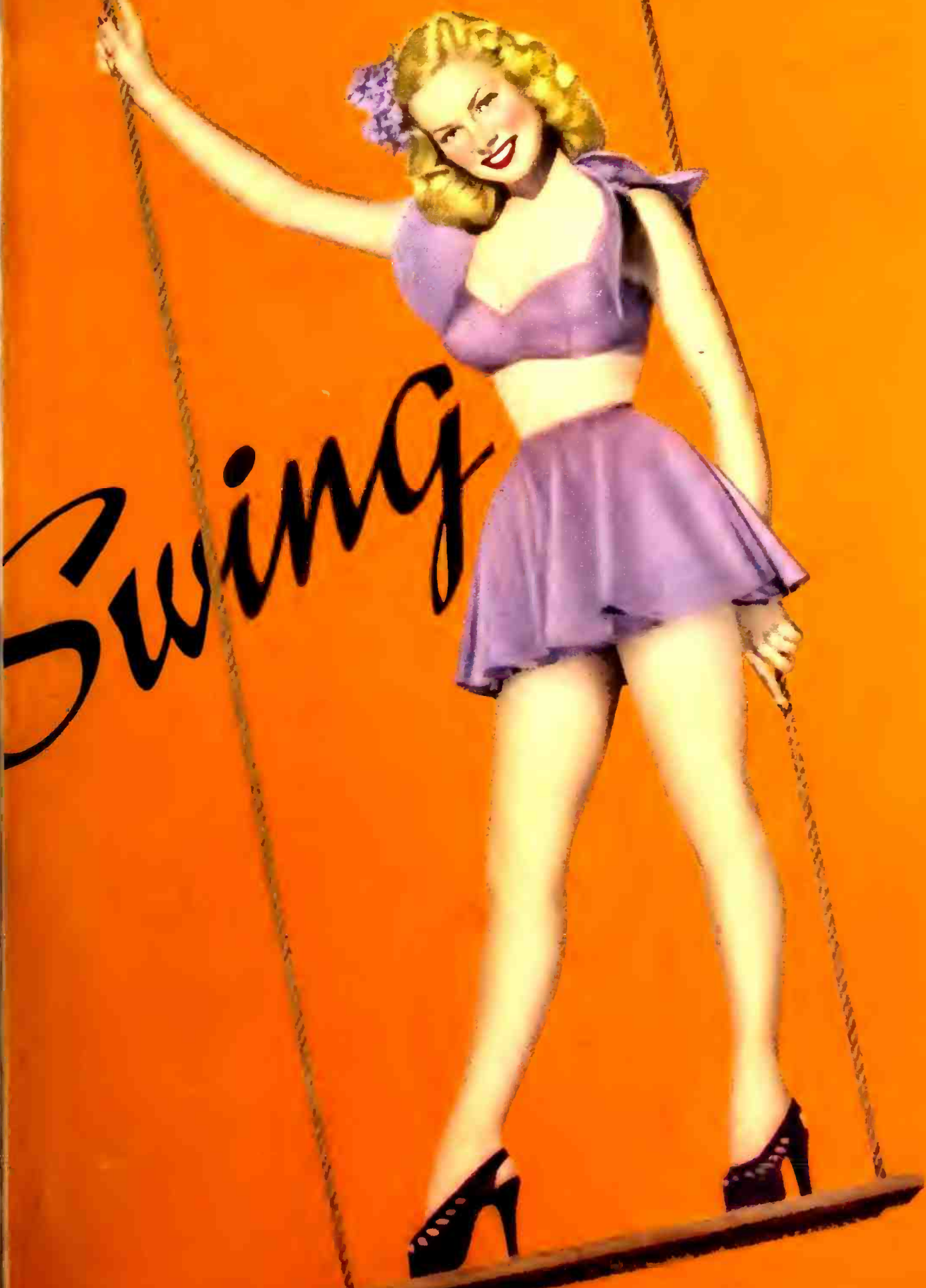


NOVEMBER

1948

25¢



Swing

'DEMOCRACY BEATS COMMUNISM' ISSUE



DEMOCRACY *beats* Communism

Perhaps setting a pattern for civic organizations throughout America, the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored "Democracy Beats Communism" Week in Kansas September 20-27. Nationally-known figures joined local leaders in making activities during the seven-day period successful.

1. The Honorable Albert L. Reeves, United States representative from the Congressional District of Missouri, addressed Junior Chamber members. At the John Zigglemier, president of the K City, Kansas, Junior Chamber.

2. At their regular weekly luncheoning, members exchanged progress reports.

3. The president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Paul D. Bagwell (second from left), was greeted on his arrival by Edwin J. Barnes, Jr., James Cliff C. Jones, Jr., George E. Wilson, W. Kanaga, Jr., and Joseph Offill.

4. The Kansas City and national presidents Cliff Jones, Jr., and Paul Bagwell, addressed a special "Democracy Beats Communism" banquet at the Hotel Muehlebach last evening.

(Other pictures on pages 29-32)

foreword for November

A PRESIDENTIAL election month is with us once more, backgrounding the biggest, loudest and most important display of democracy in action that our harried world can offer.

The political promises have been good ones, and the end results to which each candidate has pledged himself and his party are substantially alike: life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness for all, conditions which of necessity include prosperity and peace. We have never needed them more.

Our new leader, selected from the people, comes in troubled times, promising unity and strength, offering security to the many of us who are trembling and afraid.

His is not a job to envy. He must right the wrong, lower the cost, keep the peace—then seek a vote of confidence in another November. He must face not only his countrymen, but history, for his mistakes will be recorded with his achievements, and in larger type.

Good or bad, he is of our own choosing, and that is important. In our time it is perhaps the greatest blessing of this Thanksgiving season.

Jetta

Swing®

November, 1948 • Vol. 4 • No. 11

C O N T E N T S

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY: A DEFINITION.....	5
BIRTH AND GROWTH OF COMMUNISM.....	7
THAT LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE.....	11
RELIGION IN RUSSIA.....	17
RUSSIAN LABOR PAINS.....	21
TOTALITARIAN ARTS AND SCIENCES.....	26
BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.....	36

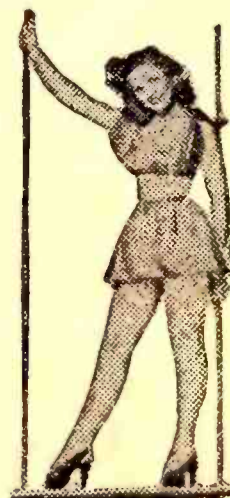
DEPARTMENTS

HEAVY DATES IN KANSAS CITY.....	2
SWING IN WORLD AFFAIRS.....	42
SWING SESSION.....	45
CHICAGO LETTER	47
CHICAGO PORTS OF CALL.....	49
NEW YORK LETTER.....	51
NEW YORK PORTS OF CALL.....	52
NEW YORK THEATRE.....	55
KANSAS CITY PORTS OF CALL.....	58

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NOVEMBER'S HEAVY DATES IN KANSAS CITY

Art . . .

(The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and the Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts.)
Loan Exhibitions: Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Ernest Blumenschein. Central Asian and Chinese Wall Paintings.

Masterpiece of the Month: "Portraits of Ten Taoist Patriarchs."
Lecture Series: Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24 at 8 p.m., Far Eastern Art. Lawrence Sickman.

Concerts: (Sundays, 3:30 p.m., Fridays, 8:15 p.m.)
Nov. 7, Harriette Martin, contralto.
Nov. 12, Barbara Potter, cellist.
Nov. 14, Marlys Waters, soprano.
Nov. 19, Virginia French Mackie, pianist.

Motion Pictures: Nov. 5, 7:30 p.m. Five British documentary films. Nov. 21, 2:15 p.m., annual contest, Kansas City Amateur Movie Makers.

Special Events . . .

Nov. 8-14, Shrine Circus, Municipal Auditorium Arena.
Nov. 21, Lutheran Hour Rally, Music Hall.
Nov. 23, People Are Funny, Boy Scout Benefit, Municipal Auditorium Arena.
Nov. 27, Don McNeil, Breakfast Club, Municipal Auditorium Arena.

Dancing . . .

(Pla-Mor Ballroom, 32nd and Main.) Dancing every night but Monday and Wednesday. "Over 30" dances Tuesday and Friday.
Nov. 4-7, 11, 12, 14. Bob Astor.
Nov. 13, Hal McIntyre.
Nov. 18, 19, 21, 26-28, Hank Winder.
Nov. 20, Gene Krupa.
Nov. 27, Art Mooney.

Lectures . . .

Nov. 1, Karl Robinson, Alaska, Our Last Land Frontier, Music Hall, 4 p.m., 8:20 p.m.
Nov. 15, Francis R. Line, Arizona and the Colorful South-

west, Music Hall, 4 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

Nov. 17, Bayard T. Horton, Migraine Headaches, Jackson County Health Forum, Little Theatre, 8:15 p.m.

Nov. 22, Edward Weeks, In the Editor's Chair, Music Hall, 8:20 p.m.

Nov. 29, Count Byron de Prok, The Romantic Danube, Music Hall, 4 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

Operetta . . .

Nov. 25-27, Desert Song, Music Hall.

Opera . . .

Nov. 30, Romeo and Juliet, Music Hall.

Music . . .

Nov. 2-3, Kansas City Philharmonic concert, William Kapell, pianist, Music Hall.

Nov. 5, French Orchestra Nationale of Paris, Music Hall, 8:30 p.m.

Nov. 7, Kansas City Philharmonic Pop concert, Music Hall.

Nov. 8, Jussi Bjoerling, Swiss tenor, Music Hall.

Nov. 8, 15-17, 22, Kansas City Philharmonic school concerts. Music Hall, 1:30 p.m.

Nov. 9, Albert Spaulding, violinist, Music Hall.

Nov. 11, Frank Mannheimer, pianist, University of Kansas City.

Nov. 12, Tito Guizar, concert, Music Hall.

Nov. 13, Barbershop quartet contest, Central States Association, Music Hall.

Nov. 14, Hungarian Quartet, University of Kansas City.

Nov. 17, Virginia French Mackie, pianist, University of Kansas City.

Nov. 21, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, Municipal Auditorium Arena, 3:30 p.m.

Nov. 23-24, Kansas City Philharmonic concert, Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano, Music Hall.

Nov. 28, Kansas City Philharmonic Pop concert, Music Hall.

Ice Hockey . . .

(United States Hockey League. All games at Pla-Mor Arena, 32 and Main.)

Nov. 7, Omaha.

Nov. 10, St. Paul.

Nov. 14, Minneapolis.

Nov. 21, Omaha.

Nov. 25, Minneapolis.

Nov. 28, Omaha.

Football . . .

(Ruppert Stadium, 22nd and Brooklyn.) High school games each Friday evening at 8 p.m. and Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m.

Nov. 5, Culver-Stockton at Rockhurst stadium.

Wrestling . . .

(Wrestling every Thursday night, Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Kansas.)

Nov. 4, Title challenger, Chief Don Eagle.

Conventions . . .

Oct. 21-Nov. 2, Central States Salesmen, Hotels Muehlebach, Phillips and Aladdin.

Nov. 3-6, Missouri State Teachers Association, Municipal Auditorium.

Nov. 7-9, Heart of America Men's Apparel Show, Hotels Muehlebach and Phillips.

Nov. 10-11, Missouri State Fraternal Congress, Hotel Continental.

Nov. 11-12, Connecticut Mutual Life Company, Hotel Phillips.

Nov. 13, Central States Association, Music Hall.

Nov. 14-18, Future Farmers of America, Municipal Auditorium.

Nov. 14-16, Kansas City Shoe Show, Hotel Muehlebach.

Nov. 19-21, United Stewardship Council.

Nov. 19-20, Missouri Press Association, Inc., Hotel President.

Nov. 21-23, Heart of America Optometric Educational Congress, Hotel President.

Nov. 22-23, National Co-operative Elevator Association, Hotel Phillips.

Nov. 29, Motion Picture Production Work Shop, 1105 East 15th St.

Swing is published monthly at Kansas City, Missouri. Address all communications to Publication Office, 1102 Scarritt Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri. Phone Harrison 1161. 333 North Michigan, Chicago 1, Illinois. Phone Central 7980. Price 25c in United States and Canada. Annual subscriptions, United States, \$3 a year; everywhere else, \$4. Copyright 1948 by WHB Broadcasting Co.

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From the Editor . . .

As the dull red shadow of international brigandry lengthens, it becomes increasingly apparent that democracy and totalitarian-communism are irreconcilable philosophies of government.

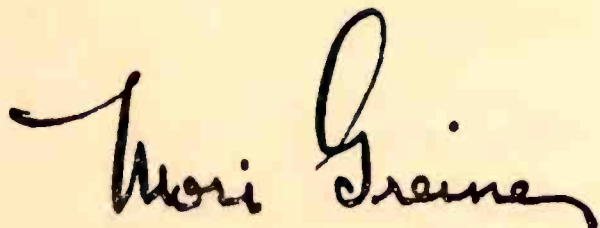
So this month, *Swing* departs from its policy of carefully-balanced reading fare in order to present a series of articles on this theme.

In our already-begun struggle against communism we cannot have too many facts at our disposal. Realizing this, the Kansas City Junior Chamber of Commerce recently conducted a vigorous program of public education which it called "Democracy Beats Communism" Week.

During a seven-day period in late September, the Junior Chamber of Commerce broadcast 29 radio programs, including interviews, talks, a play, and roundtable discussions. Speakers addressed every secondary school and 31 civic groups. The local newspaper carried paid advertisements, and a special film was shown in each downtown and neighborhood theatre. Banquets and luncheons punched home the message. An estimated 90 per cent of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen drew at least one sermon from the text, "Democracy Beats Communism," and the week's activities were climaxed by a spectacular "Torch of Freedom" parade.

The hard-hitting political and economic comparisons impressed Kansas Citians, and inspired praise from civic leaders all over America, many of whom hope to imitate the campaign in their own communities.

From material compiled by the Kansas City Junior Chamber of Commerce for the guidance of its speakers, the articles in this issue of *Swing* have been prepared. You will find them not light reading, but tremendously important reading, because facts are bullets, too.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mori Greiner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Economically . . .

DEMOCRACY BEATS COMMUNISM

Commodity	U.S.	Average Cost in Work	U.S.S.R.
White bread, 1 lb.....	7 min.		not available
Wheat bread, 1 lb.....	7½ min.		1 hr. 10 min.
Macaroni, 1 lb.....	8 min.		1 hr. 41 min.
Sugar, lump, 1 lb.....	5½ min.		2 hr. 34 min.
Veal, 1 lb.....	29¼ min.		5 hr. 15 min.
Salted butter, 1 lb.....	48½ min.		10 hr. 42 min.
Vegetable oil, 1 qt.....	47 min.		11 hr. 30 min.
Salmon steak, 1 lb.....	36½ min.		1 hr. 59 min. (Fresh Fish)
Milk, 1 qt.....	10 min.		1 hr. 18 min.
Eggs, 1 doz.....	38½ min.		4 hr. 57 min.
Tea, 1 lb.....	39½ min.		11 hr.
Coffee, 1 lb.....	22½ min.		14 hr. 6 min.
Beer, 1 bottle.....	6½ min.		2 hr. 51 min.
Ice cream, 1 qt.....	40 min.		7 hr. 55 min.
Whiskey, 1 pt.....	1 hr. 35 min.		23 hr. 50 min. (Vodka)
Matches, 1 box.....	¼ min.		5 min.
Toilet soap, 1 bar.....	5½ min.		1 hr. 39 min.
Laundry soap, 1 bar.....	5 min.		2 hr. 10 min.
Kerosene, 1 gal.....	7½ min.		3 hr. 7 min.
Cigarettes, 20	9 min.		2 hr. 4 min.
Woman's cotton dress.....	2 hr. 22 min.		31 hr. 51 min.
Woman's jacket	7 hr. 15 min. (80% Virgin Wool)		79 hr. (Half Wool)
Woman's wool suit.....	12 hr. 54 min.		252 hr. (Wool Dress)
Man's wool worsted suit.....	28 hr. 4 min. (100% Virgin Wool)		178 hr. 25 min. (Semi-wool)
Men's leather shoes, pr.....	7 hr. 15 min.		104 hr. 30 min.
Women's leather shoes, pr.....	5 hr. 32 min.		107 hr. 30 min.
Women's cotton stockings, pr.....	19½ min.		2 hr. 54 min.
Men's cotton stockings, pr.....	15 min.		7 hr. 3 min.

Democracy ... A Definition

The people rule, guaranteeing liberty unto themselves.

DEMOCRACY is a form of government, says the Encyclopedia Britannica, based upon self-rule of the people. It is a way of life based upon the fundamental assumption of the equality of all individuals and of their equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But the wonderful word conveys meanings which vary according to the experience of the individual.

Recently, the American Institute of Public Opinion and Gallup Associates put this question to many citizens of nine different countries, "What does the term 'democracy' mean to you?"

The largest number of interviewees responded, "Government by the people."

"Freedom," said the next largest group, and they particularly emphasized freedom of speech and assembly.

And the third ranking definition was "equality"—the absence of discrimination between classes, groups and individuals.

James Bryce, well-known authority on democracy and the American form of government, has stated that "democracy" is difficult to define, but he uses the word in its sense of "denoting a government in which the will of the majority of qualified citizens rules, taking the qualified citizens to

constitute the great bulk of the inhabitants, say, roughly, at least three-fourths, so that the physical force of the citizens coincides (broadly speaking) with their voting power."

Democracy is not determined by the name of a government, nor by who reigns; but, essentially, by who *rules*. By such a test, monarchies may be even more democratic than presidential republics. The government of England might be cited as a case in point.

Neither the theory nor the practice of democracy is new. It was tried in ancient Greece, where all citizens were entitled to vote on matters of government. Rule was direct; the people had no representatives. The legislative and executive branches were one, and there were no political parties.

Early democracy presupposed slavery, among other things, but through the centuries the democratic idea has tended to abolish the differences and privileges of birth, class, race and sex—broadening its basis so as to become all-inclusive.

In America, the Revolutionary War, Civil War and first World War were great democratic influences.

World War I has been called a "democratic world revolution," in which the conservative monarchies of

central and eastern Europe crumbled, giving way to republics. Suffrage became general, and for the first time the working class began to assume the responsibilities of government. In most nations, even women received the right to vote.

According to the Russell and Briggs volume, *The Meaning of Democracy*, faith in three broad assumptions forms the basis for any true democracy:

1. The maximum happiness of every individual is the purpose of all human association.

2. Every human personality is worthy of respect.

3. The wisest decisions concerning broad social policies result from the pooling of opinions from the wisdom of all who are concerned.

In its political and economic expression, democracy will always be determined by its strength as a moral and spiritual factor dominating the public mind. Democracy does not exhaust itself in political techniques or in economics or economic reforms. It is above all a fundamental attitude, a scale of values, a definite conception of man and his place in society.

Though the institutions and forms of democracies may differ widely and,

in fact, do so in various countries, there are central values which underlie all forms of democracy.

