

The Sea

Continued from page 23

compleishes this. Sailing ships in his time, from about 1880 to 1910, were too often undermanned, ill-found and ill-equipped as masters and owners economized to try to meet the competition from steam. Some of the toughest conditions of all were encountered as the age of sail closed down. Anyone with a concern for the subject will find much of interest in "Blow the Man Down!" for Williams, who called himself a "common sailor," was a labor leader and organizer of seamen, as well as a writer. His and Holt's efforts doubtless helped shape the course which led to the needed La Follette Seamen's Act.

This is fine. Where Mr. Kuehl goes wrong is in overrating his man as a writer. The style of the book is affected and imitative, the opening words inartistically patterned on Melville. Here they are: "Behold: I am an Ishmaelite . . ."

Alan Villiers knows "Moby Dick," too, and it is the subject of the opening chapters of "Give Me a Ship to Sail"; not Melville's "Moby Dick," however, but John Huston's. It was Alan Villiers who commanded Huston's abominable *Pequod* as she beat about in the Irish Sea (pinch-hitting for the Pacific Ocean), though as Villiers writes, "It was really Mr. Huston who was Ahab."

Villiers, author of fifteen or more books of sailing adventures—mostly his own—can write. Good-naturedly, he recounts the absurd Moby Dick movie business and does not let it upset the dignity of his position.

Do they want to drown my sailors? I have too much canvas up. The ship drives alee. The miss-rigged and ill-balanced little brute, product of a nonmaritime art department and a trawler yard at Hull, will not stay properly hove to. . . . She drives towards the Strumble Race.

"Too dangerous," I say.

"Excellent," says the director. "Look at that glorious life in the sea!"

"Life!" I say. "That's death! Haul down the inner jib! Brail in the spanker!"

"Don't move those things," screams the continuity girl, a persistent female now looking wildly aloft. "They're established in this scene!"

From expensive farce Villiers shifts to a simple scene, the Maldiv Islands, whence he traveled after the war in search of a beautiful brig he had heard of. And he found her—

but too late. She never would put to sea again.

Villiers captained *Mayflower II*. He tells of this in the second half of his book. Now he is fifty-five. Where, he asks, can he find him a ship to sail, not a fore-and-aft rigged yacht, but a vessel square-rigged and ocean-going?

"Challengers of the Deep" (another contrived title) tells a different sort of tale of the sea, a popular history of submarines written by a man with no true intimacy with the subject. The writing shows it. "But even so, Ramage's position was being scorched by heavy automatic-weapons fire, enough so that he kept getting madder and madder at the Japs all around him and refused to leave the bridge under any circumstances."

But suppose one doesn't much care how the book is written. Does Mr. Cross have the dope on underwater boats? Yes, so far as I know. He has made investigations, not only among records of submarine-makers and Navy, but also among submarine commanders.

He begins the story with David Bushnell, Yale undergraduate and designer and builder of the *Turtle*, which made a submarine attack on the British in 1776. His sketches of great men of submarines, John Holland, Simon Lake, Hyman Rickover, are informative and sometimes amusing. There is a good account of Sir Hubert Wilkins's attempt a generation ago to sail under the ice pack and over the Pole. And, of course, Mr. Cross retells the famous disasters, sinkings of the S-51, S-4, S-5, et cetera.

When Simon Lake fitted out his craft with wheels in order to tool along the bottom (as one learns from "Challengers of the Deep"), he did so because he saw it as a vehicle for adventure. But most of his customers, Russian, German, and American, recognized in it another potential. Now nuclear-powered submarines rule the seas. Civilian possibilities? Mr. Cross thinks no. The public, he says, doesn't really like them. Perhaps it is not for nothing that our submarines are named for queer fish: *Sculpin*, *Skate*, *Squalus*. As a matter of fact, *Squalidae* are sharks—than which there are few things more feared and hated by sailors.

ARSON? MURDER?: In one sense the fire aboard the S.S. *Morro Castle* in 1934 was one of the best-reported sea disasters of modern times. The cruise ship burst into flames within sight of the New Jersey resort coast on the night of September 7th, and the next day, gutted and abandoned after a melodrama of cowardice, error, and

mischance, she beached alongside the boardwalk at Asbury Park, almost under the windows of the Convention Hall pier, from which a radio announcer described her ordeal to the world. But in another sense the disaster was poorly reported. Thomas Gallagher, in "Fire at Sea" (Rinehart, \$4), has uncovered what contemporary witnesses, newspapers, a board of inquiry, and several court trials never even hinted at: the fire was probably set by an arsonist, the captain may have been murdered a few hours before, and the probable culprit was the "hero" of the accident, Chief Radio Operator George Rogers. Here is a narrative that goes far beyond the limits of the genre of "A Night to Remember." The author has done some original detective work in discovering that Rogers had a criminal record starting at the age of twelve and spanning his time on the *Castle*, ending with a life sentence for murder in 1953, that he was a psychopathic personality, and that he had considerable interest and knowledge in the methods of arson.

