

Fiction

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of murder. Then ice the whole thing with as many happy endings as needed. And there you have it—a best seller.

You'll be amazed at how many people this will probably serve. Of course, if you don't want to go to the trouble and expense of following this recipe through by yourself, you can wait for that probable day when the Hollywood Bake Shop decides to produce it for mass consumption. They'll trick it up, of course, with Technicolor and Cinemascope, but don't be fooled by that. It's still the same old crumb cake.

—HASKEL FRANKEL.

OFF-BEATS: For a good many moments in "*Absolute Beginners*" (Macmillan, \$3.75), Colin Macinnes's novel of modern London teen-agers, you find yourself thinking that here, at last, is another Salinger, another "Catcher in the Rye." But just when you are ready to conclude this, the jazz-ridden, motor-scooter, coffee-house language begins to pale, and the novel evaporates strangely and regrettably into an unfeeling tape recording, where obscurity takes over in place of subtlety, incantation moves in to replace candid observation, and a frenetic jangling substitutes for effervescence.

It is not that Mr. Macinnes is untalented or that his ear is not sharply tuned to the rhythm of the teen-age mind and the London scene. He recreates the strange and unpredictable moods and mores of a collection of adolescent Beats competently and sometimes wondrously. His wit is profuse and his satire biting. It's simply that you never really warm up to the blue-jeaned crowd of the protagonist and his friends, the "Wizard," "Crepe Suzette," "Dido," and others with equally bizarre monickers. Their antics, which range from a big Do in a Soho jazz club to a full-scale race riot (they're dead against the Teddy Boys, you'll be glad to know), seem strangely unmotivated.

If Mr. Macinnes were not so talented, the bothersome qualities of the book might not even be noticeable. As it is, one's expectations lunge far ahead of his fulfilment—and the net result is frustrating disappointment.

—JOHN G. FULLER.

OXONIAN CRUSOE: J. M. Scott, author of "Sea-Wyf" and other stories of suspense, is a master of what might be called the modern English adventure novel, in which rugged but gentlemanly types act out the events that John Buchan would be assigning to Richard Hannay if both were still alive. But Scott's

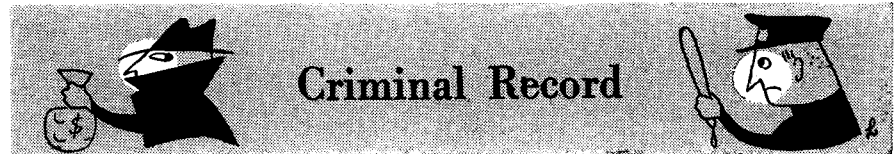
new novel, "*A Choice of Heaven*" (Dutton, \$3.50), is only a good piece of everyday workmanship in this genre. It has a plot full of twists and cumulative climaxes: a vagabond Oxonian discovers an uncharted, pearl-rich South Pacific island, sets out to exploit and colonize it, and runs head-on into another colonizer, an ex-chief clerk in a London firm who is trying to establish an ideal polygynous family on the same island, with himself as husband and some twenty-odd Southeast Asian wives. The novel has a style that is underplayed in the best British tradition; its narrative technique is superb. But what it does not have is deep feeling, and this lack forces one to call the book a journeyman rather than a master job. Because the Oxonian and his rival are only surface sketches, as if they were Conrad characters who had wandered into the pages of *True or Argosy*, the intricately wrought climaxes are sterile

and unmoving, and one must seek enjoyment in the author's considerable powers of description as they range among incidents of small-boat sailing, pearl fishing, and the exploration of a Robinson Crusoe island.

—THOMAS E. COONEY.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

1. Rachel Wardle in "Pickwick Papers." 2. Miss Pross in "A Tale of Two Cities." 3. Sally Brass in "The Old Curiosity Shop." 4. Lucretia Tox in "Dombey and Son." 5. Miggs, in "Barnaby Rudge." 6. Tom Pinch, in "Martin Chuzzlewit." 7. Mr. Peggotty, in "David Copperfield." 8. Captain Cuttle, in "Dombey and Son." 9. Mr. Jaggers, in "Great Expectations." 10. Newman Noggs, in "Nicholas Nickleby."