The method of democracy is the method of discussion, of open-minded critical inquiry, and finally and frequently of compromise. Active opposition is a legitimate partner in the democratic process, which accepts a pluralistic view of values and associations, and rejects any totalitarian and monolithic identification of the state with one party or one dogma.

Tolerance has its limitations, however. Discussion as well as practices must always be held within the framework of the democratic faith. That means recognition of the fundamental value of individual liberty and the equality of all men.

By its own essence, democracy can never be perfect, because that would presuppose a perfect citizenry—highly educated, never held back by inertia, never swayed by blind emotion.

Democracies will be fallible so long as human beings are fallible, and that will be always.

Yet democracy increases the dignity and creative faculties of every individual. For all its imperfections, it is the most human and most humane form of government devised in the growth of Western civilization.

Material Prepared by: LAURENCE R. SMITH

ROBERT BUSLER

VIC SWYDEN

Birth and GROWTH of COMMUNISM

The highly organized terrorism of the police state began with mere words—each word a seed planted in the fertile soil of greed.

THERE have been political and economic theorists throughout history who have proposed socialism in one form or another. Most of their ideas centered around liberation of the toiling masses, but remained within the boundaries of democratic thought. Early socialism gave fine promise of reconciling constitutional freedom with economic security.

But the communism we know today stems from the writings of Karl Marx, who taught not only a socialistic system, but a synthesis of philosophical, moral and political ideas. His works had a profound influence because their publication coincided roughly with the Industrial Revolution and consequent rise of the bourgeoisie, which broke the feudal ties binding man to his "natural superiors"—religion, chivalry and sentimentalism.

It was Marx's belief that the mode of production (the economic factor) in the material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life. The forces of production and distribution of wealth, the development of technology, and their concomitant, ideological changes, push mankind toward the realization of its final goal—the communistic society.

The Marxian system is based on the labor theory of value; which is that all value originates from human work, measured by the socially necessary time spent in the production of commodities. All value is reduced to the physical energy of the worker. According to Marx, a conspicuous part of this value is expropriated by the capitalist in the form of profit. His writings maintain that with increasing technical efficiency more and more workers become unemployed, and that the growing competition of the unemployed keeps wages at starvation levels. The Marxian philosophy contends that this leads to an ever-increasing concentration of capital in fewer and fewer hands, and to an increasing misery in the masses, until this polarization of extreme wealth and poverty becomes the source of growing revolutionary tension, of continuous crises, and of warlike imperialistic complications. Ultimately, it concludes, the impoverished proletariat—the expropriated farmers and artisans and jobless white collar workers—will destroy capitalistic society and the state based upon it.

As Marx saw the state, it was not an organ of justice, but an instrument of exploitation of the laboring classes. He said that slave, feudal and capitalist states fulfilled the same role, each being "nothing more than a committee for the administration of bourgeois class as a whole."

A new world order was envisioned

by Marx, one which can be attained only by a bloody revolutionary upheaval of the toiling masses.

This is to be followed, he predicted, by an indefinite period of revolutionary transition — during which a dictatorship of the proletariat is inevitable.

The period of violence will give way to a communistic society in which private property will not be tolerated, except, perhaps, for the purpose of modest personal enjoyment.

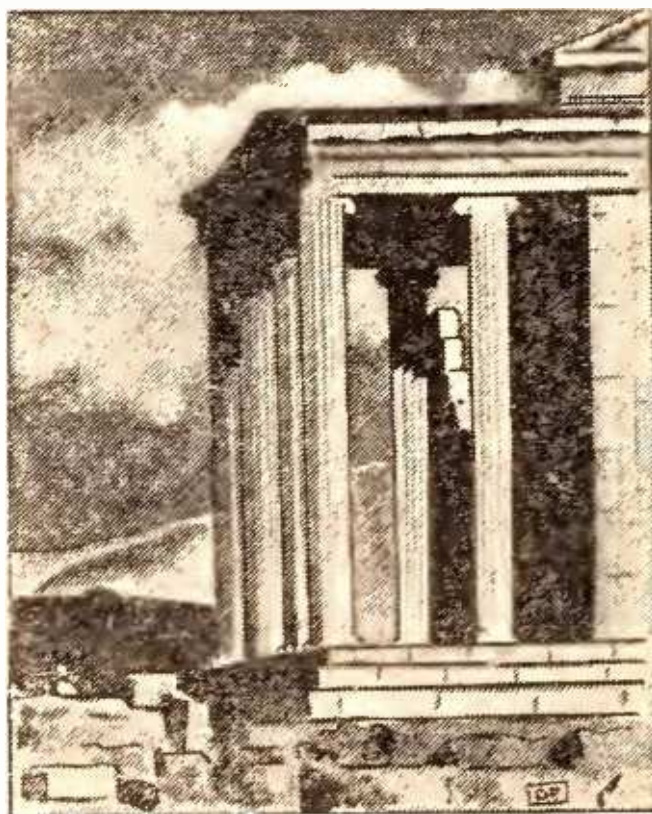
Marx did not explain the structure and function of his ideal society in detail, but he emphatically asserted it would be a 100 per cent planned economy, with the entire process of production and distribution regulated by the community. It would mean the exclusion of private enterprise, the end of a free market, competition and the fluctuation of price system.

The Marx economic system would be totalitarian, regulated internationally by a world state. The whole "bourgeois conception" of a nation would disappear. There would be only different language groups united in fraternal cooperation, perfectly homogeneous in interest, culture and aspiration.

These, then, are the theories of Karl Marx. They are not realistic. The theory of labor value does not consider the labor of scholars and inventors nor the laws of supply and demand. The conception of totalitarian planning is another distortion of reality, since a system of pure laissez faire has been proved unworkable, and every capitalist state has regulations to curb extreme wealth and extreme poverty.

One hundred per cent compulsory planning means slavery. Every individual must be put in the right place and compelled to do certain things according to the central plan. There is no place for the decisions of free men. Glorification of the proletarian class disregards the existence of other categories of workers, and in the state Marx outlined, those others would be crushed.

Communism as we know it in Russia today had its beginning with the birth of Bolshevism in 1903. For a long time it was a mere trend. The Russian Bolshevik leaders lived abroad, like Lenin and Trotsky; or, like Stalin and Bucharin, were banned to Siberia. These men were enemies of the faction that tried to find a place in in-



OUR BACK COVER is the Acropolis at Athens, the first home of democracy. (Kodachrome courtesy of Trans World Airlines.)

dustry for the working class, and they rejected any compromise with the bourgeoisie, any patriotism, any loyalty.

In 1917, Czar Nicholas II abdicated. It was necessary to organize, immediately, a constituent assembly to determine what form the future Russian Empire would take. The victory was intoxicating, but it found Russian liberal leaders unprepared to assume power. There was a perfect spectrum of political parties: 61, in fact, when the legislature proclaimed a republic. The soldiers wanted to end the war, and the peasants among them sensed the possibility of acquiring more land.

When the Bolshevik leaders arrived from abroad (with the knowledge of the German General Staff), the provisional government was attempting to agree on a policy of land reform that would not be too radical. Lenin resolved the problem with the issuance of a slogan: "Take what has been taken; get the land." The peasants, fresh from shooting at the front, acted at once—killing thousands of landlords. By exploiting this passion for private property, the Bolsheviks contrived to swing the balance of power in their favor. Soon after seizing Petrograd with the help of workers and marines, they found themselves masters of the country. Grave battles lay before them, but the advent of Bolshevism was an accomplished fact.

The Bolsheviks introduced a new, radical and organized terrorism—an outgrowth of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat that was the first appearance of totalitarianism. They exterminated liberals, reaction-

aries, Mensheviks and the strong Social Revolutionaries—all those who could compete with them in baiting the underprivileged.

Lenin hastened the Marxian revolution through non-Marxian methods. Obviously, the revolution in Russia could not be the mass revolution of a working class majority which Marx had envisioned. It had to be brought about by a small group, united by military discipline and revolutionary ardor. The working class, said Lenin, must be forced to recognize its own revolutionary destiny. The Communist Party would make the revolution, and—after winning—create the industrial society and the class conscious proletarian response to that society.

Since the revolution must have the support of the peasants, Lenin compromised Marxian principles by dividing the big estates with them. He also modified Marx by welcoming the nationalistic pressures of the subject peoples of the Russian Empire as an independent revolutionary force which might well be harmonized with the revolutionary program of the proletariat. He realized that such a revolution would not create a true socialist state, but he hoped that through intelligent party leadership, rapid industrialization and mass education, and with the help of the world revolution that he saw on the horizon, true socialism could be achieved quickly.

Lenin did not regard Russia as an "advanced" country ready for communism, but he believed that he saw the march of socialist revolution throughout the world. He saw actual revolution in Bavaria and Hungary, and detected promise of it even in

England and the United States. It was this that made him optimistic about the success of a communist revolution in such a backward country as Russia. So the Third International was established in 1919 as a general staff of world revolution with its headquarters at Moscow.

After Lenin's death in 1924, Stalin, who had formerly followed Lenin and Trotsky in the theory of world revolution, began to advocate a theory of "socialism in one country." Stalin's victory within the party and the expulsion of Trotsky made this the unchallengeable doctrine of the party. Stalin's victory was in effect a victory of nationalism over revolutionary internationalism. Premier Molotov acknowledged this openly in 1931 when he said that the fundamental task of the Soviet government was to complete the socialist construction begun in the five year plan, and that this determined its foreign policy, namely, "a struggle for the maintenance of international peace, and the strengthening of peaceful relations with other countries."

"If the interests of the U.S.S.R. demand rapprochement with this or that country which is not interested in disturbing peace, we shall take this step without hesitation," said Stalin in 1934. This foreign policy of con-

ciliation with capitalist states showed itself in Soviet acceptance of the Kellogg-Briand Pact; in nonaggression treaties with Poland, France, and the Baltic states; and in active collaboration with the League of Nations, which Stalin had once branded as the "League of Brigands."

The communist revolution in Russia did not bring the Russian people closer to the Marxian ideals of freedom, equality, human dignity, and international cooperation. It did not raise the standard of living. It sacrificed an undetermined number of lives which is counted in the millions. It did not secure for the Russian people those elementary human rights which a liberal revolution might have secured, such as an actual opportunity for people to participate in controlling their own affairs—an opportunity that can be maintained only by sincere respect for liberty of thought and conscience, for liberty of speech, for liberty of the press, for liberty of association. It destroyed, instead of developing, those institutions which might have become a basis for the protection of such liberties. It taught the Fascists how to subdue and demoralize freer and more cultured peoples. It led to a dictatorship more ruthless and all-embracing than the Western world had ever seen.

Material Prepared by: LAURENCE R. SMITH
ROBERT BUSLER
VIC SWYDEN

That Little RFD Schoolhouse



Education in Russia is closely supervised, but widespread. It offers a real challenge to democracy.

ONE of the most neglected phases of American life today is that of education. School buildings, though jammed, have deteriorated; stocks of school-furnished books and supplies are inadequate; and, worst of all, the number of qualified teachers is dwindling rapidly, as higher-pay jobs draw them away from the teaching profession.

These defects in the structure of American education are recognized; and on every level, from local to national, attempts are being made to remedy the situation.

Of the women contacted in a recent magazine poll, 90 per cent replied that they felt federal aid should be extended to prevent the complete breakdown of the American educational system. They thought that taxes from richer states should be used to guarantee equal educational opportunities to children in poor states.

The ten per cent who were against federal aid, opposed it primarily because they felt that it would mean federal control. The majority of those for federal aid also thought that there should be only limited federal control, if any.

Although standardization was not

an issue in the poll, a large number of women volunteered the opinion that standardization—or minimum requirements for each grade—is a very great need today. But even feeling as strongly as they did, many insisted that allowing the government to select textbooks was not the answer, as it would endanger our democratic way of life.

This illustrates the average American line of thought. Federal aid, when necessary, is acceptable. But the administration of such funds must follow the wishes of the people, as translated through their local government.

The biggest fault of such an attitude is its lack of unified foresight. The greatest benefit from it is that it affords educators a much better chance to instruct students in such a way that they can accept or reject ideas freely, according to the appeal of their logic. This is a necessary adjunct to democratic life. Under democracy, citizens must have the chance to study and weigh all sides of any question.

Under a totalitarian system, education becomes something else again.

In the Soviet Union, for instance, education is essentially political in purpose. In the February, 1948, issue

of *School Life*, George S. Counts says, "On coming to power in 1917, the Bolsheviks established an open and avowed dictatorship under the banner of the proletariat and converted the entire educational system into an instrument wholly and unreservedly committed to the achievement of the purposes."

Bolstering this opinion are the words of a recent official pronouncement, "Education in the U.S.S.R. is a weapon for strengthening the Soviet state and the building of a classless society." Such a conception of function gives the work of organized education a seriousness that certainly is not matched in the United States. This seriousness is given practical expression in the huge expenditures on education which, in terms of proportion of national income, amount to two or three times the American expenditures. It is also revealed in the fact that, at the present time, one out of every four of the inhabitants of the Soviet Union is attending a school or class of some kind.

Soviet children, moreover, are made to feel the significance of their school work beyond anything known in the whole history of American education. The members of the entire younger generation are being subjected to an extraordinarily severe regimen in the institutions of organized education. The first of 20 rules adopted in 1943 to govern the conduct of school children runs as follows, "It is the duty of every school child to strive with tenacity and perseverance to master knowledge." The spirit of this rule permeates the entire system of Soviet

education. Special medals for superior work, as measured by school marks, are regularly awarded to the best students.

Education in the United States does not cater to any one form of politics, but gives its students a well-rounded



background of history of all political parties which have molded the form of government we know as democracy. The resulting opinions are left up to the student, whereas Russian policy designates that its students have no choice other than to believe in only one form of politics—Communism.

Education in the Soviet Union is extremely broad in scope. Mr. Counts states that in both conception and practice it is by no means limited to the work of the school system. In addition to that system, which embraces a vast network of institutions from the nursery school and kindergarten to the universities and scientific institutes and academies, it includes all the organized agencies capable of molding or enlightening the minds of both young and old—the family, the factory, the collective farm and the cooperative, the societies for children and youth, labor unions, the organs of government and the Red Army, the book press, the newspaper, the

magazine, the radio, and even the bookshop, the theatre, the moving picture, literature, music, works of art and all agencies of entertainment.

The teacher has enormous authority over the child, being empowered to supervise his life in the home and in the community, even to the extent of granting or withholding permission to attend the cinema or other places of amusement. The Soviet educational system is thus a system of tremendous reach and power.

American formal education is limited to its school systems, which are taken to include nursery, grade, junior, high, trade, and church schools and colleges of higher learning. American teachers have no jurisdiction over the student when he is away from school, as that right belongs to the student's parent or guardian.

Education in the Soviet Union is monolithic in control. Regardless of the forms of administration, which recognize the political divisions and subdivisions of the country, actual control of this vast educational system in all crucial matters is lodged squarely in the hands of the All-Union Communist Party and its central organs. Teachers and educators are essentially technicians who translate into practice the general or specific directives formulated by the Party leadership. Moreover, the masses of the people have no real voice in shaping educational policy. They accept the leading role of the Party. Here is perhaps the most essential feature of any totalitarian system of education.

The rewriting of the history textbooks following Stalin's rise to power

clearly illustrates the way in which this form of control operates.

On May 16, 1934, the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union and the Central Executive Committee of the Party adopted a resolution which called for the preparation of an entirely new set of textbooks to teach history in the schools. The resolution also provided for the appointment of groups of scholars and Party members to prepare outlines for the projected volumes. A committee composed of the three most powerful men in the Soviet Union, Stalin, Kirov, and Zhdanov, was asked to examine and criticize the outlines. This the committee did with great vigor in three separate documents which were published and have since served as guides for the preparation of history textbooks.

Innumerable examples of the operation of this monolithic principle in the shaping of educational matters both great and small can be cited. In the middle thirties, the doctrine of the "stable" textbook was adopted, which stated that a textbook should be prepared with great care under the close supervision of the highest authorities, and then be adopted universally. And in the writing of a textbook, "Every word and every definition must be weighed," said Stalin, Kirov, and Zhdanov.

The point is emphasized in works on pedagogical methods, moreover, that the same line in all important doctrinal matters must be followed throughout the system and by all influences molding the character of the child. According to the Rules for School Children, which are taken very

seriously, every pupil must carry and have in his possession at all times a special card, or miniature passport. Even the number and length of recess periods have been fixed by a resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Party—the 72 most powerful people in the Soviet Union.

Education under democracy is exactly the reverse of this form. The masses have a direct and real voice in the shaping of educational policy through their choice of leaders to head the educational systems, who in turn direct teachers as to what is to be taught.

This democratic system operates regardless of which political party is in power. Such groups as parent-teacher organizations assist in regulating subjects taught in their schools.

The Soviet educational system contains many facets which can only command the respect and approval of all friends of democracy. In theory, it stresses opposition to Fascist doctrines, concern over the conditions of the working people, struggle for economic security for all, guarding of public property, enhancing the dignity of labor, dedication to the principle of equality of races and nationalities, devotion to the common good, solicitude for the weak and the aged, love of family and friends, of neighborhood and motherland. All of these aims are praiseworthy even though the educational methods employed to achieve them might raise doubts in the mind of the democratic educator.

Yet certain broad tendencies and patterns stand clearly revealed in Soviet education which must disturb all who hope for the reconciliation

of peoples and the peaceful adjustment of differences among the nations of the earth.

For one thing, the Russians are building a great myth about themselves in the minds of the young. To be sure, all nations are more or less guilty of this practice, but rarely is it executed so deliberately and comprehensively. The Soviet Union is described in the textbooks, not only as the largest and richest country in the world, but also as the most powerful and most advanced—the only country on the earth where there is no exploitation of man by man. In 1840 the distinguished writer, Vissarian Belinsky, asserted, "We envy our grandchildren and great grandchildren who are destined to see Russia in 1940 standing at the head of the civilized world, giving laws to science and art, and receiving reverent tribute from all enlightened humanity." The official pedagogy adds, "These remarkable words have been fulfilled." Needless to say, the Soviet Union is credited with winning the war against both Germany and Japan almost single-handed.

Second, the Russians are cultivating not only false beliefs about their country, but a fanatical love of the motherland. Education in Soviet patriotism is declared officially to be the most important part of education in Communist morality. This emphasis has been equalled or exceeded in our time only by the Fascist totalitarian powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Bolsheviks have recovered every vestige from the past that can be made to add lustre to the record of the Great Russians, particularly in the

sphere of military valor and glory. Also, the young are told, love of the motherland means "irreconcilable hatred toward the enemies of socialist society."

In the minds of the young, the Russians are building a great myth about the rest of the world. All countries beyond the range of Soviet hegemony are forced into the harsh mold of Marxian thought and are presented in most sombre colors. Here the original revolutionary doctrines appear to be maintained in full strength. References to the lives and writings of Marx, Engels and Lenin pervade Soviet education from top to bottom. Stalin is characterized as the leader of the "toiling masses" of the world, and Soviet "truth" as "the truth" of these same masses. Since the end of the war, and before the announcement of the so-called Truman and Marshall plans, a tendency to revive the international aspects of the revolution is plainly discernible.



