

Man 28<sup>th</sup> Tribune  
1953

# ASSEMBLY VOTES ANTI-RED EDICT

## Bill Provides Public Employees' Firing for Refusal to Answer

SACRAMENTO—The Assembly has passed a bill providing for the dismissal of public employees, including teachers, who refuse to answer questions regarding membership in subversive organizations. The vote was 48 to 2, with Assemblymen George D. Collins Jr. and Edward E. Elliott (D-Los Angeles) voting "No." The bill, by Assemblyman Frank Luckel (R-San Diego) now goes to the Senate.

### 'Duty to Answer'

The bill says it is the duty of public employees to answer such questions when asked by legislative, judicial or administrative tribunals.

The Assembly also passed a bill requiring any individual or organization applying for a property tax exemption to sign a non-subversive declaration.

### Buildings 'Tabled'

Other legislative developments included:

**State Building Dead**—Hope for a new 2½-million dollar state office building in San Diego died in a Senate committee.

Without a record vote, the Senate Finance Committee tabled bills creating a new program of state office building construction and authorizing a structure in San Diego, as well as in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland and Fresno.

**Budget**—A conference committee composed of Senators Ben Hulse, Randolph Collier and J. Howard Williams, plus Assemblymen Marvin Sherwin, Lloyd Lowrey and Bruce Allen, met to try to settle differences between the size of the budget to operate the State Government for the next fiscal year. The Senate cut \$35,700,000 off Gov. Warren's request, while Assembly reductions were \$14,000,000 less.

**Highways**—Collier set as a special order of business for this

afternoon his bill to raise the gas tax by 1½ cents and boost other highway user taxes by 33½ percent.

**Liquor**—Before the Senate for final vote was a bill by Hugh Burns (D-Fresno), stripping the Board of Equalization of its liquor enforcement powers and vesting alcohol beverage control in the hands of a new five-man commission elected by the people. Assembly committees were considering different versions.

**School Funds**—The senate passed the omnibus school apportionment bill in a form likely to lead to another deadlock. Unlike the Assembly version, it seeks to restrict state aid for adult education.

**Unemployment Pay**—The Senate Social Welfare Committee voted in favor of increasing unemployment disability payments from \$30 to \$35 a week and increasing hospital benefits from \$8 to \$10 a day for 12 days.

**Salt Water**—Senate Finance tabled a bill by Sen. Fred Kraft (R-San Diego) to appropriate \$450,000 to make a study of combating salt water intrusion by construction of an underground earthen barrier.

**Tidelands Oil**—Before the Assembly was a bill, designed to open tidelands to wildcat oil drilling operations. Opponents attacked the measure, which was approved yesterday without recommendation by an Assembly committee, as opening up the entire coastal area of California to indiscriminate oil drilling.

# SAN DIEGO Business

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE • 499 W. BROADWAY • SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1955

## High Priority Seen for State Building Here

Directors of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce learned at their July 27 meeting that San Diego has an excellent opportunity for a high priority rating on a proposed two-million-dollar State office building.

Wesley G. Mohr, chairman of a subcommittee of the Metropolitan Planning Committee assigned to work for a state building, reported to the directors.

He said that the Chamber, city and county and State legislators of this area presented a united front in asking for a state office building in the block bordered by Union, Front, A and Ash streets. The Chamber's recommendation of this site was based on a decision of the Metropolitan Planning Committee two years ago, Mohr pointed-out.

The site favored by San Diego officials is a block north of the County court house-jail.

John M. Peirce, director of the State Department of Finance, has indicated that San Diego would have a decision on its site proposal within 90 days.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee has been working in conjunction with Sen. Fred Kraft, State legislators of this county, county supervisors and city officials. Sen Kraft co-authored a bill, effective Sept. 7, which authorizes \$2,345,900 for the building here and \$400,000 for site acquisition. Sen. Kraft has declared there is a possibility \$200,000 more in State funds may be secured for land purchase. That amount was set aside in 1943 under a bill sponsored by Col. Ed Fletcher, then a State senator, when plans were instituted for a State building.

The State would save about \$11,000 per month in rent money now paid for office space if the new building is constructed, it has been estimated.

## Hearing Scheduled On Railroad's Plea

Proposed abandonment of the San Diego & Arizona Eastern passenger service between San Diego and Calexico comes to a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission here next Thursday.

The P.U.C. has scheduled a public hearing, conducted by Grant Syphers, hearing officer, for 11 a.m. Thursday in the supervisors' chambers in the Civic Center.

Railroad company officials have stated they can't afford to continue to operate the passenger service any longer. The service is showing an annual loss of from \$250,000 to \$300,000, they said. One passenger train makes the San Diego-Calexico run each

day, by way of San Ysidro, Tecate and the famous Carriso Gorge.

Opposition to the proposed abandonment is being led by railroad brotherhoods. The proposal will not affect freight service, company officials said. Passenger coaches attached to freight trains will provide service to Mexican points as required, they said.



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# GO BUSINESS

by The San Diego Chamber of Commerce, of San Diego, 499 West Broadway, San Diego, California. Subscription price \$1 annually, plus postage and handling charges on application.

McGREW, Editor

Entered as second class matter October 7, 1943, at the Post Office at San Diego, California, under

## Win Ward Co. Of Pomona Opens San Diego Branch

San Diego last month gained a new distribution and manufacturing firm which plans expansion to meet demands of an ever-enlarging market area.

Win Ward Co., 11-year-old Pomona firm which manufactures truck bodies

## Best News Story to be Basis For Tribune Trophy Award

Plans to present an award in the annual San Diego Newspaper Awards Contest, sponsored by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, were announced by The Evening Tribune.

The award is planned for the

petal trophy to be retained by winning County publisher for and a smaller replica to be permanently.

Presentation of the award

May each year. The contests and banquet were given national recognition recently in an article appearing in Editor & Publisher.

Two trophies have been presented since the contest's inception. They are The San Diego Union Community Service award and the Henry C. Reed Editorial award, presented by Carlisle Reed, public relations counselor, in memory of his late father.

Last year, the San Diego Public Relations Club sponsored an award for the County newspaper judged to have made the greatest contribution to youth service during the year.

Fifty daily and weekly newspapers are eligible to submit entries, which will be judged early in May.

The rules for the Best News Story contest are:

1. The entry will be judged on (a) adequacy of coverage; (b) quality of writing, and (c) significance of story.
2. Each publisher shall submit the news story which he considers to be the best published in his newspaper during the year. Only one entry per newspaper will be judged.
3. A covering letter is to be submitted with each entry, explaining why the publisher considers it to be significant and adequate.
4. A full edition of the paper in which the story is carried is to be submitted, with the entered story marked with red pencil.
5. The award is restricted to newspapers published in San Diego County, including those with partial or wholly free circulation, but excluding house organs and similar publications.
6. Entries must be submitted to the Public Relations Department, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, not later than May 1, 1956.

## Action Taken

(Continued from Page 1) committee.

City Attorney Jean F. DuPaul has prepared three charter amendment proposals for study of the mayor's com-



Visitor Sees Closer U. S. South America Tie



COL. I. A. LINDBERG COL. ED FLETCHER

Export Surplus Chief Problem In Europe Competition, View

Leaders of North and South American republics have a golden opportunity, as a result of the European war, to closely bind the mutual interests of these countries if they can find a common ground for working out certain problems, in the opinion of Col. Irving A. Lindberg, high commissioner and minister of customs for Nicaragua. The speaker was honored guest at a luncheon arranged by Sen. Ed Fletcher yesterday to permit him to meet ranking army, navy and marine corps officers, city and county officials, and business and professional men. Also, it was a gesture of appreciation for courtesies which Lindberg extended to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher when they visited Nicaragua and other Central American countries recently.

Surplus Is Problem

Latin American republics, the most serious problem being disposition of their exportable surpluses. The United States absorbs about 75 percent of such products, the remaining 25 percent being the chief concern. The speaker emphasized that the German government is capitalizing upon this condition by offering Nicaraguan exporters a bonus of a few cents a pound more on commodities such as coffee and cotton, conditioned upon Nicaragua giving preference to German-made products which are sold at discounts up to 30 percent, the latter being absorbed by the German government.

"There are two schools of thought in the United States, I find regarding what should be done to meet this competition," said Lindberg. "One group thinks our southern neighbors should work out their own problem; the other believes the United States should help them out. If the leadership in all countries concerned will find the solution, it will do much to weld them to-

Comments Fletcher Visit

While speaking of this and other problems as they affect trade and social relations between the United States and Nicaragua, Lindberg said the views he expressed could be applied broadly to the other nations.

Referring to Fletcher's tour, Lindberg said the San Diegoan had been warmly praised by President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua for his deep interest in the Central Americas and had been acclaimed as an ambassador of goodwill. He added: "The sentiment was expressed that the United States would benefit greatly if it had more unofficial ambassadors like Sen. Fletcher."

Indicative of Nicaragua's friendship for the United States, the speaker quoted Zamora as stating that "if the U. S. went to war, Nicaragua will have 10,000 trained troops standing by, and within six months would have 40,000 more."

Hopes for New Canal

Lindberg briefly discussed the feasibility of a Nicaraguan canal, particularly its value in supplementing the facilities of the Panama canal from a commercial and national defense standpoint. Fletcher, in touching upon the same subject, said a second waterway would mean a saving of more than 2000 miles for commercial and naval ships on the coast-to-coast run.

Extending cordial welcomes to the visitor were Rear Adm. Charles Blakely, 11th Naval district commandant; Maj. Gen. W. P. Upshur, marine base commandant; Col. Ira C. Copley, owner, The Union and the Tribune-Sun; T. C. Macaulay, representing Frank G. Forward, chamber of commerce president; Herbert E. Fish, for the city and Harry C. Warner, for the county.

Others greeting Lindberg included Maj. Gens. R. H. Van Deman, Charles H. Lyman and H. B. Fiske, all retired; Col. Edward Banker, Col. P. H. Ottosen, Capt. Henry Gearing, Capt. G. M. Ravenscroft, Lt. Col. J. B. Sebree, Maj. George W. Shearer, Fred W. Simpson, Walter Bellon, John P. Faddis, Lester G. Bradley, Edward T. Austin, George J. Singer, E. E. Wallace, Edgar N. Gott, W. E. Harper, Phil D. Swing, Edgar A. Luce, Sam E. Mason, Donald E. Hanson, J. W. Rice, E. C. Batchelder, Frank Luckel and Dayton L. Ault.

October 17, 1936

and thrice previously had been, a world's champion baseball player.

Scooping the ball up and waddling with it to first base as he has done in more than 1,800 consecutive games since 1925, the left-hander, Henry Louis Gehrig, Captain and "Iron Man" of the New York Yankees, forced out the right-hander, Harry Danning, utility catcher of the New York Giants, and won for himself and fifteen playing team-mates the 1936 baseball championship of the world.

Thus, with a strictly routine play, New York City's American and National League teams completed the richest and second most heavily subscribed World Series since the postseason play-offs started thirty-three years ago. For the American League Yankees, who won, four games to two, it was their fifth victory in eight Series; for the Giants, their seventh loss out of eleven.

A "Nickel" Series—So dubbed because both the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds can be reached for a five-cent fare from any point in Greater New York, this year's "nickel series" was New York's fourth. In 1921 and 1922, the Giants beat the Yankees, five games to three and four games to none. In 1923, the Yankees won, four games to two, and by last week had evened the intricacy rivalry at two-all.

A "nickel series" in name only, this year's six championship games attracted a total of 302,924 paid customers, the largest attendance since the 1926 boom year, when 328,051 tickets were sold for the seven-game St. Louis Cardinals-Yankees play-off, won by the Cards. For the third game this year, the teams set an all-time World Series attendance record by luring 64,842 to Col. Jacob Ruppert's Yankee Stadium, and shattered that mark the following day with 66,669 paid admissions.

Including \$100,000 contributed by Henry Ford for the rights to advertise his automobiles over the air, gross receipts were \$1,304,399, the largest in history. Out of this, each member of the winning Yankees will receive \$6,440, each Giant \$4,029. Aside from their cut in the radio rights, players share only in receipts from the first four games. This year that "melon," again the fattest on record, amounted to \$424,737.18.

Other Millions—How much more poured into the cash registers of hotels, restaurants, night-clubs, theaters and stores throughout the city will never be accurately checked, but conservative estimates placed it at approximately \$3,000,000.

A welcome relief to prognosticating sports writers whose record this year is far from perfect, the 1936 Series ran fairly true to form. With few exceptions, nearly every established expert called a six-game series. The major deviation was the failure of Carl Owen Hubbell, big league baseball's number one pitcher, to win both games for the Giants.

Sizing up the teams on the basis of their regular season performance, most writers rated the Yankees a sure thing to beat every Giant pitcher except Hubbell. They saw little hope for other National League pitchers against a Yankee batting "powerhouse" that included Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, Bill Dickey, Tony Lazzeri, and George ("Twinkletoes") Selkirk, sluggers who set a record this year by batting in more than one hundred runs apiece.

Hubbell Triumph—In the opening game, played in the worst weather for any Series since 1925, experts nodded wisely when Pitcher Hubbell, famed for his tantalizing "screw-ball," blazed his celebrated pitch

through the murk and gloom to set the Yankees down, six to one. But they got a premonition of what might be expected when, in the third inning, Selkirk, who had purposely been dropped to eighth place in the batting order because he "couldn't hit left-handed pitching," whaled one of left-hander Hubbell's throws into the stands for a home run, scoring the first run of the Series, and the Yankees' only one for the day.

Postponed a day because of soaking wet grounds, the second game produced President Roosevelt and a corps of friends and aids, and the heftiest slugging bee in World Series history. Starting pitcher for the Giants was Harold Schumacher, twenty-five, a quiet, collegiate-looking right-hander who turned down a chance to join the Yankees while he was still at St. Lawrence University (Canton, New York) and later invited his National League team-mates to watch him graduate, Bachelor of Arts, in 1933.

Umpire Harry Geisel, behind the plate, presented Schumacher's first missile, which went unscathed past short-stop Frank Crosetti's flailing bat, to President Roosevelt. Soon thereafter, Schumacher yielded his place to a left-hander, Al Smith, from the sidewalks of St. Louis.

Duration Record—When the World Series' longest game (2 hours, 49 minutes) ended, the Yankees had scored eighteen runs off five Giant pitchers, had inscribed ten other all-time batting records in the books, and had convincingly demonstrated to Number One Fan Roosevelt and 43,542 others that they were the sluggingest team in major league baseball. Final score: eighteen to four.

Moving across the Harlem River for a three-day stand at the Yankee Stadium, the Ruppert Rifles pleased an at-home crowd of roaring fans by beating Fred Fitzsimmons, thirty-five-year-old knuckleball pitcher, two to one, in the Series' tightest game. Allowing only four hits while his own team was making eleven, Fitzsimmons lost when a lusty smash from Crosetti's bat bounced off his glove in the eighth inning, eluded his own and second baseman Burgess Whitehead's frantic efforts to recover it.