BE SILENT, LOVE. By Fan Nichols. Simon & Schuster. \$2.95. Hudson Valley high-school football star's hit-run death puts clandestine lovers in jam and preludes aftermath of violence. Lively oh-what-a-tangled-web job.

KILLING AT THE BIG TREE. By David McCarthy. Crime Club. \$2.95. Strangulation of cotton planter (f.) hands Blair McKenney, newly-elected Southern sheriff, prime problem; lynch threat adds to worries; appealing little black boy is key figure. Sensitive and nicely handled.

MURDER OUT OF SCHOOL. By Ivan T. Ross. Random House. \$2.95. U.S. high-school student (Spanish name) admits pointing gun at grocer; teacher Ben Gordon (a doubting type) toils to free lad; two die before solution. Deftly tied together, and well-paced.

CASE PENDING. By Dell Shannon. Harper. \$2.95. Luis Mendoza, Southern California police lieutenant, trails killer of two women; blackmailed ex-cop active; cases blend neatly. Has warmth, understanding, sound characterization, smooth motion.

GOLDFINGER. By Ian Fleming. Macmillan. \$3. Non-tea-drinking James Bond (good old 007 of British intelligence) tangles with criminal genius by land and by air and gets his man;

canasta, golf, are crucial; map of Fort Knox included. Everything happens in this one—and you believe it.

KNOCK THREE-ONE-TWO. By Fredric Brown. Dutton. \$2.95. Hard-up liquor salesman in nameless U.S. city plots insurance swindle as cops hunt psychopathic killer. Adroit and effective save for over-reliance on coincidence.

THE ENDLESS COLONNADE. By Robert Harling. Putnam. \$3.95. English psychiatrist, on Italian architectural safari, finds self involved with possessor of atomic arcana and deadly enemy agents; amorous interlude a complication. High-grade production, marked by superior handling, excellent grasp of color, background, personalities.

THE BODY IN THE BED. By Stewart Sterling. Lippincott. \$2.95. Latin-American plots and counterplots come too close to home for Gil Vine, security chief of swank New York hostelry; two die. Lively, with interesting slants on hotel operation.

A GRAVEYARD PLOT. By Margaret Erskine. Crime Club. \$2.95. Inspector Septimus Finch takes busman's holiday in snowbound Devonshire to explore *maison à trois* that could trigger murder, and does. Urbane and literate.

—SERGEANT CUFF.

How Many Worlds?

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very numerous, causes of divergence far fewer. They share certain definite aspirations. That is why the role of unanimity, although still in certain cases a serious obstacle to the smooth functioning of the organization, and although it often acts as a powerful brake, is nevertheless a great deal less harmful than in the United Nations.

NATO's military machine, although not perfect, is today a reliable one. It constitutes an obstacle to aggression which must not be underestimated.

The Atlantic Alliance is purely defensive. It was conceived in that spirit and it has developed in that spirit. For many years I followed its development as a Minister. For nearly three years now I have been watching it grow from the inside. I can assert categorically that I have never heard either its military authorities or its civilian authorities make the slightest allusion to its use for aggression. What we are building up is a defensive system capable of resisting aggression or, better still, sufficiently powerful to prevent aggression. We have deliberately accepted this entirely defensive position regardless of its many drawbacks from the strictly military point of view.

In spite of the success which has undoubtedly attended our efforts—since 1949 the Communists have made no further attempt to dominate Europe—there is no concealing the fact that the task facing us today, as it will be tomorrow, is important and difficult.