The youth of Russia is being prepared for war. Formal military training begins in the fourth grade. Emphasis on military games is found in the nursery school and the kindergarten; and all subjects of study are supposed to serve this purpose. The recent abolition of co-education from the first grade through the secondary school in communities large enough

to maintain two separate systems was made necessary for the purpose of "differentiating the military-physical preparation of the two sexes." Also, the Russians have established special boarding schools to train selected boys from the age of seven to become officers in the Red Army and the Red Fleet.

The Russians are striving to build a perfectly fantastic loyalty to Stalin and the Communist Party. Stalin's picture hangs in every classroom and Stalin's name is invoked at every gathering or assembly of children or youth. He is consistently portrayed in truly heroic or even godlike proportions, the embodiment of all that is wise and good, the architect of both the civil and the military triumphs of our time. The young hear not a word of public criticism of his character or leadership. They hear only praise without stint. And the Party holds the place among organizations that Stalin holds among men. Party members are commonly referred to as "our best people." The foundations of this loyalty are laid from the earliest years in the repeated injunction that the child must be taught to obey the orders of the teacher and the leader.

Such blind and unswerving loyalty to a person or the leadership of a party is fraught with danger to the whole world. It introduces into the behavior of one of the two most powerful nations on earth a pattern ordinarily associated with the conduct of an army. Whatever the orders of the high command, even though they may contradict the orders of yesterday, they are obeyed implicitly.

The Soviet leaders are striving to build a mentality in the masses of the people that will make possible the most radical change of line in either domestic or foreign affairs without serious criticism or loss of popular support. Whatever the policy, if it is endorsed by Stalin and the Party, it will be accepted as correct, right, wise and necessary. Whoever the enemy, if he is named by Stalin and the Party, he will be accepted as the enemy of the Soviet people and will call forth their wrath and hatred.

The Russians are rearing the young in a new religion founded on a species of philosophical materialism. Already this religion possesses four major prophets and a vast sacred literature. These prophets, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, are the ultimate sources of authority on all vital matters. An author or speaker in almost any field involving, even remotely, social ideas and programs, invariably buttresses what he has to say with quotations from the writings of these men. This religion, moreover, has its apocalypse. Its devotees believe as certainly in the ultimate triumph of communism on the earth as the early Christians believed in the second coming.

The power of the Communist faith must not be underestimated. Al-

though the total Soviet social and educational program frightens and repels those who have been nurtured in democratic traditions, it contains elements with a universal appeal which evoke the idealism of the young, and arouse the hopes of the oppressed and exploited of the earth. It proclaims that the way of dictatorship is the only effective method of removing the inequalities, the injustices and the insecurities among men and nations, and of establishing a lasting peace.

This phase of the challenge is addressed directly to American democracy. If America is to meet it successfully, it must demonstrate that the way of liberty is also the way to equality, to the elimination of poverty and misery, to banishment of every form of exploitation and oppression. This means that we shall have to achieve a new birth of freedom at home, strive to make democracy live and work, take seriously the professions inscribed in our great historic documents, and endeavor to order our life and institutions so that all of our people, regardless of race or creed, will share fully in the benefits and blessings, the duties and responsibilities, of free men. This is the one sure road to the preservation of the "sacred fire of liberty" in America and the world.

Material Prepared by: CHARLES AVENY, JR.
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The will to worship is communism's least superable obstacle.

RELIGION *in* R U S S I A

“FREEDOM of worship” means that no secular power can deny or obstruct the relation between an individual and the deity of his belief.

This freedom is mentioned in the constitutions of both the United States and the U.S.S.R. But the different intent of each constitution springs from contrasting historical backgrounds.

America was originally settled by groups seeking relief from religious persecution. Religious freedom was not necessarily tolerated within the individual groups themselves, but as the colonies banded together in a common cause, they saw the necessity of drawing up some instrument to protect the interests of each, including their religious freedom.

Our government is perhaps unique in that it gives no special recognition to any sect or creed.

Russia holds a different story. At the turn of the 18th Century, Peter the Great forced the church into complete subjection to the Russian government. Until 1917, the people lived in fear of the church as an intimate partner to Czarist tyranny.

Thus, it was natural that the Bolsheviks should center their revolutionary attack on church policy. The famous decree of January 23, 1918,

officially separated the church and state.

But the constitution of July, 1918, was an even stronger attempt to suppress religious activities. A similar measure, if adopted in the United States, would have outlawed parochial schools, all church literature, including the Bible, all social service work done in the name of the church and any anti-atheistic propaganda. This far-reaching suppression of religion stirred angry reactions among the people.

In the following years, the status of religion changed often.

By 1939 the Russian government seemed to have adopted a more friendly attitude. Direct action against religion was discontinued.

During the war years, the government welcomed the financial and social help of the church and named it a “useful and loyal element of society.”

On October 8, 1943, the Soviet government seemingly furthered its policy of toleration by establishing a Soviet Council on Orthodox Affairs. Within a short time the Council announced the opening of theological seminaries.

The reason for this change in policy is not hard to guess. Once the gov-

ernment decided to tolerate religion, it was important that it should regulate it.

In the period before the war it was the avowed intention of the Communist Party to cut the life of the church at its source by preventing training for the priesthood. As the clergymen then alive died off there would be no new ones to take their place, and the practice of religion would gradually be rendered impossible.

But training centers for Russian clergy were known to operate outside Russia. Priests arranged to enter Russia surreptitiously and take up their duties there.

The Soviet government realized men trained abroad were likely to feel, if not to act, as enemies of the State, and in every case would be alien to the new Russian social order. At best their contribution to contemporary Russian society would be negligible, at worst subversive.

Inside Russia the patriarchal church had shown a spirit of realistic compromise and a desire to integrate Christianity with Soviet patriotism.

It was obviously better, if the church had come to stay, to see that its hierarchy was reared in Soviet atmosphere and stood behind these principles.

The personnel of the new Council on Orthodox Affairs includes no ecclesiastics, only Soviet officials. It is a government agency designed to gauge and control the expansion of the church in accordance with the wishes of the State.

For the Communist rulers have realized that it is easier to keep reli-

gion within limits under the jurisdiction of a well-organized and centralized church, than to try to curtail the activities of thousands of local sects or of the traveling priests.

By the end of World War II, most of the confiscated church property had been restored, and the clergy had regained their civil rights. Some of the restrictions concerning the printing of religious material had been lifted.

However, religious education does not exist in the schools of Russia.

According to the decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars issued January 23, 1918, the school is completely separated from the church. At this time, school teachers were dismissed by the hundreds, and in their place students were appointed after a course in communism.

Today, the teaching of religious doctrines is not permitted in any state, public or private educational institution where general educational subjects are taught.

This decree is enforced by Clause 121 of the Criminal Code, which



threatens "forced labor for a period not exceeding one year" for the teaching of religious beliefs in schools.

However, in addition to instruction given in the normal conduct of the cult, Russian parents are allowed to

teach religion to children privately in small groups.

But this type of private instruction must attempt to balance the regular teaching of atheism in all the State schools.

Professor Pinkevich of Moscow says that, "Soviet education aims at creating human beings, grounded in a scientific, materialistic outlook, people who endeavor to make life happy in this world rather than in some world to come. The Soviet school is not a mere secular school, as this is understood in America and France. It is conducted on distinctly materialistic and anti-religious lines. The Bolsheviks are not content to ignore God. Their scheme is to make it appear, from every subject in the curriculum, that there is no God. Scientific reasons against belief are carefully explained in popular lectures."

Much of the anti-religious feeling in Russia has come through the influence of revolutionist leaders.

Lenin wrote that, "Everyone engaged in building God or even merely conceiving of God-building, castigates himself in the worst possible way, because instead of occupying himself with deeds, he indulges in self-contemplation, self-admiration and, moreover, contemplates the dirtiest, most stupid and most servile features of his own ego glorified by self-love into a god of his own building."

Berdyaeu blamed the faithlessness of the godly, not as a community, but as individuals, for the triumph of anti-God. He said that the church was satisfied with the role of the spiritual servant of the autocracy.

But Marx's definition of religion is the one most often quoted. "Religion is the opium of the people," he said. "It is the sign of the oppressed creature, the kindness of a heartless world, the spirit of unspiritual conditions."

He believed that, "The removal of religion as the illusory happiness of the people is the demand for its real happiness. Criticism of religion is therefore at heart a criticism of the vale of misery for which religion is the promised vision."

Today, Soviet Russia claims "freedom of worship" by allowing public and private worship by Greek Orthodox Catholics, Baptists, Evangelicals, Armenians and Moslems.

But this cannot be considered real freedom, because it is not guaranteed. It is allowed only as long as it serves to strengthen the Communist system.

The struggle against religion has not been stopped in Russia, as the very existence of the Militant Atheists League indicates.

It has simply taken on a new form of partial compromise, for religion has proved to be the most tenacious and indestructible of all survivals from pre-revolutionary Russia.

Anti-religious propaganda has become milder and more respectful. Atheists are warned to avoid carefully giving offense to the religious sentiments of the believers, for the Communists have found this only leads to the strengthening of religious fanaticism.

For despite the long anti-church policy of the Russian government, the influence of the Orthodox Church on individual and family life in

Russia has always been and continues to be a great influence. In 1940 Professor Nikolshyn frankly admitted that one-half the Russians, or about 90,000,000 citizens, were still believers.

Historically the Orthodox Church is the church of the Russian people. Certain Evangelical faiths, Roman Catholic and Lutheran, have been relatively strong among the workers, but none of these exist in significant strength.

Western churches look upon this revival of the Russian church with mixed feelings. Some hail it as a great advance. Others feel with skepticism that this is merely the sign of the subservience of the Russian church to the state.

Whether the present truce between the church and state is sincere or not remains for history to determine. It appears to be a means toward an end, the path of least resistance.

Material Prepared by: BEACH MUSSER
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COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—"DEMOCRACY BEATS COMMUNISM"

Through their work, steadfastness and organizational ability, these members of the Kansas City Junior Chamber of Commerce utilized "Democracy Beats Communism" Week for the dissemination of valuable political and economic information, and the widespread good of their community.

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What of the worker in a collectivist state? Here's the real lowdown!

RUSSIAN LABOR



IN America today, no group is more suspect of having Communist sympathies than labor. This is true, perhaps, because no other group is likely to be so susceptible to Marxist propaganda.

Actually, the laboring man would do well to observe the position of his Russian counterpart before selling democracy short.

In 1946, James B. Carey, C.I.O. secretary-treasurer, led a group of 11 C.I.O. trade union chiefs on a survey of Russian factories. Of this number, six were leaders from the left wing of the United States labor movement, who might be expected to observe with bias the Russian treatment of labor.

When the men returned to the United States, the following statement was issued:

“Union members in Russia, under communism, have fewer rights than union members in the United States under capitalism. A union member in Russia does not enjoy the right to strike. The Russian worker cannot quit one job to take another. He works in the particular plant to which he is assigned by his government.

“Most Russian workers are paid on a piecework basis, not at an hourly wage rate. Unlike the American worker, the Russian has little choice of goods to buy with income earned.

The choice between guns and butter as the goal of industry's production is made by officials at the top of a party hierarchy, not by the desires of millions of union workers with money to spend.”

Although it is extremely hard to learn anything about Russia's internal situation, this statement fits perfectly into the theory of communism, and describes the pattern into which labor would fall in any country accepting communism.

The constitution of the U.S.S.R. guarantees its citizens the right to employment and to payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

It provides the right to rest and leisure. Annual vacations with pay are guaranteed, and there is a network of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people—although their facilities are no longer free.

The Russian constitution further states that its citizens are insured the right to unite in public organizations, trade unions and cooperative associations. However, the high incidence of minority party leaders in slave labor camps might be interpreted as proof that this guarantee is of little benefit to the people.

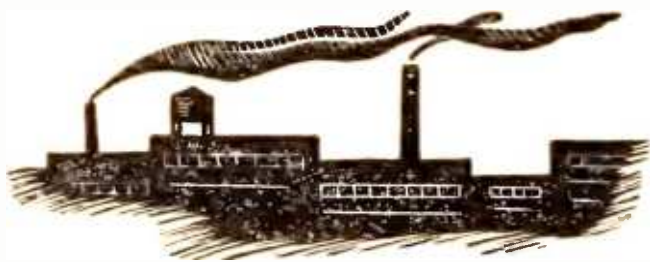
Significantly, Leon Trotsky, in naming the factors for measuring the

progress of Russian communism, placed the welfare of workers *last* in importance!

The fundamental difference in the concept of the position of the worker in the United States and in Russia is nowhere more evident than in the trade unions of the two countries. Under communism, the interests of the state are supreme. Under democracy, the interests of the individual worker are of primary importance.

Trade unions do exist in Russia. A Moscow broadcast reported that there were 139 national industry-wide trade unions in July, 1947. Their membership was reported to cover about 90 per cent of all wage and salary workers.

However, unions in Russia are *not* free agents. They are inextricably tied in with economic programs of government planning commissions. Instead of bargaining with employers, unions can only discuss and suggest to the state agencies. Unions have much



less voice in the determination of wage scales in Russia than unions in this country had in the days of the War Labor Board and Wage Stabilization.

The tight control of Russian economy by the state requires that a decision be made in advance regarding the amount of the national income to be devoted to wages. The size of the total payroll—the amount of money

to pay out in wages in each branch of industry—is worked out by the State Economic Planning Commission, which is known as the Gosplan. Among other things, it decides the total national payroll, the total number of workers to be employed in industry and the planned productivity per worker. Its report is submitted to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions for study and review, but all decisions are made by the Gosplan.

Thereafter, the total amount of national income going to wages is fixed, and is not subject to discussion or negotiation between the government and the trade unions. There has been no collective bargaining in Russia since 1935.

Trade union officials play a part in this machinery; but since their dominant outlook must be to protect the enterprise in carrying out its assigned tasks, their influence on wages is conceded by all impartial students to be negligible. The wage committee of the local union is, however, permitted to discuss classifications, plant inequalities, and incentive rates with the local state management and to assist management in setting daily work quotas.

This, and not collective bargaining over the terms of employment, is an important function of trade unions in Soviet Russia. Their other functions and activities are to handle the administration of the social insurance of the U.S.S.R.; sponsor recreational activities; operate schools for children attached to the factories, rest homes and bathing beaches; provide for lectures on Soviet policy and Stakhanov-

vism ("speed up"); and participate in state and communal activities such as housing, food distribution and the allotment of garden land.

Soviet unions are not organized to conduct strikes. While there does not appear to be any specific legislation prohibiting strikes, they have not occurred in state industries since the strike of the Kronstadt sailors in 1921. One writer puts it cryptically, "Strikes, according to the unwritten and unpublished Soviet law, are forbidden."

In the United States, labor unions are private associations—free agents having complete control over the admission of members, their own officers and their own treasury, wholly divorced from government and from management. They are subject only to governmental control to the extent that they are now required to file financial data with the government, and their officers are required to file non-Communist affidavits. These steps are necessary only if the union wishes to make use of governmental machinery for the exercise of its collective bargaining rights under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

The tremendous bargaining power of American labor unions, whether good or bad, cannot be denied. Witness the coal miners' strikes, the threatened strikes of the railroad brotherhoods, the automobile and steel industries' strikes. The exercise of such powers by organized labor in Communist Russia would be impossible!

Not only can workers not resort to collective bargaining nor to strikes,

they cannot even choose their own work. Young people are forced into trades not of their own choosing, and workers cannot change jobs.

Training schools for young workers are being relied on to increase the number of skilled workers. While



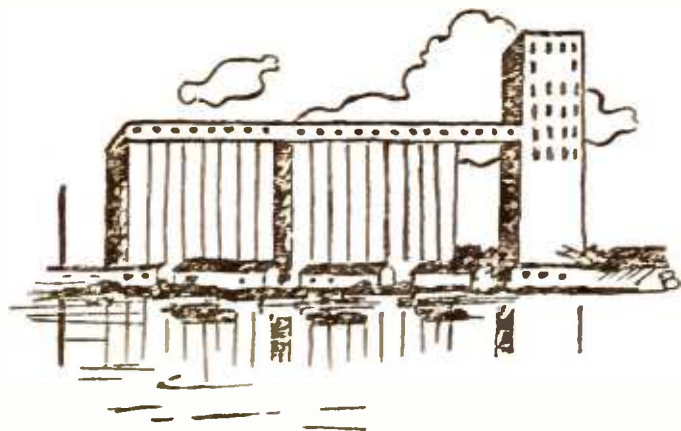
voluntary enrollments are encouraged, forced recruitment has continued. The present Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) calls for training four and one-half million young workers and nearly eight million unskilled workers in industry. *Trud* (the Russian trade union paper) reported in July, 1947, that of the 280,000 youths enrolled in factory training schools in March of that year, only 97,000 were volunteers.

Every youth finishing a training course under the "labor reserved" program is examined and given a job classification, and is then considered "mobilized" for a period of four years and subject to direction to any state enterprise that the Ministry of Labor Reserved may designate.

Only those students whom the Ministry considers outstanding graduates are permitted to enroll in technical high schools for further study.

Under the decree of June 26, 1940, every worker quitting his job without permission is subject to imprisonment. Still, there seems to be a rapid turnover of young labor reservists. *Pravda* reported in June, last year,

that during the first quarter of the year over one-half of the new workers in western coal mining regions quit. For the same period, *Trud* reported



that in the armaments industries, almost as many young labor reservists quit as were taken in. However, the fact remains that the decree could be enforced at any time, and amounts to forced labor.

Paralleling this Communist acceptance of forced labor is its own use of slave labor.

Slave labor not only exists in Russia, today; it is an organic element of the social structure of Communist Russia.

Prior to the war, the majority of inmates of slave labor camps were not criminals. Only 12 to 15 per cent of them were sentenced for burglary, murder, theft, or other misdeeds. The remaining 85 per cent were engineers, technicians and doctors imprisoned for alleged wrecking activities; bookkeepers and industrial managers held responsible for defects of which they had no knowledge; peasants who opposed Soviet aims; and members of national minorities suspected of insufficient loyalty to the government.

Since the war, large numbers of repatriated Russians who had tasted

the comforts and ideologies of the West during the war have been returned forcibly to Russia and placed in labor camps. Numbers of prisoners have been taken from formerly enemy-occupied regions and interned.

There is nothing in the United States to compare to Soviet Russia's slave labor. Except for a tiny amount of prison labor, there is no labor force in this country which competes with the free workman, working in a free economy, for the production of the greatest amount of goods for the benefit of the greatest number of citizens.

The American laboring man gets another real eye-opener when his standard of living is compared with that of the average Soviet worker!

It is difficult to make an accurate comparison between wages and living standards in the U.S.S.R. and the United States, because commodities in Russia command a variety of prices depending on whether they are purchased in state cooperative stores, in the open market, or elsewhere. Also, official wage statistics in Russia include in the calculations of wages such social services as insurance against illness, cost of lectures, maintenance of clubs, and other things. As an example, funds for cultural services alone constituted 35 per cent of wages paid in 1935.

