

THE SILENT HOSTAGE. By Sarah Gainham. Dutton. \$3. Young English widow goes to Yugoslavia to work on movie script, but plots and counterplots (also sudden death) produce noncultural complications. Good scenery and credible natives.

A PACT WITH SATAN. By Leonard Holton. Dodd, Mead. \$2.95. Los Angeles housewife, fearing murder, appeals to nice Father Joseph Bredder; following her death, he plays eye, with assists from sympathetic and capable cop. Warm-hearted and convincing.

BAR SINISTER. By K. G. Ballard. Crime Club. \$2.95. Slaughter of Spanish grandee throws wrenches in plans of mature American movie star (f.); Inspector Clay Crowell of New York police (nice guy—employs butler) heads investigating team. Fine suspense, detection.

AGROUND. By Charles Williams. Viking. \$2.95. Disappearance of Florida schooner almost lands charter-captain in clink; he finds missing craft with aid of lady owner, and then hell really pops. A humdinger.

ENTER MURDERERS. By Henry Slesar. Random House. \$2.95. Off-Broadway theatre group plans million-dollar squeeze on amorous realtor, but direction goes sour and corpses litter stage. Amiaably preposterous.

DARK LADY. By Doris Miles Disney. Crime Club. \$2.95. Thesis-writing prof. engages Connecticut River cottage, scene of 1884 homicide; urge to solve killing takes over and, by gum, he does it. Author's usual sure-handed, well-paced job.

MURDER BY REQUEST. By Beverly Nichols. Dutton. \$2.95. Horatio Green, aging English eye, attempts preservation of baronet who is threatened with extermination on a definite date. Leisurely and pleasant.

THE PROGRESS OF A CRIME. By Julian Symons. Harper. \$3.50. Teenster killing in English provincial center has numerous ramifications, affects many lives. Sensitive and authoritative job.

BLOOD RED. By Anthony Morton. Crime Club. \$2.95. English-born tycoon who made killing in U.S. oil buys fiancée

£75,000 bauble, but nuptials threaten to go kaput when ranking mobster takes knife in gullet. Extravaganza.

JOURNEY INTO CRIME. By Don Whitehead. Random House. \$4.95. Twenty-one truetales from sixteen countries by author of "The F.B.I. Story"; period is 1872 to present; not all dialogue documentable. Choice selection, told with zip.

THE END OF THE NIGHT. By John D. MacDonald. Simon & Schuster. \$3.50. This powerful, fast-paced job begins with the electrocution of the Wolf Pack (quartet of killers, including one female), then backtracks to beginnings, largely in words of "college boy" who became entangled with evil trio. A smashereroo.

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOICE? By Evelyn Berckman. Dodd, Mead. \$3.50. Aged Czech housewife is key figure in attempt by U.S. bigtown police to snag kidnaper whose recorded phone talk with victim's father is broadcast to citizenry. Somewhat involved, but good attention-gripper.

THE MERCENARIES. By Donald E. Westlake. Random House. \$2.95. New York mob's executive v.p. has busy time carrying out boss's orders, including killings. Fast and literate toughie.

BUT NOT FORGOTTEN. By Ruth Fensong. Crime Club. \$2.95. New York bookshop prop. (f.) tizzied when reform-school alumnus seeks recruits; old killing is solved. It's for kicks, like.

MURDER: ONE, TWO, THREE. By John Creasey. Scribners. \$2.95. Chief Inspector Roger (Handsome) West, C.I.D., teams with nice provincial super to break seven-year-old robbery case that produces multiple murder. Excellent mystification.

BROTHER CAIN. By Simon Raven. Simon & Schuster. \$3.75. All-but-cashiered British Army officer takes high-paying mystery job and finds self in web of international intrigue. High-grade specialty job is strong medicine.

HALL OF DEATH. By Nedra Tyre. Simon & Schuster. \$2.85. New teacher in state training school for girls has bad time, but others among inmates and staff have worst possible. Not up to author's previous.

—SERGEANT CUFF.

The Peace Game

Continued from page 15

for the redistribution of natural resources and capital supplies, in accordance with what appeared to be the requirements of efficiency if not of justice. Again, we cannot accept the existing economic distribution as perpetual. Without the war system, a living international order would have to develop other means of effecting just and necessary changes.

International war has been a significant instrument of internal revolution and social change. The abolition of organized international war obviously cannot be expected to eliminate violence from the affairs of men, and it may be unnecessary to look for mechanisms to substitute for international war in this function. But some problems remain. If we do not need international war to foment or support necessary domestic revolution, we do need something to fulfill its function of controlling or regulating the effects of revolution.

THE war system has provided the final sanction for the adjustment of many lesser international issues which would continue to arise. These are issues over such matters as the protection of foreign investments, both public and private, extractive and fishing rights, protection of nationals abroad, immigration rights, tariffs and export-import quotas. The warless world would have to provide its own means for adjudicating them.

War has also provided our *ultima ratio* in the greatest of the world's moral issues, turning on our convictions as to freedom, justice, and religious faith. To many Americans, the Soviet dictatorship represents not simply a military threat but a positive moral evil with which there can be no peace or enduring coexistence; but organized war has provided the only instrument whereby to decide the issues this presents. Those who try to imagine a warless world cannot avoid this problem.

Finally, one may perhaps generalize these functions of war into one: it is the determinant of international power relations. How would the basic issues of power be resolved in a multinational world from which organized war had been excluded? The usual (if hasty) answer is that it would be impossible; to exclude war it would first be necessary to absorb the national sovereignties into some form of world government or superstate endowed with a monopoly of international force. But this is simplistic, and overlooks the difficulties inherent in the concept of "power" itself.

"Power" is a shorthand word. Like the words "space" and "time," it reflects a common human experience. In all systems of human relationship, from the family to the superstate, there is an element of coercion, and this element, wherever it occurs and in whatever degree it is significant or controlling, we conveniently designate as "power." No form of international organization is likely to eliminate the coercive element from the life of man. But it does not follow that this element must be organized into the form of multi-megaton and biological weapons, massive missile and military forces, and all the rest of the apparatus of modern military technology. The underlying problem of "power" on the world stage cannot be neglected by those interested in the possibility of a warless world, but it is not, *prima facie*, insoluble.

These appear to be the chief functions which the war system has served in the development of contemporary human society. There may be others. But all these, at least, must be taken into consideration by anyone who would seriously set out to peace-game the future. Let us now see how these essential functions of war might be discharged in a world which had agreed to exclude international war from its affairs.

Domestic Uses of War

THE MOST SALIENT of the internal functions of the war system is represented by its role in the economic structure. In a world without war, how would this role be fulfilled? American economists are said to be quite generally agreed that there is no insuperable economic obstacle to disarmament. If this is the consensus, one cannot help feeling that it rests partly on the fact that most are thinking only in terms of what might today be feasible—say, a drop of existing expenditure by a third or a half—rather than in terms of a total dismantling of the war system, and partly on the pressure upon American industry in general to prove that its needs are no bar to peace. Yet it seems reasonable to suppose that given sufficient time for readjustment and sufficient advance planning for alternative products, for retraining skilled workers, reconverting or relocating the great concentrations of military production, it would be possible for even a full-employment economy to replace the loss of \$50 or \$60 billion from the Gross National Product.

The real difficulty will lie, not in the economics of such a process but in the politics of it, which is to say, in the planning. A serious issue will arise at

the beginning from the fact that the whole of this expenditure is now in the "public sector" and planned as thoroughly as the military and scientific staffs and governmental budgetary agencies can do it. How much would be retained in the public sector, to be publicly planned; how much would be restored (through tax reduction) to private industry, to be re-employed in accordance with such planning as competitive corporate enterprise may be capable of? The conflicts, both of interest and of theory, which this issue could generate are readily imaginable.