Mr. Gallagher is convinced that he has solved the mystery of the *Morro Castle*, and he makes a very impressive case. He has not only woven scores of stories of individual heroism and bungling into a fascinating tale of disaster at sea, he has dramatically shown Rogers's involvement in events before and during the fire, and implied, by quotations from the literature of criminology and psychiatry, explanations of those actions that fit the hypothesis that the radio operator was responsible for the fire. This gives a whole new point to the story.

—THOMAS E. COONEY.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT NO. 841

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 841 will be found in the next issue.

EARGRERHB HGARCH GFL

GALL KQ MKGF

ENGLACRTTNAH NSX

MTKHHKBH.

—AREFGLA.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 840

A crank is a little thing that makes revolutions.

—ANON.

Warren

Continued from page 14

members of the Cabinet, three members of Congress, three high diplomatic officials, and two Attorneys General of the United States. Chief Justice Warren's long service as public prosecutor and as Governor amply mark him as fully up to the standard of qualification which had been maintained for 152 years before his appointment.

In recent years complaint has been made that the Court is usurping a lawmaking power. Also that it is making it impossible for the states to check subversive activities; that it is driving us away from a federal union of states assuring the rights of individual men, toward an autocratic, centralized government in which the rights of the individual are lost. It will be seen by the reflective reader that these complaints do not make a consistent whole. Those who believe in an omniscient government and those who not less firmly believe in a minimum of government, those who believe in a centralized polity and those who believe in local independence and home rule, agreeing on nothing else, agree in denouncing the Supreme Court. It is worth while to consider the controversial decisions, both those attacked from the economic and political Right and those attacked from the Left, taking them up, as in the book, in chronological order.

Controverted decisions upon interpretation and application of constitutional provisions cannot be discussed intelligently apart from the conditions of fact out of which they arose and to which the judicial pronouncements were directed. Moreover, courts, under our constitutional system, have much more to do than to apply rules—precepts prescribing definite detailed consequences to definite detailed states of fact. For example, such a rule is: "A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime." (Constitution of the United States, Art. IV, §2, ¶2.) They must also interpret and apply principles—starting points for reasoning, without laying down definite detailed states of fact as the basis of reasoning nor prescribing details of consequences when the starting point has been interpreted.

Take, for example, the principle laid down in the XIV Amendment: That no state shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It requires no

expert examination of the law in order to find that a man, charged with treason or felony, has fled to another state, nor to interpret the provision as to rendition of the fugitive. But it required an elaborate opinion, in which the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of California reached an opposite result, to determine whether an ordinance of San Francisco giving municipal authorities power to regulate laundries, with no regard to legal exercise of discretion, deprived Chinese temporarily in the United States of equal protection of the laws. (Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356.) To put the difference in another way, it takes one section, in all half a page, of a standard student's textbook to expound the rule, but sixteen sections, thirty-nine pages, to expound the principle. Misunderstanding of judicial decisions arises from assuming that a principle announces a rule to be interpreted and applied as such.

What is most timely and will prove most useful to the general reader is publication in convenient form of opinions of Chief Justice Warren in eleven cases which are currently criticized. In four of them he wrote the opinion of the whole Court, in three the opinion of a majority of a divided Court, in one he was one of four dissenting Justices, and in one he was a sole dissenter. These opinions have to do with equal protection of the laws; with the limits of inquiry by legislative committees as to belief, opinions, or political activity, and with the effect upon state legislation of Congressional legislation upon a subject subjected to national lawmaking by the Constitution.

On these much agitated and controversial subjects the lay reader is now afforded the means of forming a considered judgment on the basis of assured statements of the facts and the very words of the judicial pronouncements in decisions of the Supreme Court upon controverted questions of high political importance.



Interview

Continued from page 12

we are catching up with America.

As for the article in the *Moscow News*, he continued, he said he was afraid I was attaching too much importance to a single account in a single newspaper. He said that though he had no reason to believe the author would be dealing in falsehood, he would look into the matter and find out what the evidence was behind the story. It sometimes happened that stories appeared in the Soviet press that somehow got by the editors.

Was there anything else that had disturbed me? he asked.