One criterion by which to measure the standard of living of any country is to study the percentage of female workers. Ordinarily, only necessity drives a wife and mother to take a job in industry. The number of women in Russian industry increased from 18 per cent of the total working

force in 1900, to 28 per cent in the 1920's, to 38 per cent in 1935. Between 1941 and 1945, the number of women in industry exceeded 70 per cent of the total working force, and is likely to remain at about 50 per cent. This proportion of female workers to the total is higher in Russia than in any other European country or the United States.

The average Russian factory worker earns 2 rubles 41 kopecks an hour. His counterpart in the United States earns \$1.24 an hour. These figures are not nearly so important as the question: What will each wage buy?

Although there is a variance in detailed figures on the buying power of

workers under communism and under democratic capitalism, it is clear that the Russian people have a living standard so meager that it makes the lot of the ordinary American look kingly by comparison. The buying power of the average Russian worker, despite the advantages of cheap rent and free medical service, is not much more than *one-tenth* that of the average American worker's purchasing power.

That's important. It proves beyond question that the widely-bruited advantages of collectivism are non-existent. It proves that on the basis of sheer economics, as on every other basis, democracy beats Communism!

Material Prepared by: HOWARD A. CRAWFORD
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TOTALITARIAN

{ A R T S
a n d
S C I E N C E S

WHILE there is probably more freedom in the production of art than in any other form of human expression under communism, it must be remembered that only a relatively few people ever have the opportunity to make a choice of either their vocation or avocation.

Practically all Russians go to school. However, in school, as well as in industry, they are controlled and dominated by their masters so that self expression is allowed a minimum of utterance. The whole Soviet philosophy incorporates a theory of equality for the masses; and any child who may show a particular aptitude is allowed only as much freedom as his school-teacher is inclined to give. The wishes of the parents are of no importance. Children are taught what the Party wishes them to believe, and blind acceptance is compulsory. This, of course, is in the interest of building a unified political state, according to the Communists.

In advanced education, comparable to high school training in the United States, the student may have some choice of topics to be studied. But so far as American observers can tell, students are given examinations similar to aptitude tests and if, in the opinion of his instructor, the child is not qualified for the type of study he chooses, he is directed into other

channels. It is easy to imagine that if a youngster is of a sullen or antagonistic nature, the director of education may order his schooling be ended, sending him to a machine shop, community farm, or coal mine.

Many of the world's greatest artists, writers and musicians have done poorly with formal education, and many have had peculiar traits of disposition. Under the nearly inflexible Communist system, none of these would have been allowed to develop the talents which led to the subsequent production of masterpieces.

Communism discourages any form of individuality, unless it is acclaimed by the proletariat. In other words, art, like everything else, must be produced in the interest of the State and for the consumption of the people.

From a democratic point of view, this must prevent any real development of great art in Russia: first, because individualism is necessary to introduce freshness and continuous development; and, secondly, because what is acclaimed by the majority of people is almost always of little actual merit.

As evidence of the "mass production" handling of the arts in the Soviet Union, there are strong unions of artists, authors and musicians. An artist cannot rent an exhibition hall to display his own paintings unless

they conform to the accepted pattern, and have popular approval.

However, in spite of stiff regimentation, art in all its forms is encouraged and fostered in Russia. People are encouraged to read the Russian and Oriental classics, and there have been large printings of Soviet writers of repute.

In the last few years, libraries have been greatly expanded. The Soviet goal is to establish 284,900 public and club libraries by 1950. In Moscow, the Lenin Library contains almost 10,000,000 volumes and is used by more than a million people.

New theatres are being opened throughout the country, and children's theatres are proving very popular. In the production of plays, special attention is given to depicting contemporary life in the U.S.S.R. Composers, artists and musicians are highly subsidized by the State and are allowed luxuries denied other workers.

Concert activities show a steady growth. In 1947, over 120,000 advertised concerts were performed before an estimated total audience of over 40 million people. Also, a series of 10 symphonic concerts was devoted entirely to the performance of new works. There are national musical festivals, and musicians are urged to take an active part in the work of State music publishers.

In the production of films, stress is always laid on the development of pictures expressing the advantages of the Soviet regime over capitalism. The Communist idealist is invariably the hero. The people's vigilant patriotism and their duties to the State are given

great emphasis, and the Soviet way of life and the family receive lavish praise, with special attention for mothers with more than ten children. War heroes are commemorated.

Failure to comply with these ideological standards of the Soviet philosophy would result in the dismissal of magazine editors or scenario writers—and in Russia this could mean banishment to the salt mines, or the Red Army, or a work gang. Therefore, books, magazines, pictures and plays do not depict bourgeois ideology or anything fostering escapist tendencies.

Contrast all this with the production of the arts in the democratic United States.

Here, schools do not cater to politics or its purposes. In almost all institutions, instructors teach what they believe to be the truth, unbiased and uninfluenced by ulterior motives. Students may change their faith or political leaning. They may go to public or private schools. They may study any type of art, literature, science, or not, as they and their parents decide.

A student may earn the reputation of carrying individualism to the "crack pot" extreme, but if he wants to develop crazy art or morbid music, that is his business.

After taking all the education he wants and can afford, the student may set up a studio and produce the art he likes, be it conventional or otherwise.

The same freedom applies to instructors of the arts. No teacher need prove himself an artist or genius. If he is educated in the basic principles

and has proven his ability to teach, he is allowed to teach. It is his competence which matters, not his political philosophy.

SCIENCE, like the arts, is a field where the greatest amount of personal freedom has always been essential.

In obtaining reliable and definite information on science in the U.S.S.R., considerable difficulty is encountered. But from what observers have been able to pick up, it seems that State supervision and regimentation are especially harsh.

Under communism, the favored few who definitely prove their mechanical or scientific aptitude, as well as the progeny of the ruling commissars, are allowed to go on in the study of science. In addition to the schools of higher education and universities, there are numerous academies of science in the U.S.S.R. One report states that there are 80 scientific institutions employing 4,000 scientific workers, and that the total number of scientists working for the Soviet Union is about 50,000.

The study of the sciences is recognized by Moscow as necessary for the prosperity and advancement of communism. The Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. has 7 branches and 4 bases, comprising 43 institutes, 45 independent sectors and laboratories, 9 botanical gardens, an astronomical observatory, and 14 other scientific institutions. These branches and bases are staffed by 1,700 scientists and technical workers.

The reliability of these figures is questionable, because discrepancies

have been noticed in official bulletins. Yet, it must certainly be conceded that the Russians have made great strides in science during the past few years. Under communism, students are given an opportunity to continue their scientific studies while the State pays the bill. The corollary to this rule is that later, as full-fledged scientists, their discoveries and inventions become the property of the State.

Inventors receive public acclaim, but do not profit extensively in a financial way. The creator of any invention of military significance is apt to find the secret police checking on him constantly to be sure he does not divulge his secret to some foreign power. A suspicious act can lead to his liquidation.

The five-year plan of science, from 1946 to 1950, includes study and experimentation with the properties of substances at close to absolute zero; investigation and application of semiconductors and new high molecular compounds; study of high speed gasodynamics for aircraft and artillery; and research with cosmic rays and atoms. It is interesting to note that much emphasis is placed on the study of subjects which so closely tie in with modern warfare!

In an article, *Soviet Culture in War Time*, E. L. Kapitska, one of the foremost contemporary Russian scientists, makes the following statement, "The institute must be organized so that the working conditions are such the scientific workers are able to spend 80 per cent of their time on actual research with no more than

(Continued on page 33)



TORCH of FREEDOM

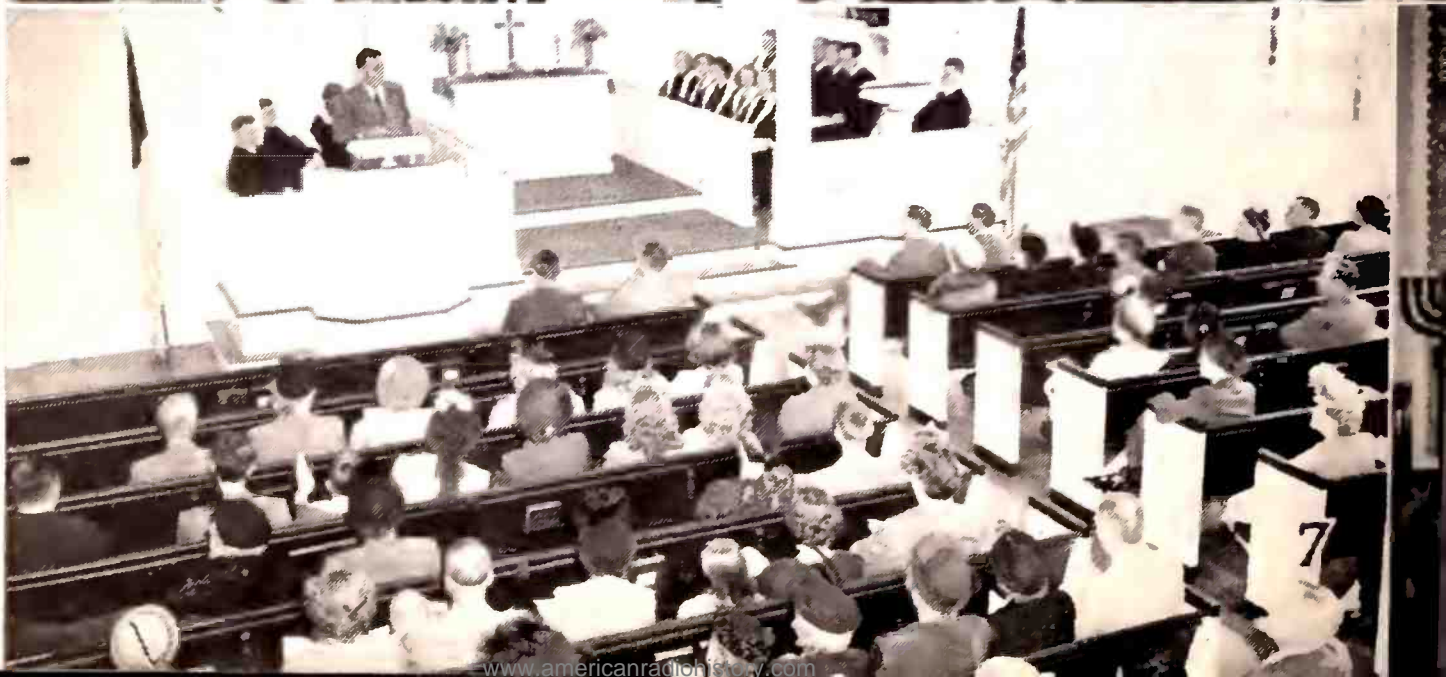
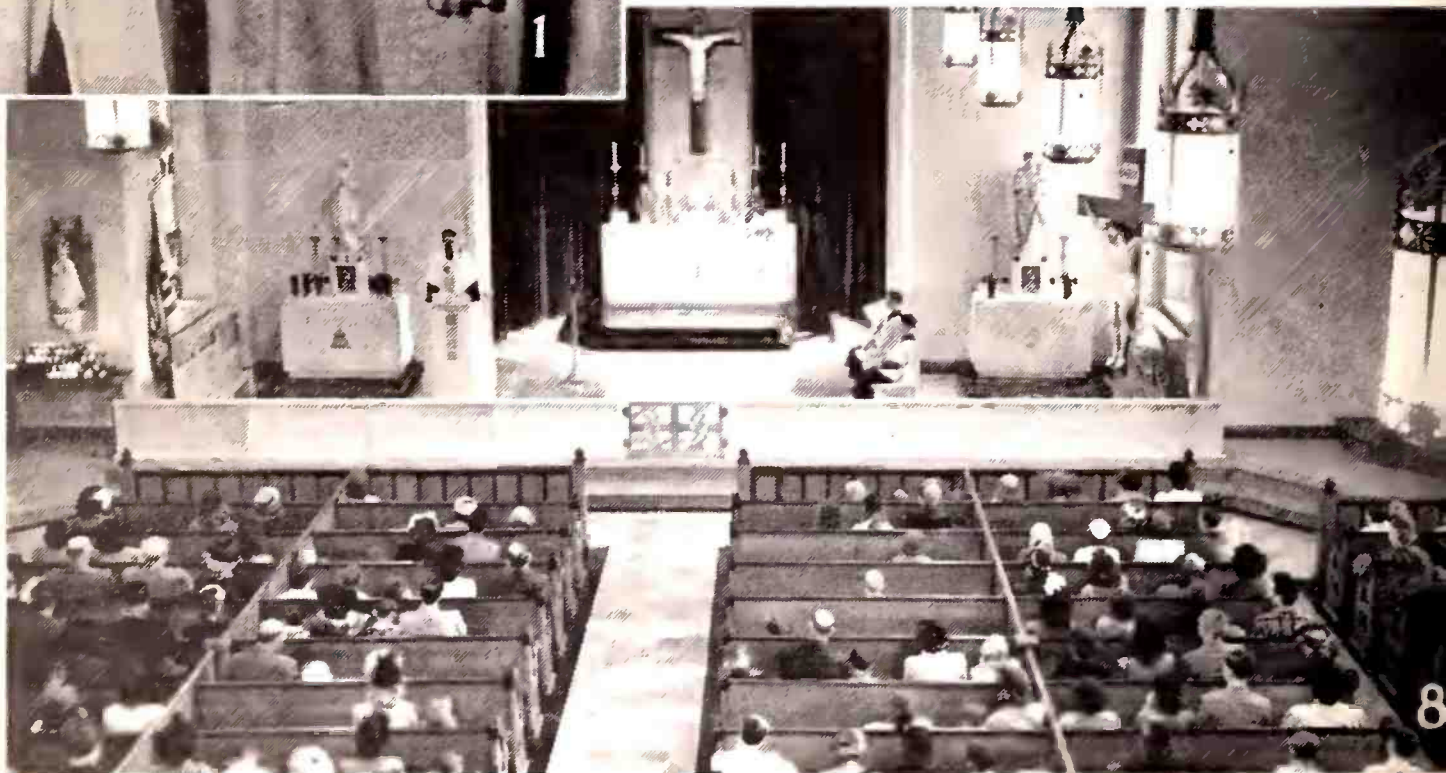
Climaxing a week of intensive pro-American propaganda, the Kansas City Junior Chamber of Commerce staged a gigantic "Torch of Freedom Parade." It was made possible by the cooperation of dozens of civic groups, schools, private corporations, and labor unions.

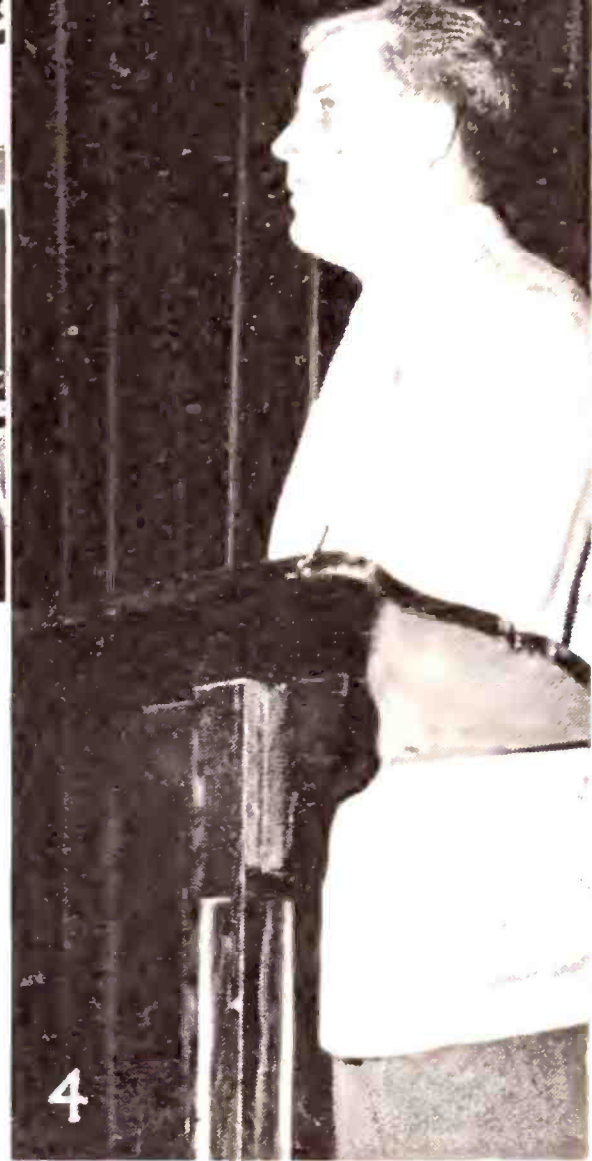
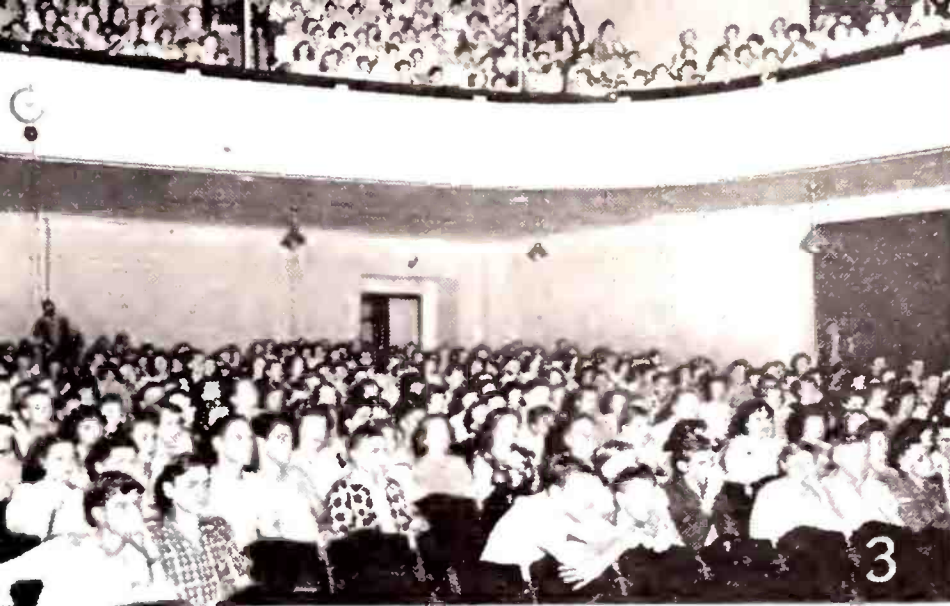
1. Soldiers and Marines manned a huge searchlight furnished by the Army Quartermaster Depot. The trucks were lent by Belger Cartage Service.
2. On Wornall hill, south of the Country Club Plaza the procession was a spectacular sight.
3. Cars carried placards and specially-designed flame pots. Here, final preparations are made by parade marshal Ed Mulhern, Junior Chamber president Cliff C. Jones, Jr., and Paul D. Bagwell, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
4. Electric ink spelled out the slogan, "Democracy Beats Communism."





Democracy's Message





in Church and School

Thanks to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the case for democracy has been presented forcefully from nearly every pulpit and school rostrum in Greater Kansas City. In addition, 31 civic organizations heard speeches on the subject during "Democracy Beats Communism" Week.