Such issues would undoubtedly be complicated by the group interests of the various kinds of skilled manpower which would have to be retrained or at least relocated. It has been suggested that we might reconvert the military officer corps into university and high school teachers. While the suggestion is no doubt partly facetious, it at least illuminates the complexities of the economic as well as of the social and status problems involved. What bureau would have the authority to transform a naval lieutenant commander into a high school physics teacher? The conversion over some relatively short period of a tenth of the national economy to other forms of production would, it seems reasonable to infer, have to be managed by the development of more rational and perhaps more authoritarian agencies for the allocation of capital investment, material supplies, and manpower than we now possess. This would in turn raise presumably difficult problems of conflicts of interest and political power. One may well doubt the adequacy of our existing democratic political institutions and processes to deal with them; one must therefore contemplate the possibility of institutional changes in both the economic and the political field in directions which to many today would seem highly undesirable.

ONE would anticipate a further expansion in the planning and regulatory powers of the governmental, especially the federal, bureaucracy. One would expect a further decline in both the legislative and representational functions of Congress, the political parties, and the electoral process in general, in favor of a rise in administration as the major center of political life. Should such results flow from the establishment of the warless world, there would be many to deplore and oppose them. Two points, however, may be made. One concerns the scale on which these changes would come about. The modern economy has a flexibility and subtlety likely to confound those who condemn it, on the projection of trends,

to "inevitable" transformations. To convert 10 per cent of the national production into other forms under an initial state of full employment seems certainly a formidable task; but at least the other 90 per cent would remain in being to cushion the shocks and take up the slack.

The second point is that the tendency is operating upon us in any event and will continue to do so, regardless of what is done about the war system and the military budget. In the least military aspects of our lives, technology is proving a hard master and forcing us more and more insistently into administrative rather than electoral or legislative forms of the political process.

War and the fear of war have operated powerfully in the promotion of technology and to a lesser extent in the promotion of science and of education. The unlocking of nuclear energy, while by far the greatest, is by no means the only major scientific-technical achievement attributable directly to the pressures of war. With the powerful stimuli of war and the war system removed, would progress in knowledge, in science, and in technology tend to slow down? There are no doubt many who would be inclined to welcome a slackening in the pace of scientific and technological advance, already moving so rapidly as to create more problems than it solves; but whether that result is to be desired or feared, it is doubtful that the abolition of war would have much effect in the matter. The elimination of war could not eliminate competition of various kinds between the great power centers; and if we no longer needed weapons systems, our need for the weapons of the mind would be only the more intense. The ancient threats of disease and starvation, here or elsewhere in the world, would of course remain, while the "revolution of expectations" could be relied upon to intensify existing pressures for better science and improved technology in medicine, in agriculture, in transport and communications. The management of a warless world would, moreover, impose upon statesmanship problems in many ways more difficult than those with which it now deals; and, whether our people realized it or not, the need for a higher general level of education to produce and support the statesmen would be more rather than less acute.

THE social functions of the military bureaucracies—the provision of status, jobs, careers, and an ideal of public service and public obligation—would hardly present much difficulty to any advanced state, once the transition problems had been overcome. Germany and Japan were totally disarmed and

their military bureaucracies disbanded without noticeable consequences for their social fabrics. Nevertheless, the difficulty which the great Communist states would have in doing without such military props to the internal order has often been noted; and those who believe that the Communist or totalitarian type of social organization cannot survive in the absence of the external military threat pose a problem for world peace which would appear, if they are right, to be insoluble. One can only question whether they are right.

The conclusion is that the internal or domestic functions of war could be served in other ways. To do so would require some institutional change, at least some improvements in education and in popular understanding, probably a considerable expansion of governmental as against private administration in our affairs. But even in the United States, where such changes would be of the greatest magnitude, there is no reason to believe that they could not be effected within the framework of what would remain a recognizable free society.

The International Order

WE HAVE ALWAYS relied upon war and the war system to maintain what measure of international law and order we have enjoyed. International law is in large degree a codification of war's arbitrations; its statutes are the treaties in which wars have ended or which have at times been forced by some powers on others under threat of war; a great many of its rules are designed to regularize and make tolerable the operation of a war system. The great issues of justice and of faith which have divided men have always been left to settlement, in the end, by war. War and the threat of war are our only present means of preserving the existing international order. Should that order be drastically modified by the agreed abolition of organized international war, some other institutions would have to be developed to preserve the new order that would result.

The abolition of war clearly must entail, in the first place, the total disarmament of all states down to police-force level and whatever institutional mechanisms may be necessary to insure that no state rearms itself for organized warfare upon its neighbors. This in turn requires the determination of what, for each of the powers, constitutes "police-force level" and some form of international authority with sufficient powers of inspection, intelligence, and investigation to insure that the agreed levels are not exceeded. The authority would presumably have to

command at least enough military or police strength of its own to repress violations, should they occur, and a judicial system capable of deciding the controversies that the disarmament system would probably raise.

It is believed that none of these minimum requirements imposes impossible difficulties. There seems to be no technical reason why it would be impossible to reduce the world's armed force to a series of national police establishments of such a character that they could not be converted for offensive war without a great deal of time and effort of a sort which it would be impossible to conceal. And once the world had agreed to reduce to a police-force system of this kind, some institutional machinery would have to be devised to see that the agreement was not violated.

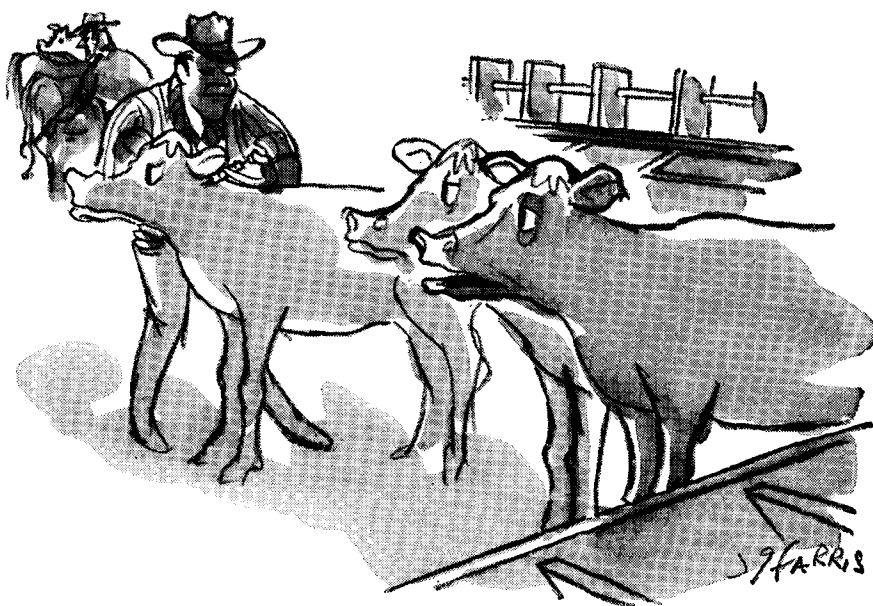
If it were confined to this one end, a fairly simple form of international organization should suffice. It would be an administrative and not a political organ—its one business being to administer a common agreement already arrived at. Since all were involved, it would presumably have to have an organ, like the present General Assembly, in which all were represented; but it would also have to have a much smaller, more compact Executive Committee, which might well follow the model of the present Security Council, but without the great-power veto.

For the sole purpose of administering a disarmament agreement, the international authority would have to be equipped with a genuinely international staff, with a highly competent intelligence and inspection service, this in turn to have defined rights of entry into the sovereign states. The author-

ity would also have to have a judicial organ of some kind, for dealing with issues of fact that would doubtless arise.

UNDER a universal disarmament agreement, all the motivations of statesmen, publicists, and publics would change materially. Most of the pressures, like those which Germany felt after 1918, to violate the disarmament agreement would be reduced or eliminated. The threats to the survival of a universal agreement would be vastly reduced. The international authority charged with its administration would, however, have to face several possibilities. One or more of the powers might, as a matter of official policy, begin secretly to rearm with major weapons. Several of the powers might begin gradually but competitively to expand their police forces into offensive military systems. Or a military agitation might arise within a state without its official sanction, as Hitler's movement arose within the Weimar Republic.