I referred to the matter of my talk before the Soviet Peace Committee. I was mindful of the fact that the invitation that had been extended to me to visit the Soviet Union was not withdrawn when I made clear in advance what the general nature of my talks would be. That you were willing to have me as a visitor despite my public position on the Hungarian violence, for example, was to me a welcome and important development. In fact, I had been told by correspondents and members of the diplomatic corps that I had the historic privilege of being the first foreigner to speak critically about various aspects of Soviet policy from a platform within the Soviet Union.

I DID NOT take the privilege lightly, I continued. I felt I had an opportunity to tell what I had seen in various parts of the world, especially in Central Europe; and I wanted to speak about a structural basis for peace, one that went far beyond declarations into the specific working machinery necessary for peace.

In providing a platform for me, I said, you were demonstrating a willingness to accept the good faith of someone with whom you might disagree. But then, suddenly, everything went into reverse. You proceeded to demonstrate just the opposite of what the permission to speak seemed for a time to indicate. For the Soviet censors did not permit the correspondents to send out detailed stories about the talk.

This puzzled me, I continued, and it made me wonder about the contradictions that emerged from these two events.

As I spoke, the official reached for a pad and jotted down some notes. When I finished, he said: You are sure of this? You know for a fact that the story was not permitted to go out?

I said that four correspondents had informed me that their detailed stories had not been cleared. In any event, the censor's office could readily supply confirmation of what I had said.

The official shook his head and said he would make inquiries and attempt to ascertain the facts. He said he could only guess at what had happened. One possibility was that the correspondents had emphasized an aspect of the talk and thus distorted it, or had used certain quotes that may have been misleading or harmful.

We try to protect our guests, he said. Our papers here frequently refer to news items in the United States. And if we inadvertently reported the distortion, that might compound the harm. Perhaps this was what had happened.

Another possibility, he continued, was that some bureaucrat just had fallen down on the job.

In any case, he would attempt to check into it.

I asked if a brief comment on both possibilities was in order. He nodded. Concerning the possibility, that the censors feared that the distortion would in some way be reflected in the Soviet press: Wouldn't the best way of handling that problem be to publish the full and undistorted text in the Soviet press itself? So far, there had not been a line about the talk in the Soviet Union.

Concerning the second possibility: namely, that a bureaucratic error was involved: Wouldn't this seem to suggest that opportunity for continuing error existed in the censor's office? How could conscientious foreign correspondents be expected to do their job under the limitations you impose?

You have opened up a big subject, he said tartly.

We are constantly amazed and troubled by what your press says about us. We have to protect ourselves as best we can. He returned to the matter of the American governors and their surprise in seeing a country far different from what they had expected. Now these governors are not clerks or fruit vendors. They are educated men. If they were lacking in knowledge it can only be because they were misinformed. And this is largely the fault of your press. What choice have we except to do what we can to guard against inaccuracies at the source?

Now, there is something else, he went on, something it is important for you to understand. When our country launched its experiment forty years ago, we did so under

dreadful circumstances. Our people were poor. They were sick, many of them. They were hungry. It seemed that we were up against impossible obstacles. As if this were not enough, we were made to feel that the rest of the world was against us. We realized that even though our revolution was over, our struggle for existence was actually just beginning.

If now we seem to you to be over-suspicious, and resentful, perhaps it is because we've come by our feelings honestly.

SURELY, I replied, the Soviet Union now had every reason to forget those old resentments. It is now strong; it is developing an enormous production capacity; and its people are sharing in the better things of life—in education, in good medical care, in improved housing, in luxury products. Psychologically, at least, the nation should feel confident and se-

this thing could work both ways and that it was high time an end was put to such nonsense. And now, today, in our government dispatches from abroad, I find an item that is ridiculous.

He handed me a sheet on which the following appeared in French in the style used for cable communications:

4FP-133 URGENT WASHINGTON 2—
THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT ALLOW
ITSELF TO BE INTIMIDATED BY THE
THREATS OF MR. NIKITA KHRUCH-
CHEV, [sic] WHO SEEMS AT TIMES TO
TAKE PLEASURE IN ISSUING SENSATIONAL
STATEMENTS, A STATE DE-
PARTMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED
TODAY.

This is what we mean when we talk about irresponsible actions of your press. Here is your State Department making statements based on a false press report. We are not pleased.



Commercial jet planes at the Moscow airport—"more
jet planes than are to be found anywhere in the world."

—Clara Urquhart.

cure. Certainly it is strong enough to do away with censorship altogether.