Next day, experts and bleacherites alike virtually conceded the Yankees the championship when Hubbell, who, practically single-handed, had pitched the Giants into the National League pennant with sixteen straight victories—a record equaled only twice since 1912—lost his first game since July 13. Winning, five to two, the Yankees were an odds-on favorite to end the series the following afternoon, and send a flood of reserved seat tickets to the Polo Grounds back to their advance purchasers.

Gallant Comeback—Driven out of the box in his first start, Schumacher made one of baseball's most gallant comebacks in the fifth game of the Series when he pitched the Giants to a ten-inning, five to four victory, striking out ten Yankee sluggers along the way. In the third inning, with the bases full, he struck out DiMaggio and Gehrig, won for himself from a crowd which included ex-President Hoover the heaviest applause given any pitcher during the Series.

Leading six to five as the last inning of the sixth game opened, the Yankee powerhouse put the polishing touches on the Series with a wild batting-spreec that drove in seven runs, setting still another record of "most runs scored in the ninth inning." Final score: Yankees thirteen, Giants five.

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## GROWTH OF COOPERATIVES IN AMERICA

### Tenth Congress Reviews Advantages Won for Consumers

Consumers unite!

With the zeal of a crusading band, 300 consumer cooperative executives, 1,000 co-op society members last week convened in Columbus the tenth biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the United States.

A consumer co-op executive may earn as much as \$15,000 a year, altho often he earns less. Delegates therefore arrived in special trains, in their own automobiles, their womenfolk smartly dressed. They registered at the Neill House, the Fort Hayes and others of Columbus's best hotels. But they visited no gay spots, turned on no radios, abjured the usual convention jollity. Instead, they burned the midnight oil to match notes on cooperation, to take stock of the year's gains, to cock a weather eye toward the business storms gathering over their heads.

**Warning**—One such storm had already broken. Voicing the growing distrust of the nation's retailers and wholesalers, the United States Chamber of Commerce had exploded on the eve of the Congress's opening a warning against public (Government) aid for a "movement which threatens the existence of thousands of merchants throughout the land."

Proud of their racial as well as economic cooperation, Norwegian-Americans from Minnesota who dominated the Congress rubbed elbows with original Americans from the Chippewa Red Lake Reservation (Minnesota)\* and Afro-Americans from Cincinnati, heard their President, James

\*Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, formed a fish-marketing co-op in 1929. With 200 members, its annual gross is \$130,000.

Peter Warbasse, crack back at the Chamber of Commerce:

"Consumers' Cooperative business is the most stable business in the world . . . in Sweden and Finland, with great cooperative movements, no failure of a cooperative has occurred in six years. . . . In the United States we run along with some 20,000 business failures a year . . . total losses from these failures are around \$500,000,000 yearly . . . more than half of the merchants who go into business in the United States fail during the first five years . . . 85 per cent. fail in the first seventeen years. . . . The cooperatives did not put them out of business. They put themselves out of business. Since cooperative enterprise proves to be a better means of business, it goes on taking the place left by the disappearance of profit businesses."

**Economy of Plenty**—With almost religious fervor, delegates swayed in assent as the sixty-nine-year-old one-time Brooklyn surgeon trembled with oratorical emotion, as he cried: "Cooperation offers an economy of abundance without social chaos—is a detour around Fascism."

Present at the Congress were spokesmen for co-op groups marshaling 3,000,000 members, jointly doing over \$1,000,000 of business daily. Altho this constitutes only one per cent. of 1935 retail sales, small business men have voiced alarm, have been, still more scared by Roger Babson's warning that co-ops are inherently capable of spreading like wildfire.

To optimistic delegates, the American co-ops movement, concededly an infant beside the lusty Scandinavian and English cooperative concerns, had rounded the

corner, was hurtling forward with avalanche speed. Proudly they reminded themselves that the 11,000 American cooperative societies make personal loans (credit unions), sell insurance, meals (New York boasts eleven co-op cafeterias), irrigation, burial services, electricity (Ohio's first electric co-op, the Pioneer Rural Electric Cooperative, serves 1,700 families).

**Giant Co-ops**—Included among the co-op societies are such giants as the Central Cooperative Wholesale of Superior, Wisconsin, which last year sold to 24,000 members \$2,185,244 of groceries, bakery products, clothing, and also opened a school to train co-op managers. Included also is the Farmers Union Central Exchange of South St. Paul, Minnesota, which sold \$4,028,088 of oil and gas to 225 co-op filling stations in 1935, a 54 per cent. gain over the previous year.

Most significant is the co-op movement in rural areas. During the five depression years of 1929 to 1934, cooperative purchases of farm supplies leaped from \$125,000,000 to \$250,000,000, now constitute one-eighth of total farm purchases in the country.

Most sinister from the point of view of private business is the strategy of co-ops in establishing their own sources of supply (i.e., power, oil) when antagonistic corporations shut off such sources by refusing to sell to their wholesale organizations.

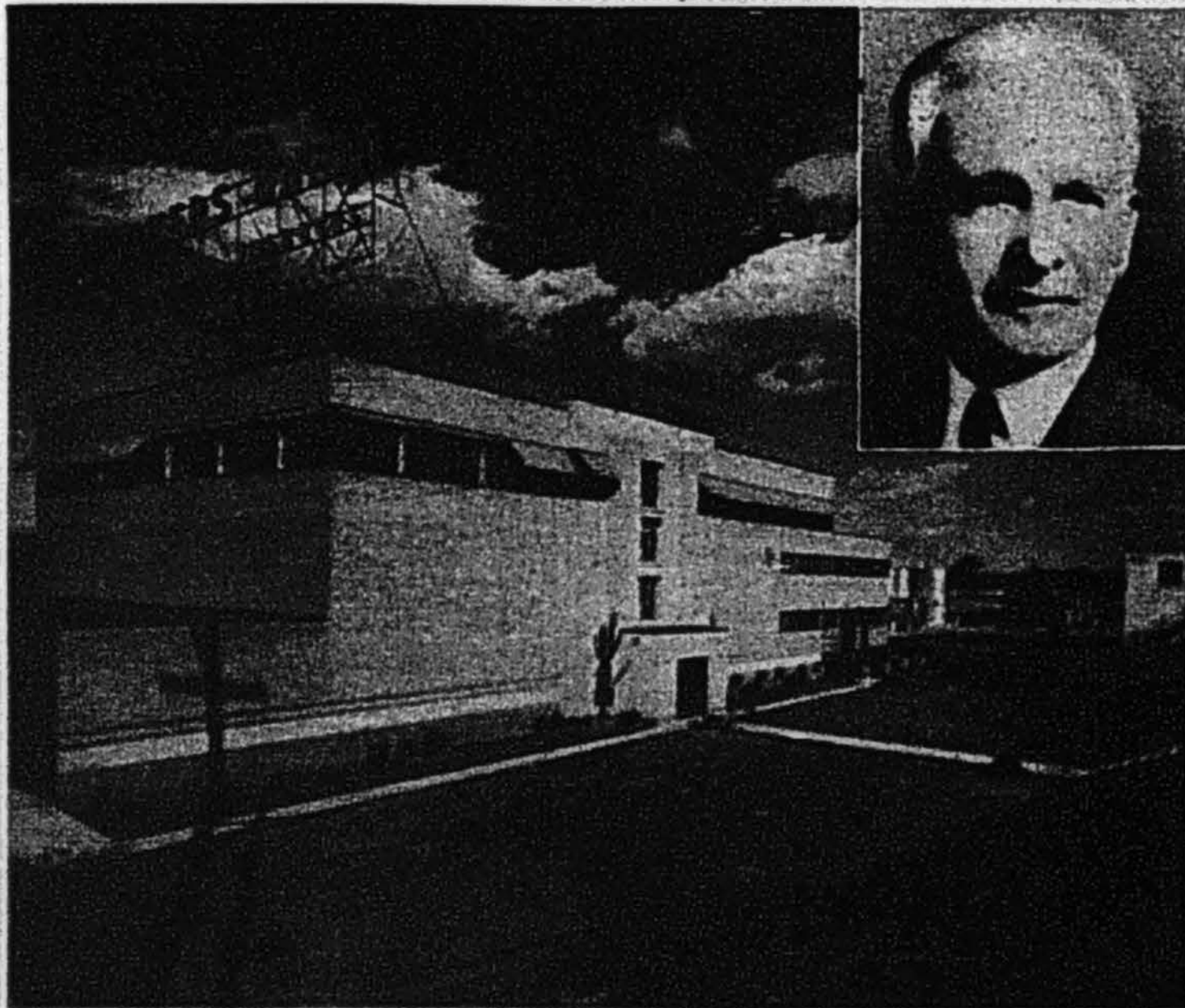
**Organization**—Typical of the manner in which a cooperative is organized and functions is the Kenabec County Oil Association of Mora, Minnesota. In 1927, 200 farmers chipped in \$10 each, received one share apiece in the association so formed. Regardless of the number of shares held, each member could vote only one share, could not vote by proxy. With its \$2,000 capital, the association laid in a supply of tires, paints, steel roofing, hired a manager to supervise eighteen employees. Thereafter, on their shares, members received six per cent. interest. Last year they also received 14 per cent. rebates, or dividends, on their purchases. The Kenabec co-op now handles three-quarters of all petroleum products sold in its area, belongs with 150 other co-op organizations to the Midland Cooperative Wholesale in Minneapolis. Midland, supervised by a \$3,600-a-year manager, in turn does its buying through the giant National Cooperatives, Inc., a central organization which last year purchased \$25,000,000 of oils, gasoline and other products for its member groups.

**History**—In grimy Toad Lane, in the Lancashire cotton-belt city of Rochdale, England, consumer cooperation was born ninety-two years ago. With £128 (about \$640) to start with, twenty-eight weavers rented an abandoned warehouse, stocked it with flour, sugar, butter, oatmeal, then fought to keep their shop open in the face of hostile tradesmen who encouraged town urchins to play hob with the shop manager's nerves. The "owd weavers' shop" prospered, however, blossomed in a dozen years into a \$100,000 business.

The cooperative situation this year boils down to these facts and figures:

1. In forty-three countries, 100,000,000 members form the world's largest economic organization, the International Cooperative Alliance. The Alliance's triennial congresses are described by enthusiasts as the "League of Peoples."

2. In Sweden, the Kooperativa Forbundet (cooperative union), or K.F., engages in 10 per cent. of all Swedish manufacturing, accounts for 20 per cent. of all



Courtesy Cooperative League of U. S.

President James Peter Warbasse (insert) lauded the stability of cooperative business which the Farmers' Central Exchange exemplified in their last year's receipts



Swedish retail and wholesale trade. Known as a trust-buster, K.F. began by breaking down a margarin monopoly. To accomplish this, it simply entered the field as a producer with a capital of \$1,500. Cooperative flour and oatmeal mills followed. Then in rapid succession, came rubber goods factories, fertilizer stores, equipment manufactories. In rubber, K.F. has achieved the anomalous position of a trust. Most spectacular was its assault on the lamp cartel. With its own Luma Lamp factory, it forced the lamp trust to cut prices from 37 to 22 cents a lamp, influenced price levels beyond Sweden's borders.

3. In England, 50 per cent. of families are co-op members. Co-op shops distribute about \$1,000,000,000 of goods annually, one-eighth of the total English retail trade. The English Cooperative Wholesale Society directs a \$7,000,000 bank, a \$100,000,000 insurance company, owns steamships, coal-mines.

**American Gains**—While American co-operators claim no triumph akin to Sweden's K.F. or to *John Bull's* vast Cooperative Wholesale Society, they can point to steady and important gains.

In Wisconsin, for instance, the State Legislature last year voted to make the study of consumer cooperation mandatory in colleges, high schools and normal schools.

From the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the Federal Council of Churches, have come unexpected allies and helpers who, militantly propagandize co-ops from countless pulpits.

**Advice from Abroad**—On these and kindred aims, delegates received sage advice from such veteran co-op leaders as Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and co-operation evangelist; Henry J. May, of London, General Secretary of the International Cooperative Alliance; Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

In Doctor Warbasse, American co-operators see a leader capable of steering their movement to the triumphal status achieved overseas. A graduate of Columbia University, of the University of Göttingen, of the University of Vienna, Doctor Warbasse practised twenty-five years as a surgeon, later turned to economics and the cooperative movement. Meetings which he called in his home in 1915 resulted in the present national Cooperative League. As a surgeon-author he wrote "Doctors of Samuel Johnson," "The Economics of Surgery." Chinese, Japanese, Bulgarian co-op students consider his "Cooperative Democracy" (translated into their tongues) the Bible of consumer cooperation.

### LABOR PARLEYS: Green and Aids Meet; Possibility of Truce With Lewis

At their national headquarters in Washington last week, President William Green and other old-line American Federation of Labor executives sat down in council to document their case against arch-rebel John Llewellyn Lewis and the ten insurrectionist labor unions of his revolutionary Committee for Industrial Organization which were lately suspended from A. F. L. membership.

When—and if—presented to the Federation's annual convention at Tampa, Florida, early next month, the documentation will officially explain American labor's




## WHO ARE THE OWNERS OF THE ASSOCIATED SYSTEM?

OWNERS of the Associated System are its 337,738 registered and coupon security holders. Of these, 256,251 are registered holders—this is 1,286 more than last year.

These registered security holders live at rural crossroads as well as within sight of the Empire State Building. About 241,000 reside in the United States—24,941 of them in States west of the Mississippi. There are 90,332 in New York, 51,895 in Pennsylvania and 15,194 in Massachusetts. Substantial amounts of securities are held in every State of the Union.

There are also 10,499 institutional and individual fiduciary investors who are owners of the Associated System. Institutional investors include banks and trust companies, investment funds, schools and colleges, fraternal and benevolent organizations, and insurance companies.

Nearly 126,000 are customers who use services supplied by Associated operating companies. The great bulk of the owners are clerks, laborers, salesmen, teachers, professional people, and other average Americans.