Earl D. Thomas (1), principal of Lincoln High School, congratulated Edward Copeland, one of 93 trained speakers made available by the Junior Chamber. High school audiences (2 and 3) were generally attentive, with stimulating question-and-answer periods following the prepared speeches. Stephen Labunski (4), who served as translator and interpreter with the American Military Government in Berlin, addressed Kansas City Junior College students. Kenneth Aber (5) received brisk applause from teensters.

Democracy's message reached adherents of many faiths, including those of the Keneseth Israel Sholom Synagogue (6), Country Club Congregational Church (7), and St. Aloysius Catholic Church (8).





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Carries the **WORD...**

In a single week, 29 special programs were aired by Kansas City radio stations. The first was over WHB (1), when the mayor officially proclaimed "Democracy Beats Communism" Week. Left to right: Clint Kanaga, Jr., originator of the Week; the Honorable W. E. Kemp; Jahn M. Phillips, general chairman; Cliff C. Janes, Jr., president of the Kansas City Junior Chamber of Commerce. (2) Chief Boy Scout executive H. Rae Bartle broadcast a special message for youth; and two journalists (3), Walter Crankite of the United Press Russian office and Dawdal Davis, vice president of the National Negro Newspaper Association, originated a program to CBS. School children participated, too, presenting a play (4) called "The Family Next Door." (5) Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce joined in a round-table discussion. Left to right: Charles Wright, Gerald McManus, Charles Avey, Kenneth Aber and Dr. E. O. Gerster.



TOTALITARIAN ARTS AND SCIENCES

(Continued from page 28)

20 per cent of their time consumed by social and other activities.

"In our institute (Institute of Physical Research), for instance, it is a rule that all laboratory work stops at 6 p.m. The scientist leaves for home to ponder on his work, read, study and to rest."

Kapitska further states, "Our factories want to treat new scientific achievement thoroughly and conscientiously, but the conditions of life make them feel that the fulfillment of the factory plan is the most important of all."

In the United States, a young man in school can direct his studies to any branch of science he chooses. He picks his school, and stays there until he decides that some other school has more to offer. If he flunks out of one school, he can go to another. Upon the completion of his education, he is free to seek work in private industry, or for the government, a scientific institution, or himself. His monetary compensation is in proportion to his ability and production.

Although he may be thoroughly familiar with some phase of secret re-

search, he will be no more restricted than any other citizen if he wishes to leave the country.





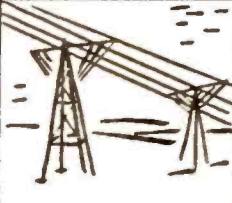

The position of the scientist, as well as that of the artist, writer, actor, or musician, is so familiar that very little need be said on the subject. However, because the most successful pursuit of these professions demands freedom from restriction, any practical consideration of de-


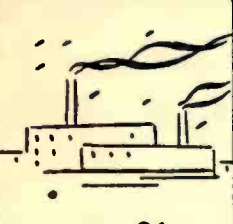
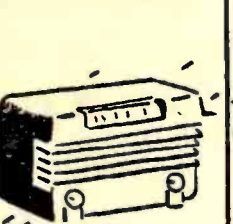
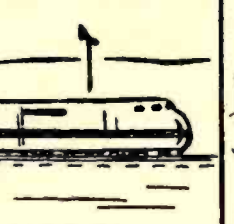

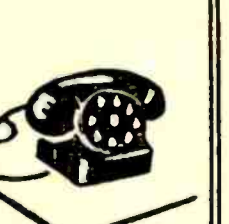
mocracy versus communism reveals that here, again, the democratic system is superior.

Our form of government has its faults. But through the proper application of remedial constitutional processes, they can be eliminated. In the meantime, America continues to be the wealthiest, most progressive nation in the world, and the American citizen—under democracy—the freest and most fortunate.



Material Prepared by: NED B. SHAPKER
WILLIAM L. VANAUKEN
GLEN WHITAKER

	POPULATION	LAND AREA	AUTOMOBILES	ELECTRICITY	DAILY NEWSPAPERS
<i>World</i>	 2170,000,000	 SQ. MI. 57,510,000	 41,300,000	 100%	 EST. 3,000
<i>United States</i>	7%	6%	1 for 3 PERSONS	46.2%	1,749
<i>Russia</i>	8.8%	14%	1 for 252	EST. 5%	28
<i>Great Britain</i>	2.2%	0.17%	1 for 22	6%	150
<i>France</i>	1.8%	0.34%	1 for 18	2.1%	85
<i>Sweden</i>	0.3%	0.31%	1 for 29	1.8%	135
<i>Italy</i>	2.1%	0.2%	1 for 93	1.8%	16

O I L	PERCENTAGE of PRODUCTION	RADIO	RAILROAD MILEAGE	TELEGRAPH WIRE MILEAGE	TELEPHONES
 100%	 100%	 125,000,000	 788,672	 5,567,000	 51,500,000
61%	32.2%	1 for 3 PERSONS	30%	40%	1 for 5 PERSONS
6%	18.5%	1 for 45	6.2%	11%	1 for 188
1.7%	9.2%	1 for 5	3%	4.3%	1 for 156
0.7%	4.5%	1 for 9	5%	5%	1 for 27
0.15%	1.3%	1 for 5	1.3%	0.1%	1 for 6
0.03%	2.7%	1 for 43	1.4%	4.8%	1 for 72



Behind the **IRON** Curtain

"There can be any number of parties in Russia, but on one condition. The communist Party must be in power, and all the other parties must be in jail."—Nikolay Lenin.

EXPERIENCE has proved that what Russians say and what Russians do are vastly different things, and while it is easy to hear them, it is sometimes quite difficult to know what they are doing.

The U.S.S.R. has built up a corps of heavy-handed propaganda specialists whose function is to create certain predetermined impressions both inside and outside the Soviet State. These propagandists, most of them, are not expert. They are not adroit because there is no need to be so. Theirs is the only voice of the Communist Party. It rings unchallenged throughout their own nation and across the sea. Few foreigners are sufficiently informed to argue in detail with what it says; at home, no one is allowed to.

The Communists have established a two-way informational blockade. News of the outside world does not reach the Russian people in anything like unexpurgated form. It is withheld or edited or embellished or distorted, as political expediency dictates. Reports of events within Russia are treated similarly, so that we on the outside can only guess at much of what goes on behind the Iron Curtain.

Still, some facts do filter through, slowly adding to our store of reliable knowledge. From them it is apparent that civil liberties — as Americans know them — do not exist in Russia.

The original Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was written in 1917. The latest revision of the Soviet constitution was made by Stalin in 1936. It bears a marked resemblance to the Constitution of the United States, providing for legislative, judicial and executive branches of government and guaranteeing various personal freedoms.

The Russian constitution specifically provides that citizens have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to education, to maintenance in old age and during sickness or disability. It accords women the same rights as men, in all spheres of activity. And the familiar freedoms of our own Bill of Rights are also listed in the Soviet constitution—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religious worship and freedom of assembly.

But while the Soviet constitution may appear to be more liberal even than that of the United States, in actual practice its interpretation is much more rigid.

The right to work is considered

not only an honor, but a duty for every able-bodied citizen in accordance with the principle, "He who does not work, neither shall he eat." Since wartime, Soviet workers have had to carry work books in which are recorded all dismissals, promotions and black marks, for the workers themselves are subject to penal laws against lateness, absenteeism and changing jobs without permission.

A high rate of production is stimulated by an individual competition plan. Increased wages and paid vacations are awarded to individuals who work at a high rate of speed and thus act as pacemakers for their fellow workers. But a worker is permitted to acquire only what he can immediately consume. There is no place for the investment of savings by which to build and advance through private efforts.

In all material respects, the right of private ownership of productive property is unknown. Personal property rights are recognized only to the extent of one's very personal belongings, such as clothing and salary. This, in substance, becomes a state monopoly of all means of production.

The bestowal of a new freedom, the people's right to rest, is claimed by the government, which points with pride to the State-sponsored resorts for workers. Some workers do receive free vacations in the resorts as awards for speed in the competitive work plans, but for the most part only the new upper class can afford the vacation prices.

Even the guaranteed right to education has been partially abridged

since 1940 by the new requirement of tuition for higher education. In addition, students are forced to participate in work battalions from 12 or 14 years up.

Freedom of the press is interpreted to mean that official Party views may be presented in the Party-controlled newspapers and magazines. There are no others. Every Russian is free to criticize lower officials and plant managers as individuals, but the dread mark of a traitor rests on the person who dares to raise his voice against the government, the Communist Party, their policies or their views. Every single agency of information in the entire vastness of Russia is mobilized for propaganda purposes in peace as well as war.

The phrase "freedom of religious worship" is carefully balanced in the Soviet constitution by "freedom of anti-religious propaganda." Even now that the government recently has adopted a policy of partial toleration, anti-religious propaganda still subtly and efficiently is hammering at religion. There is not even a workable method of training clergymen in the U.S.S.R., since religious education is considered unlawful.

Even the prized right to vote by secret ballot, today enjoyed by all Soviet citizens—except criminals and lunatics—is merely an empty privilege. The list of nominees is prepared by the only existing political party, the Communists. The voter has the choice of voting for these pre-ordained officials or scratching their names from the ballot. But since scratching the ballot or failing to cast a ballot

sometimes has unpleasant consequences, the result is invariably the election of nominees by a majority of 99.99 per cent.

Local party officials are not elected, but are appointed by the higher authorities who in turn are appointed by those above them. At the apex of this hierarchy of officials is the Politburo, a self-perpetuating body of 14 men with Premier Stalin at its head.

The Russian government itself is little more than a puppet of the Communist Party, which has approximately five million members out of a total population of some 200 million.

The typical young Russian of the new generation is completely accustomed to the one-party system. He accepts without question the fact that there is no place for a party of opposition in the rigid make-up of Soviet politics.

As in the United States, the Soviet legislature, called the Supreme Council, is divided into two houses. All deputies in the Supreme Council are elected from the Communist-prepared ballot for a period of four years.

One house, the Council of the Union, is elected by territorial districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population. The other chamber, the Council of Nationalities, is elected by citizens on the basis of 25 deputies from each constituent republic, five from each autonomous province and one from each national region.

Every bill must be approved by the two houses by a simple majority before it becomes a law. If disagree-

ment occurs between the two houses, it is solved by a conciliation commission, or if that fails, by simply dissolving the two houses and demanding a new election.

The joint session of the two chambers appoints the Council of People's Commissars, the highest executive and administrative organ of the Union. The powers of this interim executive council are far-reaching, including the issuing of decrees based on the existing law, execution of the State budget and national economic plan, organization of the armed forces and creation of administrative organs to deal with the economic, cultural and military matters. This Council operates between sessions of the Supreme Council, which meets only once every two years.

In reality, the legislature is a mere facade behind which the executive committee wields complete power.

The individual citizen has no opportunity to introduce bills for consideration. Delegates in session are legally permitted to put questions to the Commissars or to the other executive officials. But the officials can take three days to reply, and so far no session has yet lasted longer than three days.

This very short session is quite long enough for the Supreme Council members to rubber stamp bills proposed by the Council of People's Commissars. For here, the unanimity of opinion surpasses even the well-known unanimity of elections. There is no record of a single debate or a single dissenting vote in any session of the Supreme Council.

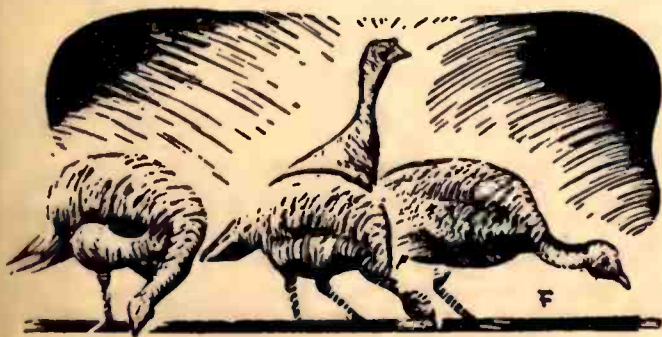
At the base of the legislative system are the city Soviets, sometimes consisting of groups as small as 15 members. These small legislative bodies discuss problems and may send recommendations through a hierarchy of legislatures ranging through district congresses and regional congresses to the Supreme Council.

At times when public opinion becomes strong about some matter, the Council of People's Commissars may feel it necessary to pass a bill in order to placate the public. This is the one haphazard way in which the desires of the people are able to affect legislation.

The judicial system in Russia seems to be another tightly controlled agency of governmental power.

The courts, which for the most part employ a plural judge system rather than a jury, are fair in ordinary criminal or civil matters like theft, murder and disputes between individuals. But in political affairs anything is deemed legal if it is expedient to the State.

The political police force, known as the M.V.D., holds the people in com-



plete subjection to its terrorist policies. Homes may be searched without warning or warrant. Private correspondence is always open to the scrutiny of

police officials. Any individual may disappear without explanation, for *habeas corpus* is unknown in Russia.

The government blinds its citizens to truth about the outside world. Letters to relatives abroad are dangerous, and permission to leave the country is rarely, if ever, granted.

Periodically, the M.V.D., casts a threatening shadow across the life of every Russian by conducting a political purge. In the sweeping purge of 1936-37, more than half the members of and candidates for membership in the Communist Party were expelled—a total of 1,800,000 persons. Slave labor in concentration camps was the fate assigned to those singled out by the terrorist police.

The purge of some of the revolution's highest leaders proved to the Soviet citizens that no one, no matter how highly placed, is safe from the political police.

Only a few facts have been ferreted out about the Russian military, for military secrets are the most jealously guarded of all. The present strength of the Russian Army is at least three million. This compares to the 542,000 in the United States Army, which may be increased to 837,000 by the peace-time draft. Compulsory military service begins at 16 for the Russian youth, already partially trained by two-hour-a-week elementary courses.

Compared to the United States Navy, which exceeds that of all other navies in the world combined, the Russian Navy is a negligible force. Her one strength is in submarines,

which outnumber those of the United States.

No long-range heavy bombing was done by the Soviets in the war, but it is known they have produced a copy of the B-29. As for Russian possession of an atomic bomb—who knows?

For years the Communists have sung the praise of the proletariat, an ideal of dead-level economic and social conditions for the entire population. To be sure, practically all Russians are either employees of the State or members of the collective farms and cooperatives. But it is clear that behind this pretense of social and economic equality for all has arisen a pyramid of class distinctions.

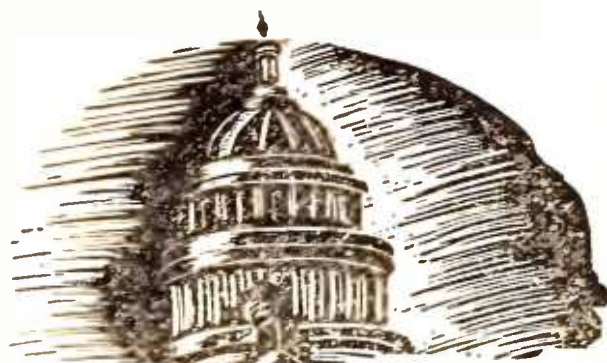
Individuals are compensated according to their "work" and not their "need" as Marx advocated. A famous actor or musician, an outstanding engineer or industrial manager receives a salary that might compare favorably with someone in a similar position in the United States.

However, the high salaries often lack buying power due to the shortage of consumer goods, and under no circumstances can part of a salary be invested in private enterprise.

Due to this differentiation in wages, Russia for the first time in her history is developing a middle class, composed of engineers, actors, government officials, industrial managers, professional men and highly skilled workers. The comfort of additional personal property is a stimulating incentive for young Russians, who strive to advance by recognition of work or special skill into the new and expanding middle class.

Family relationships in Russia today have more permanence than they had in the days of the notorious "post-card divorce" early in Stalin's regime. For in July, 1944, a step toward the "consolidation of the Soviet family" was made by laws which imposed more stringency on divorce and provided for increased solemnity in the ceremony itself.

However, the statute also contains provisions somewhat shocking to the Western world. A male cannot be



named in court as the father of an unmarried mother's child, nor can he be sued for alimony. In addition, the State relieves the father of all paternal responsibility by providing upkeep for the unmarried mother and child.

Marriage in Russia today is not merely an institution, it is a partnership that pays dividends which increase with progeny.

Monetary rewards for motherhood begin with the birth of the third child, when the State makes a gift of \$80 in cash in addition to a layette allowance of \$24. With the birth of the fourth child to a mother of three living children, the State makes a down payment of \$260, and beginning with the second year of the baby's life, the mother receives a monthly subsidy of \$16 for four years. From

then on, the payments are on the following scale.

	Cash Payment	Monthly Allowance
Fifth Child	\$340.00	\$24.00
Sixth Child.....	400.00	28.00
Seventh Child....	500.00	40.00
Eighth Child.....	500.00	40.00
Ninth Child.....	700.00	50.00
Tenth Child.....	700.00	50.00

Thereafter \$1,000 for each child and \$60 monthly.

The Order of Mother Heroine is awarded the mother who has triumphed with ten births. The Glory of Motherhood medal is bestowed in other classes for lesser attainments.

Unmarried mothers seem to be somewhat better compensated than married mothers—for obvious reasons. State aid for them begins with the birth of the first child, with \$20 monthly, increases to \$30 monthly for two children and \$40 monthly for

three children. Thereafter, unmarried mothers receive the full bonuses, allowances, and honors accorded to the wedded. The State also maintains homes where unmarried mothers may install their infants free of charge for any period up to 12 years.

The smooth-tongued Russian propagandists are quick to glorify such State benefits and to emphasize the constitutional phrases promising new security and civil freedoms for all people. But there is a hollowness to their words.

In actual practice, the American constitution has led to widespread civil liberties for every citizen and the highest level of living, on the individual scale, ever achieved by humanity in the mass. In theory, the Russian constitution appears capable of matching such an achievement.

But the facts prove that Russian living, in actual practice, is a far, far different thing.

Material Prepared by: ROBERT A. MARSHALL
HARRY HUDSON, JR.
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STEPHEN LABUNSKI

The Swing IN WORLD AFFAIRS

by FRED ALEXANDER

The foreign policies of Dewey as future President are being turned over in the minds of every American and millions of others throughout the rest of the world.

Economic integration of European nations will be a keynote in the Dewey foreign policy. He will probably reverse the negativeness of the Truman Doctrine and launch an active program of building up the economy of Europe, as far as is feasible. Great emphasis on re-arming Western Europe, as part of the Marshall Plan, will amount to a laying of the first stones for a wall around Russia. A back fence will be built in China and Japan by cultivating economic stability and friendship with these two nations.

More cooperation among nations may be interpreted as a step inching toward the United States of Europe. And in Latin America, Dewey will follow the precedent of the Democratic administration by keeping a friendly hand extended in the good neighbor policy. This Latin American friendship, which has already paid off dividends, shows promise of being even more profitable in the eventuality of war striking the Western Hemisphere.



American economy at home will undergo several changes under a Dewey administration. The national budget will have to be increased to incorporate swelling defense expenditures. The inevitable must follow—increased taxes, but probably not until 1950. It would be embarrassing for the Republicans to raise taxes during their first year in office, especially after much shouting about spendthrift Democrats. Dewey will shy away from raising income tax on individuals, but will concentrate tax increases on the excess profits of corporations. In the event of war, individuals, too, will be forced to share the tax load.