Yes, we have a genuine confidence, the official said. But it is difficult, nevertheless, to preserve an even temper when a newspaper like *The New York Times* publishes a false and harmful story as it did about the interview with Governor Harriman. Days before Governor Harriman's own account appeared, Mr. Schwartz of *The New York Times* wrote a so-called exclusive story saying that all sorts of dangerous threats were made to Governor Harriman—threats of nuclear attack and so forth. That is absolute rubbish, he declared, saying he refused to believe that Mr. Schwartz got that story with Governor Harriman's authorization.

Actually the opposite occurred from Mr. Schwartz's version, he said. It was precisely because we were concerned about so much loose talk by generals in the United States and about how they would blow us up that it became necessary to say that

I said I didn't want to seem too persistent, but I thought that this raised once again the question of the difficulties under which American correspondents were forced to work. For it is unreasonable to expect a newsman to get the news under the restrictions you impose. They are not permitted freedom of movement. The average tourist can get around much more freely. The correspondent has to request permission to go anywhere more than a few miles beyond Moscow. True, the government organizes tours every once in a while that will enable him to see other places in the Soviet Union, and this is all to the good; but the general lack of freedom of movement has a crippling effect on his work.

Then they have to go through fairly elaborate procedures to see people in government, I added. And they are unable, for some reason, to sustain social or friendly contacts with people outside government.

In the matter of censorship, there

is no clear guide, no way of knowing what will pass and what will not. And the correspondents who are on temporary visas are constantly apprehensive about whether their visas will be renewed.

It is natural for a man to reflect his personal experiences, I continued. A correspondent who has to cope endlessly with restrictions must not be blamed if what he writes reflects a restrictive society. Therefore, why not abolish censorship altogether? There are so many ways a story can be relayed, if a correspondent is eager to do it, that nothing the censor can do can help your cause. On the other hand, freedom of observation and movement might give the correspondent a better chance to develop real news.

The official replied that from time to time they had tried opening up in one form or another. It was not their aim to make things more difficult. They had a genuine problem here and were trying to face it as best they could, he said.

He looked at his watch.

There was one more point I was eager to bring up and asked for permission to do so.

Certainly, he said.

This had to do with the practice of Soviet book publishers in issuing the work of American authors without permission, royalty arrangements, or copyright clearance. I said I realized that a few American publishers were guilty of the same practice. It was an outrage, I said, whether done by Americans or Russians, and I hoped he agreed that common sense dictated that an end be put to it.

We are not resentful of your publishers who want to issue books by

Soviet authors without royalties, he said. Let them do as much of it as they wished.

Apart from a very few publishers in our country, I said, there is a strong conviction among authors and publishers in the U.S. that both countries should respect the Berne Copyright Convention with regard to the works of authors in each other's country. Certainly, American authors were justified in resenting the fact that millions of copies of their books are sold in the Soviet Union each year for which there were neither contracts nor royalties. This was a matter that Governor Adlai Stevenson had taken up with Soviet officials on his trip to the Soviet last year, and he had asked me to make further inquiries in that direction.

The Soviet official said he couldn't understand why American authors were so greedy. The fact that they were being read by other peoples should be enough of a reward. An author is no more entitled to be paid for reprintings than an architect every time someone new moves into the house, or a carpenter every time someone sits in a chair.

I TOLD the official that I feared he was not addressing himself to the main point. A man is entitled to the fruits of his work. This principle is accepted in the case of the Soviet author by the State publishing houses. The Soviet author is paid not only for the first printing of his work, but for additional printings as well. American authors were not asking for anything that Soviet writers didn't receive. They were asking for equal rights. Whatever it was that the Soviet author received for his books,

whether with respect to the first edition or the fifteenth—this was also due the American writers, as a simple exercise in justice. And the same was also true of Soviet writers in America.

Ah, he said, but that's just the point. The Soviet publishes dozens of American writers and you publish a small handful of Soviet writers. There's no real parity here.

I replied that these were two separate issues. The question of parity in the number of writers being published had nothing to do with the fact that each writer should be the sole judge of how his works are to be used and by whom.

The official disagreed. A writer is not a carpenter. He deals with ideas. He creates a new view of reality. What he writes should be as free as the air. It should trouble the conscience of an American writer to grasp for more money when the important thing is that his creations are serving a good purpose.

Anyway, he continued, it is possible that at some time we may be able to change the present policy. We have a dollar shortage now. When we develop our trade relations and are in a position to spend dollars, we may reconsider our stand.

I expressed the hope that this might be soon. After all, writers could not be ignored in any attempt to build better relations between the two countries.

We will do everything possible to make for better relations, he replied. The main aim has to be peace between us. We have to find a way. I believe in Communism. You believe in capitalism. But if we are sensible we will respect each other despite our differences. We will also try to lessen those differences if we can. It is absurd to suppose that we should allow these differences to result in terrible destruction that can prove nothing.