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### WHAT TO BUY

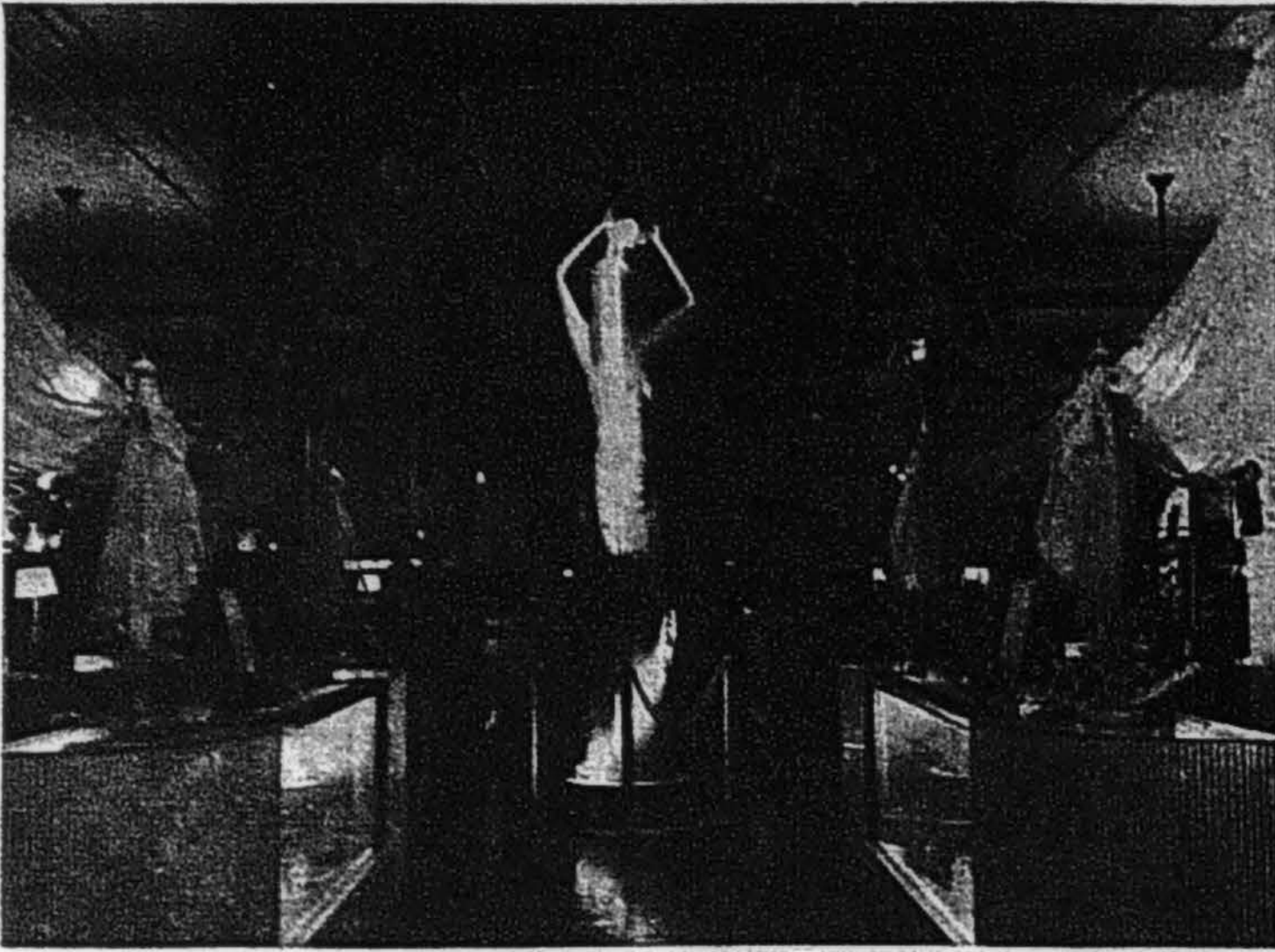
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Courtesy Houbigant

Perfume pageant in department store: luxury and exclusiveness are key-notes to increased sales

latest bitter and menacing schism, will tell why C.I.O. purposes and doings are repugnant to present A. F. L. policies, why unionization of labor by industries conflicts basically with unionization of labor by crafts, at least for the time being.

Possibly, there will be compromise and approximate peace before the convention is held. Suggestion of this appeared in recent utterances of President Green himself; in pacifist activities by labor leader David Dubinsky, whose International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is one of the ten C.I.O. outcasts. From truculent John L. Lewis, however, came no sign of weakening. There will be no truce, he flatly declared last week, until A. F. L. bosses (1) revoke the suspension of C.I.O. unions, and (2) agree to name steel and certain other mass production industries as subject to organization on an industrial, as opposed to a craft, union basis.

**Lewis Drives On**—Meanwhile, C. I. O.'s pivotal effort to set up "one big union" in the steel industry goes forward steadily, yet with undisclosed results. On it, the Lewis forces are spending \$75,000 a month, will soon have spent more than half of the \$500,000 which C.I.O. agreed to furnish as one-third of the amount considered necessary to make the drive successful. Estimates of the number of workers so far organized range from 30,000 to 50,000. Since the steel industry has a total of about 450,000 (apart from 500,000 in steel fabrication), it is evident that much organizing remains to be done.

But C. I. O.'s purpose to organize labor by industries instead of by crafts goes far beyond the steel and motor trades which are its immediate objectives. The ultimate aim, as Leader Lewis has stated it, is inclusion of 30,000,000 American workers in horizontal unions, and while that may well be regarded as far too visionary, a substantial addition to the ranks of union labor is easily foreseen.

**Divided Ranks**—At present, the number of organized workers in the country does not greatly exceed 4,000,000. Of them, approximately 3,500,000 were in A. F. L. camps until suspensions of the C.I.O. unions last month reduced that total by more than one-third and gave C.I.O. a segre-

gated membership of more than 1,300,000. Additionally, railroad brotherhoods and other independent organizations account for more than 500,000 unionized laborers. But of non-union workers who might be organized, there are more, rather than less, than 25,000,000.

Primarily, C.I.O. represents no Communist or collectivist tendencies, as charged by its enemies. According to its adherents, it is merely a progressive movement within labor's ranks, another revolt against the conservatism that has failed to make unionization broadly potent, either industrially or politically. It is another outcropping of the mass-organization idea to combat which conservative craft unions formed themselves into the A. F. L. fifty years ago in opposition to the then powerful and turbulent Knights of Labor.

Perhaps revival of the threat now by C.I.O. is more formidable than any of its predecessors. Its bold direction against the strongly entrenched steel industry is significant, its accord with many theories now dominant at Washington is sustaining, its quietly business-like methods are indicative of capable unemotional direction. It is also suggestive politically.

## ODORS OF ARABY: Increasing Millions Spent by Milady on Scents, Powders, Rouges

Draped in satin, lushly carpeted with pale rose Aubusson rugs, are New York City's temples of scent. There to buy glamour at \$35 an ounce or less go Park Avenue devotees.

In the House of Caron, in the century-old House of Guerlain, in the young House of Matchabelli, society matrons and their debutante daughters match perfumes to their moods. Most costly mood to match is Oriental siren allure (Patou's Joie, \$35 an ounce). Less expensive is sweet fragility (Guerlain's Shalimar, \$16 an ounce, Matchabelli's Duchess of York, \$9 an ounce.)

To these temples last week, from Zanesville, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere, came store

representatives to sniff out new and old scents which suitors, husbands and fathers will lavish on womenfolk this Yuletide.

The climax of the buying season, perfumers agreed, promised to push last year's \$20,600,000 perfume expenditures upward. They saw the same promise for cosmetics. Last year American women powdered, rouged, cleansed and anointed themselves with a quarter billion dollars worth of creams, lip-sticks, powders, lotions.

**Leading Manufacturers**—Bulk of the country's perfume business (about 93 per cent.) goes to Coty, Inc., General Motors of the scent industry. Maintaining five factories, the company last year sold \$5,500,000 of perfumes and cosmetics (L'Origan, \$7.70 for 2 ounces, L'Amant, \$12.50 per three ounce bottle). To Caron Corporation, Prince Matchabelli Perfumery, Inc., and to Guerlain, Inc., Steinways of the industry, goes about 15 per cent. of the perfume total. Bulk of the remainder is shared by Hudnut Sales Co., Inc. (Vogue, \$8.50 an ounce); Lenthéric, Inc. (Gardenia, \$7 an ounce, Tweed, \$7 an ounce); Houbigant, Inc. (Quelques Fleurs, \$8.25 for two ounces).

From the French Riviera come the essences distilled from perfumers' meadows of roses, from terraces of jasmine, lavender and violets, from orange orchards dedicated to smell, not to taste. Similarly from the Philippines comes ylang ylang; from Sumatra and Singapore patchouli; from Madagascar, geraniums.

**Floral Sources**—In the French village of Grasse, 7,500 tons of flowers are annually distilled, macerated or otherwise reduced to essential oils. Into one pound of rose essence go 500 pounds of roses.

Since women demand something more from their perfumes than the sweet exhalation of flowers alone, perfumers provide pungency by inserting such venerable ingredients as musk, ambergris, castor, civet.

About those animal extracts perfume copy-writers prefer to say little. To describe ambergris, advertisers would have to discourse on diseased whales, for ambergris is a Gargantuan gallstone produced in the intestines of a whale which has overgorged. One 248-pound slab of ambergris has been known to bring \$66,000.

About the derivation of musk, copy-writers say even less. To obtain it Chinese hunters kill the male musk-deer of the Himalayas, remove the entire sex gland or musk-pod, send it East in horns to be marketed on the China coast. From the glandular secretion of Abyssinian civet-cats comes civet; from the sex gland of the Canadian or Russian beavers comes castor.\*

For heavy, amorous, allure in perfumes these ingredients are vital. With them Matchabelli produces exotic Ave Maria, Caron its Nuit de Noel and Narcisse Noir. But besides animal and vegetable extracts, perfumers also use aromatic chemicals, a relatively recent development.

**Pour L'Homme**—To push sales, shrewd perfumers lean heavily on smart packaging. Two requisites perfume vials, flacons, packages must connote—exclusiveness and luxury. Perfumers also lean heavily on advertising, by radio, class periodicals, newspapers. On radio alone in 1934 (latest available) cosmeticians including Coty, Houbigant, Hudnut, spent \$2,215,000.

Most recent development in the drive for sales is the three-year-old movement to sell perfume to American males.

\*To America in 1934 manufacturers brought a half million dollars of floral essences, \$68,000 of musk-pods, \$11,316 of civet, \$3,586 of ambergris.



# AN UNTOLD CHAPTER IN THE LOSS OF CHINA

## U. S. Diplomat Says: It Wasn't All Chiang's Fault

Here is an unpublished chapter in the story of the loss of China to Communists.

Walter S. Robertson, an American diplomat, wrote the chapter in March, 1948, before a House committee and in October, 1949, in a letter to the Department of State.

The story he told, out of experience as an American diplomat in China, was of indecision in American policy at a critical time. He warned of the "greatest calamity" that would occur through failure to support anti-Communist forces in China.

American officials, not Chiang Kai-shek alone, are credited with decisions that cost the free world China.

Mr. Robertson today is Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. He was mentioned in *U.S. News & World Report* as a State Department official who had served in the Truman-Acheson period. Mr. Robertson did serve then, but was in strong opposition to Far Eastern policy at that time.

The record shows prophetic warnings by a man who now helps shape Far East policy.

There is another side to the story of the loss of China to Communists. Out of that loss came war in Korea and now the threatened loss of all Asia.

At least one American official warned repeatedly that American indecision and American policy of trying to deal with Chinese Communists would end in disaster. His warnings, made first to Gen. George C. Marshall during the latter's mission to China in 1946, were repeated often after that.

Walter S. Robertson was a Richmond, Va., businessman when he went to China early in 1945 with rank of Minister. He served in that war year in Chungking and later in Peiping. It was there that he became acquainted with the Communist leaders. Mr. Robertson became convinced that American State Department policy was leading to loss of China to the Communists. He warned that China's Communists were the real thing. His plea was for support of Chiang Kai-shek.

In early 1948, Mr. Robertson publicly told Congress, long before the Communists had taken over, that the issues were shrouded in propaganda. And he listed three considerations for America as "compelling." They were:

"1. That the situation in China is fraught with the greatest calamity not only to the Chinese people but to us and our world.

"2. That there are only two groups in China which represent either political or military power and if we collaborate in China at all we must make a choice between these two.

"3. That to do nothing or to temporize with piecemeal assistance unrelated to an over-all program is a negative way of doing something terrifically positive—promoting the accomplishment of the

very thing we fought the war in the Pacific to avoid, namely, the partition of China, with Manchuria and North China dominated by the Russians in place of the Japanese."

American policy did not change. China was overrun by the Communists. On Oct. 8, 1949, Mr. Robertson wrote the letter that follows to Philip C. Jessup, Ambassador at Large, in the Department of State. American policy at that point was veering toward the idea of accepting the victory of the Communists. Mr. Robertson expected to be called to Washington for consultation because of his China experience. But he was not called.

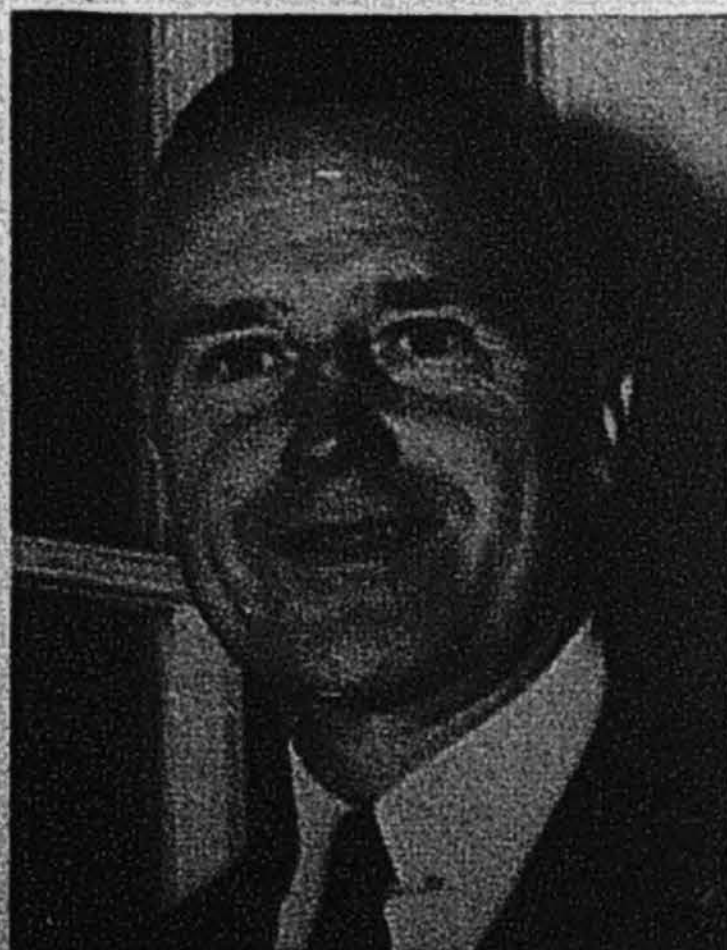
The letter he wrote is a hitherto-unpublished chapter in the fateful story of China's loss. Its publication here reveals that not all American diplomats accept the official line that Communist victory in China was inevitable. Text of the letter:

RICHMOND, VA.  
OCT. 8, 1949

THE HON. PHILIP C. JESSUP  
AMBASSADOR AT LARGE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR DR. JESSUP:

Your letter of August 18, acknowledged by my secretary on August 24, arrived at a time of continuous absences



WALTER S. ROBERTSON



from Richmond on urgent business. I regret the long delay in replying which belies my deep interest in the problem assigned to you.