I can sum up all our problems by saying that what we have achieved with such marked success in the field of collective military security must now, without fail, be extended to the political and economic fields. This faces us with a tremendous task, for though it is comparatively easy to mobilize the forces of our respective countries to cope with an immediate and clearly visible danger such as that of invasion, it is extremely difficult to take similar action in order to solve a long-term problem like that of the economic challenge which the Communist world has thrown out to the free world.

Early in 1956, the Foreign Ministers of the NATO countries, sensing the importance and urgency of these problems, appointed three of their number, Mr. Lange, Mr. Martino, and Mr. Pearson, "to advise the Council on ways and means to improve and extend NATO cooperation in non-military fields and to develop greater unity within the Atlantic Community." The report of the three Ministers, known as the "Report

of the Three Wise Men," was approved by the North Atlantic Council on December 13, 1956. It has become one of the basic texts of the Alliance. With respect to the growth of the idea of collective security, it is an essential text. It deserves to be quoted in full. It is well worth rereading, for after three years its analysis of the international situation and of the need for Atlantic cooperation in all fields is still valid.

THE advice of the Three Wise Men is easily summarized. What they said to the partners of the Atlantic Alliance was this: "Consult together systematically. Do nothing, even say nothing, that may have international political implications, until you have informed your allies of your intentions and have discussed with them the possible consequences of the action you are contemplating." The Three Wise Men, by speaking as they did, laid the foundations for a new form of diplomacy: collective diplomacy. This experiment, if seriously pursued, can bring about great changes in the Western world and give a completely different connotation to the military alliance.

Has this experiment been completely successful? I cannot say that. It is in any case so recent and so audacious that some years must be allowed to elapse before definitely pronouncing it a success or a failure.

What I can vouch for, however, is the favorable progress it is making. Certainly as regards the relations between East and West the new form of procedure is working well.

I keep hearing people say that NATO is in the throes of a crisis. Although it is perhaps difficult for me to be completely without bias regarding this so-called crisis, I can assert that for my part I see no signs of it, at least where it is generally believed to exist by those who talk so much about it. We are, however, faced with a very real problem, and in a moment I shall tell you in what direction I think it lies.

To me the differences some have sought to establish between those members of the Alliance that are "difficult" and those that are "easygoing" in regard to negotiations with the Soviet Union always appear artificial. On principles and essential points I have never observed any serious conflict. It is natural, and all to the good, that the tactics advocated for use in the course of negotiations sometimes give rise to lively discussion. How could it be otherwise? Differences in the temperament of the men concerned are sufficient to account for this. However, during the long Geneva Conference, agreement was eventually reached between the

Western negotiators and was invariably endorsed by all in the Permanent Council of the Alliance. When one considers the difficulty of conducting negotiations with four powers, and still more with fifteen, one can only be struck by the encouraging results obtained, results undoubtedly due in some measure to the practice of permanent consultation within NATO.

It is therefore certain—in any case, it is my own profound conviction—that collective solidarity within NATO has been greatly strengthened in the political sphere. I think it can be confidently asserted that serious disputes like those which arose in connection with the Suez affair are inconceivable today. Although this enables us to measure the progress accomplished, it must not cause us to lose sight of present-day realities.

After all, NATO as originally conceived was only a regional arrangement. Today a regional arrangement is inadequate. The Communist threat is universal, world-wide. Political consultation confined to the problems of Europe and North America is obviously too restricted in scope. Can we afford to disregard Asian and African problems?

THE concept of world strategy, so strenuously advocated by General de Gaulle among others, is a logical one. It is unreasonable to view and attempt to achieve the security of Europe and America without regard to the rest of the world. Consultation within NATO must therefore become broader and more penetrating. The treaty itself must not be modified, nor the NATO countries as a whole required to enter into further military obligations. Neither of these imperative conditions can be infringed. Nevertheless, I consider that where problems involving Africa, the Middle East, and Asia are concerned, the Western powers most directly interested should meet in restricted groups within which they would endeavor to coordinate their military and economic policies for these areas and relate them to their European strategy.

