conn.

EASTERN SHORE Virginia farm, seashore. Excellent food. PENROSE FARMS, Quinby, Virginia.

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SUMMER AT BLUEBERRY HILL! Lucullan food. Nothing whatever to do. Opening Junish. The Masterstons, Brandon, Vermont.

MERRIBROOK, Poughquag, N. Y. Homelike. Quiet. Adults only. North Clove 2421.

MUSIC IN MEXICO! Ten weeks intensive, accredited study with ROBERT LAWRENCE, June 13 to September 1, at Mexico's international arts and crafts center. Concerts, drama course, field trips, amazingly inexpensive living in Mexico's most beautiful colonial town. Free illustrated prospectus: INSTITUTO ALLENDE, Box 7, San Miguel Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico.

WONDERFUL VACATION COUNTRY! Motoring, hiking. Historical countryside. Golf, tennis, boating nearby. Home-cooked meals. Reasonable. HAWTHORNE INN, 54 West St., Northampton, Mass.

MEXICO—An unusual opportunity for children ages 11-14 to spend July-August with American educators in their home. Rare opportunity to absorb different culture, learn arts, crafts; association with Mexican children. Visits to neighboring crafts villages, fiestas; rich archeological region. \$750-\$850 all-inclusive. Leon and Frances Sciaky, 160 West 95 St., NYC 25. Riverside 9-5468.

MUSIC INN is open, too, in June. Breakfast in bed if you like . . . June special.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1101

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS

- A. Buffalo-hunting Apache Indian; cowboy.
- B. Book of short stories by Conrad, 1902.
- C. Assumed name of François Marie Arouet (18th cent.).
- D. Certain wildcat from southern Texas to Paraguay.
- E. Comedy by Ben Jonson (with "The," 1610).
- F. Middling; indifferent.
- G. In a happy-go-lucky fashion (3 wds.).
- H. Improving (3 wds.).
- I. Pieces of chamois skin; wash leathers.
- J. "Water-laid" rope (comp.).
- K. Amer. printer who founded Sunday School Union, 1819.
- L. Particle in atomic nuclei except those of ordinary hydrogen.
- M. Mad.
- N. Play hockey.

WORDS

78 77 128 85 108 7 2

197 148 90 141 52

104 31 195 180 205 60 175 139

96 39 187 202 172 138 97 76 146 12

196 35 158 178 123 149 130 70 87

40 132 47 177 124 6 61

165 56 4 88 29 44 134 109 33

201 98 71 54 64 1 143 9 191

185 153 167 15 55 101

95 18 136 81 156 126 65 106

79 127 181 83 184 120 19

199 182 129 155 103 116 38

62 111 206 100 73 121 137 162

208 122 166 170 171 26 21

DEFINITIONS

- O. Excel in any way.
- P. Antonym of gigantism.
- Q. Call in question; controvert.
- R. Fernlike.
- S. Burden as with a load.
- T. Egyptian goddess of writing and learning.
- U. Unit of measure for quantity of flow in a waterfall.
- V. Scare.
- W. Colloq. humorous, for a person without savoir faire (2 wds.).
- X. Baseball slang for struck out.
- Y. Burial.
- Z. Hydrophobia.
- Z¹. Meaning of "à bas" (2 wds.).
- Z². British writer on education, friend of Rousseau (1744-1817).

WORDS

32 174 131 11 159 186 193 36

164 93 86 160 147 114

34 5 194 92 74 140

27 66 161 163 151 43 50 41

16 110 45 25 8 22 91

80 176 3 142 145 113

58 150 17 105 112

82 119 135 57 72 204 188 51

107 20 125 42 84 189 28 53 168

169 59 192 154 89 207 183

198 118 30 24 203 37 190 67 173

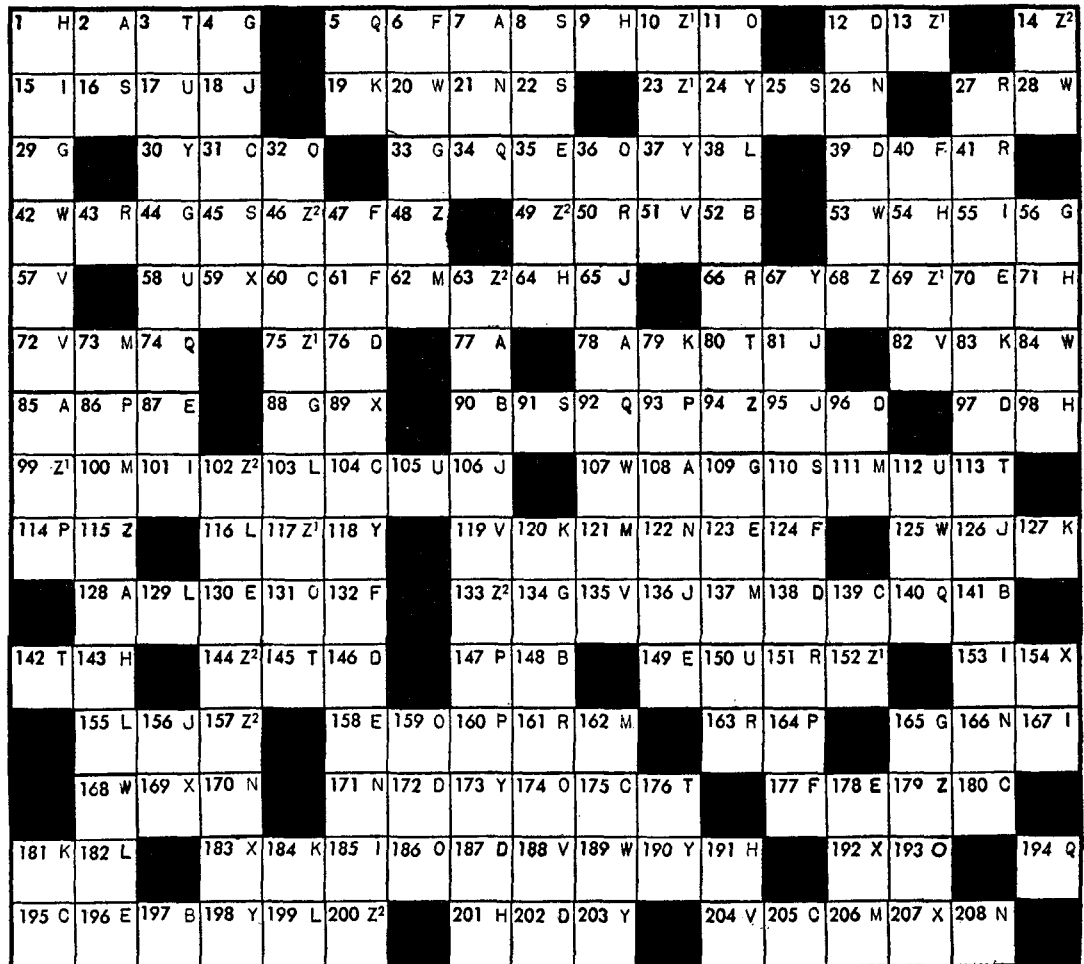
94 115 68 48 179

99 75 23 13 117 69 10 152

102 133 200 157 49 46 63 14 144

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line. . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 26 of this issue.

APRIL 30, 1955

The Saturday Review

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