Against a state either avowedly or clandestinely beginning to rearm as a matter of official policy, the authority's real weapon would seem to be investigation and exposure. It would presumably have to have at its disposal an international military force—small, but more heavily armed than the national police forces—to support its intelligence and investigatory system. This force should perhaps have the power physically to destroy specific illegal installations, such as military reactors or missile sites, upon their discovery. But to give the authority the military strength to coerce the governments of great states would at once convert it from an



"These hormone injections help us to become grown-up in a few weeks, but, personally, I'd just as soon have a full youth."

administrative to a political agency and raise problems of command and direction that would seem to be insuperable by any device short of a world government. The mere exposure of an official violation would, however, automatically cancel the disarmament agreement; it would put all other powers on notice of their peril and by leading them to match the offender's rearmament would destroy any advantage that he might hope to gain by it. It would be the task of the authority's intelligence system to discover the violation before the offender had time to build up a commanding lead. In the kind of world created by the disarmament agreement this should not be too difficult. The agreement could not be made unless all parties felt that it was to their own interest; they would then feel that it was very much to their own interest to "open" their societies at least to the extent necessary to insure the detection of a possible violator.

In cases of unofficial, revolutionary, or privately organized movements toward rearmament, the authority would probably have a greater power for direct action. It should, perhaps, be able to reach into the state involved, identify and arrest the individuals responsible, and bring them to trial before the international court on criminal charges. Today there is not, of course, a corpus of international law adequate to define the crime of fomenting rearmament, and considerable difficulty might appear in developing one. We have no legal principles available which would enable us to identify and arrest another Hitler; and if we did, we would probably have difficulty in determining whether or not they were applicable to "borderline" figures—such as the Nasers, the Castros, the Mussolinis, or, for that matter, the Lenins and the Maos—who might well reappear. There is reason to expect, however, that an adequate body of this kind of law might be developed, as administrative law is now developed, out of the detailed regulations of the authority executive as ratified by its representative assembly. One may foresee the possibility that regulatory provisions of this kind could turn from a means of suppressing rearmament into a means for suppressing any kind of revolutionary social change. That would appear to be a risk, if it is a risk, which the warless world would have to take.

Given an initial agreement to establish a warless world order, could that order be preserved free of organized international war? To do this, two things would be required: the reduction of all existing armed forces to forms in which, while capable of exercising the legitimate and necessary

internal "monopoly of force," would be incapable of waging foreign war; and the establishment of institutional arrangements which would insure that the national forces would remain in these forms. To the first there seems to be no technical bar; and while the second raises problems, they do not seem to be obviously insoluble.

External Uses of War

UNDER THIS mechanistic solution of the war problem, war would be eliminated from the world by the simplistic device of rendering the nations militarily or physically harmless to each other and providing just sufficient means for keeping them that way. But this simple concept, while it seems tacitly to underlie most proposals for attaining peace through disarmament, will not carry one very far. One cannot contemplate a world from which organized war was been excluded without considering the political and emotional functions which organized war fulfills in the existing one.

These may be looked at from either of two points of view. As seen from within any modern state, war serves the functions of preserving the nation's territorial integrity, defending its "vital interests," meeting its economic needs, and preserving (or enhancing) its prestige or "power." From a global point of view it serves the function of regulating the international conflicts which arise among the armed sovereigns and effecting those changes in political and social structures or in the distribution of territory and natural resources which appear to be historically necessary.

From the first point of view, the problem appears, at first glance at least, to be somewhat more manageable. Preservation of the territorial integrity of the state is universally accepted, both in law and in practice, as the primary duty of any modern government. The American Constitution, in denying to the several states the power to "engage in war," added the proviso "unless actually invaded" or in imminent peril of invasion. In a world reduced from a military to a police-force form of organization, however, the several states would retain the power to protect their frontiers against border forays or local disputes, which would be the most in the form of military action which a neighbor could organize against them without patent violation of the disarmament agreement. The major force which has led to invasions and appropriations of territory in modern times would, moreover, be removed. Overwhelmingly, these episodes have been strategic in impulse; the great peril against which each nation has relied

upon war to defend it is mainly a creation of the war system itself.

But much the same can be said of the other "vital" interests. Again they are almost wholly strategic in character. The goals of modern wars have not been wealth, or land, or other natural resources; at worst they have been "power," at best "security." In recent times the strongest aggressive pressures have come from the Soviet Union, one of the most nearly self-sufficient of all the national politico-economic systems. So far, such aggressive moves or gestures as have emanated from China have been of trivial economic significance; their motive force has been a drive for power and military prestige. India, with her appalling internal problems, is the most "neutralist" and pacifistic of all the great states. It seems safe to say that there is no nation in the world for which the genuinely "vital interests" of its people would not be better served by peace than by resort to organized war; and it seems reasonable that a reduction of the world from a military to a police-force organization, with the consequent elimination of the purely strategic factor from international relations, would suffice to make this clear.

EVEN granted, however, that there is no nationally organized people today whose genuine interests will not be better served by peace than by war, it is sometimes argued that this will not always be the case. Harrison Brown has emphasized the inordinately difficult problems being created for all peoples by the explosion of the "population bomb." If the present, roughly equitable distribution of land and resources provides a possible basis for international stability, what will happen as a rapidly increasing population begins to press more and more insistently upon diminishing resources? The difficulties inherent in the problems of management and allocation thus posed are obviously enormous, but, once the war institution were eliminated, it seems unlikely that they would appear to any people, or any government, to be the kind of difficulties which can be resolved by its revival. One of the stronger forces everywhere operating today against a continuance of the war system is its futility for meeting these grave issues of the future and the frustrations it imposes upon those who attempt to do so. There are few problems of the future for which even limited warfare will appear to any people to offer a practicable solution.

Looked at from within the nation-state, the defense of the national territory and the really vital interests of its inhabitants under a police-force form

of organization does not appear to present any insuperable difficulty. Looked at from the global point of view, however, the matter is less simple. What has been described so far is essentially a static political (and to a considerable extent economic) world order. It seems obvious, for example, that the total disarmament agreement could never be signed or brought into effect without an initial acceptance by all parties of the then-existing territorial status, and a recognition that none could thereafter alter it except by nonmilitary means. But no static world order can be expected to endure. To be realistic, any imagined world order must allow for changes of many kinds—for the revision of national boundaries, the redistribution of peoples or ethnic groups, the creation of new states or the elimination of those no longer useful, for revolutionary change in economic and social systems, shifts in the distribution of the world's capital and raw material supplies. For both the effecting and the regulation of such changes we have relied ultimately on the war system. Should it be abolished, what nonmilitary mechanisms would remain, or would have to be created, to serve the purpose?

In our obsessive preoccupation with the war system and its strategic imperatives we tend to overlook the many mechanisms of this kind which already exist. It can, indeed, be argued that the reality of the world society is the fabric of a supranational, yet dynamic, order already woven by international commerce, international finance, international communications, and international law; the illusion is the clash of national armed sovereignties, something no longer really relevant in the affairs of men. We have seen many great changes taking place without the intervention of organized international war.

The Problem of Power

A WORLD WHICH HAD excluded organized international war would not be wanting in mechanisms to provide both for stability and for change. But could it so regulate both as to provide as well for freedom and justice?

Perhaps the same question can be asked in another way: Could it meet the problem of power? If power is defined as the ability to coerce, then it would seem that its exercise must always embody some concept of freedom and justice; and it is out of the inevitable clash of these concepts that the problem of power arises.

On the international stage we are accustomed to think of power almost wholly as either immediate or ultimate *military* power. The nation with the

most and biggest nuclear bombs has the most power. But as it grows increasingly evident that no one either wants or dares to use the bombs, this becomes another of the notions no longer applicable to the existing world. Yet so far we have found nothing to put in its place, except, perhaps, the idea of a world government exercising a global monopoly of force in which all military power would be extinguished. And this idea is repugnant, because it would also extinguish all conflicting views of freedom and justice, in favor of some rigid and uniform concept. The obvious impossibility of constructing such a uniform "world law" out of the violently conflicting concepts available today—conflicts of Communism and non-Communism, of "free" dictatorship against democracy, of regional and sectional and partisan difference—makes world government in a literal sense impossible. A rational world order, even more than a rational domestic order, must be pluralistic; and how could one base a pluralistic world system on a global monopoly of force?