Such an attempt would seem essential at the present juncture, and were it to fail I should be somewhat pessimistic, not perhaps regarding the continued existence of NATO, but as to its real effectiveness in the long run.

Despite the importance of these questions, and despite the progress achieved by the organization in the field of political consultation, I have not yet touched upon the real problem of the future.

Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States has recently ended, and it is too early to make an appraisal of all the

results of his trip. I shall therefore indulge in a little prophesying. I believe we are entering into a new phase of international politics. Peaceful coexistence is going to replace the cold war.

This will be the second attempt, for the first commenced at the close of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party and terminated with the Hungarian revolution.

Let us rejoice without restraint to see the danger of war recede. Whatever form the Communist challenge may take, anything is better than an armed trial of strength. We must, however, not allow our justifiable satisfaction to blind us to reality or let our joys mislead us into easy optimism.

Our military unity and political consultations are as necessary as ever, but the time has come to concentrate, in particular, on pooling our economic resources. It is now more apparent than ever that the Communist challenge is global and not directed by the USSR at the United States alone. The Communist world as a whole is challenging the free world as a whole, and all the nations of the free world must take up the challenge jointly. The task bristles with difficulties. It is easier to mobilize the strength of the West for military purposes than for a combined economic effort.

The economic field still affords a refuge for every nationalist illusion and for nationalist self-seeking.

The danger must not be minimized. There is no call, at present, to compare the merits of a managed economy with those of a free economy, though it may be necessary to do so one day. What we must realize, however, is that within the framework of the proposed peaceful coexistence, the USSR is capable of devoting to its political ends, not only the whole of its own economic resources, but also those of all the other Communist countries, and that we are quite incapable of doing likewise in our world of free competition at home and abroad.

Although economic and social dictatorship as practised in the Communist world is conceivable only against a totalitarian background and is therefore quite unacceptable to the West, we must not conceal from ourselves the vast potentialities of such a system. We shall be unable to withstand its impetus if we cannot subject our dispersed efforts to some kind of discipline and cease to squander our intellectual and economic wealth.

To my way of thinking, this economic and social battle constitutes the great problem of the second half of the twentieth century. In many respects it reminds me of the struggle conducted by the proletariat of Europe during

the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth.

The basic problem is that of the distribution of wealth. Yesterday it set the poor classes of a nation against the rich. Today it sets the poor nations of the world against the rich.

It will no more be solved by charity than by paternalism. The only solution is for the NATO partners to make a combined technical, economic, and, of course, social effort. In this field, some partial but important progress has been made. The most important is the creation of the European Common Market.

The great public does not yet clearly comprehend the revolutionary character of this achievement and the hopes it inspires.

Not only has the economic and commercial life of six European countries been deeply influenced; not only can an ever-increasing extension of their mutual contacts be foreseen; but this experiment, by raising new problems, has already led to novel solutions.

Seven other European countries have created a free-trade zone, and are trying to find a common ground for agreement with the Common Market.

Beyond the immediate difficulties inherent in all this, one can perceive, without exaggerated optimism, a not too distant future in which agreement will be reached to bring about better economic order and more opportunities for free Europe.

There will then remain the problem of combining this effort with that which the United States, Canada, and perhaps other Commonwealth countries could make in the same direction to try and

solve with efficacy the great problem of the underdeveloped countries.