What he had just said would meet with reciprocal American sentiments, I replied. Perhaps very soon this approach might be reflected in specific measures taken to ensure the peace itself. I was thinking of the establishment of specific machinery in the United Nations for handling problems concerned with world security.

The official rose from his seat. He held out his hand and expressed the hope that the balance of my stay in the Soviet Union would be pleasant and fruitful. Then he made his stipulation that our talk be unattributed and used in a general background form.

The form of the preceding report seeks to be consistent with that stipulation.

—N. C.



Miners and their families at a sanatorium on the Black Sea coast—"Row upon row of palatial health resorts, where people of modest means could enjoy luxurious vacations."

—N. C.

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SHANGRI-LA NOW. Retired professor, physician, others, starting sensibly-priced unusual community for retired. Researched health climate. Inspiring scenery. Congenial group. Selected independent trailer housing in park-like setting. Buy, rent. Arts, crafts instruction, and shop. Pool. Adjacent to Palm Springs, shopping facilities. Reserve now for October. Brochure. Cromwell, Suntown Park, Cathedral City, California.

HELP COMBAT child malnutrition. Fun! No salaries. CIMMAC, Tenancingo, Mexico.

SERIOUS YOUNG MAN, well educated, languages, honors, academic background. Interests: books, theater, seeks rewarding work New York, September. Box J-501.

CUCKOO CLOCK from Germany. Duty free. Post-paid. \$5.00. Hill Enterprises, P.O. Box 26-C, Massapequa Park, New York.

EX-GI WANTS WORK in Japan. B.A. English, Mathematics, Science, Business training. A. Krug, 80 W. Warren, Detroit 1, Michigan.

SKI CHILE. Group to ski in August, 1959-60. Box J-512.

CHRISTMAS COMING UP! All your gift needs solved by our Personalized, handmade, ceramic ashtrays. \$6.55 dozen. Split any way. FREE brochure. Arkay Studio, 1456 N. Delaware, Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

(Continued on page 36)

PERSONALS

(Continued from page 35)

EXPERIMENT WITH "SLEEP-LEARNING"! Use your phonograph, recorder. Fascinating, educational. Catalogue, details free. Sleep-Learning Research Association, Box 24-JJ, Olympia, Washington.

JOIN CULTURAL LIVING EXPERIMENT. Seeking dozen persons or couples interested in organizing Club-Home in cosmopolitan Saratoga Springs, New York. Convenient all eastern cities; numerous recreation, health, cultural facilities all seasons. Desire persons having mixed artistic, professional, business backgrounds. Start new life or continue present career in dignified surroundings. Participation-investment under cost small single house will include use of separate country lodge, operating fund, plus artistic foundation providing future inexpensive secure living. No real estate promotion. Desire meeting interested persons for exchanging ideas and completing organization permitting autumn occupancy. Box J-396.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS, lecturers, faculty members generally! Investigate new mystery novel competition limited to college faculty members. \$3000 guarantee. Write for descriptive folder to Mystery Editor, Dodd, Mead & Company, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

MOVING? INVESTIGATE THIS new way of life for liberals! Raise your children in the free, healthy atmosphere of an intelligently integrated development. Modern 5-8 room homes, superior construction and planning, from \$13,000-\$29,000. Buy, rent. Philadelphia-Princeton-New York areas. Represented by Concord Associates, Modern Community Developers subsidiary. Contact Stuart Wallace, 84 Nassau, Princeton, New Jersey. Walnut 4-0701. In Philadelphia area MErcury 9-4576.

ON NARRAGANSETT BAY on Jamestown Island an historic lighthouse. A brick house with fireplace, furnace, and all rooms in perfect condition. Brick guest house. Modern conveniences. Toolhouse and garage. Price, \$16,000. Write Box J-505.

SECLUDED, WINTER-SUMMER HOME. Beautiful 4 1/2 acre setting—near Grand Rapids, Michigan. 10 mile view picture windows. 20' x 25' living room, fireplaces, library, 2 bedrooms. Full basement. Well-built Cape Cod. Ideal for creativity. Box J-400.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Rent

TRANQUIL HOMESPUN hillside cottages. Creative people. Furnished. CIMMAC, Tenancingo, Mexico.

OPPORTUNITY! Small apartment in guest cottage. Reasonably for quiet, responsible couple. Charming setting. Particulars Box 421, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

HOUSES WANTED

To Rent

PHYSICIAN, ARTIST-WIFE, interesting children, desire 3 bedroom home. Rural, semi-rural. Moderate rent. Trenton—New Hope area. Box J-394.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

SUBLET: EASTSIDE MIDTOWN, NYC. 4 1/2 rooms. 2 months—1 year starting immediately. \$175. PLaza 8-9922 NYC or Box J-513.