THE too easy escape for advocates of world government is to conceive of the world law as purely constitutional; it would set up a broad and general framework within which the rival, pluralistic concepts of freedom and justice would struggle by always legal means to be decided by a strictly juridical process. This is supposed to be the way in which the clashing pluralisms within a free society—like that of the United States—are regulated and harmonized; ours is a "government of laws, not men." But merely to extend this notion by analogy to a global government is far too simple. To begin with, of course, the laws, if not made, are at any rate declared by men, and where are the men capable of writing a constitution for the globe? And how could a global monopoly of force compel a similar unity in diversity? If it did so by sheer force alone, the manipulators of the global government would become tyrants of an appalling kind; if it attempted to do so by the writing of law, the law would be without sanction, and therefore without effect, in the hearts of most of those whom it pretended to control. World government, or even "world law," is no answer to the problem of power.

But in a world from which war had been excluded other answers would still be available. International law has already thrown a fairly strong encrustation around the relations of states. In the whole U-2 incident, perhaps the most significant aspect was the fact that President Eisenhower felt compelled to bow to the international law

which forbids violations of territory (he canceled further U-2 flights before he made his rather feeble attempt to alter the law so as to permit overflights of secretive potential aggressors). The cancellation of the overflights stands. The attempt to legitimize such flights under the United Nations seems to have no future. Even though America was caught guilty here, Americans may have to admit to themselves that the international law against overflights is possibly a more useful and rational way of preventing the world from blowing itself to pieces than would be a new law in which overflights were legitimate.

In a warless world, it is to be expected that international law, with the juridical and arbitral instruments it already possesses, would grow farther than it has done to encrust and so regularize issues which are now beyond its purview. It has apparently been able to accept expropriations or even confiscations that might half a century ago have been the causes of war. It can undoubtedly manage many other of the routine or administrative issues—fisheries, commercial rights, airways, the disposition of space or of Antarctica, rules for safety at sea—which have in the past offered ground for sometimes embittered nationalistic dispute over freedom and justice. What it has never shown the slightest sign of being able to do is to decide disputes over the "vital" (mainly strategic) interests of the powers, or over the basic issues of freedom and justice which arise in the world. A dispute like that between Britain and Iceland over fishing rights ought to be subject to juridical settlement by the agencies of international order now in existence. But the dispute between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian rebels was of a kind which no juridical system we now possess could possibly have dealt with and which no putative "world law," of a kind which could be developed out of existing political and social institutions, would be able to control.

The abolition of war should remove the strategic issues. But who can doubt that power issues, turning on conflicting ideas of freedom and justice, would remain? The internal power struggles would obviously involve external forces, even if these were expressed by such nonmilitary methods as propaganda, economic pressures, the fomentation of revolt. The Russian dictatorship would be driven to expand its power base in the unstable areas of the outer world even more vigorously than it is now trying to do. The West would redouble its present efforts to maintain or expand its own influence and power wherever instability might develop. It

may be said the ultimate result would be simply the replacement of the present highly organized war system by a chaotic cold war system, relying heavily on riot and subversion, in which the decision of fundamental issues of freedom and justice would be more haphazard and more destructive than they are now.

EVEN without the threat of internal disruption, it seems likely that the major power systems would continue to compete with each other on the international stage. This competition would be waged (as it is now in fact being waged) by the use of economic resources, of propaganda, of infiltrative and subversive techniques, by the support of insurrectionary or guerrilla wars. The wealthy states could use their capital resources to attract to themselves movements favorable to them in the disputed areas; or could use them (as the Congress, with the bill putting the Cuban sugar quota at the discretion of the President, apparently hoped to do) to throttle adverse tendencies. The uses of propaganda seem fairly obvious. The uses of infiltration and subversion are poorly understood everywhere—even the Russians and the Chinese are less adept in these arts than they are generally credited with being—but in unstable and revolutionary areas could be dramatic. Would freedom and justice in the long run be better served, or would the end be a chaos of disorder in which all cherished values perished?

The question is inherently unanswerable, since there is no single, universally accepted view of what constitutes freedom and justice. But some observations are possible. The net effect of such a situation (which is "cold war," from which the great weapons of modern hot war have been subtracted) would be to restore a great deal of force to popular movements. The Japanese riots, which vetoed President Eisenhower's good-will visit, are a case in point. They may have been exploited and led by Russian-oriented Communists, but they would have been impos-

sible without deep-running popular reactions to the world problem. These reactions may have been misguided—popular reactions in no national organization are by any means always wise—but they were popular; they were not the product of manipulation by foreign managers, and they asserted an authority over the history of modern Japan which could not have been asserted in any other way or by any other agency.

A second consequence of the situation envisaged would be a further erosion of the already badly eroded line dividing domestic from international affairs. Many of the issues of freedom and justice in a world from which organized war had been excluded would be put to the test of guerrilla war. We have in modern times a long and complicated history of guerrilla war and its concomitants in determining the ultimate relations of states and answering the ultimate questions of freedom and justice. It always raises the same problems, whether it has an international or mainly domestic impact. There is the core of determined resistance, arising from some deeply felt need of the people concerned. There are the opponents of the resistance movement, trying to work for peace. There are the collaborators, who would rather live in comfort with the enemy than in hardship with the patriots, and are subjected usually to the most brutal coercions from both sides. These elements were all present in the American Revolution (which through most of the years it lasted was much more a guerrilla than an organized war) and have reappeared in every such situation since then — in the Philippines during the "insurrection," in the second and guerrilla phase of the Boer War, in Ireland, in the Japanese invasion of China, in Southeast Asia after the Second World War, in the Mau Mau revolt in Kenya, and in Algeria.

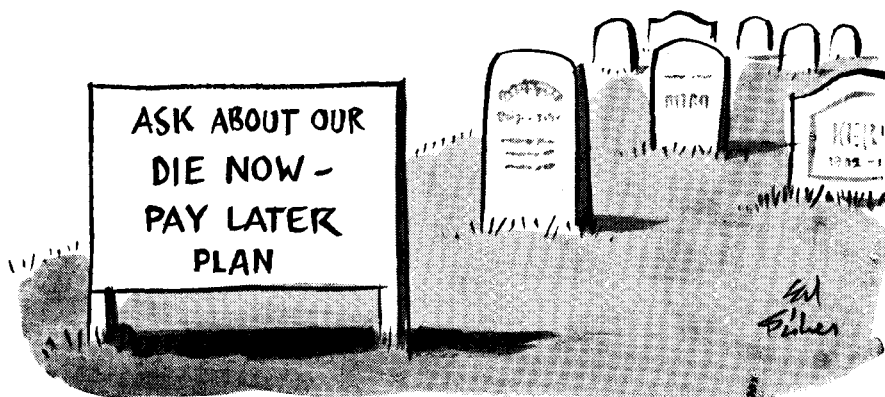
Guerrilla wars rest for their success upon the support of the population. Some have succeeded, many have failed; but, win or fail, this makes them probably as true an expression of the

underlying "general will" of those concerned as any form of political expression. They are often characterized by great savagery and cruelty. But there seems to be a kind of general acceptance of their outcomes as representing a closer approach to the goals of freedom and justice than do the outcomes of the great international wars; and their results often show a stability which the results of the great wars do not.

It appears to be impossible to devise, with the human materials which are all that are available to us, any formal system of law or order or faith which will infallibly yield a maximum of freedom, of justice in the affairs of men. But considering the inordinate complexity of the interrelated domestic and international changes which are taking place, a "system," if it can be called such, relying on a slowly growing corpus of law and pacific custom enclosing, as it were, a core of mob violence and guerrilla war, would seem to hold out more promise than the system of highly organized and massive military structures to which our future is now committed. If the results might threaten to be chaotic, the chaos they would produce would be orderly in comparison with the unutterable chaos with which the great weapons now threaten our civilization.