Although Dewey does not favor controls, which he believes tend to hamstring business, there will probably be a slight tightening of price controls before June, 1949. Extremes in control and rationing need not be expected unless war is declared. If this happens, Dewey will be invested with unprecedented powers by Congress.

Dewey is a great believer in the function of business as the lifeblood of American economy. However, he will not go overboard for business interests. Although Dewey's ideas toward business are sound and tolerant, many big businessmen will be rebuffed when asking favors.

The Taft-Hartley Act may lose some of its pro-management punch under the new administration, for Dewey is not anti-labor, as some would like to believe. He will urge more across-the-table peace talks between management and labor, and the Labor Department will gain new strength. However, Dewey will not hesitate to fight labor racketeers with a vengeance.



Dewey's choice of associates in the new administration is difficult to predict, because Dewey himself probably does not know as yet who all of them will be. It is quite probable that shrewd, scholarly John Foster Dulles will be named as Secretary of State. He possesses invaluable experience and tact—so greatly needed in dealing with Russia.

Other cabinet posts may be filled by the obscure experts who worked with Dewey in the state of New York. The salaries of many, if not all of the cabinet positions, will probably have to be raised in order to retain the services of his retinue of experts.

But such steps will be carried out easily because Dewey and Congress will undoubtedly work together in harmony for at least the first year. This close accord may not last. For there may come a time when, in the eyes of staid old-line Republicans, Dewey will seem to be inheriting the liberal mantel of the late President Roosevelt.



When Congress convenes next January it will vote all living ex-Presidents a substantial yearly allowance for the remainder of their lives. Both Republican and Democratic leaders favor such a move. The sum granted may near \$25,000 a year, enough to maintain a dignified and comfortable standard of living. At the moment, there is only one living ex-President, Herbert Hoover. Harry Truman will make the second.



A new political party, which may be named the "American Party" is due to make its initial appearance next March. Labor leaders, farmers' union members and all types of liberals who favor a socialist form of government will join the new

party's ranks. In addition, they will expect to lure the votes of the middle class white collar workers.

Modeled on the British Labor Party, this new liberal group supposedly will be free of all foreign or Communist domination. The liberal leaders hope to establish their party in the void left by the Democratic Party, which they believe is crumbling.

Certain states and localities have been selected by the party officials for trials of strength in the smaller municipal and county elections. Labor, voting as a unit, has already been eminently successful in the state of Maine. By the 1956 elections the liberals hope to be ready to challenge the Republicans for Congressional seats as well as as seats in the state legislatures.



Life in Europe these days is a confused mass of days and nights, hunger and suffering. Yet there is adventure and beauty left in isolated spots. Next month in this department we will attempt to paint a picture of Europe as it is seen today through the eyes of European natives and American visitors to the continent.



A man was talking to two prisoners of war who were hoping to be sent home shortly. They were simple farm workers from Bavaria, and he asked them in German what sort of impression of Britain they would take home. One thought deeply, then said, "I think it is wonderful to be able to talk to a policeman with one's hands in one's pockets."



Mr. Bronson died very suddenly, and an important business letter was left unmailed.

Before sending it off, his secretary, who had a passion for explanatory detail, added a postscript below Mr. B's signature.

"Since writing the above, I have died."





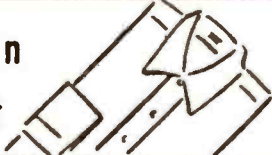
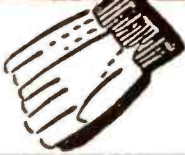






A city boy and his country cousin were walking down the street. Coming toward them was the product of a beauty parlor—permanent wave, scarlet fingernails, drugstore complexion, and gaudy lipstick.

"Now what do you think of that?" asked the city boy.

The farm boy looked carefully and observed, "Speaking as a farmer, I should say that it must have been mighty poor soil to require so much top dressing."



Elderly lady in phone booth, to operator: "You've been very nice, young lady, in answering my questions. I'm going to put an extra nickel in the box for you."

United States	TO BUY	Russia
Hours Worked		Hours Worked
3 <i>Hours</i>	Daily Food For 5 People 	9 <i>Hours</i>
1 <i>”</i>	 Cotton Stockings	24 <i>”</i>
3 <i>”</i>	Cotton Shirt 	320 <i>”</i>
2 <i>”</i>	Woolen Gloves 	100 <i>”</i>
4 <i>”</i>	Alarm Clock 	160 <i>”</i>
15 <i>Minutes</i>	 Tooth Brush	4 <i>”</i>
75 <i>Hours</i>	Ladies Coat 	1000 <i>”</i>
30 <i>”</i>	Wrist Watch 	1600 <i>”</i>
3 <i>”</i>	 Galoshes	160 <i>”</i>
10 <i>Minutes</i>	Bottle of Beer 	8 <i>”</i>

Platter Chatter

THE latest news is good news—the recording ban will go off soon . . . There's a new musical on Broadway this fall, and two excellent melodies from the stage production are gaining popularity throughout the country. *Green-Up Time* and *Here I'll Stay* are hit material . . . Kay Starr, Capitol lass, has just finished scenes in Columbia's *Make Believe Ballroom* film . . . Bing Crosby has given up. He is adopting a baby girl . . . Ziggy Elman will not take his band on the road as anticipated after his Palladium debut—he'll work as a sideman around Hollywood radio . . . MCA, which handles Jerry Colonna, says that the popular funnyman is being besieged with television offers after his smash TV hit in New York . . . Beginning this month, Artie Shaw will organize a new band . . . Judy Garland returns to the screen in Metro's filming of *Annie Get Your Gun*. Judy's been taking it easy since her doctors ordered a three-month rest . . . Columbia recording star Harry James will open at the Palladium late this month, following Lawrence Welk. And if you haven't heard James' new *September Song*, it's terrific! . . . Phil Harris, RCA Victor crooner, has Californians staring at the new car he brought back from England . . . Diz Gillespie is back in *The Roost* in New York with his be-bop stylings . . . Dorothy Shay, the Park Avenue Hillbilly, topped Frankie Laine's all-time attendance record at the Los Angeles Coconut Grove . . . The King Cole Trio, with their new bassist, Joe Comfort, will head east this month . . . Benny Goodman is putting together a big band and will make his bow at the Paramount theatre this month . . . It is rumored that M-G-M may acquire the old Diamond-label masters . . . The Ink Spots have a wonderful new recording called, *Say Something Sweet to Your Sweetheart* . . . Ted Weems and his *Heartaches* crew are headed for San Francisco to play a date at the St. Francis hotel . . . Del Courtney and band are back in the Windy City after a successful California engagement.



with BOB KENNEDY

Betcha Didn't Know . . .

. . . That Doris Day's real name back in Cincinnati was Doris Kappelhoff . . . In the years since Kate Smith made her debut, she has recorded more than 2,000 songs . . . Buddy Clark was a very ambitious law student until the song bug hit him . . . And that Sammy Kaye studied to be a civil engineer.

Highly Recommended

VICTOR 20-3018—Freddy Martin and his orchestra. *Solitaire* plus *My Destiny*. The first side features the nimble-fingered Barclay Allen and the instrumental backing of the Martin crew. It's a strange melody that is unusually haunting, and you may have to spin it several times before you'll appreciate it. The reverse is a new ballad on which the Martin reed section performs ably; there's also a smooth vocal by Clyde Rogers. If you're a Martin fan, you'll want this coupling!

UNIVERSAL 121—Jerry Murad's Harmonicats. *Hair of Gold*, *Eyes of Blue* and *Harmonicats Blues*. Here are the fellows who forced recognition of the harmonica as a musical instrument, and Petrillo agrees they're just competition to any group in the musical world. This latest waxing features *Hair of Gold* complete with vocal group and a catchy arrangement. The reverse gets deep into blues territory with the 'Cats showing great versatility on their instruments. It's tops!

CAPITOL 15210—Red Ingle and his Natural Seven. *Serutan Yob* and *Oh! Nick-O-Deemo*. Hold onto your hats because here comes that Ingle guy again with the latest zany, unarranged masterpiece. *Serutan Yob* is *Nature Boy* spelled backwards, and it's hilarious from start to finish. The reverse is labeled, "Mountain-style secrets told to hot fiddles and steel guitar," and we guarantee it as three minutes of solid fun. If you've a yearning to forget the world situation or even lesser problems, give a listen to this unexpurgated Ingle.

COLUMBIA 38301—Kay Kyser and his orchestra. *On a Slow Boat to China* plus *In the Market Place of Old Monterey*. The first features Harry Babbitt, who suggests an appropriate itinerary in smooth medium tempo. Then Gloria Wood pilots the *Boat* through a brisk final chorus. The flipover is a bit of musical description with Babbitt again doing the balladeering. Excellent background is provided by the Kyser band. *Brookside Record Shop, 6330 Brookside Plaza, JA 5200.

TOWER 1271—Benny Strong and his orchestra. *That Certain Party* plus *My Best Girl*. Here are two oldies brought back into the limelight. *That Certain Party* seems destined for a big success. The vocal is by the maestro with assistance from the band—it's bouncy and very commercial. The flip is an old Walter Donaldson favorite and it's in good hands with the Benny Strong crew. If you can't get this one the first time, try again!

CAPITOL 15209—Margaret Whiting with Frank Devol and orchestra. *What Did I Do?* and *Heat Wave*. This is another smack success put out by the Whiting-Devol combination. Marge does the first side with great feeling and is ably backed by Devol and the men in the band. The reverse is an oldtimer, but still packs plenty of zip. Margie does a vocal assist. You'll never tire of spinning this one!

REGENT 134—Al Trace and his orchestra. *Brush Those Tears From Your Eyes* and *Any Time At All*. Band leader-composer Al Trace is back with another shuffle styling. This new one is similar in tempo and style to his former hit, *You Call Everybody Darlin'*, and it looks as if this one will catch on, too. The reverse is a smooth treatment of a nice rhythm tune, and the vocalizing is done by one Alan Foster. After you hear it, you'll buy it.

COLUMBIA 38304—Woody Herman and his orchestra. *No Time* plus *Four Brothers*. *No Time* is taken from Chopin's C-Sharp Minor Waltz, and Herman and the Herd present a fine interpretation. Woody takes the blues vocal in rhythm tempo, over terrific background by the band. On the flipover, the sax section comes forth to take the spotlight. *Four Brothers* starts off with a good riff melody and builds up to a driving Herman finish. Tops for listening and/or dancing.

*Jenkins Music Company, 1217 Walnut, VI 9430.

John Howard Van Amringe, who occupies an important niche in the history of Columbia University, was a sworn enemy of co-education. "You cannot," he asserted on one occasion, "teach a boy mathematics if there's a girl in the room."

"But, prof," someone objected, "you might."

"Then," observed the worldly-wise Van Amringe, "the boy isn't worth teaching."

"I declare," complained Mr. Higgins, "how I miss the glorious days of the old silent motion pictures."

"What was so glorious about them?" demanded Mrs. Higgins.

Mr. Higgins crept close to the door and reached for his hat. On the threshold he turned and slyly observed, "I can still remember how wonderful it was to watch a woman's mouth going for two hours and not hear a single word."

CHICAGO *Letter*

by NORT JONATHAN

OUR love affair with the good people over at the Blackstone Hotel on Michigan Avenue got started in a mild way about three months ago. Evelyn Nelson, a photogenic member of Mr. Kirkeby's organization, called to thank us for something complimentary we had written about Kay Thompson and the Williams Brothers. This was the first time this had ever happened in three years of occupying this space, so we decided Miss Nelson was not only a smart press agent, but, more important, a nice one.

Then several weeks ago, during the annual election of officers at the Publicity Club of Chicago, Evelyn Nelson made a stirring campaign speech. She promised, if elected, to take care of every club member in dire need of a hotel room—no matter how tight the space squeeze might be. What is more, she delivered on her promise nobly less than four days after making it. Jean Williams of Mid-Continent Airlines was stopping over in Chicago—with hotel rooms practically impossible to get. Evelyn Nelson came to the rescue in noble style, even though it meant telephoning more than a dozen hotels belonging to the Chicago Hotel Association. We are happy to report that Miss Williams had a roof over her head. Not the stately roof of the Blackstone unfortunately, but a roof nevertheless. Miss Nelson had delivered—something practically unheard of in a political campaign.

She also invited us over to meet Abe Burrows, the current star attraction at the Blackstone. At a hilarious luncheon in the Balinese Room, Mr. Burrows entertained until everybody's sides ached. Discussing liqueurs he asked, "Ever hear about the lady who ordered imported brandy? 'Now, waiter,' the lady cautioned, 'be sure it's imported brandy—because I can't tell the difference.'"

Mr. Burrows has been making a big hit on the radio and in the night clubs lately, but these are relatively new fields for him. Before plunging into the entertainment world on his own, he wrote the *Duffy's*



Tavern show, including the song, *Leave Us Face It; We're in Love*. Another one of his ditties is, *The Girl With the Three Blue Eyes*.

At a time when cafe comedians use the same material year after year, Mr. Burrows is original and refreshingly different. Here's hoping he has the big click he deserves as a night club entertainer and revisits the rarefied atmosphere of the Mayfair Room many times.

• • •

There's a great difference between the penetrating Abe Burrows and the musical mayhem of Spike Jones. However, we want to add here that Mr. Jones will begin battering music again in the near future. Spike reports that he has secured the services of a great musician named Otto Tune. Mr. Tune's forte is the musical saw, and he is reputed to be the only musician in existence who can play *Trees* and cut them down at the same time.

Mr. Jones has also announced a contest to end all contests. To be eligible, contestants must tear off the toupee of the nearest orchestra leader and send it in with a letter of one word or less on the subject: "Why I Like Calves' Foot Jelly." The fortunate winner will receive a slightly used strait-jacket with Duncan Phyfe sleeves, absolutely free. All you pay is the postage, which amounts \$399.13.

Brigadoon has come to town and Chicago likes it. Bright with plaids, awhirl

with colorful Scotch dances and trimmed with plenty of fine tunes, it should be around for quite a while. David Brooks and Priscilla Gillette head the cast, with Pamela Britton very much around to take care of the comedy. Even more important, the show is filled with bright young people, all of whom seem to be having a wonderful time. One of the very talented new faces in the cast is Gloria Michaels, a Kansas City girl now appearing in her second big-time musical. Gloria's imaginative dancing in *Up in Central Park* caught the eye of producer Cheryl Crawford, and the girl quickly found herself whisked into the cast of *Brigadoon*.



In spite of all the nasty things the *Tribune's* Claudia Cassidy said about the people who direct the business and musical life of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the first concert of the year could hardly be called anything but a success by anyone but the most prejudiced listener. Unfortunately, Miss Cassidy is exactly that. Although other critics found the concert, with guest conductor Pierre Monteux on the podium, a satisfying musical experience, Claudia Cassidy found nothing good about it at all. Although Monsieur Monteux has previously been a favorite of hers, she turned on him, and on the orchestra, with shrill cries.

Miss Cassidy, although often a fine critic, is inclined to let her private animosities interfere with critical judgment. When this happens, much of what she writes is twisted to help her prove her points: (1) that the people on the orchestra board are dollar-hungry and without

appreciation of talent; (2) that Rodzinski, last year's fired conductor, is undoubtedly the greatest conductor of all time; (3) that this season's orchestra can't possibly do well under a list of guest conductors which includes names like Pierre Monteux.

For example, Miss Cassidy might have liked the recent concert of the New York Philharmonic Symphony in Chicago except that a guest conductor, Leopold Stokowski, was on the podium. So she devoted most of her review to trying to say that the orchestra played poorly because a guest conductor was at the helm—and woe betide the Chicago Symphony because of its guest conductor policy this season.

This vendetta between Miss Cassidy and the Chicago Symphony has been going on since the orchestra management insisted on retaining the services of a conductor whom she didn't like. It subsided briefly, and her opinion of the playing of the orchestra soared when Rodzinski was hired for the season of 1947. Rodzinski was Claudia's dream boy, and when the orchestra management let him go for what they considered just cause, she descended from the Tribune Tower swinging wildly.

This has been going on for months now, but apparently hasn't hurt attendance any. This year's subscription concerts are virtually a sell-out. Everybody but Claudia seems to be happy. The tension and bickering of last season are gone. The other critics are happy with the orchestra. The orchestra is happy with the guest conductors. The treasurer is happy with the box office reports. Only Claudia Cassidy fiercely chants in print, "Everybody's out of step but me!"



Job applicant: "I'm Gladys Zell."

Personnel Manager: "I'm pretty happy myself. Have a seat."



He gazed admiringly at the chorine's costume.

"Who made her dress?" he asked his companion.

"I'm not sure," came the reply, "but I imagine it was the police."



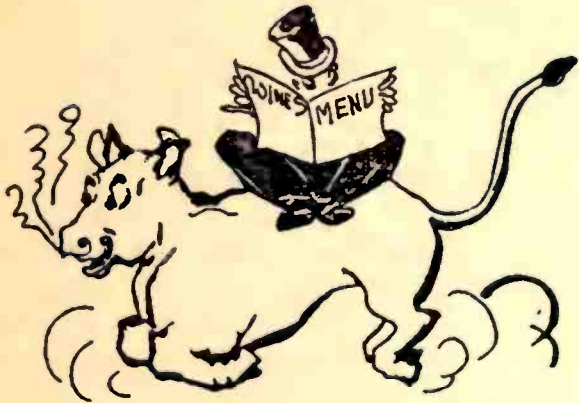
During a grammar lesson one day, a teacher wrote on the blackboard: "I didn't have no fun at the seashore."

Then she turned to her pupils and said to one, "Roland, how should I correct that?"

His answer was immediate, "Get a boy friend!"

CHICAGO *Ports of Call*

by JOAN FORTUNE



Rachael

Very High Life . . .

- ★ **BOULEVARD ROOM**, Hotel Stevens, 7th & Michigan (WA 2-4400). Magnificent, large room, recently redecorated in gray, white and turquoise. The show continues to be on ice, and Benny Strong stays on the bandstand a while longer.
- ★ **BATTERY**, Ambassador West Hotel, 1300 N. State Street (SU 7-7200). Sue Stanley dresses smartly. Her singing is pretty smart, too. Fine place for cocktails, luncheon, or an after-the-theatre snack.
- ★ **CAMELLIA HOUSE**, Drake Hotel, Michigan at Walton (SU 7-2200). Paul Sparr continues on the bandstand into the winter season. Longtime favorite Bob McGrew, a Kansas City boy who has done very well in the Windy City, has returned.
- ★ **EMPIRE ROOM**, Palmer House, State at Monroe (RA 6-7500). The lavish green and gold decor provides a beautiful background for the smooth dance stylings of Griff Williams' fine orchestra. This is Griff's ninth or tenth return engagement in the Empire Room. His popularity is deserved.
- ★ **GLASS HAT**, Congress Hotel, Michigan at Congress (HA 7-3800). A smartly decorated room with unusual bar and lighting arrangements. Lenny Herman's quintet has replaced Jerry Glidden's music. Fine spot for cocktails or a dance or three in the late evening.
- ★ **MAYFAIR ROOM**, Blackstone Hotel, 7th at Michigan (HA 7-4300). Abe

Burrows, the song and gag writer, is making his first appearance as a comedian in the gorgeous Mayfair Room. Burrows is good and different. His material is hilarious, his flair for comedy highly refreshing. Phil Regan, of course, will be missed, but here's hoping that Abe Burrows sticks around awhile.