My experience in Asia has been limited to China where I served for approximately 18 months with the American Embassy as Minister-Counselor, as chargé d'affaires ad interim between the ambassadorships of General Hurley and Dr. Stuart [Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Ambassador to China in 1944-45, and John Leighton Stuart, Ambassador in 1946-49], and for 10 months as American Commissioner and chairman of the Peiping Executive Headquarters. My duties brought me into close personal contact with the highest Government and Communist Party officials. Therefore, whatever the validity of my reactions to that chaotic scene, they are at least based upon firsthand impressions and not upon the reported reactions of others.

### Chiang: Dual Scapegoat

In justice to ourselves as well as to whatever friends we may have left in Asia, it would seem to be imperative that we clarify our objectives and pursue them with fidelity. Chiang Kai-shek has now been made the official scapegoat not only for China's sins but for ours as well. His back is hardly broad enough to bear such a burden. China's economic ills and appalling social problems will remain to plague whatever Government follows him and, in my opinion at least, it can be fairly demonstrated that the confused and confusing inconsistencies of our own vacillating policy, however well-meaning it might have been, contributed directly and indirectly to the debacle which engulfed him and his Government, our ally, and brought to power the Communists, our long-avowed enemies.

That great confusion existed is attested by the fact that both the National Government and the Communist Party can make out a case against us of having run with the hare and ridden with the hounds. The confusion is explicable. Officially we were committed to a policy of expediency which was constantly being challenged by reports from certain Foreign Service officers in the field denouncing the Kuomintang, praising the Communists and recommending a course of action directly contrary to the one we were pursuing. And the fact that some of our official observers whose reports later influenced changes in policy completely failed to recognize the nature and character of the Communist movement only served to compound the complications already inherent in the situation.

A review of our mistakes of the past

is pertinent now only to the extent that it helps us to evaluate the present and possibly avoid similar mistakes in planning for the future. What justification is there for saying that we unwittingly weakened our friends and strengthened our enemies?

Prior to World War II our interest in China was largely, if not wholly, commercial. Our Open Door policy was initiated, developed and vigorously proclaimed in protection of our trade interests. We felt that Japanese penetration into Manchuria and North China, with its infringement upon Chinese sovereignty, seriously jeopardized such interests. Our long years of protest finally ended at Pearl Harbor, which catapulted us into a global war so threatening to the existence of free people everywhere that all questions of trade interests dwindled into insignificance.

### When Dollars Flowed—

Naturally after Pearl Harbor we were concerned primarily with winning the war. It happened to fit in with our idealistically proclaimed war aims to paint a picture of Chiang Kai-shek as a valiant leader of democracy, fighting a courageous uphill battle against totalitarian forces of oppression. In addition to Lend-Lease aid, we granted him in 1942 a 500-million-dollar credit "to strengthen China's position as regards both her internal economy and her capacity in general to function with great military effectiveness in our common effort." In 1943 we renounced extraterritoriality by formal treaty. We designated China as one of the five great powers of the world to participate jointly "in the prosecution of the war, the organization of the peace and the establishment of machinery for postwar international co-operation." In December of the same year in Cairo we solemnly pledged the return to the sovereignty of China the territory forcibly taken by the Japanese, including Manchuria by name. Returning from Cairo, the President proclaimed to the nation, "Today we and the Republic of China are closer than ever before in deep friendship and in unity of purpose."

All during this time certain Foreign Service officers were reporting the Chinese Government to be corrupt, ineffectual and totalitarian, with one such officer later going so far as to proclaim the Communist revolution "moderate and democratic." (Underscoring mine.) At this time victory in the Pacific was an almost indiscernible speck on the horizon.

Chiang Kai-shek responded to our friendship. When the outlook seemed blackest for him, he reputedly spurned a glamorous offer to sell out to the Jap-

anese, thus freezing upon the continent of Asia large, well-equipped Japanese forces which would otherwise have been freed to oppose our struggle up the Pacific. In this one action he made a significant, if indirect, contribution to victory which saved untold numbers of American lives.

### Yalta: 'Incredible'

Against this background, the deal at Yalta respecting Manchuria seems incredible. In February, 1945, with our forces mopping up the Philippines far ahead of schedule, it was deemed necessary to bring Russia into the war to hasten the victory already in sight. Russia's price was Manchuria. We granted it without China's knowledge or consent. We granted it despite the renunciation of extraterritoriality by ourselves and other allies, despite the specific pledges made in Cairo, despite the fact that China had been fighting for eight years in the hope of recovering these same rich northeastern provinces from the Japanese, despite the fact that we ourselves had been plunged into a terrible war protesting the Japanese in Manchuria as a threat to our national interests and an infringement upon the sovereignty of China.

What happened is an all-too-familiar story. On August 9, the day after the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Russia declared war on Japan. The Japanese surrendered on August 14. Russia, five days in the war, swept in and took full military possession of Manchuria. Firmly entrenched, they began a systematic looting of its magnificent industrial plants, the only industrial production left in China. They vitiated the Potsdam declarations by refusing the Chinese use of their own ports and railroads to take over surrender of the Japanese. They denied us, the victors in the war, permission even to send in our consular representatives. They finally capitalized our ill-fated efforts at mediation as an opportunity for abandoning to the Chinese Communists large areas of Manchurian territory and large quantities of Japanese arms and equipment. In a footnote to the Sino-Soviet Treaty, the Russians had pledged themselves to evacuate Manchuria within three months after V-J Day. Actually, three months after V-J Day no Chinese troops had been able to get into Manchuria to take over either territory or Japanese surrender.

It was in the summer of 1945, immediately following V-J Day, that China was desperately in need of economic assistance if collapse was to be avoided. Eight years of war had destroyed communications, paralyzed industry and



commerce, devastated agricultural lands and brought to the brink of disaster an economy which is only a pauper economy at best. The Russian rape of Manchuria had removed the sole industrial production left intact by the war. Without prompt outside relief gigantic inflation and economic collapse was inevitable. From every standpoint of our own interest, it would seem that there was just as compelling a reason for a loan to "strengthen China's position as regards her internal economy" in 1945 as there had been in 1942.

### U. S. Reverses Policy

But by this time the Communist propaganda machine with loud echoes in the American press, was in full swing, giving voice to the same views that some of our Foreign Service officers had been proclaiming. So with victory now seemingly assured, we suddenly reversed our policy towards the National Government. We took the position that "a China disorganized and divided either by foreign aggression . . . or by internal strife is an undermining influence to world stability and peace" (China had been so disorganized and divided for some 20 years); that "a strong, united and democratic China is of the utmost importance to the success of the United Nations organization" (China was neither strong, united nor democratic when she was designated a great power and given a seat on the Security Council, nor has she ever been in her 4,000-year-old history); that "as China moves towards peace and unity . . . the United States would be prepared to assist the National Government in every reasonable way to rehabilitate the country, improve the agrarian and industrial economy and establish a military organization capable of discharging China's national and international responsibilities . . ." that "in furtherance of such assistance the United States would be prepared to give favorable consideration to Chinese requests for credit and loans under reasonable conditions . . ." etc.

### In the Crisis, No Aid

If the Chinese Government could have fulfilled this counsel of perfection it would have needed little of American assistance. And so through this ominously critical period, with economic forces inexorably approaching the brink of disaster, we withheld our help, exercising instead our prestige and power to bring about a coalition with the Communists. In Europe we poured out our millions to prevent economic collapse to keep the Communists out. In China we withheld assistance at the only time it probably had any chance of being effective to force the Communists in. Once

this opportunity was lost, the economic, political and military collapse which followed was inevitable. Much stress has been laid upon our so-called 2-billion-dollar aid since V-J Day. An analysis of the character and timing of such aid is striking evidence of the lack of a positive and co-ordinated policy which served either Chinese or American interests.

Our position now would be ludicrous were it not so tragic and ominous. Having fought and won the war at terrific sacrifice, we see our brilliant victory turned into bitter defeat and find ourselves confronted with a situation far more menacing to our interests than that which existed before we fired a shot, killed a son or spent a dollar of our resources.



—Paul Gallhammer Inc.

### THE CHIANG KAI-SHEKS

"We suddenly reversed our policy"

What should our objectives now be and what methods should be employed to realize them?

In a world of tottering economies and social unrest, of ideological hatred, of Russian intrigue and power, a global situation involving unknown but probably staggering demands upon our already overburdened economy, I assume that our objectives in China and elsewhere must of necessity be primarily concerned with the preservation of ourselves and that nebulous thing we call our world. If this be true, policies and commitments in any given area would depend solely upon that area's relative importance to our over-all security. Obviously these are questions not for the layman or specialist but rather

for policy makers, diplomatic, military and economic, at the highest level of Government. One cannot see the contents of a room by peeping through the keyhole.

### Remedy: Let Reds 'Stew'

I feel in no way qualified to pass upon the question, but I am strongly of the opinion that recognition of the Communist regime would not be to the best interests either of China's suffering millions or of ourselves. The Communists will almost certainly make ingratiating overtures to obtain recognition. Strong pressure will no doubt be brought from our trade interests in favor of it. There would be obvious advantages to us in being able to maintain diplomatic representation in Communist territory for such reporting as might be permitted. On the other hand, if the Communists were allowed to stew in their own juice for a time, they would, in my opinion, soon begin to be confronted with the same overwhelming economic and social problems which contributed so largely to the downfall of the National Government. Recognition would bring re-establishment of trade and possibly economic assistance, both vitally necessary to the permanent maintenance of any semblance of economic stability. It would also bring tremendous prestige to the Communist movement throughout Asia.

China's ignorant masses are not concerned with ideologies. They know when they are hungry; they know when they are cold; they know when there is scant margin left over from the tax collector to show for their unceasing labors; they know when their sons are conscripted from the fields. There is logical reason to assume that once they experience the ruthless exploitation and regimentation of Communist power, as surely they will experience it, they will again be restive to follow any leadership which promises relief. There are good men in China, as well as venal men, who are opposed to the Communists. We have to work in China with what is there, not what we should like to have there. Withholding recognition would seem to offer the Chinese people some hope of eventually escaping Communist domination and control. And, important from our standpoint, it would seem to offer the best hope of re-establishing American prestige and influence in the Pacific.

Of one fact we can be certain. The leaders of the Communist movement in China are zealous consecrated Marxists intense in their loyalty to Moscow and haters of everything we are and stand for.

Sincerely yours,  
Walter S. Robertson.



# GOUZENKO TALKS

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Igor Gouzenko is the man who touched off the postwar hunt for spies in Canada and in the United States.

Mr. Gouzenko himself was a part of the Communist espionage system in Canada. He broke away, making a dramatic escape with documents that sent Canadian agents to jail. His papers uncovered Allan Nunn May, a British scientist—the first convicted atomic spy. And Mr. Gouzenko's information pointed the first finger at similar spy rings in the United States.

A committee of the U. S. Senate, investigating spies, soon is to hear Mr. Gouzenko's story.

*What will the Senators learn? Will there be new sensations, new evidence of spies at work in this country? Is the man who worked in Russia's spy apparatus in Canada convinced that the apparatus still is functioning in the U. S.? Or, can Americans relax, assured that their secrets—upon which defense of the country may rest—now are fully secure?*

Mr. Gouzenko talked at length about these subjects in a recorded interview with two associate editors of U. S. News & World Report. The story of the circumstances surrounding the interview, and the interview itself follow.

## HOW THE INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED

A typewritten note from Canada last week brought word that Igor Gouzenko would be glad to give a recorded interview telling what he knew of Soviet spies.

Mr. Gouzenko is a mystery man. A U. S. Senate committee has been trying to make arrangements with the Canadian Government to question him. Mr. Gouzenko himself has even been portrayed as unwilling to talk. Yet a telephone call was enough to make sure that Mr. Gouzenko's offer was authentic, that he was fully willing to go on the record.

John H. Adams and Glenn Williams, two members of the Board of Editors of *U. S. News & World Report*, went to Canada to meet with the man who had been a Soviet intelligence agent handling coded spy reports in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa until he broke away. The meeting took place on the outskirts of a Canadian city.

There, waiting in a comfortable, middle-class home, put at Mr. Gouzenko's disposal by a friend for the day-long session, was a pleasant man of 34. His attractive wife—blonde, blue-eyed, vivacious, quick-thinking—sat with her husband during the interview.

Mr. Gouzenko was relaxed. He watched with interest while recording machinery was set up, then talked freely. There is no cloak-and-dagger air to the man. The only elements of secrecy on which he insists are his false name and his place of residence. Both are changed often, never revealed to anyone.

He is extremely careful of his facts. He is meticulous in making sure that he does not talk of people, or allege that spying is going on, without being sure of what he is saying. When the interview had been recorded, it was then transcribed, and Mr. Gouzenko spent several hours going over the manuscript, sentence by sentence, to make sure that the answers were exactly in the form which he wished them to be. He cut out questions about things that he could not or did not know of.

Mr. Gouzenko speaks from an unusual background of knowledge. He is an intelligent man whose highly superior marks in Soviet schools took him to Soviet engineering college. He was to become an architect, but, when war broke out, the Red Army picked him for an intelligence agent, gave him eight months of intensive training in spy operations and use of secret codes. Then he spent a year in the "center"—the Moscow headquarters of international Soviet spying—and was dispatched to Canada.

In telling his story, he proceeds in the methodical way that marks a natural engineering mind. That was the same way in which he approached the task of writing a thick novel, "The Fall of a Titan," to be published in the U. S. next spring.

At the end of the interview, well after dark, Mr. and Mrs. Gouzenko went off in a taxi to their secret address; the editors departed, several minutes later, in another. The interview as authorized by Mr. Gouzenko follows, beginning on the opposite page.



# Route of Federal Road Not Yet Decided

## GOVERNMENT ALLOTS STATE \$590,000 FOR ROADS

BY I. E. SCHILLING  
President Miami Motor Club

Being a member of the state road department of Florida, naturally I am receiving inquiries almost daily regarding the route of the proposed federal highway from the Dade county line south to the Miami city line, a distance of approximately twelve and



L. E. SCHILLING

a half miles, and I wish to use this means of making it known to property owners and motorists, particularly interested in this route, that the question of location has not yet been decided, and in most all the dealings the state road department has had with the bureau of public roads since I have been a member of the department, we have found that final decision is made by the bureau's engineers, and it is really necessary to satisfy them before the project is approved. It may be interesting to some of the readers who are not familiar with the federal highway act to know just how federal appropriations are secured for our Florida highways, therefore, I will endeavor to explain.

Florida's last allotment from the federal government for highways was approximately \$590,000. That was for the year beginning July, 1922. After an allotment is made to the state, the money is appropriated on roads designated by the state road department, subject, of course, to the approval of the federal engineers. The first step to be taken is a resolution to be passed by the state road department appropriating a certain amount of federal funds for a certain location on a state road. The state in this case is obliged to guarantee that the money will be matched dollar for dollar either with state or county funds. A resolution is also necessary to provide for the survey of this certain location, and plans are then submitted to the engineers of the bureau of public roads for their approval. Final approval is made in Washington, after which the state road department asks for bids and in most cases contract is awarded unless half of the cost exceeds \$16,500 a mile, as the bureau will not participate in any road project where their proportion, which is half, exceeds \$16,500 a mile.