Conclusions

IT IS THE CONTENTION of this study that a world which had initially agreed to exclude organized international war from its affairs would be a viable world. It could develop institutions adequate to maintain the agreement and it would have or could develop institutional means for deciding those basic issues of freedom and justice which we have immemorially confided to the war system. These institutional means would not be free of violence; it would still be true that "the tree of liberty" would have to be "watered by the blood of martyrs." Men would still die for principle or for passion; but they would not die as the helpless, systemic victims of a world order based upon highly organized and armed national sovereignties. Deprived of the easy simplicities and illusory securities of the war system, statesmanship would meet more, not less, difficult problems than those it must now confront; and it would take brains, illuminated by vision in the leaders and education in their followers, to surmount them. A world from which organized war had been excluded would not be an easy one, and it would raise threats to various groups, economic interests, ideals, and convictions which

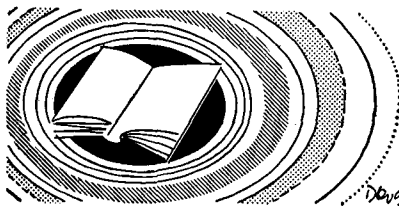


may well seem greater than the still almost unimaginable threat presented to all by a continuance of the war system itself. But it would be a viable world; it would meet the needs of people for both order and change at least as well as the present world appears to do, and hopefully a great deal better.

But if, once it were established, the warless world would be practicable, one must meet the question of whether it would ever be practicable to establish it. It is certainly not practicable now. It will never be practicable until peoples everywhere are generally convinced that it offers a viable alternative to the existing system. But, unfortunately, more than the peoples are concerned; their governments, and the leaders, the politicians, the managers of economic organizations, even the churchmen and opinion-makers who constitute the governments, and who have so often used the war system to seize or maintain their power positions, must also be convinced of the viability from their own points of view of the alternative form of organization.

This conviction is growing among peoples and governors, although slowly. One of the great imperial systems already stands officially committed to the abolition of war, through the device of total disarmament to police-force level. The power is the Soviet Union, and the commitment was stated in the Khrushchev proposal of 1959. But the pro-

posal was brushed off by the West (and, it would seem, by China) as not even having been intended for serious consideration. The reasons for the Western reaction, at least, are obvious. It was considered to be a trap, much as were previous Russian proposals of the same kind—the invitation to universal disarmament advanced by the Bolsheviks after 1918 and the Czar's summons to an arms "holiday" at the Hague Conference in 1899. But one cannot help wondering what really serious diplomacy might not have been able to do with the Khrushchev offer. It does not seem so impossible for Western diplomacy to take the proposal seriously, to probe into its exact meaning, to ask just how, assuming it were accepted in the West, the Russians themselves would expect to resolve the power issues remaining. What sacrifices would the Russians be prepared to make, in terms of power or prestige, for those they demand of the West? Such an inquiry would have no immediate results today. But the relative success of the purely technical



conferences on the banning of nuclear tests or the peaceful applications of atomic energy suggest that here is an approach which might lead to real and useful consequences. At worst it would get us away from the barren business (indulged in equally by both sides) of devising armament proposals on the theory that if accepted they won't really cost us anything, and if rejected they will "prove" that the other side "doesn't really want disarmament" and is therefore the guilty party. This is a game at which the Russians have always been considerably more adept than we; and at best it is utterly futile. If we could bring the Russians into a serious consideration of the way in which a totally disarmed world could be expected to operate, we would not have solved the global problem, but we would be nearer to it than we shall ever get by any number of disarmament conferences or addresses in the forum of the U.N.

It is the hope of this inquiry to turn attention toward possible efforts of this kind. A warless world seems to be viable; its attainment, while immeasurably difficult, does not seem to be impossible, given a continuation of the educative, organizational, unifying social forces already at large in a confused world.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS:

1. Robert Browning, "Rabbi Ben Ezra." 2. e e cummings, "Pity This Busy Monster, Manunkind." 3. John Donne, "The Canonization." 4. T. S. Eliot, "La Figlia che Piange." 5. Robert Herrick, "Corinna's Going A-Maying." 6. O. W. Holmes, "Old Ironsides." 7. Alexander Pope, "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot." 8. Ezra Pound, "Ancient Music." 9. E. A. Robinson, "George Crabbe." 10. Lord Tennyson, "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

An astonishing journey into crime with the author of "The FBI Story"

21 unique true tales of crime and detection around the world.

JOURNEY INTO CRIME
By DON WHITEHEAD
\$4.95. RANDOM HOUSE



CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted for things wanted or unwanted; personal services; literary or publishing offers, unclassified elsewhere; miscellaneous items appealing to a special intelligent clientele; jobs wanted; houses or camps for rent; tutoring; ideas for sale. All advertisements must be consonant with the character of Saturday Review. Rates per insertion 50¢ per word; 10-word minimum. Count 2 extra words for Box and Numbers. Rates for several insertions—52 times 42¢ per word; 26 times 44¢ per word; 13 times 46¢ per word; 6 times 48¢ per word. Full payment must be received seventeen days before publication. We forward all mail received in answer to box numbers and submit postage bills periodically. Mail to be called for at this office will be held 30 days, only. Address: Classified Department, Saturday Review, 25 West 45 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

LITERARY SERVICES

MANUSCRIPT TYPING. Ambassador Office Service, 17 East 48th Street, NYC. PLaza 5-1127.

TOPS IN TYPING—LEAHEYS, Seven Park Avenue, NYC. Murray Hill 6-4464.

MANUSCRIPTS PROFESSIONALLY TYPED. Tape recordings transcribed. STILLMAN ASSOCIATES, 1394 Third Avenue (at 79th Street), NYC. TRafalgar 9-9177.

AVAILABLE—AMERICAN HISTORY RESEARCH. Extensive experience MSS. Vicinity Library of Congress. Box P-361.

BOOKS

SEND FOR free remainder book catalogue. All subjects. National Book Company, 565 Fifth, NYC. MURray Hill 2-3908.

THE PAPERBACK BOOKSELLER—"If it's bound in paper—we're bound to have it." 147 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y. We pay postage.

BRITISH BOOK BARGAINS—all subjects. Catalogues free. Wants solicited. Transbooks, North Wantagh, New York.

BOOKS ON MUSIC—New, old, out-of-print, rare. Free catalogue. BEL CANTO BOOKSHOP, Dept. C, Box 1237, Union, New Jersey.

BOOKS ABOUT ASIA—ORIENTALIA, 11 East 12th Street, New York 3, New York. Free Catalogue S.

WRITERS' BOOKS—scores of them. Catalogues are free. Martin Gross, P.O. Box 3021, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York.

LITERATURE OUTLINES—Shakespeare and others \$1.00 each at your bookstore or from CLIFF'S NOTES (1), Bethany Station, Lincoln 5, Nebraska.

OF MANY KIND COMMENDATIONS we select this: "You have achieved a unique history which comes alive with all the warmth, terror and hope of human existence. I relished the steep ascent to the present, for compressed between that frail encasing, is a feeling of continuity, and of actually having experienced the life story of mankind. And what could be more absorbing?" Alfred Millard, 215 Hot Springs Road, Santa Barbara, California. Enclose \$2.00 for THE LONG STORY, Summarized in Verse, sales tax included and postage paid. SPECIAL OFFER. With the first 200 orders mentioning this issue of the Saturday Review, we will enclose an extra gift copy free.

FRENCH BOOKS

THE FRENCH BOOKSHOP, 556 Madison Avenue. New York's French bookshop, where French books are sold exclusively. Mail order catalogue 50¢.

BOOKPLATES

FREE CATALOGUE—many beautiful designs. Special designing too. Address BOOKPLATES, Yellow Springs 7, Ohio.

OUT-OF-PRINT

BOOKS FOUND through world-wide contacts. BOOK LAND, Box 74561, Los Angeles 4, California.

BOOKS LOCATED—any subject. Put our vigorous search service to work! You'll like our prices and fast, no-obligation service. BOOKMARK, Box 68K, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

PERSISTENT SEARCHING gets results. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trading Post, Room 4, Lisbon, New Hampshire.

NAME THE BOOK—We'll get it. CHICAGO BOOK MART, Chicago Heights, Illinois.

ANY BOOK LOCATED. Free catalogue. MID-WEST BOOK SERVICE, 4301 Kensington, Detroit 24, Michigan.

YOU NAME IT—WE FIND IT! Prices surprisingly low! INTERNATIONAL BOOKFINDERS, Box 3003-S, Beverly Hills, California.

BIBLIOPHILES: World Wide Research—Immediate Quotations. Try me first! John Friend, Bookfinder, Box 2570, Long Beach 1, California.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS

ITALIAN PERIODICALS. Italian Publishers, Times Tower, New York 36.