★ **PUMP ROOM**, Ambassador East Hotel, 1300 N. State Street (SU 7-7200). Lots of glamour around most of the time. The food is a production number, too, and they wheel in an adding machine when it's time to tot up the check. David Le Winter fills the conversational lulls with imaginatively arranged dance music.

★ **WALNUT ROOM**, Bismarck Hotel, Randolph at Wells (CE 6-0123). Jimmy Featherstone takes over the bandstand for what the management calls "an extended run." Jimmy left Art Kassel to form his own band. A small but well-staged floor show completes the entertainment picture here. The Tavern Room upstairs in the Bismarck remains closed for extensive alterations.

★ **YAR RESTAURANT**, 181 E. Lake Shore Drive (DE 7-9300). Elsewhere in the world, the Russian influence may be anything but soothing, but at the Yar it's relaxing and certainly good for the digestion. The food is a gourmet's delight.

★ **MARINE DINING ROOM**, Edgewater Beach Hotel, 5300 Sheridan Road (LO 1-6000). Unless a sudden change has been made, George Olsen is continuing his tenth or eleventh return engagement in the majestic Marine Dining Room. The floor is always one of the best in town.

★ **SHERATON LOUNGE**, Hotel Sheraton, 505 N. Michigan (WH 4-4100). One of the smartest informal entertainment spots. Currently entertaining are Don Gomez and Lee Baron, an organ-piano duo.

The Show's the Thing . . .

★ **CHEZ PAREE**, 610 Fairbanks Court (DE 7-3434). Sophie Tucker is still holding forth here, with considerable help

from Paul Gray, "the hilarious humorist," and Marty Gould's orchestra. The last of the Red Hot Mamas can really pack 'em in—even when business elsewhere is less than mild.

★RIO CABANA, 400 N. Wabash (DE 7-3700). After many months of exhibiting Chicago's finest figures, the Rio decided to go Rhumba before it went broke. The result: Freddy D'Alonso is currently providing some of the best rhumba music around town.

★VINE GARDENS, 616 W. North Avenue (MI 2-5106). Harry Cool, who now has a featured spot of his own after singing with Dick Jurgens for years, is the big attraction in this new and unusually effective room. Joey Bishop, a comedian of rising reputation, shares the spotlight with Harry.

★BLACKHAWK RESTAURANT, Wabash and Randolph (RA 6-2822). Al Trace and his zany crew are the big show in the venerable main dining room of the Blackhawk. You can count on hearing *You Call Everybody Darlin'* and other Al Trace recording arrangements at least nine times during an evening.

★CLUB ALABAM, 747 Rush Street (WH 4-9600). Daddy will remember this spot from prohibition days. Flo Henrie and Judy Talbot, both around the night club circuit a long time, head the experienced and entertaining floor show. Good food at reasonable prices, too.

Strictly for Stripping . . .

The town's finest flesh (feminine) parades on a practically endless schedule in these night spots on the north and west sides of Chicago. To find out how little a girl can wear in an election month and not be picked up by the police, try the FRENCH CASINO, 641 N. Clark Street . . . EL MOCAMBO, 1519 W.

Madison Street . . . PLAYHOUSE CAFE, 550 N. Clark Street . . . LAND L CAFE, 1315 West Madison Street . . . the 606 CLUB, 606 South Wabash Avenue . . . the TROCADERO CLUB, 525 South State Street. Be sure to tell your friends where you're going. They can then notify the police if you don't show up within 24 hours.

Gourmet's Delight . . .

★FRITZEL'S, State at Lake Street. An excellent place for a fine meal or drink, considerably priced.

★WRIGLEY BUILDING RESTAURANT, 410 N. Michigan. Lou Harrington still mixes the best martini in town. The food rates with the martinis. You can have luncheon or dinner in either the smart restaurant proper, or in the Huckster Bar in the rear, where the conversation is bright but deafening.

★BARNEY'S MARKET CLUB, 741 W. Randolph. This spot could never be called smart, but it has a warmth and feeling of good cheer, plus good food, that has made it popular with thousands of Chicagoans and visitors.

★DON THE BEACHCOMBER, 101 E. Walton Place. Original rum beverages and fine Cantonese food. Its national reputation is well-deserved.

★CIRO'S 816 N. Wabash. A stay-open-late spot where the food is good. Hang-out for the Randolph Street crowd after the other places close.

Other Top Choices . . .

BIT OF SWEDEN, 1015 N. Rush Street . . . SHANGRI LA, 222 N. State . . . SINGAPORE PIT, 1011 Rush Street . . . OLD HEIDELBERG, 14 W. Randolph Street . . . RED STAR INN, 1528 N. Clark Street . . . ST. HUBERT'S GRILL, 316 S. Federal Street . . . IMPERIAL HOUSE, 50 E. Walton.

▲
Willie Johnson, a sawed-off, beaten-down little colored fellow, was arraigned in a Texas district court on a felony charge.

The clerk intoned, "The state of Texas versus Willie Johnson!"

Before he could read further, Willie almost broke up the meeting by solemnly declaring, "Lawdy God, what a majority!"

▲
Yessir, there's no place like home. Where else can you trust the hash?

▲
After dinner a good cigar takes a man's mind off his wife's problems.

NEW YORK *Letter*

by LUCIE BRION

THE International Airport close by La Guardia Field is a hive of mechanized bees these days. Foreign bound and returning planes are landing and taking off constantly. We are often asked by foreigners who have come for a brief and longed-for glimpse of the United States just what things they should do and see. We can give a quick list of high spots, but the small attractions defy a time limit. And there is a limit to what the feet and aching back can take, too. The "musts" are the tower of the Empire State Building, Wall Street, Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum, New York Museum, Frick Galleries, Radio City Music Hall, a theatre and a walk up Fifth Avenue from 42nd Street to 59th. We hesitate to suggest such glamorous restaurants as Twenty-One, the Colony and Le Pavillon because they are so frightfully expensive, and most foreigners (except for U.N. delegates) are allowed only a very small amount of cash for the trip. One couple we met located the Horn and Hardart Automats right away and stuck with them. For good food, cleanliness and low prices they are hard to beat. Manhattan is both the cheapest and the most expensive metropolis in the world, according to the way you go about it.

• • •

We have a new infirmity going the rounds. It is called Television Eye, and preys upon television fans who shut off all lights and turn the screen up bright.



Rachael

The result is badly bloodshot eyes. The remedy is to keep some light in the room, keep the screen at average brightness and avoid staring. You will see as much and enjoy it more.

• • •

Out of the many shows that have opened here recently only one has survived to be a hit. *Small Wonder* is the title, and it is a gay, fast-moving little musical revue with a number of original skits. It isn't the kind of hit that calls for bravos, but it is most pleasant and entertaining. *Magdalena* has arrived full of confidence, after having opened on the West Coast. Reviewers find the book rather boring, but agree that the music, choreography, staging and costuming are exquisitely done. It was not enthusiastically received all around, but the merits of it promise a long run.

• • •

The fur market seems to be in a slump. Though women are paying extravagant prices for all other wearing apparel, apparently they are balking at the price of furs. Few shops have more than a handful of fur coats to show, while the cloth coat industry is doing a thriving business. There is nothing like a fur coat for warmth, but one can stand quite a bit of chill if the bank account is kept warm. Too, furs are very perishable and must be stored and glazed each year. Altogether, they are a luxury which the present market seems unwilling to support.

• • •

The other day an Oyster Bay Long Islander remarked on the number of guests she has retrieved from those police booths which are placed all along the roads. Anyone who has struggled with the intricacies of Long Island travel can appreciate the problems facing the uninitiated wayfarer. The main highways are easy, but it takes an expert to find a destination which lies somewhere off the highway. There are hundreds of lanes and roads winding through dense forests. Their names are colorful, but not much help geographically. Factory Pond Road, Duck Pond Road,

Skunk's Misery Lane, Guinea Hen, Berry Hill, Chicken Valley, Black Stump, Cedar Swamp, Black Duck, Planting Fields and Power House Roads; Pound Hollow and Sheep's Head Lane—they're not much help! In addition, early settlers left a great many Indian names which are difficult to pronounce and impossible to spell.

• • •

The Urban Service League has had a showing of paintings at 711 Fifth Avenue which drew hundreds of patrons. These paintings were created by famous people

in all walks of life, the theatre, music, society, literature, sports, business, politics and—surprise—General Dwight Eisenhower. They are amazing in their beauty and craftsmanship. Most were donated for sale, and a few were on loan. Names like Winston Churchill, Katherine Cornell, Bill Robinson, Frank Sinatra, Margaret O'Brien, Mary Margaret McBride, Clifton Webb, Noel Coward, Dorothy Kilgallen and Joe Louis were ample testimony that painting and sketching are perhaps the most popular hobbies currently going the rounds.

NEW YORK *Ports of Call*

Eating . . .

★ **CAVANAGH'S.** When Chelsea was "uptown" and gas lights cast a welcome glow, fashionable New York dined here. Time only enhances the comfort and leisure of this fine old restaurant. Sea food and steaks are the specialties now as then—from luncheon on through supper. 258 W. 23. CH 3-1938.

★ **HAPSBURG HOUSE.** A host of well informed gourmets know this address. Pleasant for lunch or dinner, or cocktail time. Visitors to town seem to remember it by the Bemelman's decorations. 313 E. 55. PL 3-5169.

★ **LUCHOW'S.** It's Thanksgiving holiday all through this month according to that fabulous menu. The season of the proud turkey, wild game and all of the delicacies attendant to them. Oldest and most famous

of New York's eating places, there are few people who need introduction to this address. 110 E. 14. GR 7-4860.

★ **RAJAH.** If you would go to India by magic carpet, this is a convenient opportunity to find out what foods are in store for you. An interesting new restaurant with modern Indian decor. There is a great deal to be learned from the cookery—curries, for example. As many kinds as there are days in the week, much better than any heretofore tasted, and accompanied with unfamiliar but intriguing dishes of the country. As for chutney, well, it was never like this wonderful version. 235 W. 48th. CO 5-8922.

★ **RUDY'S.** Modest in price and appearance is this little Mexican cantina. Simple, everyday dishes are cooked and served in the same way you find them in old Mexico, by natives of that country. An ideal before or after meal for the theatre-goers. 105 W. 48. LO 5-9228.

★ **VOISIN.** The best of Park Avenue is epitomized in this French restaurant. For luncheon or dinner in the grand manner this is one of the outstanding choices for the appreciative gourmet. 375 Park. PL 3-8074.

Entertainment . . .

★ **CAFE GRINZING.** Where the gypsy fiddle plays and the csardas is danced there are always enthusiastic onlookers. Here in the heart of the Hungarian section of town, the audience knows as much about



the music and dancing as the performers. Result—there is lots of gaiety, singing and dancing by the customers as well as the fine performers. 323 E. 79. BU 8-7607.

★ **EBONY.** If Billie Holliday is here, all the better. Otherwise, there's still plenty of talent! Harlem sends its best revues to this big Broadway night club. The last floor show (and the best) is at 2:30 a.m. 1678 Broadway. CI 7-9134.

★ **HOUR GLASS.** When you'd rather be in the floor show than watching it, here's your chance! Community singing led by a hearty barbershop trio. 42 E. 53. EL 5-7968.

★ **LE DIRECTOIRE.** Sleek and sophisticated entertainment continues to keep this name in Manhattan's top night life bracket. There's just nothing like it this side of Paris. 128 E. 58. MU 8-2150.

★ **PENNSYLVANIA.** Perennial favorite of dance lovers, Cafe Rouge always has the biggest and best of the famous name bands. This fine room also provides ample room to dance, so is a relaxing and welcome place for those who prefer not being stepped on constantly. 7th Ave. & 33. PE 6-5000.

★ **VILLAGE BARN.** Square dancing in Manhattan isn't news any longer. There's been lots of it going on for years down here, so if you're a beginner this is a good start. Not as strenuous, but twice as funny,

just be a spectator. There's entertainment by professionals as well. 52 W. 8. GR 3-8841.

Out of Town . . .

★ **CHIMNEY CORNER INN.** When there's another lovely fall day, take a drive out the Merritt Parkway toward Stamford. Right off the Parkway (it can be seen from the road) is this inviting old country inn. The taproom is very attractive for a drink before dinner, and the food is excellent. Long Ridge Road, Exit No. 34, Stamford, Connecticut. Phone, 2-1955.

★ **THE CHICKEN BARN.** An unusual and amusing "find" for travelers out Jersey way. An old barn has been converted, loft and all, to a restaurant specializing in chicken dinners. The dinners are very inexpensive and good, and served all evening. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday there is dancing after eight. Route 46, Totowa, New Jersey. Phone, Little Falls 4-0891.

★ **VILLA VICTOR.** Out the Jericho Turnpike there are dozens of restaurants, but this one is the best known. A comfortable drive out from town, there is much to be said for dining here. The cuisine is French, comparing favorably with the best in the city, and the seafood is particularly delicious. Syosset, Long Island. Phone, 1706.



A pert eight-year-old entered a store in a small town and said to the owner, "I want a piece of cloth to make my doll a dress."

The merchant found a remnant and wrapped it.

"How much is it?" asked the lass.

The merchant smiled, "Just one kiss."

"All right," she agreed, tossing her blonde curls, "Grandmother said to tell you she would come in this afternoon to pay for it."—*Pageant.*



The measure of a good town is not how many industries it has, but how much industry.



The bank president rushed into the bank looking for the cashier, only to find he was not at his window. When he inquired as to his whereabouts, he was informed that the cashier was at the races.

"Gone to the races during business hours?" cried the president.

"Yes, sir, it's his last chance to make the books balance."

Silent, Smileless Cal

THE LATE Calvin Coolidge was so reticent that it earned him the name "Silent Cal." One time while President he consented to be interviewed by an imperious reporter. To the newsman's first question the President shook his head; another head shake sufficed for the second question and also for the next, until a dozen queries were answered with a mere movement. The reporter rose to go. "Just one more thing," Coolidge suddenly spoke up. "Yes—yes—Mr. President!" the newsman enthused, pencil poised over his notebook. "Don't quote me," said Calvin, turning on his heel.

The late ex-President was also widely known for his dour mien; he smiled very seldom. It was a rare day on Capitol Hill when a senator, congressman, or cabinet member could say, "I said something today that made Calvin Coolidge smile."

Once Will Rogers was slated for an introduction to Coolidge through an Oklahoma senator. Informed that he could have only ten minutes of the President's time, Rogers said: "I bet I can make him smile in half that time." Rogers was immediately snapped up on his wager.

The cowboy humorist insisted on only one condition, that the President of the United States be introduced by his full name.

When the two came face to face, the senator said, "Mr. President, this is Will Rogers; and, Will, this is Calvin Coolidge."

As the President grasped his hand, Will Rogers squinted at him with a bit of put on embarrassment, then blushed, "Pardon, but I didn't catch the name."

Whereupon the smileless Coolidge broke into a wide grin—Cecil de Vada.



More Truth Than Poetry

MANY of the nursery rhymes we teach our children today have a political significance which is now all but forgotten. The familiar characters of those jingles actually lived.

Humpty Dumpty, for instance, was created as a political symbol for King John of England, who signed the Magna Charta in 1215, thus setting the law of the land above the King's will. The now well-known lines were written to satirize the defeat of the King and his mercenaries, who were "the king's men" who "couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again."

The so contrary Mary really was Mary Tudor, during whose reign, despite public feeling, Catholicism was re-introduced into England. Her persecution of Protestants earned her the epithet of "Bloody Mary." The silver bells of the rhyme referred to the bells of High Mass. The cockleshells were the shell-shaped cockades in the hats of the psalmers, and the pretty maids all in a row were the nuns in chapel.

Then there was Little Jack Horner. During the reign of Henry VIII he was steward of the Abbey of Glastonbury, and was sent to the King with the title deeds of several estates in Somerset, the owners of which had opposed the dissolution of the monasteries. On the way, he "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum." In other words, he appropriated the title deeds of the Manor of Mellis, which to this day is known to the country people as Horner's Plum.

What excellent subjects the ancient rhymesters could find in today's breed of politicians!—*David R. Kennedy.*

NEW YORK Theatre

Current Plays . . .

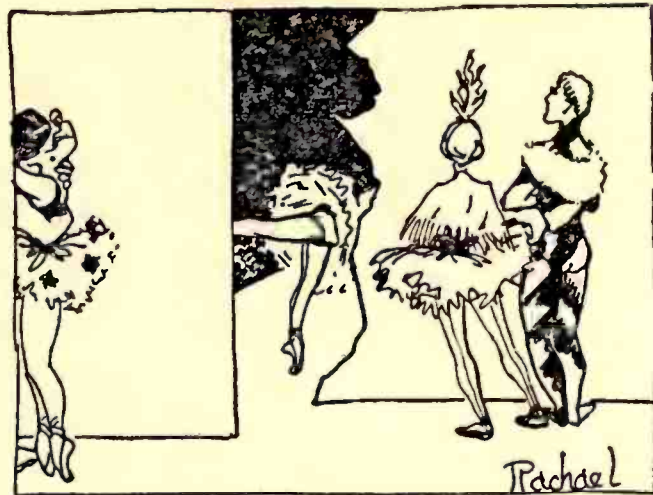
★ **THE PLAY'S THE THING.** (Apr. 25, 1948). The Riviera is the scene for Molnar's sophisticated and slightly superficial comedy. This entertaining revival is played by an excellent cast, including Louis Calhern, Arthur Margetson, Faye Emerson, Ernest Cossart and Claud Allister. Booth, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

★ **EDWARD MY SON** (Sept. 30, 1948). From a successful year's run in London comes this story of an unprincipled Englishman who stops at nothing to help his wastrel son. The play scores with the brightly humorous rise of a small town storekeeper who skyrockets to success as a peer of the realm. Two English actors, Robert Morley and Peggy Ashcroft conduct themselves admirably. Beck, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:25. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:25.

★ **LIFE WITH MOTHER.** (Oct. 20, 1948). Dorothy Stickney and Howard Lindsay head the cast in this new play by Russel Crouse and Mr. Lindsay. Produced by Oscar Serlin and directed by Guthrie McClintic. Empire, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

★ **PRIVATE LIVES.** (Oct. 4, 1948). Tallulah Bankhead dominates the show with her vibrant personality, and makes it a noisy success. However, Noel Coward might not recognize this revival of his 1931 comedy which perhaps has lost a bit of its original wit. Donald Cook plays Miss Bankhead's harassed partner. Produced by John C. Wilson and directed by Martin Manulis. Plymouth, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

★ **SUMMER AND SMOKE.** (Oct. 6, 1948). The outstanding elements of Tennessee Williams' previous successes, *The Glass Menagerie* and *A Streetcar Named Desire*, are present in this new drama, but the total effect is that of dubious parody. The lengthy story deals with the neurosis of a sexually repressed



daughter of a Southern minister and his demented wife. Margaret Phillips and Tod Andrews deserve high praise for their fine performances. The settings are by Jo Mielziner. Produced and directed by Margo Jones. Music Box, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Established Hits . . .