Referring to Dade county's project, I wish to say, about six months ago I realized the importance of providing a trunk line road from the Dade county line into Miami, which is being made necessary by the continued increase in travel, and in order to provide funds sufficient to build a road of a permanent character it was necessary to secure some outside aid, therefore, I asked the board of county commissioners of Dade county if they would provide \$200,000 to match federal aid, and the board passed a resolution agreeing to do this. I then offered a resolution at a meeting of the state road department, which was passed, setting aside \$200,000 of federal funds to match Dade county's \$200,000, and naturally the state department expects the county to provide the right of way. Now, there seems to be considerable discussion between property owners along this route as to location for the road. A number of property owners located west of the railroad seem to want the new highway to follow the line of the old Dixie Highway, and most of the property owners east of the railroad wish the road to run north and south east of the railroad, that is, with the present Florida East Coast railroad's main line. Some property owners west of the railroad have advanced the opinion that it is a waste of money to lay out a new route paralleling the old road, but personally I believe in many cases they have not taken in consideration the increase in travel that a new road will create. Our present roads leading north from MI-

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ami should be adequate to take care of local travel with a small yearly maintenance, but are inadequate to take care of both local and through travel, and a permanent road should be constructed.

This road being the southern end of State Road No. 4, running from the Georgia line south to Miami, better known as the Dixie Highway, is now designated as a part of our federal state system and considered by the bureau of public roads a road of interstate importance, therefore, it must eventually be improved by federal aid, so why not now? Another point to consider is—when this road is once built by the state and federal government, the county is through with it, as the bureau of public roads insists on the state maintaining it.

It is my opinion that some of the property owners between Miami and the Dade county line should look forward, and favor the location that the federal engineers select, so as not to delay the carrying out of this project. The bureau is very patient and if right of way is not secured it will simply wait, and considering the development that is now taking place north of Miami a permanent highway is necessary. It will add greatly to the values of real estate even though the land does not happen to be located directly on the proposed federal highway. If there is a lack of co-operation this project will be delayed, but I can't believe the progressive people of Dade county want to see Dade's progress to the north checked.

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# Bryan Wants Key-Largo Road Completed With Bridge

## Highways Attract Tourists and Boom Business of All Kinds

BY

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

The good roads movement is not a transient thing. It is permanent and must be provided for. We may resist or avoid the things that are temporary but we must make our plans conform to the things that are permanent.

While good roads are desirable everywhere, they are absolutely necessary in Florida. The tourists crop furnishes Florida its most bountiful



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

harvest and it is the safest crop that grows. Our climate is our greatest asset. It needs neither cultivation nor fertilization and is not threatened by flood or drought. People are going to come to Florida in increasing numbers because the state is geographically nearer to two-thirds of the nations population than any other refuge from wintry storms.

The automobiles are coming to Florida in increasing numbers. An automobile can bring a family for about the same it costs one person to travel on a train, and the family can use the automobile while here.

Miami being one of the foremost of Florida's tourist cities has therefore a vital interest in good roads—an in-

# Be Courteous When Driving Urges Official

By JUDGE T. E. PRICE

Not so many years ago, before the day of the automobile, it was the custom for drivers of rigs and surreys to pull up to the side of the road when another vehicle was about to pass. Stops were made at street intersections when pedestrians wished to cross.

But in this day and age with everyone calling for "speed," automobiles go tearing down the street without regard to those walking or in other cars.

Miami with its tourist population and its rapid growth, represents a

terest that to be fully served requires roads radiating from Miami to the various pleasure spots nearby.

I am very much gratified to know that the road to Key Largo is provided for and I have no doubt that the bridge connection necessary to complete the route will be provided for. The plan adopted at Jacksonville may be the best solution for this problem. The toll bridge at Jacksonville is so profitable that it will pay for itself in a few years. The counties of Dade and Monroe can afford to build a bridge on the same plan because the bonds necessary can be retired in a short period.

The roads that will make the environment of Miami attractive to tourists will also encourage the development of the land, thus increase the fruits and vegetables necessary for a larger population and in so doing will increase the taxable property. We can afford to tax ourselves for real improvements—it is a scattering that increaseth it. What is the prospect of extending the Dixie Highway to Key West? I was in Key West recently and was surprised to find the distance from Cape Sable—the proposed terminus of the highway on the mainland, is within nineteen and a half miles of Big Pine Key, from which the land route can run with but little interruption to Key West. It seems to be entirely feasible to provide a ferry across this nineteen miles of shallow water until a road can be thrown up.

Whenever the travel is sufficient to pay interest on the cost, ways will be found of meeting the needs of the tourists. I think that the road to Key Largo is the easiest extension but that the road to Key West should be kept in mind. Of course the Ta-Miami Trail is the greatest of our prospective road movements as it will permit those who come down on either coast to cross the Everglades and return by the other coast.

huge boiling pot of activity and the traffic conditions are daily growing worse, despite the attempts of city officials and experts to improve conditions.

To those of us who make Miami our home, we welcome it because such activity means that good business conditions are here and that this once small village is taking on the aspect of a metropolitan city. But what we do ask is that more attention be paid by those driving automobiles and that more thought towards courtesy be paid.

It is not necessary for a driver of a car to tear down the street, just inside the statutes governing the speed, blowing his horn and giving no thought to those who are crossing the street on foot. It should not be necessary to travel at a high speed over the highways with the blaring lights and horn in action.

In the downtown district it requires an expert driver to operate his machine properly because of the heavy traffic. For one to open his cutout and roar along at high speed for ten or fifteen feet and then jam on all brakes is absolute recklessness, especially when persons are off the curbs waiting for the street cars or the busses.

I know any level-headed man will agree with me that it is better to wear a smile than a frown. Drivers now days curse when some one is "stalled" or when traffic is held up. They give no thought for others and rush by, cutting off the other cars, sometimes forcing machines over the curb and often causing serious accidents.

So I offer the following suggestions to those who drive motor cars:

Take your time and you will get there just as fast.

Keep on the right side of the road and think of the other fellow.

When you see a man or woman or boy or girl about to cross the street, slow up and give them a fair chance.

Remember that those riding with you want to live and that you are responsible for their safety.

Smile, and keep it from morning until at night, and the work of driving a car will become a real pleasure.

## ART EXHIBIT

### FREE TO MEMBERS

At the offices of C. J. Holliman, 35 Northeast First avenue, is a collection of 164 oil paintings by local artists that members of the club are invited to view. The exhibition is free of charge.



At luncheon of state officers at Bel-Videre Room, San Diego Club, on April 5, 1955, 12:00 noon, about thirty were present, including guests Col. Ed Fletcher, Mr. Aubrey Davidson and City Manager O. W. Campbell.

Col. Fletcher gave history of efforts to get a state building in San Diego. Stated that some years ago money was appropriated for such purpose; people of San Diego voted 6 to 1 to donate to the State of California the site just south of the Civic Center, approximately 150 feet frontage. Ballot read "City Council may deed without cost, etc., to State of California." They chose not to deed this land and did not select another site - the matter was never acted upon.

Col. Fletcher stated it was his opinion that it is the "moral responsibility of City Council to straighten this matter out." Recently \$200,000 has been appropriated to pay for a site. To more strongly show why a central state building is necessary, Col. Fletcher had a telegram from Governor's office:

"Re your letter of April 1. As of July 1, 1954, 26 agencies rented 118,194 square feet. Monthly rental \$10,376 in San Diego. Some agencies maintain more than one location. Average monthly rental .0878. Tom Bright, Press Secretary Governor Knight."

Col. Fletcher's remarks were appreciated and applauded and Chairman J. S. Knight extended a standing invitation to him to be a guest at the state officers' luncheons. Col. Fletcher accepted.

Mr. Knight had an announcement from Mr. Gist of the Youth Authority that his office is looking for larger space. If any other state office has any suggestions, they might work something out.

Then Mr. Aubrey Davidson was introduced and spoke. He agreed with Col. Fletcher in what he said, and said it was deplorable that the City Council had not gone ahead and deeded the site to the State as voted upon. Mr. Davidson gave more history of this problem. He explained the Nolen plan, which was propounded by Mr. Nolen, from Boston, who was supposed to be the foremost city planner in America at that time, as far as public buildings and waterfronts were concerned. His plan was adopted by City Council as the city plan for San Diego. Incorporated in the plan was the present Civic Center, which appears to be the only building actually materializing, the plan was to start at Ash Street and include Grape, perhaps Hawthorne on the waterfront. This was unanimously adopted and the present Civic Center was built with the thought that eventually other city, county and state and maybe even U. S. Government buildings would be built along the same avenue and give to San Diego a very attractive front yard. It was decided the site just south of the Civic Center would be suitable for state building. But World War II came along and property was rented to Government, after war was over it was leased to Essex Wire Co. City Council examined the vote given by people of San Diego and decided it was not mandatory to give this land to State of California so they went ahead and leased it to Wire Co.

Mr. Davidson stated that since there was an appropriation earmarked for this purpose, he wouldn't be opposed to State paying for the site, in spite of its having been voted at one time to give it to the State. He said he can see nothing legally in the way of it.

Mr. Knight extended an invitation to Mr. Davidson to join the group for luncheon each first Tuesday of the month until this matter settled. Mr. Davidson accepted.

Mr. O. W. Campbell, City Manager, then gave a very frank discussion of what he in his position would be able to do. He stated that the City Council is the decision making body of the City.



Mr. Campbell reviewed the proposed Cedar Street Mall, which proposition was defeated at the polls. He stated that the primary reason for defeat of many of the propositions for improvements in San Diego was that the citizens could not agree on a site, therefore improvements not made.

Mr. Campbell heartily agrees that a state building would be a benefit to the city as a whole, would be economical for taxpayers, and is willing to do what he can. However, the City Council reflects the general community attitude. So far there seems to be no meeting of the minds on where certain buildings should be located. It was his opinion that the site agreed upon for the Hall of Justice was a regrettable choice, but was irrevocable now.

He brought up the point that the membership of the City Council would change after the April 19 election. Perhaps best to wait until then to contact them. However, he suggested that the committee appointed by the state officers, consisting of Mr. James Winter, Miss Beth Bennett, Colonel Tom Drake, Mr. Louis Le Vitre and Mr. Stanley Gue, should get in touch with the Chamber of Commerce which has a committee working on the project. After they come up with an idea or ideas for the site, then they should contact any or all of the following bodies, whichever has to do with the site they have in mind:

- Planning Commission
- City Council
- Harbor Commission

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the lease to the Essex Wire Co. is for 30 years, from June 1948, with six 5-year options.

His remarks were well received and he assured the group that he would cooperate to the fullest extent in efforts to obtain a state building for San Diego.

Col. Fletcher is very enthusiastic about the project and hopes something will be done.

Mr. John Cuimby, Commissioner of State Industrial Welfare Board, Secretary of Central Labor Council, and member of San Diego County Civil Service Commission, stated his keen interest in the project, not only from a civic viewpoint for the good of the city and the state, but from the standpoint of his interest in the labor problem. A construction project of this size would create quite a few new jobs.

Meeting adjourned until first Tuesday in May. Mr. D. G. Reeder, of California Industries for the Blind, will attend to sending out notices, Bonnie Jean Stotts expects to be on vacation at that time.

G. Hagen



And while the California Taxpayers Association was adding up these figures, the vast elderly population in California came in for further scrutiny. The University of California Extension Division held a pow-wow on the matter in San Francisco and the following day a national convention of the Gerontological Society gathered in the city for three days with the problems of old age as their major concern.

The University's forum learned that some industries are beginning to taper off employment after 65 rather than cut it off, willy-nilly, at that time. This tendency follows the practice of self-employed businessmen and tends to decrease the number forced into idleness against their own wishes and their own and the community's best interests.

The Gerontological Society, a professional association concerned with the problems of aging, heard from the technical experts on the matters of arthritis, blood pressure, failing tissues and mental changes that come with age.

The taxpayers, the old folks themselves, the medics and the social workers found they had a great deal in common to talk about and a long way to go before the "new" problem of old age is fully and happily resolved.

### Men Without Women

A DAME is but a memory in San Quentin Prison and that's where "that man" was to be found last fortnight. Dr. Alfred Kinsey set up shop at the institution in a new pursuit of his sex behavior mission.

This prison, and every prison or institution involving men without women, now fascinates the professor in his curious, long-range pursuit. His new field should yield some pay dirt in his scrutiny of sexual behavior and laws and statutes governing same.

The *San Quentin News*, a journal of limited circulation, handled the report of the famous author's inmate inquiry with fitting restraint and called for volunteers for his questioning sessions.

"We are vitally interested in sexual adjustment in institutions," the *News* quoted Dr. Kinsey as saying, "and by this we do not mean penal institutions only. Our interest is centered around all types of institutions, including hospitals, sanitariums, those fancy schools for privileged children, and the Army and Navy; all groups where persons are not entirely free to move around."

He told the prison reporter further: "We are interested in the sex laws at this time, with reference to the manner in which they are enforced and violators are treated. We feel that a good understanding of the matter, which we later hope to publish, would be of extreme benefit and possibly shed some light on a widely-misunderstood and mishandled topic of human behavior."



DR. KINSEY:  
a look at San Q.

### Commuting Problems

THE FASTEST local train between Sacramento and San Francisco takes two and a half hours, including a 20-minute ferry ride. It is an easy two-hour drive by private automobile; even the Greyhound has express buses scheduled at two hours and five minutes.

Last fortnight the state Supreme Court backed up the California Public Utilities Commission which has ordered the Southern Pacific Company to improve the service on the 90-mile run.

Sacramentans, who have long felt there should be better train service to the bay area, were hoping the friendly SP forthwith would put on better equipment and cut down the running time.

The SP, in taking its fight to the high court, contended the PUC exceeded its power in its order to the railroad. At hearings in Sacramento a year or so ago the company denied it was neglecting its passenger service, pointing proudly to the Daylights, Larks, Cascades, Overlands, City of SF and other streamliners. Already losing money, the Sacramento-SF run has, said SP, too much competition from the highways.

### Rent Savings

AT LONG LAST the state's rent bill is on the way down.

Officials in Sacramento last fortnight disclosed the multi-million dollar post-war construction program has enabled many state agencies to move into public buildings, resulting in a reduction of the annual cost of renting private buildings from \$4,837,205 (1952-53) to \$4,583,955 (1953-54).

In Sacramento alone, due to the completion of several large buildings, the state has given up 51,192 square feet in private buildings at an annual savings of \$102,289.

However, the state still is paying more to landlords than officials like. Before World War II the rent bill was less than \$1 million a year.

Here is the monthly rental in the major cities: Sacramento, \$58,207; Los Angeles, \$93,344; San Francisco, \$71,439; Oakland, \$12,426; Fresno, \$11,573; San Diego, \$9,927; Long Beach, \$6,799; San Jose, \$6,313; Stockton, \$3,609; Bakersfield, \$3,269.