FRENCH AND POLISH PERIODICALS. European Publishers, 1002 Times Tower, New York 36.

BACK NUMBERS

MAGAZINE SPECIALISTS—stock of 1,200,000 back issues. "BACK NUMBER" Wilkins, Danvers, Mass.

ART

A SPECIAL OFFERING of Saturday Review original cover portraits by Frances O'Brien, portrait artist, from the collection of William O. Cox. Studies of these outstanding world personalities: Carl Sandburg, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Sherwood Anderson, Henry L. Stimson, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Fiorello La Guardia, Irving Berlin, Heitor Villa Lobos, William Butler Yeats. Only \$75.00 up. Please contact William O. Cox, 120 Peachtree Road, Birmingham 13, Alabama.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Graphic Art from Daumier to the Ecole de Paris. Through October. FAR Gallery, 746 Madison Avenue, New York 21.

FRIENDLY Little Art School in quaint TAXCO. Individual instruction. Inspiring living and tuition. Bilingual teachers. TAXCO SCHOOL OF ART, Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico. Brochure.

THE DRAWING SHOP. Original drawings and sketches from the 16th to the 19th century. 45 Christopher Street, New York 14, NYC. Watkins 9-7265.

LANGUAGES

AT HOME you relax and learn to speak French, Spanish, German, Russian, Japanese, Modern Greek—any of 34 languages available with Linguaphone. The World's Standard Conversational Method. Complete Recorded Courses on FREE trial. Phone Circle 7-0830 for FREE books, FREE trial. No obligation. FREE lesson in our studio. Open daily including Saturday. Linguaphone Institute, South Mezzanine, 54 RCA Building, New York 20.

DO YOU PRONOUNCE FRENCH CORRECTLY? Do you understand it when spoken rapidly as by a native? Do you use French idioms and colloquialisms freely and correctly? Student-aid tapes as recorded by French Tutoring Service will prove of great help to you. Write today for descriptive brochure. French Tutoring Service, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

LITERARY PRIZES

3rd MACMILLAN COCK ROBIN MYSTERY AWARD. \$2,500 for winning mystery novel between 55,000 and 75,000 words. Contest closes December 31st, 1960. For Official Rules, write Cock Robin Mystery Award Editor, The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York.

FOR THE GOURMET

VOLUPTUOUS VICTUALS! "Atlantic" Brand Maine seafoods, soups, dips, spreads, entrees. Values! Delectable! Vociferate! Badger your purveyor! Look Canning, Cutler, Maine.

PERSONALS

TOP CASH PAID for letters and documents of famous people. Immediate decision! Immediate payment. Ask TODAY for free brochure, "How To Sell Your Autographs." Catalogues Issued. Charles R. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, NYC 22, Eldorado 5-3464-5-6.

REPAIRERS OF THE IRREPARABLE. Restoring China, Glass, Silver, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, etc., Lamps mounted. Hess Repairs, 168 East 33rd St., NYC 16.

JOBS ABROAD for teachers, scientists, librarians, stenographers, engineers and executives. Comprehensive all new directory covers American and foreign companies, governmental and international organizations in over 80 countries. How, when and where to apply, \$1.00. Money-back guarantee. Included free, "Student Opportunities Abroad." Covington Distributors, Box 704-E, Camden 1, New Jersey.

BRITISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN at a fraction of their American retail prices! \$10.95 includes duty and import charges. Delivery in ten days from receipt of order. Unconditional money-back guarantee. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Steven Williams, Sr., Ltd., 40 Chatham Road, Short Hills, New Jersey.

WATCHES, GIFTS, NOVELTIES. Catalogue upon request. Transworld, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

CRABTREE MOVERS, LTD. Prompt, efficient, courteous. Moving, packing, storage. GRamercy 5-2421 NYC.

GENUINE HARRIS TWEED \$2.25 yard. Lady's, gentleman's suit tailored \$43. Send for swatches and particulars. Alexander Graham, Borge, Isle-of-Lewis, Scotland.

RECORDERS (FLUTES) KUENG SWISS import; Dolmetsch, Purcell. \$5, \$7.50 up! Student Special, Corelli \$3.95. Recorder Music, Methods, Sperrhake Harpsichords. Free catalogue, 9-6-D, HARGAIL, 157 West 57th Street, NYC.

ANTIQUE POSTERS—CIRCUS, DRAMA, GAY NINETIES. Spanish Toros, etc. List for stamp. Temple, Box S-549, Mason City, Iowa.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS offer free travel, high salaries. Comprehensive new booklet, "Guide to Employment Abroad," describes all possibilities—administrative, teaching, secretarial, radio, aviation, professional, technical, newspaper, etc. Full details on conditions, requirements. Includes "Directory of American Companies in Sixty Countries." Also covers employment agencies, government careers overseas, international organizations. \$1.00. Hill International Publications, P.O. Box 26-X, Massapequa Park, New York.

SEEK COLLEGE GRADUATE interesting, individualized work, liberal arts background, single. Box M-959.

WORLD'S FINEST GAME FOR 2,000 YEARS! "GO" set, instructions, \$5.50. Classic Games (SR), 2481 Davidson Avenue, NYC 68.

WE MOVE YOU WITHOUT TEARS—and economically. Insured household moving, packing, and storage. Vans and station wagons—local, long distance. THE PADDED WAGON, INC., ALgonquin 5-8343 NYC.

RECORDERS, LUTES, VIOLS—Baroque woodwinds and brasses. Write Wayne Anderson, 545 West 111th Street, NYC 25.

CATS FOR ADOPTION. All sizes, all colors. Free. Watkins 4-8493 NYC.

OLD LETTERS WANTED. Authors, statesmen, scientists, military leaders, musicians, etc. Correspondence or single items bought and sold. Established 1887. Catalogue on request. Walter R. Benjamin Autographs, 18 East 77th Street, NYC 21. REgent 4-3902.

32 POEMS, by Ed Stillman, 311 Atkins Avenue, Brooklyn 8, New York, \$1.00.

POSITION WANTED: Mature woman, educated, cultured, as governess to one motherless child. West Coast preferred. Box P-324.

UNSCOURED UNDYED RYGA knitting yarn: off-white, greige, dark gray, brown, \$1.60 postpaid per 100 gram skein. Tough sweaters handknit in Ireland. Carol Brown, Putney 11, Vermont.

PERSONALS

FORMER CONCERT PIANIST interested in exchange of piano lessons for private French lessons with competent teacher. NYC. Box P-346.

LOOKING for a New York skillful part-time editor or collaborator on an assigned book. Call UNiversity 5-0646 NYC or write Box P-370.

LYRICIST seeks composer for songs, skits, revues, shows. Box P-357.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING. All your gift needs solved by our Personalized Handmade Ceramic Ashtrays, Tiles, Mugs. Brochure. Arkay, 1456 North Delaware, Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

LOCAL SALES AGENTS WANTED for finest European harpsichord maker. Box K-689.

SEEKING PEACE OF MIND? Free homestudy course in the Catholic Religion. PAULIST FATHERS INSTRUCTION CENTER, Dept. S, 18 East 76 St., NYC 21.

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL—Luxury and convenience with surprisingly low rates to attract the travel-wise. Just off the West Side Highway. Near The Coliseum. All rooms with private bath. Television. Air-conditioning. 253 West 73rd Street, NYC. Write or phone: SUSquehanna 7-3000.

HARPSICHORDS, CLAVICHORDS—Excellent modern German instruments by Sperrhake. Beautiful cabinetry, moderate prices. Robert S. Taylor, 8710 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland.

DICTIONARY EDITOR WANTED. Experienced only. No free lance. Resume to Box P-175.

COVERED WAGON MOVERS. Insured, professional household moving. Packing, crating, storage. 24-hour service. For estimate call Jerry McGruddy, ALgonquin 5-1788 NYC.

ILLUSTRATOR, 26, presently holds government clearance, going to Europe late November, desires personal or commercial mission. Box P-368.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT. Come and see my wares at Wellesley Club Shopper's Showcase, Center Street, September 28th-29th. Or write Carol Brown, Putney, Vermont.

FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS! Conversation, accent specialist. Minimum grammar. Private—small classes. Butterfield 8-0881 NYC.

