

sloppy dressers, men who drink too much and men who are teetotalers, men who buy and sell pieces of paper and men who build great works in the desert and through mountains, and men who are great-souled and men who are petty enough to cut peep-holes in their doors and to look through them. —JOHN S. GAMBS.

DULY NOTED: "The Push-Button World," edited by E. M. Hugh-Jones (University of Oklahoma Press, \$3.75), is a not-too-stodgy discussion of the role and meaning of automation in today's industry by a panel of British experts. They see it as a boon to management, labor, and consumer, as a means to new and prosperous markets, and as the eventual savior of the enslaved housewife; but they point out that there are limits to its usefulness to mass production and to the ability of management to cope with it.

"The Dynamics of Capitalism," by Julius T. Wendzel (Harper, \$3.50), is a thoughtful discussion of such problems as the stabilized expansion in the volume of money, the danger that ever-increasing governmental responsibility may encroach on individual and industrial freedoms, and the avoidance of cyclical breakdowns in our economy.

"What the Tariff Means to American Industries," by Percy W. Bidwell (Harper, \$5), takes up the pros and cons of tariff protection for a variety of small- and large-scale industries: hand-fashioned glassware, household chinaware, bicycles, watches, woolens and worsteds, iron and steel, synthetic organic chemicals, electrical manufacturing. The well-balanced discussions are supported by field research and interviews.

"The Industrial Structure of American Cities," by Gunnar Alexandersson (University of Nebraska Press, \$6.50), is a textbookish survey of the economic characteristics of our urban centers, with statistical analyses on the location and relation to population of manufacturing and service industries. The emphasis on geography and the prolific maps and diagrams give special value to the survey.

"Measurement of Responsibility," by Elliot Jaques (Harvard University Press, \$3), is the report of a British psychology consultant on his search for objective guides to work performance. Personnel supervisors, executives, and labor experts should review Dr. Jaques's concept of "discretionary content and time-span," essentially a method of judging work from the time of assignment to the time of supervisory analysis, as a basis for wage and salary structure and status within a company.

—RAY BRIGGS.

Why Some People Almost Always Make Money in the Stock Market

WHY DO SOME "foolhardy" people make money in the stock market, while some of the most cautious people "lose their shirts"? What is the *basic secret* of preserving and multiplying your family nest egg?

After 35 years as a stock market investor, writer, broker and advisor, G. M. Loeb is more convinced than ever of the answer: *most investors have mistaken ideas about true financial safety.*

According to Mr. Loeb, who is a Partner of the famed brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Company, it is actually *safer* to put a small portion of your capital in a well chosen speculative stock and *keep the rest of it idle*—than it is to put all of it in a "safe" blue-chip stock. And he tells why, based upon facts drawn from his wealth of successful experience.

This is just *some* of the startling advice given in his unusual how-to-invest book, "THE BATTLE FOR INVESTMENT SURVIVAL." (50,000 copies have *already* been sold!) And here is some more:

- Diversification can be dangerous.
- The fact that a stock is widely held by investment trusts is usually *not* a good reason for buying.
- Any program which involves complete investment of all capital at all times is certain to fail unless the amount is extremely small.

—It's really *safer* to aim at doubling your money than to aim at investing it for a 4% to 6% return.

What makes Mr. Loeb's daring rules so impressive is that he is not an ivory-tower theorist who has merely tested his ideas "on paper." Instead, he is one teacher who for 35 years has practiced with cold cash what he preaches. And with big-profit results—for, as *Newsweek Magazine* says about his book, "written by a man who has out-smarted the market for years."

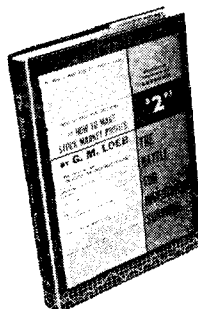
In this book he warns of Pitfalls for the Inexperienced... tells What to Look For in Security Programs... What to Buy—and When... Advantages of Switching Stocks... How to Gain Profits by Taking Losses... How to Detect "Good" Buying or "Good" Selling... and many other "insider's" secrets. No wonder the *Wall Street Journal* says: "His book is a *must*."

MONEY-BACK AGREEMENT

Mail coupon below for "THE BATTLE FOR INVESTMENT SURVIVAL"—only \$2.95 post-paid. If you're not convinced within 10 days that it can repay you its small price many times over, return it for FULL REFUND. But don't delay—this book tells things you *should* be doing with your money RIGHT NOW IN THIS MARKET!



G. M. LOEB,
Partner,
E. F. Hutton & Co.



HURRY HOUSE PUBLISHERS, Dept. 91
61 Broadway at Wall St., New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me postpaid a copy of "The Battle for Investment Survival," by G. M. Loeb. I enclose \$2.95 in full payment. (If a resident of N.Y.C. please add 9 cents sales tax.) It is understood that if a 10-day examination does not convince me that this book can repay me its small price in stock market profits many times over, I may return it for full refund.

Name
Address
City Zone State

Rodgers and Hammerstein's

Oklahoma!

BEST SELLER

Hi-Fi album—
from the
motion picture
sound track!

Capitol

FREE
Booklet
on
Publishing
Your
Book

If you are the talented author of an unpublished manuscript, let us help gain the recognition you deserve. We will publish your BOOK—we will edit, design, print, promote, advertise and sell it! Good royalties.