Altogether 3,383,948 square feet of floor space are under lease, ranging from \$35 a month for an office for the Department of Employment in Colusa to \$11,815 for 63,000 square feet for the Department of Industrial Relations at 965 Mission Street, San Francisco. There are two other big leases in SF—\$8,000 a month for the employment office at Tenth and Howard and \$9,486 for the Phelan Building offices of the public health department.

"Find Us Better." In Los Angeles the state has three leases covering space in the *Mirror* building at a cost of about \$13,000 a month. There has been so much criticism of this and other leases in Southern California, the finance department is offering to get out of the *Mirror* building if any landlord in the downtown area can offer suitable quarters.

The state rents the Black building in LA at more than \$10,000 a month for the Board of Equalization and the Finance Department. There are also 45,000 square feet in the 519-27 S. Flower building under lease for the Department of Employment at \$8,100 a month.

Other major leases scattered about the state are:

- ▶ Berkeley—\$3,045 a month for the health offices in the Farm Credit building.
- ▶ Fresno—\$3,040 a month for the social welfare offices at 1715 Fulton Street.
- ▶ Long Beach—\$2,400 for the Social Welfare Department at 1917 - 1931 American.
- ▶ Modesto—\$1,150 for the employment office at 1408 Tenth Street.
- ▶ Oakland—\$5,800 for social welfare offices at 1529 Webster Street.
- ▶ Pasadena—\$1,290 for the Board of Equalization headquarters at 123 S. Hudson Avenue.
- ▶ Sacramento—\$5,185 for the fish and game headquarters at 926 J. Street.
- ▶ San Jose—\$1,500 for social welfare at 192-196 San Augustine.
- ▶ Stockton—\$1,000 for social welfare at 21 S. Hunter.
- ▶ Wilmington—\$1,000 for the employment office at 445 Marine Avenue.

Long range plans call for the construction of big state branch office buildings in Fresno, San Diego, Oakland and other cities.

Although there are the Capitol and a dozen state buildings in the downtown area (it's getting to be a miniature Washington, D.C.) the state offices remain scattered in 57 locations in private buildings in Sacramento.



## Dig This

► The world is an odd ball in the morning that gets into another queer shape in the afternoon. A pop shot, a bop note and a reefer helps in keeping tab on this transition and a bawling baby gets gone.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gibson laughed and laughed when the fuzzies took the four-year-old, Jimmy, off to the Youth Guidance Center. Harry's a real hipster. She's a doll. The kid's gone too. What the hell's moral death in the afternoon? Don't be a square. Pass the heroin. Play the piano with gloves on. Real funny. Nuts.

News item:

"Harry (The Hipster) Gibson, 33, the San Francisco bop musician, and his wife Marian, 26, were arrested yesterday afternoon in their Post Street apartment, apparently under the influence of dope.

"Members of the police special service detail said they found a bundle of heroin and a box of marijuana in the apartment and a sleeping 4-year-old."

What a laugh.

## Unique Approach

► KPFA, Berkeley's non-commercial listener-sponsored FM station, has since March, 1949, insisted on treating its audience as adults, assumed they will not be shocked by novelty.

San Francisco Chronicle



HARRY THE HIPSTER AND REAL GONE GAL

On occasion, it even talks to them in a foreign language and expects them to like the pill. Recently the sonorous periods of Goethe's "Faust," recorded by a German-speaking company in New York City, were heard by KPFA's culture-hungry fans, and a drama group from the University of California rendered in French Jean Paul Sartre's "Huis Clos." A sympathetic reaction encouraged the program committee to fly even higher, and experiment on a regular week-to-week basis with offerings of French classic drama. The first of these dramas, a recorded performance of Moliere's "Tartuffe" by the Comedie Francaise company, is scheduled for September 12 at 9:05 p.m. It will be followed on September 19 at 9:15 p.m. by "L'Avare."

## The Belligerent Buzzard

► Two forest rangers, Jay Peterson and Merlin Kohler, traveling through the Plumas National Forest on the south fork of the Feather River Canyon, came into headquarters at Challenge last fortnight with a turkey buzzard tale that was tall though true, they said.

The turkey buzzard, as everyone knows, is a lazy Califor-

nia native that eschews fresh meat. He is not a killer but a scrounger. He bides his time and takes his food after his victim has already fallen. The buzzard is a great coward, a terrific flier and ill at ease when engaged in footwork on the ground.

The buzzard these rangers saw was different. When they came upon him in the road ahead, he was circling low over an angry, six-foot rattlesnake. The snake was buzzing and striking out at his tormentor. The great snake began to tire and was soon inclined to flee, but the buzzard blocked escape and moved in closer. On the ground he maneuvered for advantage and then struck the snake with his powerful beak. After many minutes of this wearing tactic, the belligerent buzzard moved in for the kill and with one swift stroke of his bill and talons almost severed the head of the reptile, seized his prize and took off.

## "Wonder What Happened to Bob?"

► A Fresno County farmer returned home last fortnight from a summer sojourn along the cool Oregon coast near Florence and he brought back with him a first-hand account of what happened to Robert A. Cressman who left Fresno in 1936. He was a construction worker at the time.

The farmer ran into Mr. Cressman "working" the Heceta Beach for all it was worth, which has been quite a lot.

Cressman told his old friend that he elected to leave the blazing valley back in the Depression when he decided he could make as good a living elsewhere and really live. He went to Heceta Beach at that time and studied the local situation long enough to apply it to his own. It looked good to him. He became a beachcomber. He even dressed like one.

He also invested in two 35-cent fishing poles and an old horse, "Hazel." During his first day on the job as a beachcomber, he rented both poles for 50 cents and allowed three tourists to take his picture for 25 cents each. With the help of Hazel, he made \$5 pulling a motorist out of the sand. Later he discovered that his income increased if he allowed the tourists to set their own price for his unique service. With this as his basic pattern for 17 years, he has done very well in a modest and carefree way.

He now owns 160 acres of valuable timberland nearby, 55 lots with cottages in the neighborhood and almost unlimited credit at the local bank. He is a bit too preoccupied with his affairs for much beachcombing during the summer, but in winter he manages to collect a vast store of litter along the surf which tourists pay for in the summer.

## Busy Beavers

► Back in the days of the New Deal, "Honest Harold" Ickes and other Department of Interior officials came up with the idea of shifting beavers about for dam building and soil conservation work.

The paddle-tailed engineers, who live and operate in a notoriously socialistic society, worked happily and efficiently in their own and the government's interest, throwing up many a tax-free dam in the West.

Last fortnight the first new administration beavers were dropped by parachute into remote California areas to keep up their work. These ideal constituents—who never write their congressman and figure a good stand of willow trees plenty of social security—went to work in families of four at Lion Meadow, Fish Creek Meadow, and Clicks Creek Meadow.

The Forest Service and the California Division of Fish and Game were both concerned in the project, which brought the beavers from over-beavered areas into a territory where beaver-built dams will provide ponds to be stocked with fish.



# LIFE

IN THIS ISSUE

## A BETTER BREAK FOR MENTAL PATIENTS



**CHURCHILL'S  
HEIR APPARENT  
ANTHONY EDEN**

**20 CENTS**

**NOVEMBER 12, 1951**

CIRCULATION OVER  
**5,200,000**

NO. 11, 5. PAGE 107



NEW! This  
 Dream-Come-True  
 for her  
 Christmas!



**1847 ROGERS BROS.** special 66-piece service for 8, \$99.75  
 including silk-velvet lined chest...

THIS YEAR, GIVE HER the table service she's dreamed of! Not just one or two place settings—but *all the silver she'll ever need to serve 8, graciously and right!*

1847 Rogers Bros. makes it easy for you with this brand-new 66-piece combination, 8 complete place settings, plus the 10 most-needed serving pieces. A service she can use for elegant entertaining, year after year!

And how proud she'll be to have America's Finest Silverplate for a lifelong possession! The silverware with generations of mother-to-daughter recommendations back of it... the enchanting patterns *more women love!*

Visit your silverware dealer, and see how easy it is to make someone happy with this enduring gift!

**Other Chest Combinations for Every Need\***

- Service for 12 people, 129 pieces, ..... \$189.50
- Service for 8 people, 82 pieces, ..... \$ 74.50
- Service for 6 people, 103 pieces, ..... \$139.00

\* Available in any of 5 patterns, with tarnish-resistant lined chest.

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**  
 AMERICA'S FINEST SILVERPLATE



# DESIGNED IN 1946 TO BE *The Fastest* *Naval Fighter in 1952!*

**Development of the Navy's twin-jet Cutlass illustrates the years of constant effort required in the struggle for air supremacy.**

Soon the sleek-looking, tailless Chance Vought Cutlass will be the fastest fighter with the U. S. Fleet. It was designed to out-climb, out-maneuver, or out-fight any other carrier-based fighter in the world.

But your Navy will have the Cutlass in 1952 only because it foresaw the need and authorized development work in 1946.

The assignment was a tough one: no true jet had ever been flown from a carrier. To

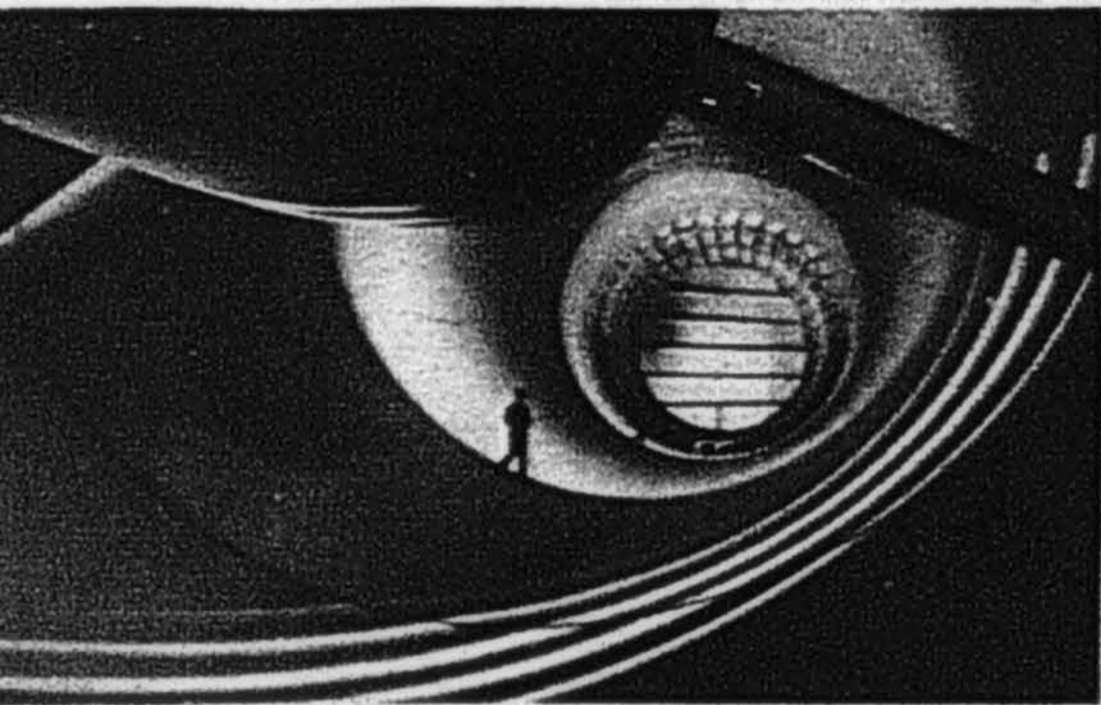
provide the extremely high performance required, Chance Vought came up with the unique Cutlass design—a tailless airplane with sharply swept-back wings, hydraulically operated controls, new lightweight materials, and other novel features. It showed so much promise that the Navy gave its go-ahead—in April, 1946.

Then began a long and difficult period of transforming a paper concept into an actual airplane. Designers, aerodynamicists, stress

analysts, weight control engineers, metallurgists, production experts—all of them toiled as a team to solve the complex problems of stability and controllability involved, and to find the strongest, lightest most efficient design for each of its 22,000 parts.

The first Cutlass was finally flown in September, 1948. This was the start of an intensive two-year program of flight testing to make sure the Cutlass lived up to its anticipated performance, and to improve it still further.

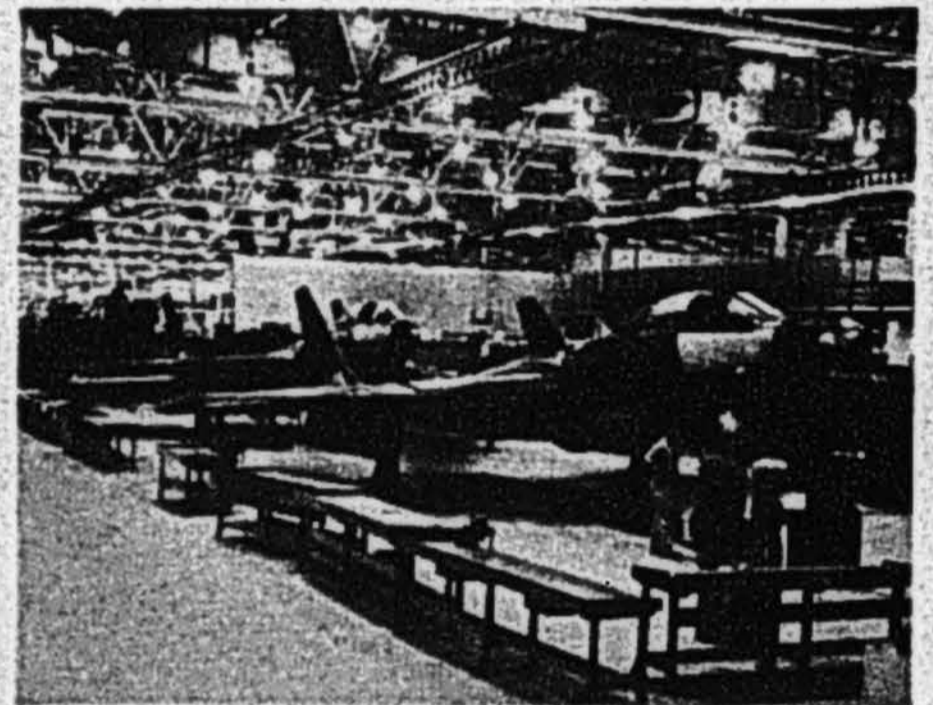
When the new Cutlass airplanes start rolling off production lines early in 1952, it will be six long years since the original design was approved. But when they join the Fleet they will be the fastest fighters afloat—and it will be your Navy that has them.



THE UNIQUE SWEEP-WING, tailless design of the Cutlass contributed greatly to its high performance—but posed many problems in controllability, maneuverability and in carrier operations. Solution of these problems through countless experiments such as wind tunnel tests, above, has given the industry valuable new information about the flight behavior of high speed aircraft.



MONTH AFTER MONTH, for two years, Navy and company test pilots put experimental Cutlass airplanes through flight tests, climaxed by actual carrier operations as shown above. These flight tests were equivalent to flying eight times around the world and were responsible for many design refinements contributing to dependable operation under actual service conditions.



COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION of the Cutlass—plus extensive use of special lightweight materials—called for new production techniques. To develop these techniques, Chance Vought called on its 32 years of designing and building first-line aircraft for the Navy, including the "Corsair," battle-proved veteran of World War II and of the Korean campaign.

## United Aircraft

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CHANCE VOUGHT AIRCRAFT AND SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS FOR THE  
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AND THE FINEST AIRLINES IN THE WORLD

**CORPORATION** East Hartford, Conn.





FIVE YEARS AGO "LIFE" RAN THIS PICTURE OF PHILADELPHIA'S BYBERRY HOSPITAL, WHERE NAKED INMATES LIVED IN SQUALOR

# SCANDAL RESULTS

Aroused by the exposé of five years ago, states are bringing mental



YOUNG DR. MOTT, who cured the "incurable" patient, starts the treatment on new one at Topeka.

**F**IVE years ago shock and revulsion swept the country as one reporter after another dug up evidence proving that most of the public mental hospitals of the U.S. were little more than filthy, brutish concentration camps. Newspapers, magazines (*LIFE*, May 6, 1946), books and movies backed the exposures with demands for reform. Such crusades have been seen before in the U.S., but all too often they have quickly run down, leaving things pretty much as they were before. This time it was different.

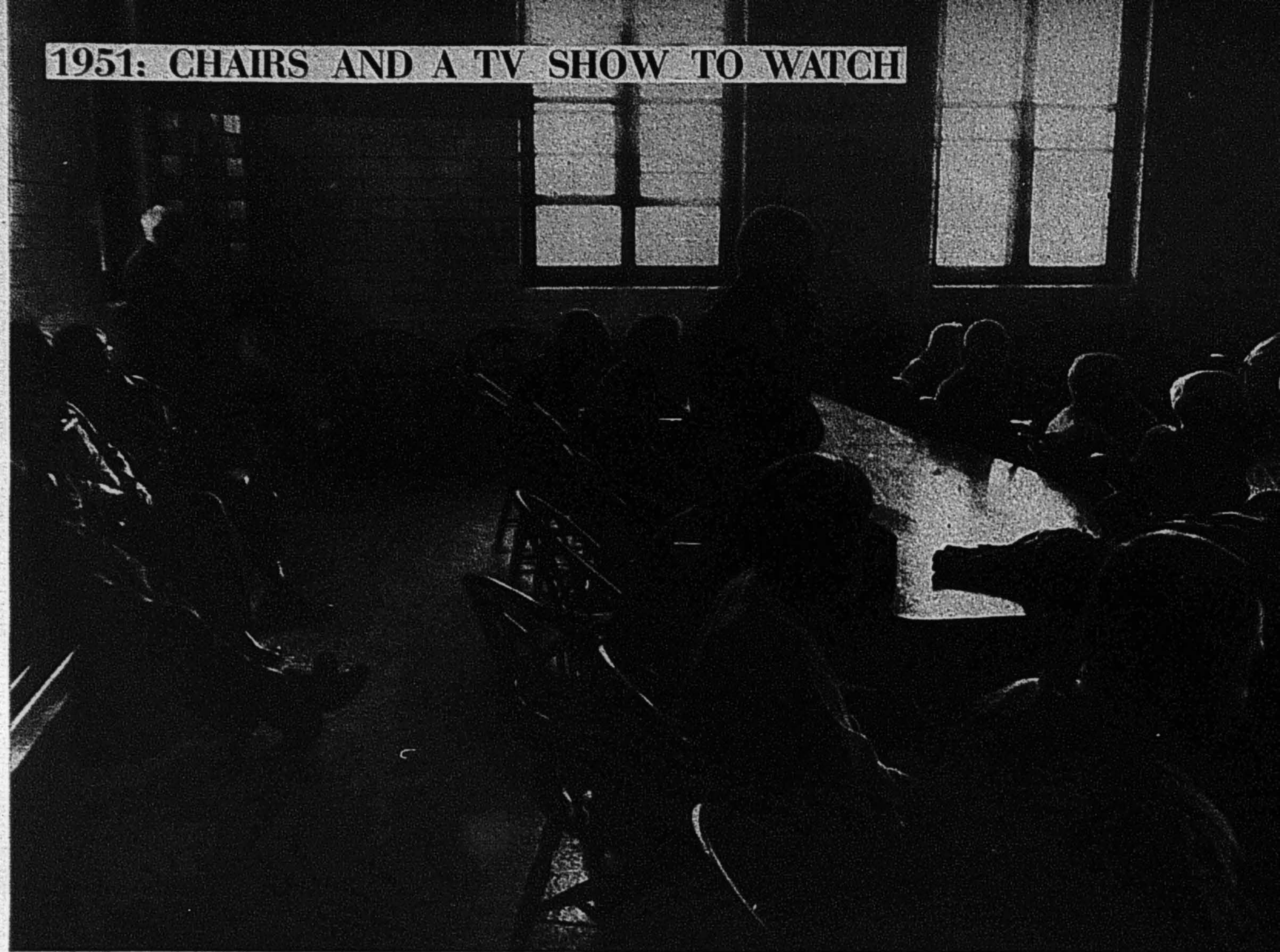
How different it was can best be appreciated by examining the case of a woman who five years ago was confined in the state mental hospital near Topeka, Kas. She had been committed 14 years before. Once her manic period had ended, she huddled in quiet withdrawal. Demanding no attention, she received virtually none. In 1941 the state of Kansas took a fleeting interest in her. Her husband had sued for divorce, so she was fished up from a sea of 1,800 untreated in-

mates, to be hauled before a panel of physicians. Blinking under their barrage of questions, she babbled about the daily visits she thought she was receiving from a son who actually lived 1,500 miles away. The lunacy board promptly reached a crisp conclusion: "incurable insanity." Her husband won his freedom, while she was returned to the stench-laden wards, to wait another eight years in pointless vegetation.

The woman might have died as quietly as she had lived in the hospital had not a newspaper reporter exposed the squalor behind the false garden front at Topeka. Public indignation brought reform, enlarged appropriations and an influx of new doctors, nurses and attendants. One of these doctors, James M. Mott Jr., stopped to talk to the aging woman in March 1949.

She still harbored her old delusions. But young Dr. Mott, fresh from training at the Menninger Clinic, did not accept the diagnosis of incurability. He did not operate; he





TODAY THE SAME ROOM IN THE SAME HOSPITAL LOOKS LIKE THIS. PROPERLY CLOTHED PATIENTS ARE ENGROSSED IN TELEVISION

## IN REAL REFORMS

hospitals—and inmates—back from bedlam

by ALBERT Q. MAISEL

used no wonder drugs, no electroshock. But he did manage to spend a few minutes every day with the woman, mostly just listening.

By May the unreal visits of her son had passed from the woman's mind because they were replaced by the daily reality of Jim Mott's interest in her. In July he sent her into town for her first bewildering view of a world she had not seen in 17 years. By September she began answering help-wanted ads. Early in November, at the age of 72, she found a job as a companion-housekeeper for an elderly cardiac patient.

She still came back to the hospital for checkups until January 1950, when she was granted a full discharge. Months later her employer died. But by that time Dr. Mott's patient was able to take her pick of five nursing positions immediately offered to her.

The case of the Topeka woman is not an isolated one. Similar dramatic rescues from bedlam have been achieved at Logansport, Ind., Little Rock, Ark., Boston, Mass., Lakin,

W. Va., Independence, Iowa and Blackfoot, Idaho. In all such places daring and imaginative administrators have taken full advantage of the opportunities presented them by larger appropriations and new personnel. Though far outpaced by these pioneers, at least two thirds of the 207 state mental hospitals have made substantial progress since the crusade started five years ago.

Look at the national record. Legislatures, heeding an aroused public, have appropriated more money. In 1946 all 48 states spent less than \$190 million to maintain their mental hospitals. This year operating budgets for state hospitals, even allowing for inflation, represent at least a 100% increase in real expenditures for mental hospital support.

The desperate lack of personnel, which stymied every effort toward reform five years ago, has also been relieved. In 1946 the authorized hiring schedules of state hospitals called for 79,740 employes—not enough even for custodial care. But low salaries, the 12-

hour day and abominable working conditions left 16,000 positions constantly vacant. Today more than 100,000 men and women staff the state hospitals. The average numerical increase exceeds 50%. In some hospitals employment has more than doubled. The change in quality is even greater, thanks to shorter hours, better wages, newly developed training programs and an infusion of well-educated, young attendants. The number of full-time physicians has risen in the last five years by 19%, supplemented by hundreds of interns, residents and consultants. Graduate nurse employment has mounted by 35%. Attendants, now usually given the flossy designation of "psychiatric aides," have increased by nearly one third. The number of occupational therapists and social workers has been doubled. The number of psychologists has trebled. And 5,000 volunteers, Gray Ladies, Quakers and groups recruited by local mental hygiene associations, further extend the effectiveness of these professional workers.



# Newest fashion in OLD FASHIONEDS



**Tip-top! First rate! Best taste ever!** Expect such compliments on your Old Fashioneds when you make them the delicious Southern Comfort way: 1 jigger Southern Comfort, 2 ice cubes, twist of lemon, dash of bitters, dash of water, slice of orange—and don't forget the cherry! Magnificent!

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Free recipe folder at your package store  
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**YOUNG DOCTORS** from famous Menninger School of Psychiatry now help out at hospital near Topeka, Kans. Here they listen to lecture at hospital.

## MENTAL HOSPITALS CONTINUED

It is true that this progress has brought only a handful of public mental hospitals up to the minimum personnel standards set by the American Psychiatric Association. To reach that goal would require doubling the present ration of physicians, more than trebling the quota of graduate nurses and finding eight new occupational therapists for every therapist now on the job. Yet, limited though progress has been, it has still made a tremendous change in the over-all achievements of the hospitals. Discharges now exceed the 1946 figure by fully one quarter. The gap between new admissions and discharges has been narrowing, year by year; and today, for the first time in a century, the possibility for a reversal of the growth of the mental hospital population actually becomes an attainable prospect.

Albert Q. Maisel is the author of two books and more than 100 articles on the social aspects of medicine. Five years ago he was one of the leaders in the crusade for reform of the country's state mental hospitals. He inspected the institutions, testified before Congress and wrote the article "Bedlam, 1946," which appeared in LIFE, May 6 that year. Now he has spent six months visiting 30 mental hospitals from coast to coast in order to get this 1951 report on how far the reform has gone.

At Topeka alone the story of the "incurable" woman cured by Dr. Mott is but one of hundreds like it. In all of 1948 the three over-worked doctors of the old regime managed to discharge only 41 patients as "restored"; death cleared nearly four times as many cots and pallets for new inmates.

None of the three haggard doctors had had approved psychiatric training. They were assisted by a lone nurse and a ragtag crew of 116 attendants hopelessly trying to cope with a load of 1,800 neglected inmates. The hospital had no consultants, no psychologists, no social workers, no occupational or clinical therapists. Laboratory, pathology, X-ray, electroencephalograph and electrocardiograph services were nonexistent. The toothless aged starved slowly on gruel, for they received no dentures and virtually no dental care. There was no money for glasses, nor anyone to fit them.

When these conditions were exposed the legislature passed an emergency appropriation immediately. Eight months went by before the governor acted. He appointed a permanent superintendent and secured for him the aid and guidance of the Menninger brothers, Dr. Will and Dr. Karl, whose famous hospital was right in the neighborhood but whose help had, strangely, not been requested until now. The Menninger Foundation sent 11 young doctors-in-training to make a start at transforming the decrepit asylum into an honest-to-God hospital. Training arrangements were set up with the Veterans' Hospital and the University of Kansas School of Medicine. A staff of 40 consultants—specialists in every medical category—began visiting the hospital on a regular schedule.

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WITH  
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**DANCING AS THERAPY** proves helpful at Topeka hospital. New regime also uses group singing, concerts and movies to keep patients from stagnating.

**MENTAL HOSPITALS** CONTINUED

The full-time medical staff was increased to 12, including nine fully qualified psychiatrists. The lone nurse found herself joined by 26 others, most of them with postgraduate training in psychiatry.

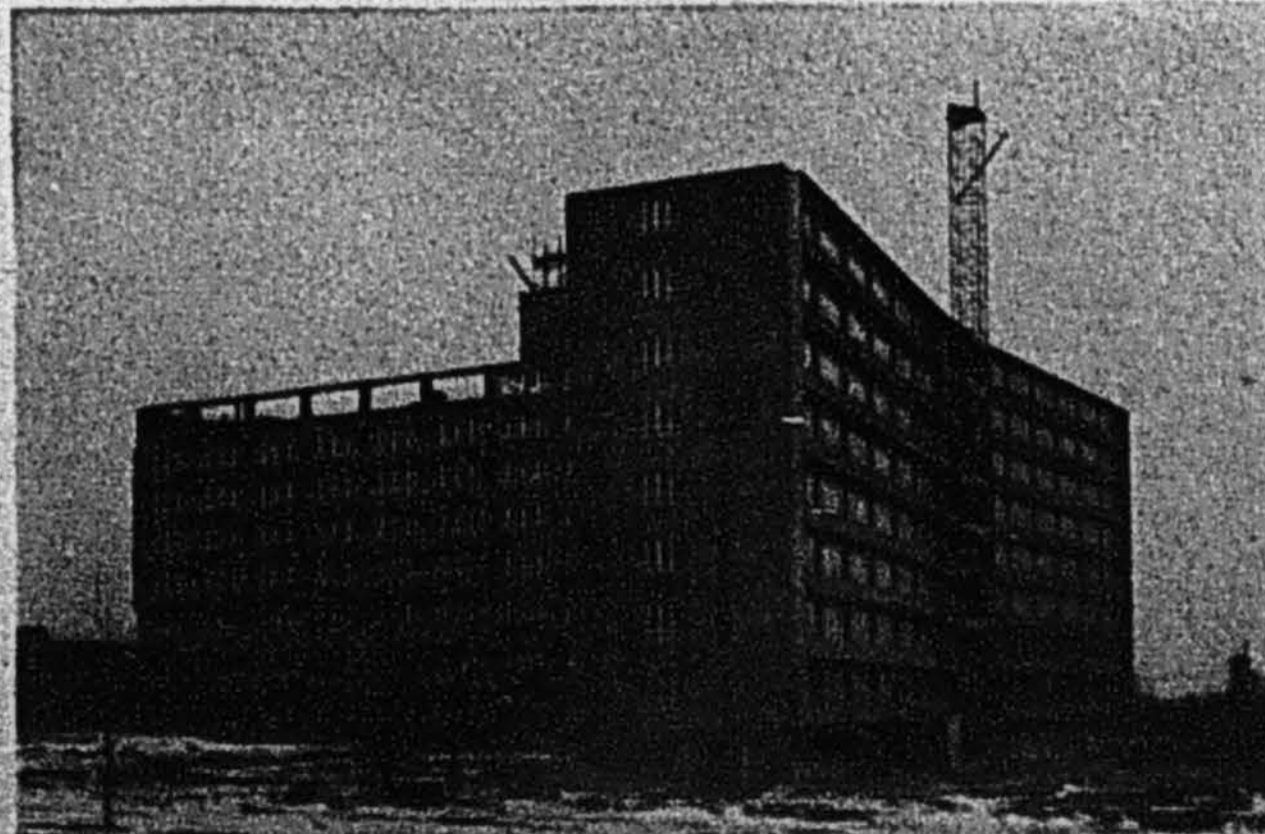
In a brief time the hospital doubled its attendants, added seven psychiatrically trained social workers, six psychologists and scores of other specialists. The flood of changes has produced an almost instantaneous effect upon the movement of patients through the hospital. The case load has dropped, in less than two years, by nearly 15%. Overcrowding has been relieved, not by constructing more buildings, but by curing and discharging more inmates.