APARTMENTS WANTED

To Sublet

SUBLET WANTED, September—May, East side, one/ two bedroom apartment. References. Box J-388.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST'S Pioneer Espresso House for sale! Building 1898; all fixtures, furniture, wiring, plumbing, heating, and equipment installed 1958. Suffered Easterners, this is it! Karl Leopold Metzner, 8320 S.W. Gaines, Portland 1, Oregon.

BOOK SHOP, University town of 33,000. New books, small antiques. Same management 31 years. \$9,000. BOOK NOOK, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHARMING SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING, old Cape Cod Inn for sale. For details write Gray Inn, Provincetown, Massachusetts.

VACATIONS

THE INN FOR ARTISTS. Bay Street Studio, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. \$42 weekly. Reservations still open August! Prospectus.

TUILAUVENT—Maple Road Brewster, New York. Telephone 9-8106. Only 50 miles from NYC, a beautifully located and secluded country place. Ideal for relaxing weekends and vacation. Comfortable rooms. French cooking. Moderate rates.

SEEKING ATMOSPHERE? Cherry Grove plantation. Write, read, loaf. Route 1, Box 421, Natchez, Mississippi.

BLUEBERRY HILL! Summer again! Lucullan food. Nothing whatever to do. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

FAIR, REMOTE ISLE. Enjoy Monhegan's storied cliffs and gentle slopes. HALCYON offers modestly luxurious lodgings for peaceful relaxation. Halcyon, Monhegan Island, Maine.

LOVERS OF MUSIC . . . ART . . . will find BRAEBROOKE exciting, beautiful. Chamber music for amateur . . . professional. Swimming pool . . . tennis . . . golf . . . American plan . . . moderate rates . . . Lenox, Massachusetts. LENOX 960.

ROAD'S END, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, N.Y. Secluded and beautiful, directly on lake. Nature lovers' paradise. Open until late autumn. Reasonable. Modern conveniences. Write for booklet.

OGUNQUIT. Famous vacation center. Late August is especially good because of warmer water, more sunshine, greater choice of accommodations. For information write Information Bureau, Ogunquit 15, Maine.

CATHALIA, ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK. Tennis, pool, riding, dancing. Broadway shows. American-International cuisine. Superb accommodations. Day Camp. \$48 up weekly. Booklet. Phone, 1190, NY Phone REgent 4-3201 (anytime).

TUCSON, ARIZONA. Beautiful WILMOT INN. Open year round. Provides swimming pool, relaxation and sunshine in lovely gardens, friendliness, exceptional food, patio rooms. European or American plan. 330 South Wilmoat Road.

MUSIC INN is in Lenox, Mass. And it's in. So is Mahalia Jackson and the Music Barn, Rudolph Serkin and Tanglewood. Folders? We'll send all three. Yes.

LUXURIOUS TIMBER LAKE FRONT ESTATE in the tall pine country of the northern Adirondacks. All sports, including golf. Superb continental cuisine, personalized dining service. Informal. Limited to 40 couples. Brochure, information. SEVEN KEYS LODGE, 120 Central Park South, New York 19. Circle 5-8077. Alice Garlen—Sam Garlen, Directors.

WINHALL MOUNTAIN LODGE, Manchester, Vermont. Green Mountains. Charming Alpine inn. 2,100' elevation. Panoramic view. Superb food. Relaxing, friendly, informal. Swimming, hiking, sports. Folder.

FESTIVAL HOUSE in Lenox, Massachusetts, near Tanglewood. Arts workshop, quartet, folk-dancing, Lord Burgess, lectures, pool, tennis, ideal vacation. Write for brochure.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate; luscious food. Swimming pool—horses, golf, lake nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. LEWIS & MARY FISHER, Bantam, Connecticut.

"EXQUISITE LOAFING," where life begins at 40. The Woodside (S), Pocono Mountains. Cresco, Pennsylvania.

UNIQUE HIDEAWAY RESORT on two channel-connected lakes in deep Berkshire woods. Rustic lodge, cottages, cabins. Simple, unpretentious, unhurried vacation fun. Plenty of outdoor activities: swimming, boating, tennis, badminton, shuffleboard and more, but plenty of loafing, too, or relaxed "activities" like fine meals, in/outdoor Hi-Fi concerts. 1,000 volume library. Game Room, Card Room, chip-in cocktail parties, etc. A haven for 50 business and professional people. Write Brochure T. CHANTERWOOD, Box 141, Lee, Mass.

KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, Vermont. An ideal vacation spot in a setting of rare, natural beauty. Elevation 2,000' amidst the beautiful Green Mountain National Forest. Restful, informal, congenial companions. Private swimming, sports. Excellent food and accommodations. Folder.

THE LOG HOUSE, THIRTEENTH LAKE, North River, New York. 2100 ft. elevation. 600 acres amidst Adirondack Forest Preserve. Cottages. Meals varied and best. The Tibbits.

SPARHAWK HALL, a beautiful hotel by the salt water's edge, Ogunquit, Maine. Mrs. Walter D. Abbott, owner-manager.

VACATIONS

WINDY HILL, R.D. 1, WALDEN, N. Y. Informal, friendly. Music, books, sports, natural lake. Newburgh 1232.

EUROPE NEAR HOME: Continental size bedrooms—old world service—all usual resort life overlooking the ocean. Formal or informal dining. HOTEL DENNIS, Atlantic City 4-8111.

BIRCHWOOD INN—the inn with a personality. Excellent continental cuisine. Write your hostess, Charlotte Wagner, Lenox, Massachusetts.

ISLAND VIEW HOUSE. Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Brochure Available.

SAN FRANCISCO ON A BUDGET? charming, centrally located. Hotel Beresford, 635 Sutter Street.

GREEN SHADOWS INN, OLD LYME, Conn. Open all year.

SUMMER VACATIONS on farms and hotels. Welcoming children. Call Lorraine 8-0700 NYC.

THE FALES. 500 acres. Modern cottages. Excellent food. Williamstown, Massachusetts.

COLD SPRING HOUSE Wickford, Rhode Island. "Good Ole Day's" Vacation, 1959 version. Art exhibit, private beach, recreation. Hotel, apartments, cottages. Brochure.

SEA VACATION on picturesque Monhegan Island, ten miles from land, where every breeze is from the cool sea and the stars are the only streetlights. THE ISLAND INN, Monhegan Island, Maine. Phone FRontier 2-9681; write for Booklet D.

ON CAPE COD in August. Make comfortable reservations at the lovely old Capt. Bangs Hallett Guest House, Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts. Brochure.

TRAVEL

IF THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD . . . and much too expensive, try Beekman Tower Hotel, overlooking United Nations and East River, minutes from midtown in exclusive Beekman Hill, featuring most marvelous view in all Manhattan, Top o' the Tower Cocktail Lounge, Elbow Room Bar, Grand Ballroom and other function rooms. Special value in a few single rooms with semi-private bath \$6.50. Family rates available. 49th Street and East River (3 Mitchell Place) New York 17. Write for folder R.

JOIN BAHAMA CRUISE. 150 foot schooner leaves Miami for Bimini, Berry Islands, Nassau, Andros, Grand Bahamas. All expenses for 10 days, \$150.00. Capt. Burke, P.O. Box 1051-Z, Miami Beach 39, Florida. Miami phone FRanklin 1-0893.

ANTHROPOLOGIST who has worked in back areas of Mexico will take small groups for three week trips into isolated Indian villages and jungle ruins. Next trip will begin October 3rd. For further information write Miss Fitch, c/o American Tourist Bureau, 7 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

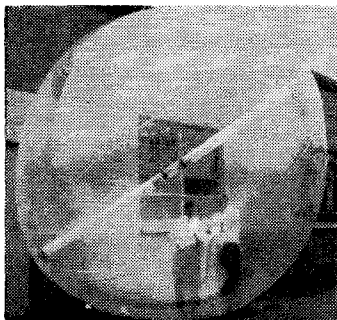
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SAVE MONEY ON YOUR NEXT TRIP to New York. New York is inexpensive if you don't insist on running with the herd. Stay at the Hotel Paris and use our folder: "New York for Free." All rooms with bath; free swimming pool; family rates. Write to M. L. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York 25.

AROUND THE WORLD. November 17—January 26 (with optional 2-week extension in Spain). Designed for those who wish to combine much sightseeing with authentic acquaintance with significant men and women in all countries visited. Itinerary includes: Honolulu, Tokyo, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Hongkong, Singapore, Bali, Bangkok, Angkor Wat, Colombo, Kandy, Madras, Mysore, Delhi, Jaipur, Agra, Benares, Bombay, Caves of Ajanta and Ellora, Cairo, Athens, Madrid, Cordova, Sevilla, Granada, Toledo, Segovia. Lectures on the arts, history, economics, etc. Informal conferences with national leaders. Directed by DR. HUBERT HERRING, author "Good Neighbors" and "A History of Latin America." Address him: 763 Indian Hill Boulevard, Claremont, California.