Write for FREE copy of
How To Publish Your Book
COMET PRESS BOOKS, Dept. SP-1
200 Varick St., N. Y. 14

WRITING

TELEVISION — DRAMA — FICTION CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Giving a step-by-step blueprint for fiction and drama writing, under the personal direction of

LAJOS EGRI

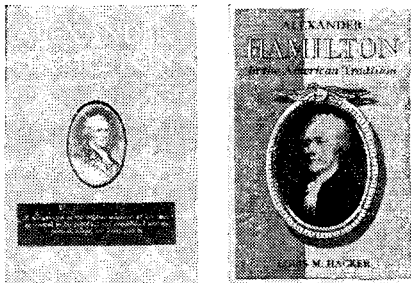
author of "The Art of Dramatic Writing" (6th Printing; used as text in colleges and universities throughout the country. "This book will live through the ages."—Gabriel Pascal.) Associates: Frances Franklin • Edna Lewis.

Scripts and Stories Analyzed

EGRI SCHOOL Estab. 1930, Lic. N. Y. State
2 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me without obligation complete information on your CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY ZONE STATE



SR's Books of the Week:

Two New Studies of Alexander Hamilton

Authors: Louis M. Hacker and Richard B. Morris

By J. H. POWELL, *author of several studies of the age of Alexander Hamilton.*

THIS year of Our Lord 1957 has been chosen for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's birth. We are to have big doings; a Bicentennial Commission with a distinguished historian (Dr. Frank Monaghan) is already at work, a multi-volume edition of Hamilton's Papers is in progress which will take its place alongside Jefferson's, Adams's, and Franklin's; books and articles will appear, and probably we shall not be spared TV dramas which will somehow contrive to make a heroine out of Mrs. Reynolds and a villain out of Aaron Burr.

We are, curiously, two years off. Hamilton seems actually to have been born on January 11, 1755. Our error is just another of those oddities that have plagued General Hamilton's reputation throughout American history.

He himself made a bit of a mystery about his age. Probably he didn't know the exact year: his birth was illegitimate, good records were not kept in the West Indies, when he was seven he was taken by his irregular family—man, woman, two "obscene" sons as the probate court called them—from one island to another, he began working at a counting house when he was eleven, before he was twelve his father had decamped, his unhappy mother died when he was thirteen, at sixteen he left the West Indies never to return.

In this pitiful, muddled origin much was lost. Louis M. Hacker observes in his new book, "*Alexander Hamilton in the American Tradition*" (McGraw-Hill, \$4.75) that it required "a powerful character to emerge from such a background"; but this of course was something Hamilton did not have. A powerful character would never have risked his home and career for a blackmailing mistress like Mrs. Reynolds, nor in a tantrum stormed out of Washington's favor; a powerful character would not have involved himself in financial difficulties almost insoluble, nor been defeated nearly to impotence by his son's tragic death, nor rushed to his own destruction in a foolish, fantastic duel. A powerful

character is a poised, well-adjusted person. Hamilton was neither. His brilliance, his eruptive instability, his grim determination, his sudden bursts of conventionality in a life generally disordered, his deep patriotism so surprising in a rootless waif, his wit, his eternal youthfulness, his reflective powers and his restless activity, his uniquely incisive gift for policy, his skill at managing things and his inability to manage people are not to be accounted for by the ordinary ways of biography. The genius and personality of Hamilton are literary problems, ethical and moral ones. But because he bent his poetic imaginings toward statecraft and budgets he is usually written of not by literary characters, but by political scientists, economists, or statesmen. The colorful man himself is little known from such works. It would be hard to imagine any Americans less suited to write his biography than Henry Cabot Lodge or John Morse, Jr., yet those wooden biographies they committed

were for many years the standard ones. What had Senator Lodge to do with the introspective, sensitive advocate who in desperate defeat and failure could pour out a plea:

Mine is an odd destiny. Perhaps no man in the United States has sacrificed or done more for the present Constitution than myself; and contrary to all my anticipations of its fate, as you know from the very beginning, I am still laboring to prop the frail and worthless fabric. Yet I have the murmurs of its friends no less than the curses of its foes for my reward. What can I do better than withdraw from the scene? Every day proves to me more and more, that this American world was not made for me.

Of course, no world was ever made for Hamilton. He was a dreamer, not a realist; he lived in plans and hopes. A brilliant essay some years ago by Gerald Johnson put the contrast succinctly: Jefferson and Hamilton are

WHEN WAS HAMILTON BORN?: By Congressional act and Presidential proclamation this year is being celebrated as the two-hundredth anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's birth, but Hamilton scholars believe that 1957 is actually the 202nd anniversary. During his lifetime Hamilton appears to have been puzzled and troubled by the circumstances surrounding his nativity. Henry Cabot Lodge, like most early biographers, romanticized the ancestry of the founding father and gave his birth year as 1757. Early in this century the novelist Gertrude Atherton traveled to Nevis, St. Kitts, and St. Croix, the West Indian islands where he and his mother had lived, and by research on the scene nailed down some of the facts for the first time. Then a dozen years ago Harold Larson of Washington, D. C., combed the records of the islands that had found a final resting place in the National Archives. He supplemented his findings with data supplied him by Maj. Gen. H. U. Ramsing of Copenhagen, who had gone through the islands' records now in the Danish State Archives. The result is a clearcut statement of Hamilton's birth and ancestry: born in Nevis, B. W. I. (probably Jan. 11), 1755, the illegitimate offspring of James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and Rachel Faucitt, a young woman of British stock who had separated from her husband, a planter of Dutch stock—but, contrary to legend, not Jewish. However, as a boy, Hamilton did attend a Jewish school and learned the Ten Commandments in Hebrew. The birth of 1757 always made Hamilton seem incredibly precocious; the date 1755 leaves him precocious but human.



ANOTHER NEW BOOK about Hamilton due soon is "*Alexander Hamilton: From Youth to Maturity, 1755-1788*," the first instalment of a two-volume biography by Broadus Mitchell which Macmillan will issue in April. It will carry Hamilton's story from his birth through the Revolutionary War to the adoption of the Federal Constitution that he helped to write.