GIRL GOING ABROAD to find position seeks girl interested in same. Box P-362.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL NURSE board child own beautiful Westchester home. Best references. Box P-360.

STUDENT TRAVELING Europe November seeks job in return for passage. D. C. Nilson, 325 Meehan Street, Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania.

NEW TRADE PUBLISHER seeks talents and capital in exchange for partnership. Unusual opportunity. Box P-358.

HOSTESS, SECRETARY? Middle aged Jacqueline of all trades. Experience in puppets, dance, drama, secretarial work. Play chess, bridge, golf, good cook, love children, gardening. Interests: psychology, philosophy. Box P-363.

CONCERT-PIANIST-TEACHER, former NCAC artist, from studio of Mme. Rosina Lhevinne; beginners' theory and composition, integrated with piano lessons, all ages and stages, encourages musical individuality. NYC and vicinity. Riverside 9-2319 mornings.

YOUR GLOBAL VACANCY. Largest compilation of actual permanent positions for teachers, scientists, students, librarians, administrators, etc. NOT just a list—includes specific job data, salaries. Rush \$1.15 for current issue. Yearly subscription \$5 (10 issues). Brochure, "Are you in the Right School?" 50¢ or free with \$5 order. CRUSADE, 171 North 9th Street, Brooklyn 11, New York. Money-back guarantee.

PARENTS CAN and must help academically educate their children. Box 94, Homewood, Illinois, for free newsletter.

FINE CLASSIC GUITARS AND LUTES: The "HOFNER" from West Germany and the "CORDOBA" from Spain. Shipped on approval. Write for particulars. Locker's—Importers, 21 South 18th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

YOU CAN FIND OUT! Confidential information developed, any matter, person, problem, anywhere. Officially licensed. Established 1922. Equitable Service Bureau, 15 Maiden Lane, New York.

(Continued on page 42)

PERSONALS

(Continued from page 41)

FRENCH, ITALIAN—SPEAK FLUENTLY. Efficient, interesting method. Plaza 3-7092 NYC.

VIOLENCE ON TV programs can be stopped. Send for Plan of Action. Box K-898.

FIRST PERSON, first literary journal of Travel, Memoirs and Humor, features Thornton Wilder, Allan Seager, Ford Madox Ford; a narrative of Russia; new American satire. \$1 single copy, \$2.50 subscription. Drumlin Road, Rockport, Massachusetts.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS—Sermon competition "Challenge of Albert Schweitzer." \$500 first prize. Registration deadline October 1st. Inquire Albert Schweitzer Education Foundation, 55 East Washington, Chicago.

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

LACK MEANING in your life? Explore the disciplines of General Semantics. Attend a 5-week course Mondays beginning September 26th, 8 P.M. Another Tuesdays September 27th, 6 P.M. Full tuition \$5. NY Society for General Semantics, 212 East 44th Street. LORaine 8-2967.

DEVELOP CHILDREN'S ARTISTIC TALENTS. Ancient and modern handcrafts. Catalogue 10c. Larson, Dept. 1121, 820 South Tripp, Chicago, Illinois.

SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS . . . Conveniently, economically. Give your friends the famous "Placid Eating" cookbook. Charming, delicious Adirondack recipes from the renowned Mirror Lake Inn in Lake Placid. Beautifully printed and colorfully illustrated. Spiral bound in plastic for comfortable handling. Pay only \$2 for this wonderful gourmet reference published at \$3.95. We will Christmas wrap and mail anywhere in the U.S. free. Buy two for \$3.95. Order from: Cookbook, P.O. Box 629, Mineola, New York.

ENJOY PLAYING Chamber Music under guidance of former first violinist of known String Quartet. Wadsworth 3-1095 NYC.

YOUNG MAN, serious concert dancer, desires part-time employment to support further studies. NYC. Box P-373.

PIANO LESSONS—"Parisienne" famous pianist. Children, adults, advanced. French lessons, conversation. ENright 9-4244 NYC.

FOR RENT: Fifth Avenue, 570. Sixth floor, private office. Quiet, distinguished. Full, part-time basis. Phone service. Circle 5-3111 NYC.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

BENNINGTON, VERMONT. 7 room, steam-heated farmhouse, barn studio, outskirts of town. 2 acres, beautiful view, ski country, hour from Tanglewood. \$18,000. Annette Shapiro.

PANORAMIC ELEVATION. Enormous living room, bedroom. Conveniences. Pictures. 823 Linden, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

VERMONT: Yellow Colonial overlooking river, near ski areas. 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil furnace. Furnished. \$17,500. SNARE-PARSONS, Dorset, Vermont.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA—Center Bridge near historic New Hope—Morris Llewellyn Cooke's famous Spanish Continental retreat. Superbly landscaped, overlooking canal and river. \$29,700.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA—Jericho Mountain, 53 acres, 3 summer cottages, Sylvan swimming pool. \$32,000.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA—Lower Makefield—1 hour to New York, new manor Colonial, spacious, in prestige area. \$46,500. And other outstanding listings—J. Linforth Company, 107 Green Street, Hulmeville, Pennsylvania. SKyline 7-6418.

For Rent—Furnished

IN ARIZONA'S MILD WINTER, modern cottages completely furnished, in Chiricahua Mountains, near Douglas. Superb scenery. Ideal for artists, photographers, writers, retirees. Write CAVE CREEK RANCH, Portal, Arizona.

NEVIS, WEST INDIES. Rent or lease to couple converted Sugarmill Tower. Furnished, gas, electricity. \$225 U.S. per month. H. Bennett, Box 12, Charles-town, Nevis, West Indies.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Rent—Unfurnished

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, Westchester County, New York. 6 rooms. Year 'round. \$200 month. Lease. Box M-923.

For Fall Rental

VERMONT. MOUNTAIN CABIN, pond, reflecting fall foliage. All conveniences. Box P-345.

HOUSES TO SHARE

NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS. Just the place to write that novel! Writer will share comfortable year-round two-century-old house with family. Reasonable. Box 56, Siasconset, Massachusetts. Clearwater 7-6210.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Unfurnished

GENTLEMAN WANTED—Artist's garage apartment on estate-like grounds. Studio living room, kitchen, bathroom, large terrace, river view, privacy. 3 minutes to Dobbs Ferry station, Dobbs Ferry, New York. OWens 3-3636.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

130 ACRE FARM, ideal for summer home. Near Caspian Lake resort area. Much growing timber. Fields in good production but buildings need some repair. Water and electricity in house. Good view. Price \$7,500. Mario Corti, Broker, Walden, Vermont. Telephone CABot 2326.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOOK STORE for sale, with living quarters, rent income property, in rapidly growing city. Box P-162.

VACATIONS

COME EARLY TO TUCSON—a country place in the city; near the University; charming rooms and patios; excellent food. American Plan. \$9 to \$14 a day. CHRISTOPHER SQUARE INN, 1035 East Mabel Street, Tucson, Arizona.

HOTEL PLAYA MAZATLAN, directly on beautiful beach, tropical setting. Excellent international cuisine, best in Mexico. \$15.60 double occupancy, American Plan. Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Beautiful Fall vacationland. Blazing foliage. Restful, informal, sports. New heated swimming pool. Excellent food and accommodations. Folder.

ROCKPORT. Autumn is lovely in this quaint, picturesque all year 'round seacoast town. Colorful foliage, the leisurely pace, lovely rockbound coast and clear, crisp air appeal to artists, photographers and vacationers. For booklet write Board of Trade, Rockport 2, Massachusetts.

WINHALL MOUNTAIN LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Fall foliage, balmy days, panoramic view. International cuisine. Brochure.

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

SUN-INSIDE, Monterey, Massachusetts. Berkshires. French cuisine, small, very quiet.

COLBURN HOUSE, since 1872. Enjoy fall's beauty with us. European Rates. Duncan Hines Food. Folder. Manchester Center, Vermont.

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

BLUEBERRY HILL! Blazing foliage! Nothing whatever to do. Lucullan food. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

FALL on farms and hotels welcoming children. Call LORaine 8-0700 NYC.

FOREST COTTAGE FOR HONEYMOONERS, all conveniences. FOREST FARMS, Jamaica, Vermont.

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

VACATIONS

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.