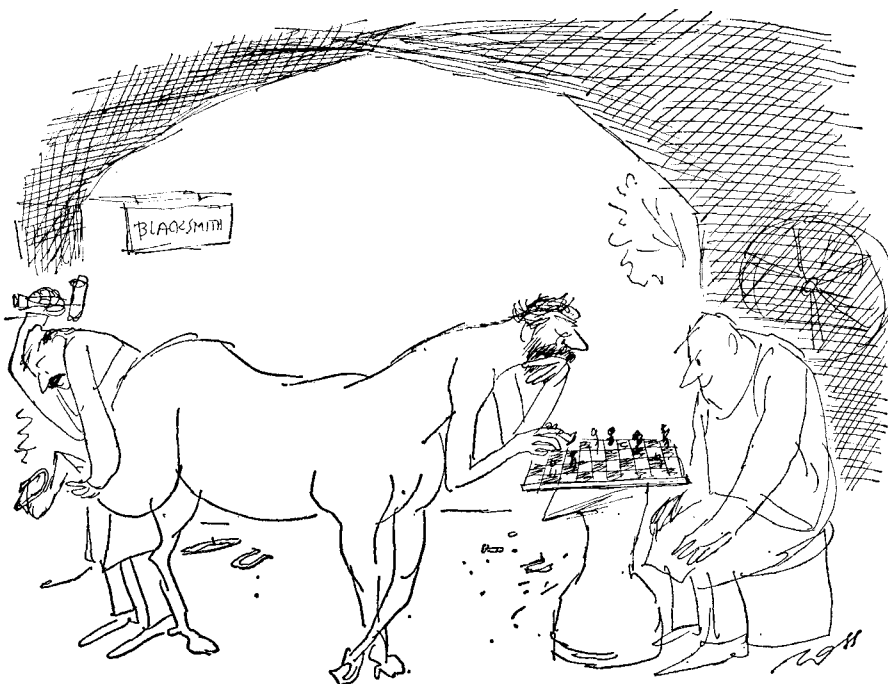
We must not delude ourselves into thinking that we can count on any form of collaboration between the Communist world and the free world for the implementation of a policy of assistance to the underdeveloped countries. Unless I am much mistaken, action in certain underdeveloped countries will constitute one of the most important strategic weapons of the Communists during the period of peaceful coexistence.

Our own strategy must not be different. There can be no question of inventing a new kind of colonialism or of perpetuating a system incompatible with our times. What we must do is to carry out a lofty policy which, on a footing of complete equality, will win over the greatest possible number of countries to the basic principles of our civilization. Those who share our conceptions of life and our ideals should have first call on our help.

WHEN all is said and done, the great thing is not to know who will mine the most coal or produce the greatest quantity of steel, however important this may be. What really counts is to know under what regime mankind is most likely to fulfil its destiny without loss of freedom or dignity.

That is the true meaning of the struggle in which we are engaged, and that is what we must get the peoples of the world to understand, our own first and then all the others.

In this struggle, the consequences of which are incalculable, only the collective solidarity of the free countries can give us the victory.



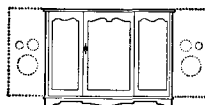
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—Henri Dauman.

Vladimir Horowitz—"A composer should learn to draw before he paints."

HOROWITZ AT HOME

By JAN HOLCMAN

SR/RECORDINGS

APRIL 30, 1960

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It is over five years since Vladimir Horowitz last performed in public. This is not the only lapse from public performance in a career dating back to 1922 (he was inactive from 1936 to 1939), but already the longest. In his first published interview in seven years, the great Russian-born virtuoso discusses some thoughts and activities of what he terms "among the most interesting" times of his life.

"I HAVE to be in a proper mood for such a responsible conversation," Vladimir Horowitz told me over the telephone when I called to arrange an appointment. The next time I called, he was too tired: Emil Gilels's visit of the previous day had lasted until 3 A.M. The usual times for Horowitz to receive his limited number of visitors are those when all good children have long since retired. Thus it was shortly before 10 P.M. when I called at his home in the East Nineties. He was surrounded by books in several languages—"Composers on Composers," Busoni's book, "The Essence of Music," in a translation, Tchaikovsky's letters. Also indicating the considerable amount of reading he is doing these days was a curious little volume by Anton Rubinstein, in Russian, lying together with dozens of others. Two majestic Steinways occupied the far side of the music room.

Ten years had passed since I last saw him. In outward appearance he