BOUND FOR EUROPE? Space available on Italian flag passenger service. Grimaldi Siosa Lines, 44 Whitehall Street, NYC. Bowling Green 9-0982.

MEXICO—Barranca del Cobre, scenic canyon home of the Tarahumara Indians—October 18—November 13, \$275 for two weeks; Holiday Peak Climbing, major and minor peaks—December 20—January 2 or 9, 1960, \$275 for two weeks. Both extremely unusual for back country adventure. Write Wampler Trail Trips, Box 45, Berkeley 1, California.



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RESEARCH IN AMERICA

- **ASTROFIZZICS**
- **PILL FOR POLIO?**
- **TUNNEL TOOL**

BLOWING bubbles is one of the summer delights of childhood. There is infinite wonder in the floating of an iridescent globe on a sunlit breeze. What holds the rainbow inside the curve of soapy water? Why do the colors twist and turn when the bubble hangs still in the air? What strange, unseen forces keep the bubble together, anyhow?

Scientists are as curious about bubbles as any child. The first balloon was probably some inventive experimenter's attempt to duplicate nature's capture of air in gossamer spheres. And now that men have begun to explore the upper reaches of Earth's atmosphere en route to interplanetary space, it is to be expected that science will use what it has learned about the art of wafting bubbles aloft.

As a matter of fact, erudite men are already blowing bubbles with rockets. The photograph at our masthead shows a sphere that doesn't take shape until it is sixty miles overhead. The makings are of plastic instead of soapy water. But the principle is exactly the same as the one used by children at play. Instead of a film across the top of a bowl of a pipe, the rocketeers start with a crinkled lump of polymer stuff inside an aluminum can. The can is stored in a rocket that is hinged at the middle in such a way as to allow the vehicle to unfold in mid-flight.

Latches are exploded open by a time-clock eighty seconds after the rocket takeoff. The aluminum can falls into the air, unwinding a cord pre-wrapped around it. When the

cord is gone, the can flies apart. Ethyl alcohol cached inside the crinkled plastic vaporizes and blows the bubble up to full size. While this is happening, a crumpled plastic tube attached to the bubble's inner surface at two points 180 degrees apart is being expanded by captive freon gas to form a rigid strut across the bubble's middle. The strut maintains the bubble's stability, and holds within itself a steel marble which becomes a speedometer to measure the rate of the bubble's travel.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., the Cambridge, Mass., engineering firm, designed these giant bubbles to map the density of Earth's atmosphere between sixty and 150 miles above Earth's surface. The thicker the air is out there, the slower the bubble will rise and fall.

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A NEW hypothesis about the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki fourteen years ago this month of August has just been published in *Science*. It appears in a belated review of Michael Amrine's book "The Great Decision" (put on sale in bookshops early last March) and is signed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, one-time chief of the United States Bureau of Standards and now one of this country's most influential arbiters of communication in physics. If the hypothesis is true, former President Harry S. Truman and the political figures on whom he relied for ultimate advice decided to use

the A-bomb without suspecting the true dimensions of the horror it would loose upon humanity.

Dr. Condon opens his critique with a cautionary statement. His own participation in the A-bomb episode ended in February 1945 (half a year before Hiroshima) and "in any case . . . I was never associated with it at a level that could influence policy." He possesses "little first-hand knowledge of the story that Amrine gives us." But "what I do know confirms the essential accuracy of the story as he tells it" and the book critic echoes the book author's plea for a chance to confirm the truth by opening official records of the time, some of which "contain no official secrets" while "others contain technical secrets now outmoded."

A topic "that needs fuller exploration, as Amrine indicates, is the kind of specific detail about the bomb that was available to our policy makers at the time policy decisions on how to use the bomb were being made," Dr. Condon writes.

"Amrine tells us (page 132 of the book) that General (Leslie) Groves, in a memorandum to General George Marshall dated 30 December 1944, vastly underestimated the power of the bomb. He (Groves) estimated the power of the bomb at only 500 tons of TNT, whereas it was actually 20,000 tons when used on Hiroshima. As Amrine says, our military planners 'were only given reason to think it was a spectacular improvement in bombs, not another kind of warfare.'

"Now I know that General Groves did not know enough physics to make his own estimate; and I do not believe that anyone at Los Alamos would have made such a low estimate. How then could Groves have erred by a factor of 40? Could it have been intentional, so that the top planners would not be aware of the horribly serious nature of the decision they were taking?

"It would have been quite easy to mislead the White House, especially since Admiral Leahy—the staff mili-