★ **BORN YESTERDAY** (Feb. 4, 1946). This very laughable story about a conniving junk dealer stars Judy Holliday as an ex-chorine with a pure heart. Garson Kanin wrote the script which continues to tickle audiences in its third year. Lyceum, evenings, except Mondays, at 8:40. Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2:30.

★ **A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE** (Dec. 3, 1947). This tragic drama about the end of a woman's life won the Pulitzer Prize for author Tennessee Williams. Outstanding performances by Jessica Tandy, Marlon Brando, Kim Hunter and Karl Malden. Barrymore, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 . . . **MISTER ROBERTS** (Feb. 18, 1948). One of the best books about the war loses none of its punch as a hilarious stage comedy. Still in the crew are Henry Fonda, David Wayne, Robert Keith and William Harrigan. Joshua Logan and Thomas Heggen cooperated on the theatre version. Alvin, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 . . . **THE**

RESPECTFUL PROSTITUTE (Feb. 9, 1948). This is a forceful presentation of the race problem, as the cast, headed by Ann Dvorak, moves relentlessly toward a lynching in the South. Jean-Paul Sartre offers his race-hatred message in a superb manner. Richard Harrity's *Hope is the Thing with Feathers* serves as curtain-raiser. Cort, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:45. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:45 . . . **HARVEY** (Nov. 1, 1944). You'll leave chuckling and seeing rabbits. Currently starring the rabbit's best friend, Joe E. Brown. 48th Street Theatre, evenings except Sundays, at 8:35. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Musicals . . .

★ **MAGDALENA** (Sept. 20, 1948). A tangled plot, weighed with well-worn jokes, detracts from the otherwise pleasant musical score by Brazilian Heitor Villa-Lobos. However, the brilliant costumes and tingling dances styled by Jack Cole help to create a rich and melodious South American atmosphere against the handsome sets. The singing by Irra Petina, John Raitt and Dorothy Sarnoff is extremely enjoyable. Ziegfeld, evenings, except Sunday at 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

★ **SMALL WONDER** (Sept. 15, 1948). Mary McCarty's performance in this musi-

cal revue may lead her to be named the find of the year. Others playing in the very funny sketches are Tom Ewell, Alice Pearce, Mort Marshall, Marilyn Day and Hayes Gordon. George Nichols III is the producer and Burt Shevelove, the director. Coronet, evenings, except Sunday at 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

★ **INSIDE U. S. A.** (Apr. 30, 1948). This Arthur Schwartz-Howard Dietz show is a treat for the eyes, with its lavish settings and colorful costumes. Perhaps there could have been a few more laughs in the material, but Beatrice Lillie and Jack Haley make the evening a pleasant one. Valerie Bettis is the dancer—an extremely talented performer. Majestic, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

★ **LOVE LIFE.** (Oct. 7, 1948). A young couple begins in 1791 to wander through 150 years of married life and ends up in the present with their marriage on the rocks. But the grand finale manages to bring them together again after a pleasant evening of decorative dancing choreographed by Michael Kidd and tuneful music by Kurt Weill. Nanette Fabray is lovely and melodious opposite Ray Middleton. 46th Street Theatre, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

NEW YORK THEATRES

("W" or "E" denotes West or East of Broadway)

Adelphi, 152 W. 54th.....CI 6-5097	E	International,	
Alvin, 250 W. 52nd.....CI 5-5226	W	5 Columbus Circle.....CO 5-1173	
Barrymore, 243 W. 47th....CI 6-0390	W	Lyceum, 149 W. 45th.....CH 4-4256	E
Belasco, 115 W. 44th.....BR 9-2067	E	Majestic, 245 W. 44th.....CI 6-0730	W
Biltmore, 261 W. 47th.....CI 6-9353	W	Mansfield, 256 W. 47th....CI 6-9056	W
Booth, 222 W. 45.....CI 6-5969	W	Martin Beck, 302 W. 45th..CI 6-6363	W
Broadhurst, 235 W. 44th....CI 6-6699	E	Henry Miller,	
Century, 932 7th Ave.....CI 7-3121		124 W. 43rd.....BR 9-3970	E
Coronet, 230 W. 49th.....CI 6-8870	W	Morosco, 217 W. 45th.....CI 6-6230	W
Cort, 138 W 48th.....BR 9-0046	E	Music Box, 239 W. 45th....CI 6-4636	W
Empire, 1430 Broadway....PE 6-9540		National, 208 W. 41st.....PE 6-8220	W
Forty Sixth, 226 W. 46th..CI 6-6075	W	Playhouse, 137 W. 48th....BR 9-2200	E
Forty Eighth, 157 W. 48th..BR 9-4566	E	Plymouth, 236 W. 45th.....CI 6-9156	W
Fulton, 210 W. 46th.....CI 6-6380	W	Royale, 242 W. 45th.....CI 5-5760	W
Hudson, 141 W. 44th.....BR 9-5641	E	Shubert, 225 W. 44th.....CI 6-5990	W
Imperial, 249 W. 45th.....CO 5-2412	W	Ziegfeld, 6th Ave. & 54th..CI 5-5200	

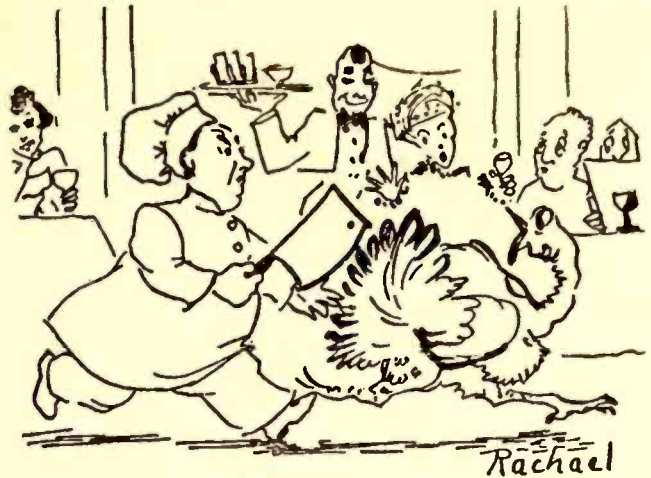
★ **WHERE'S CHARLEY?** (Oct. 11, 1948). Frank Loesser has written a new musical version of Brandon Thomas's *Charley's Aunt* with Ray Bolger in the lead. The show is produced by Cy Feuer, Ernest H. Martin, and Gwen Rickard and directed by Mr. Abbott. St. James, evenings, except Sunday at 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

★ **MY ROMANCE.** (Oct. 9, 1948). This new musical play with a bright score by Sigmund Romberg and a book by Rowland Leigh is based on Edward Sheldon's *Romance*. Anne Jeffreys and Lawrence Brooks have the leading roles. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert and directed by Mr. Leigh. Shubert, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

★ **THE LEADING LADY.** (Oct. 18, 1948). Ruth Gordon is the author of this new play in which she stars opposite John Carradine. It is directed by Garson Kanin and produced by Victor Samrock and William Fields. The settings were designed by Donald Oenslager. National, evenings, except Sundays, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Established Hits . . .

★ **MAKE MINE MANHATTAN** (Jan. 15, 1948). A couple of side-splitting sketches by Arnold B. Horwitt are played



hilariously by Sid Caesar and Julie Oshins. The fresh, catchy tunes by Richard Lewine complete a delightful evening. Broadhurst, evenings, except Sunday at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 . . .

ANNIE GET YOUR GUN. (May 16, 1946). Ethel Merman, rough and raucous in fringed buckskin, is still scoring a hit in this colorful story about Annie Oakley. Imperial, evenings, except Sundays at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 . . .

HIGH BUTTON SHOES (Oct. 9, 1947). Old fashioned Keystone cops and bathing beauties combine to make this an evening of delightful nonsense. Joan Roberts, Phil Silvers and Joey Faye head the accomplished cast. Shubert, evenings, except Sunday, at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

▲

IN THIS presidential year candidates are posing everywhere. The old stand-by, a fishing shot, brought this comment from *Newsweek*: "Any man looks good next to a fish."

▲

Lord Baddington was instructing the new servant in his duties, adding, "Now, when I ring for you, you must answer me by saying, 'My Lord, what will you have?'"

A few hours afterwards, having occasion to summon his servant, his lordship was astonished by the following:

"My Gawd, what does you want now?"—*Columbian Crew.*

▲

A drunk staggered home and made his way subconsciously through the house, winding up in the stall shower of his bathroom. As he groped around, he turned on the water and made such a racket that the little woman rushed to the scene.

Taking in the details, she called him all kinds of so-and-so's, winding up with a none too flattering estimate of his past, present, and future.

"That's right, honey," admitted the shuddering husband. "I'm everything you said—and worse. But let me in, won't you? It's raining something awful out here."

KANSAS CITY *Ports of Call*

Magnificent Meal . . .

★ PUSATERI'S NEW YORKER. That flashily dressed, grinning doorman down on Baltimore means that Pusateri's brand new 85-room hotel and restaurant is now



open! Daniel MacMorris's mural of the New York skyline over the bar lends a distinctly cosmopolitan atmosphere to the smartly modern cocktail lounge. Stock-show fans will be pleased to discover that American Royal steaks are again the feature for November. Of course, the drinks are as good as ever. 1114 Baltimore. VI 9711.

★ SAVOY GRILL. The Gold Room is now open—bringing back the elaborate dignity of a genteel era of the past. People of distinction mingle here to enjoy the excellent supply of domestic and imported liquors and to dine in gilded splendor. Filet mignon, swordfish and butter-broiled live lobster are recommended by the expert, courteous waiters. The excellence of the Savoy is a Kansas City tradition. 9th & Central. VI 3890.

★ WEISS' CAFE. Fresh live lobster is flown in every day to tempt seafood lovers. There's also roast duckling, capon and thick juicy steaks served the Continental way. The huge ornate fireplace, a remnant of the Coates House of 1867, is a distinctive reminder of the aristocratic days when Kansas City was young. For the modern eye, there's the sparkling new cocktail lounge with comfortable seats for long sipping. Coates House. VI 6904.

Class With a Glass . . .

★ TROCADERO. Bob Ledterman, the new manager, seems to have the magic touch for making everybody friends at the Trocadero. Any drink, however unusual, will be mixed quickly behind the mirrored circular bar. For dancing there's juke-box music—smooth and soft. If you're in the neighborhood, drop in. Everybody feels at home in the Trocadero. 6 West 39th. VA 9806.

★ RENDEZVOUS. Anyone would enjoy cocktails for two in this rendezvous. But it's not secluded, by any means. All of Baltimore Avenue's "best" gather here, for there's an air of dignified friendliness about the red jacketed bartenders and the rich dark wood paneling. It's hard to desert the fine liquors, but snacks and dinners may be ordered. 12th & Baltimore. GR 1400.

★ ZEPHYR ROOM. Just down the hall from the glittering El Casbah is this quiet retreat for cocktails. Soft seats invite relaxation about a modern circular bar. The efficient bartenders supply excellent drinks so that food isn't even missed. The soft tones of Betty Rogers' piano and Florence May's accordion complete the mood of quiet contentment. Hotel Bellerive. Armour at Warwick. VA 7047.

★ OMAR ROOM. With cocktail in hand, it's so-o-o easy to forget the world and its troubles by sinking back into the lush davenport around the circular bar in the Omar Room. Constance Duin and her trio will provide music until November 15. From 3 to 11 p.m., the snug little Alcove just off the main lobby beckons with its offer of two cocktails for one. There's music by Muzak. Hotel Continental. 11th & Baltimore. HA 6040.

★ PUTSCH'S 210.

The magic touch of picturesque New Orleans has given Putsch's 210 the reputation of being Kansas City's most beautiful restaurant. The dining room, done in deep green with wrought iron grill work and a twinkling, star-like ceiling is gay all evening long, and full course dinners are served as late as midnight. Perfect for after the show! The elaborately styled Victorian lounge, complete with piano music, may be reserved for luncheons and private parties. Cocktails are served with dinner or at the bar in an adjoining room. 210 West 47th Street. LO 2000.



In a Class by Itself . . .

★ **PLAZA BOWL.** Here's a spot to score a strike three ways—in eating, drinking—and of course, bowling. Work up an appetite on one of the 32 brightly polished alleys, then forget the noisy pins by stepping into the sound-proofed cocktail lounge for a quiet drink below the artistic pioneer murals. There'll be plenty of cash left for bowling again after dinner since a filet mignon with potatoes, rolls and butter costs only \$1.45! This bright restaurant is also a favorite for lunches and between-meal snacks with its crisp salads and toasted double-decker sandwiches. A perfect place for private parties is the stylish Green Room upstairs. 430 Alameda Road. LO 6659.

To See and Be Seen . . .

★ **EL CASBAH.** Glittering mirrors and flashing colored lights give the Casbah a reputation for glamour. Eating here is exciting, for the service is unique. Smartly dressed waiters will bring chicken in a coconut or dinner on a flaming sword. They may even set fire to your dessert! Nationally-famous comedians Victor Borge and Charlie Chaney will be around during November to provide laughter. Steve Kisle's orchestra plays music for dancing. Hotel Bellerive. Armour at Warwick. VA 7047.

★ **TERRACE GRILL.** As ever, the Terrace Grill is still claiming the reputation of being the place to bring someone for that first big impression. Early in November, Ray Herbeck and his orchestra will offer their own special "Music with Romance." Headman Gordon finds the right table for you in this beautifully decorated basement room, and sees that you enjoy the dining and dancing. Hotel Muehlebach, 12th & Baltimore. GR 1400.

★ **DRUM ROOM.** One of America's top society bands, Harl Smith and his Sun Valley Orchestra, is coming direct to the Drum Room from 12 years of winter and summer seasons in Idaho's playground.



Elder Kansas Citians will remember Harl

Smith when he got his start at the Kansas City Club years ago, and from his WHB broadcasts. Besides dancing, the smartly muraled Drum Room offers excellent food, especially broiled live Maine lobster on Thursday and Friday nights. Just look for the sign of the red drum! Hotel President, 14th & Baltimore. GR 5440.

★ **PENGUIN ROOM.** Dim lights and an Oriental skyline wall design mark the attractive Penguin Room. Bill Warren and his Moods in Music know how to create a perfect mood for an evening of dining and dancing. And Dorothy Lane's fine vocals add the finishing touch to those long, tall drinks. It's nice for quiet enjoyment. Hotel Continental. HA 6040.

Eatin' and Drinkin' . . .

★ **UPTOWN INTERLUDE.** With Charlie and Dale mixing good strong drinks at the bar, elbow-bending is a popular sport at the Interlude, while recording artist Joshua Johnson bends the piano keys with his red-hot jazz. Delicious fried chicken and steaks are fine remedy for hunger pains, and businessmen find the inexpensive luncheons ease the strain on pocketbooks. Lots of people think it's fun to turn Sunday night into Monday at the Interlude bar after midnight. 3545 Broadway. WE 9630.



★ **LA CANTINA.** Hidden downstairs in the Bellerive is this down-south-of-the-border nook with its quiet but infectious Latin charm. This cozy feeling is prolonged by smooth drinks, snacks from the kitchen upstairs and a background of low-toned jukebox music. It's a popular meeting place for the week-ending college crowd. Hotel Bellerive. Armour at Warwick. VA 7047.

★ **ADRIAN'S MART RESTAURANT.** Though your eyes may be bigger than your capacity, you can take all you want of the tempting smorgasbord at Adrian's. Travelers and out-of-towners will find this attractive restaurant only a short walk from the Union Station. And who wouldn't walk a long way for one of those thick Kansas City steaks? There's always a

crowd, but the modern cocktail lounge makes pleasant waiting. Parking just south of the building. Merchandise Mart. VI 6587.

★ CABANA. Capture some of the care-free Latin mood with cocktails at the Cabana! Alberta Bird, WHB's own organist, entertains with tunes on her Hammond organ as you sip the excellent drinks and mentally drift down Mexico way. A delicious chicken pot pie or a steak in bun accompanied by a late mimeographed news flash will keep you in touch with the here and now. No dinners are served in the evening, but the cocktail glasses look as sparkling as ever, mirrored in the glass paneled walls. Hotel Phillips. 12th & Baltimore. GR 5020.

Something Different . . .

★ KING JOY LO. Confucius say, "Best Chinese food in town found at King Joy Lo." Intricately inlaid tables and Oriental

waiters create an authentic atmosphere in which to enjoy the chop suey, dry rice, egg foo young and delicious almond cookies. You may sip hot tea from handle-less cups in the privacy of enclosed booths or look down from the oversize view windows at busy Kansas Citians bustling past the 12th and Main corner. For the strictly American taste, there are steaks, lobster and chicken. 8 West 12th Street (2nd floor). HA 8113.

★ UNITY INN. After a delightful meatless meal here, most people will agree the vegetarians have got something. Big leafy salads are featured, and rich pastry for that comfortably-full feeling. Incidentally, the attractive decorations match the salads—they're done in a refreshing green. The managers, the Unity School of Christianity, planned the cafeteria especially for busy people who dread long waits. Closed on Saturdays. 901 Tracy. VI 8720.

Moocher

"NOW, as I understand it, Mr. Gooch, you are what is called a cigarette moocher?"

"Yeah, I don't never buy any."

"How do you operate, Mr. Gooch? Do you just ask people for cigarettes?"

"Naw, that's just bumming. I mooch 'em. I use psychology. Suppose I see a guy take out a package. I say, 'Boy, that reminds me. I'm fresh out of cigarettes.' The other guy nearly always says, 'Won't you have one of mine?'"

"But suppose he doesn't?"

"Well, if the guy is tough, I work the decoy-package trick on him. As soon as he lights up, I pull out an empty package and look surprised when I don't see nothing in it. I shake it, and feel around in it with my finger. Then I say, 'Well, by golly, I thought I had one, but I guess somebody else got it before I did.'"

"And if that doesn't work?"

"Well, then I whip out a match and light the other guy's cigarette for him and look at it all the time like I wish I had one."

"But supposing he's even too tough to fall for that?"

"Then I give him the works. I take out a cigarette of my own and drop it on the floor."

"Do you mean you actually have a cigarette of your own?"

"Yeah, but I only have to carry one, and I can use that plenty of times. I don't never smoke it. I just drop it on the floor and say, 'Doggone it, there goes my last cigarette.' Then the other guy offers me one of his and when he ain't looking, I pick up mine to use another time."—Lester Kroepel.

▲
The funny thing about *Who's Who* is that it mentions so many famous people that nobody ever heard of.

Sell the KANSAS CITY MARKETLAND with WHB

POPULATION
3,287,737

TOTAL FAMILIES
1,023,550

RADIO FAMILIES
984,760

HOME PHONES
578,300

ARM POPULATION
1,008,228

REGISTERED AUTOS
704,500

AVERAGE INCOME
\$3,904

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS
48,465

RETAIL SALES
\$1,983,895,000



Present BMB maps do not show new WHB

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