BERMUDA COTTAGES, 2 or 3 bedroom private house-keeping cottages in choice locations for families, intimate studios for couples. Beautifully furnished, all have living room, bath, kitchen, fireplace, telephone and radio. Private maid does your housekeeping. Beach and club privileges. Reasonable daily rates. Write BERMUDA COTTAGES, Paget, Bermuda.

PELICAN COVE—in unspoiled Florida Keys. Immaculate oceanside apartments, beach, fishing, shelling, skindiving, birdwatching, sailing, loafing. Literate, congenial company on balmy tropical isle. Tom and Carolyn Brown, Islamorada, Florida.

HERITAGE HILL, Holland (RFD Southbridge), Massachusetts. Food, Lodging. Reservation only. Sturbridge Village nearby. Brochure.

FORT MYERS BEACH, Florida. Charming furnished, spotlessly clean accommodations for two. \$900 winter season. Details on request. Box P-364.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, Apartado 247. Beautiful homes—garden by sea. Folder.

TRAVEL

INDIA—Temples, Exotic Art, Moghul Palaces. Private air-auto tour for 12 discriminating people. Starts December '60. Sixty days. 7,000 miles. American and Indian escorts. Write: MARGARET CROWNE, 1251 Wellesley, Los Angeles 25.

CHARMING GRAMERCY PARK—Attractive singles and doubles. Newly decorated. PARKSIDE HOTEL, 18 Gramercy Park South, NYC. Transients \$4.50 and up. Moderate weekly-monthly rates. GRamerCy 5-6000.

VISIT FRIENDLY BELGIUM FIRST—Gateway to Europe—and of tradition, fabulous art cities, magnificent beaches, superb cuisine and all centers within short commuting distance of its capital. Consult your travel agent or Official Belgium Tourist Bureau, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

STAY IN THE HEART OF SMART NEW YORK . . . at the famous Beekman Tower Hotel. It's near everything—United Nations, midtown shops, just a short bus ride for the theatres. Rates are moderate, accommodations delightful. Enjoy cocktails in the Top of the Tower Cocktail Lounge—26 stories high in the sky—and delicious food in the Turtle Bay Dining Room. Rates for single rooms with semi-private bath from \$6.50. Group rates available. If you're driving to New York, write BECKMAN TOWER HOTEL, 49th Street and First Avenue (3 Mitchell Place), New York 17, New York for the SR map showing how to avoid city traffic.

AROUND SOUTH AMERICA CRUISES—Monthly sailings from New York. 53 Gala Days from \$1,895. Featuring air-conditioned luxury ships of the Grace Line, Moore-McCormack and Argentine State Lines. Fare includes all transportation, meals, shore excursions. "Fabulous 21-day Overland Tour," de luxe hotels and guides. Write for details to Mr. Ed Sorg, FOUR WINDS CRUISES, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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.

EUROPE 1961, BUDGET-WISE CIRCLE TOURS: Tenth anniversary folders ready describing creatively planned group programs visiting 12-19 countries in 37-56 days. Prices with trans-Atlantic tourist steamship \$1,160-\$1,595. Air passage optional. 36 departures April-September. DITTMANN TOURS, Northfield, Minnesota.

JOIN CARIBBEAN CRUISE. 150 foot schooner sails—Bimini, Berry Islands, Nassau, Grand Bahamas, Abaco, Havana, Cay Sal. Ten days of Adventure from \$175. Sailing, Fishing and Skindiving. WINDJAMMER CRUISES, INC., P.O. Box 1051-Z, Miami Beach 39, Florida. Miami Beach phone JEFFerson 2-3407.

THE TIGER FISH IN THE LIMPOPO River are probably the gamest in the world and South Africa's inland waters provide an angler's heaven too, with yellow fish, black bass, trout and barbel. Deep sea fishing is excellent along the Cape and Natal Coast. For more information on a fisherman's dream holiday write: SATOUR, Dept. S, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York 20.

KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1383

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS

- A. Ravished city for which a recent popular piano "concerto" was named.
- B. Oriental.
- C. Popular article of food or a stupid person.
- D. In heraldry, lined with a specified fur; increased 100% in bulk, weight, risk, etc.
- E. What the teen-age youth is said to do to one's household economy (4 wds. followed by Word N).
- F. Served with a large, cup-like spoon.
- G. Unwilling.
- H. Saucy, argumentative answers (2 wds.).
- I. One of the Hebrew names for God, as Almighty or Sufficient (2 wds.).
- J. Having surface inequalities.
- K. Tiny organ of normal achromatic, low-intensity vision in man.
- L. One Japanese "war criminal", of Bataan and Corregidor, executed 1945.

WORDS

177 166 70 164 82 32

15 182 75 25 36 41 65

183 8 153 35 125 150

114 119 11 16 173 38 45

121 87 157 1 60 54 181 138 128 171 43
103 110

135 100 95 126 91 69

19 42 67 165 96

134 40 3 188 62 97 161 141

193 46 66 86 53 184 78 116 142

131 48 172 144 149

18 47 117 92 147 127

21 189 167 63 30 192 71 89 76

DEFINITIONS

- M. System of names used in any particular branch of knowledge or art.
- N. See Word E (2 wds.).
- O. From there.
- P. What toothsome geese are said to do (2 wds.).
- Q. Protecting or ornamental top of a shoe.
- R. Said Mark Antony: "I loved Caesar less, but . . . Rome more" (2 wds.).
- S. United; combined.
- T. Too dear in price.
- U. Not fettered or bound; free.
- V. Meaning of "ult." (2 wds.).
- W. Proper, right, desirable, course of action (4 wds.).
- X. Supplied (with some quality or power).
- Y. Perched.

WORDS

120 187 194 27 2 80 14 33 190 154 94
136

24 68 174 56 123 99 162

88 26 6 105 170 57

109 168 12 52 156 64 118 115

140 77 49 9 102 122

51 112 31 158 146 163 55

106 137 83 28 133 61 13 151

132 72 20 113 23 104 180 5

17 44 130 37 178 58 139 73 111 4 98

185 124 84 85 148 93 34 7 152

22 159 129 191 90 50 169 155 145 79 101
176

160 143 39 29 107 10

74 59 186 179 108 81 175

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.

						1	E	2	M	3	H	4	U			5	T	6	O			7	V	8	C	9	Q	10	X						
11	D	12	P	13	S	14	M	15	B			16	D	17	U	18	K	19	G	20	T	21	L			22	W	23	T	24	N	25	B		
26	O	27	M			28	S	29	X	30	L	31	R			32	A	33	M	34	V	35	C	36	B	37	U	38	D	39	X		40	H	
41	B	42	G	43	E	44	U	45	D			46	I	47	K	48	J	49	Q	50	W	51	R	52	P			53	I	54	E		55	R	
56	N	57	O			58	U	59	Y	60	E	61	S	62	H	63	L	64	P	65	B	66	I			67	G	68	N	69	F		70	A	
71	L	72	T	73	U	74	Y	75	B			76	L	77	Q	78	I			79	W	80	M	81	Y	82	A	83	S	84	V		85	V	
86	I	87	E	88	O			89	L	90	W	91	F			92	K	93	V	94	M	95	F			96	G	97	H	98	U		99	N	
100	F	101	W	102	Q			103	E	104	T	105	O	106	S	107	X			108	Y	109	P	110	E			111	U	112	R	113	T	114	D
		115	P	116	I	117	K			118	P	119	D	120	M	121	E			122	Q	123	N			124	V	125	C	126	F		127	K	
128	E	129	W			130	U	131	J	132	T	133	S	134	H	135	F	136	M			137	S	138	E			139	U	140	Q	141	H	142	I
143	X	144	J			145	W	146	R	147	K	148	V			149	J	150	C			151	S	152	V	153	C	154	M	155	W	156	P	157	E
		158	R	159	W	160	X			161	H	162	N	163	R	164	A	165	G			166	A			167	L	168	P	169	W		170	O	
171	E	172	J	173	D	174	N			175	Y	176	W			177	A	178	U	179	Y			180	T	181	E			182	B	183	C	184	I
		185	V	186	Y	187	M	188	H			189	L	190	M			191	W	192	L	193	I	194	M										

Solution of last week's Double-Croctic will be found on page 10 of this issue.