Topeka has even been impressively successful in dealing with senile inmates. Because of increasing longevity, for example, aged patients have been representing a bigger and bigger proportion of the new admissions to mental hospitals. In most institutions these nonviolent old men and women have been regarded as incurables, destined to degenerate slowly until they die. Topeka had one section known as Woodview, where 74 senile patients had been bedridden for years. When relatives had brought elderly patients to the hospital they had been asked only two questions: What was the patient's religion? What was the name of the family undertaker? In barren rooms the old people lay staring at unshielded electric bulbs in the ceilings until, one by one, unreplaced, the lights went out.

But last January a new psychiatrist was led into the Woodview section and told, "It's your baby." With the help of nurses, aides and occupational therapists, he began to get the patients out of bed. With a battered secondhand radio he started bringing the group together each afternoon for music and entertainment. As the winter lifted he began to take them outside—many for their first breath of fresh air in a dozen years.

Such efforts have worked so great a transformation that fewer attendants now provide better care for the Woodview aged. Many

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



**NEW MENTAL HOSPITAL** goes up at Northville, Mich. Voters have authorized \$65 million bond issue for program, including intensive care as well.

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**THEN: LONELY DESPAIR.** This woman huddled on stone floor of the Logansport, Ind. hospital.

## MENTAL HOSPITALS CONTINUED

of the patients now dress themselves. A number have taken to visiting their families over weekends. And, most important, several among this once hopeless group have even been discharged.

The economy-minded may find one flaw in the Woodview achievement. The ordinary amenities of decent care have altered the expected death rate: only one of these old people has passed away in the last year. Extending the lives of the others will undoubtedly cost the state substantial sums over the next decade. Some of this expense may be saved, however, by more careful examination of the old people when their relatives try to unload them on the state in the first place.

More careful diagnosis at entrance can also alleviate the problem when it discovers patients who can be cured quickly. Five years ago LIFE described Ohio's experimental Youngstown Hospital, forerunner of many small, intensive-treatment centers throughout the country. Youngstown, with only 80 beds, has a medical and nursing staff of 38. It almost attains the American Psychiatric Association standard of one treatment worker for each two patients. By comparison, Ohio's big Columbus State Hospital, with nearly 2,500 patients, is staffed with only one worker to every nine inmates. The custodial hospital's patients remain there for an average of 675 days, while at Youngstown the average stay is only 31.6 days. The way these differences are reflected on the economic balance sheet can be seen in the box on page 148. Despite its vastness the crowded-custodial hospital was able to find room for only 659 new patients last year. Youngstown accepted 904 sick men and women and discharged 85% of them back to their homes and their jobs.

Another excellent example of the changes that can be wrought by a little more money and a lot more work is shown in the history of the Logansport, Ind. hospital. Here, in a decrepit group of 60-year-old structures, three aging physicians and six nurses faced a load of nearly 2,300 patients under a temporary superintendent who was not even an M.D., much less a trained psychiatrist.

Then, in March 1949, Dr. John A. Larson took over. He found hydrotherapy and surgical equipment lying idle while attendants used



**THEN: VILE FOOD.** This was "dinner" at Logansport: dry bread, milk and a bowl of viscid beans.





**NOW: COMPANIONSHIP.** Gray Ladies visit Logansport to chat with the inmates and cheer them up.

cuffs, muffs, camisoles and strait jackets on the patients without bothering to secure authorization from the doctors or nurses. From 1945 through 1948 Logansport patients had spent an average of 190,000 hours a year trussed up by those who were supposed to minister to them. In the first five months of 1949 a total of 77,818 hours of such restraint had been used. It was the customary routine, in one ward of senile women, to tie 24 of them to chairs in the daytime and to their beds at night. Confinement at Logansport meant, for most patients, a life sentence until malnutrition, tuberculosis, abuse and neglect finished the inmate off.

### Logansport's dramatic cleanup

**B**ACKED by the governor and reinforced by an emergency grant of funds, Larson began his cleanup. The medical staff was increased to 10 full-time physicians and supplemented by a group of part-time consulting specialists. The number of graduate nurses was increased from six to 16. Twenty-seven student nurses were brought in on a rotating basis as part of a training program. The eight-hour day was instituted for attendants. So were training courses for psychiatric aides. As a result the number of attendants increased from 178 to 252.

Larson put the idle hydrotherapy rooms to work under 12 newly trained therapists. Psychologists and social workers, recreational and occupational therapists were added. The American Friends Service Group provided 17 college students to assist with ward service and recreational activities. The use of restraints was abolished except on immediately postoperative cases. The unused surgery has been re-equipped and is in constant use. Tuberculars, who formerly mixed with other patients and even worked at food-handling jobs, have now been diagnosed and isolated. Special wards were set up for alcoholics and diabetics. Penicillin treatments have been instituted for nearly 200 previously neglected syphilis victims.

All this has cost Indiana several hundred thousand dollars a year for higher pay and a virtual doubling of staff. But discharges and furloughs have nearly doubled—from 371 in 1948 to 701 in 1950. The clean-out of curable but previously untreated inmates has permitted

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



**NOW: GOOD FOOD.** Lunch at Logansport: beef stew, vegetable, bread and butter, milk and coffee.



Knowing hosts serve Park & Tilford Reserve proudly... and knowing guests appreciate the compliment. Wherever a premium is placed on quality, there Park & Tilford Reserve receives a warm welcome.

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*—the finest-tasting whiskey  
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*The Premium Whiskey  
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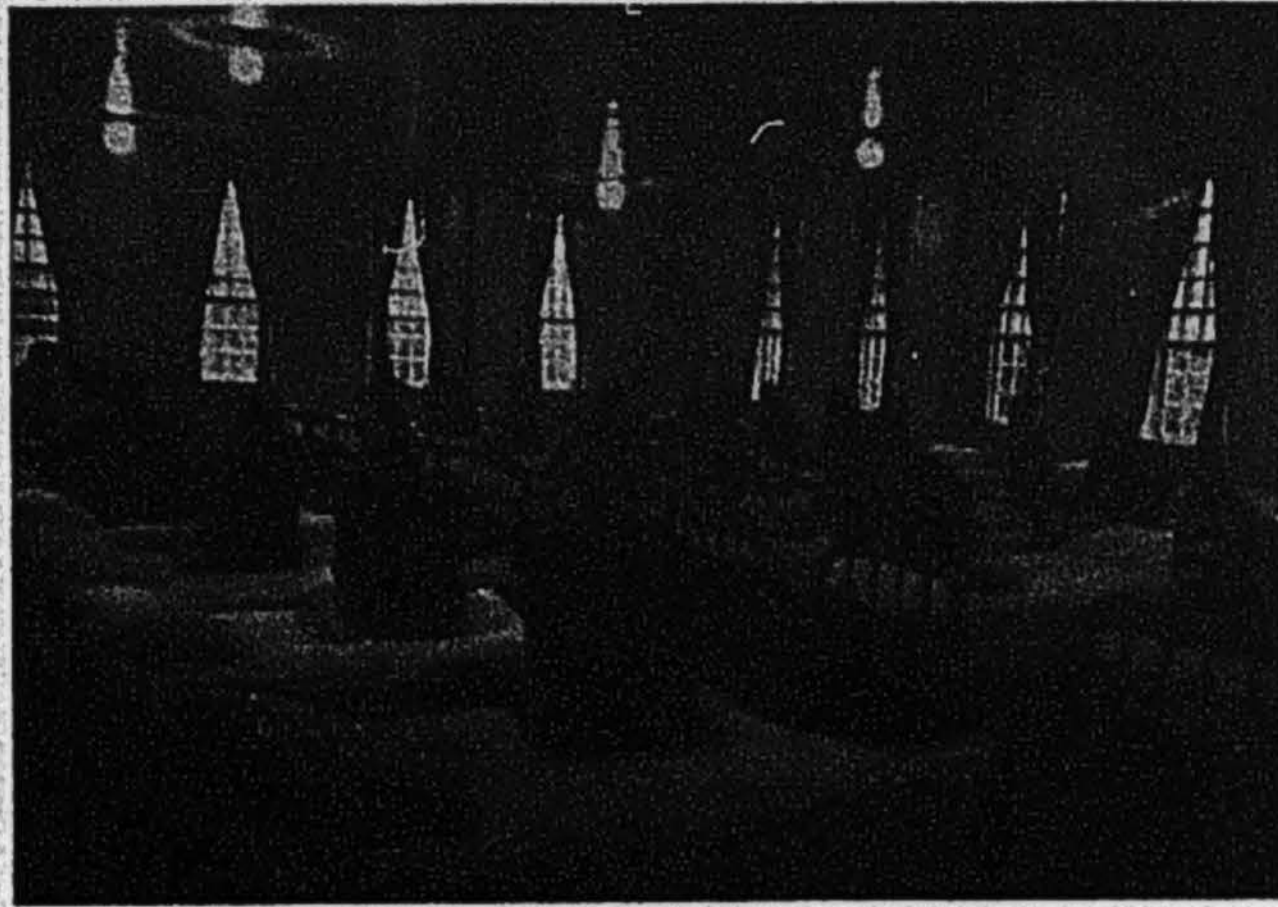
## Never neglect a barked shin

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Always look for the name  
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**STILL OVERCROWDED**, the Milledgeville, Ga. state mental hospital is at least made cheerier by the addition of bright new curtains and fresh paint.

### MENTAL HOSPITALS CONTINUED

new admissions to more than double. In effect, Indiana has gained the equivalent of at least 500 new beds after two years of intensive therapy in a single hospital. To construct such facilities at today's prices would have cost the state from \$3 million upward, plus staffing and maintenance in perpetuity.

These are, of course, the shining examples, the few places where great progress has been made. In other hospitals there have been less sweeping, sometimes only temporary, improvements. And in too many others there have been none at all. Overcrowding still plagues most of the state mental hospitals. A recent survey by the Council of State Governments showed nearly half of those surveyed jammed with from 20% to 50% more patients than they were built to hold—and many of the institutions were found to be decrepit firetraps. Personnel shortages are still acute in states which have

### WHAT IT COSTS:

#### CUSTODIAL VERSUS INTENSIVE CARE

This balance sheet shows the difference in costs when the mentally ill are given simple custodial care and when they are given intensive care. The examples used are: custodial—Columbus State Hospital which handles 2,414 patients at a time; intensive—Youngstown State Receiving Hospital, which has 80 hospital beds. Both are in Ohio.

Annual cost per bed at custodial hospital	\$638
Annual cost per bed at intensive-treatment hospital	\$3,247
<b>BUT:</b>	
Cost per patient at custodial hospital	\$1,181
Cost per patient at intensive-treatment hospital	\$281

not substantially raised wages and shortened hours. A few dollars won for better clothes, a few pennies a day for better food, the replacement of rotting fire hoses or the acquisition of a new roof—these are what constitute a major advance in many states.

And in the states that are beginning to make improvements, a new dilemma faces hospital administrators. Legislatures have not only raised salaries and increased maintenance budgets; in many instances they have even run ahead of the hospital authorities' requests in allotting funds for new construction. Such new and unfamiliar willingness to vote substantial sums for mental hospital improvement has thrown into the open a basic conflict between two opposed schools of thought among the men who run the state hospitals.

The majority sees the present period as a fleeting opportunity to solve the major problem, overcrowding, by getting more beds and bigger buildings while the getting is good.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 151



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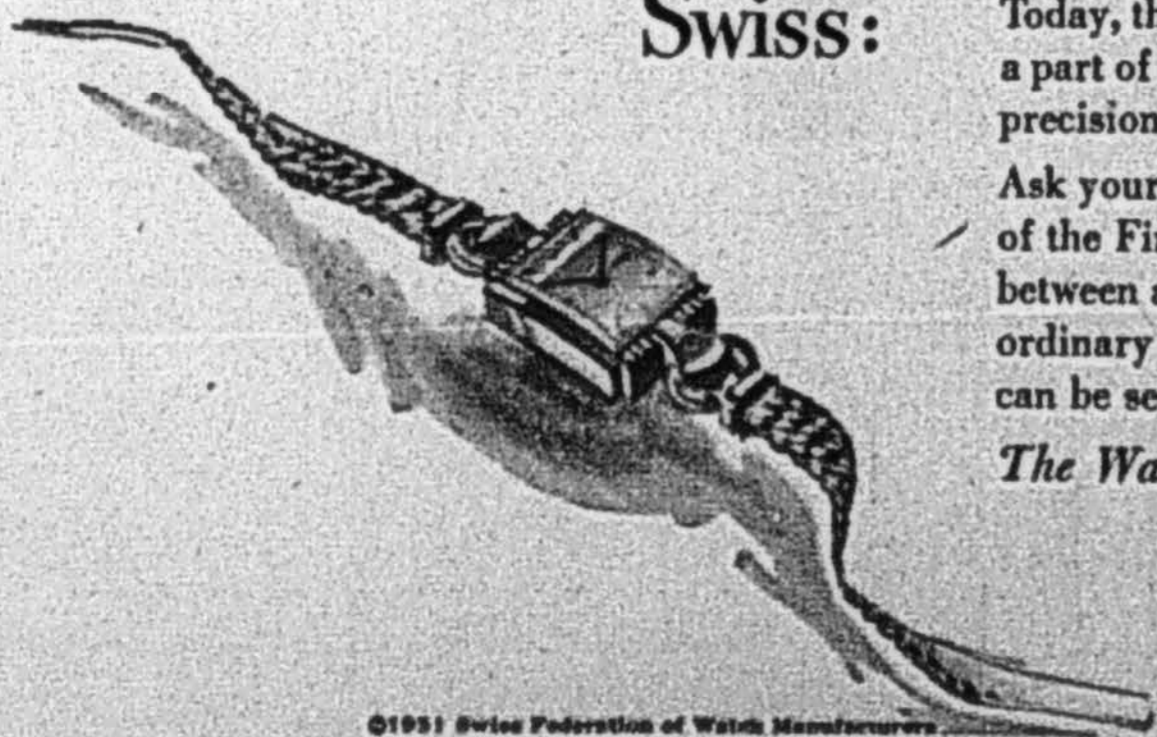




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*The Watchmakers of Switzerland*

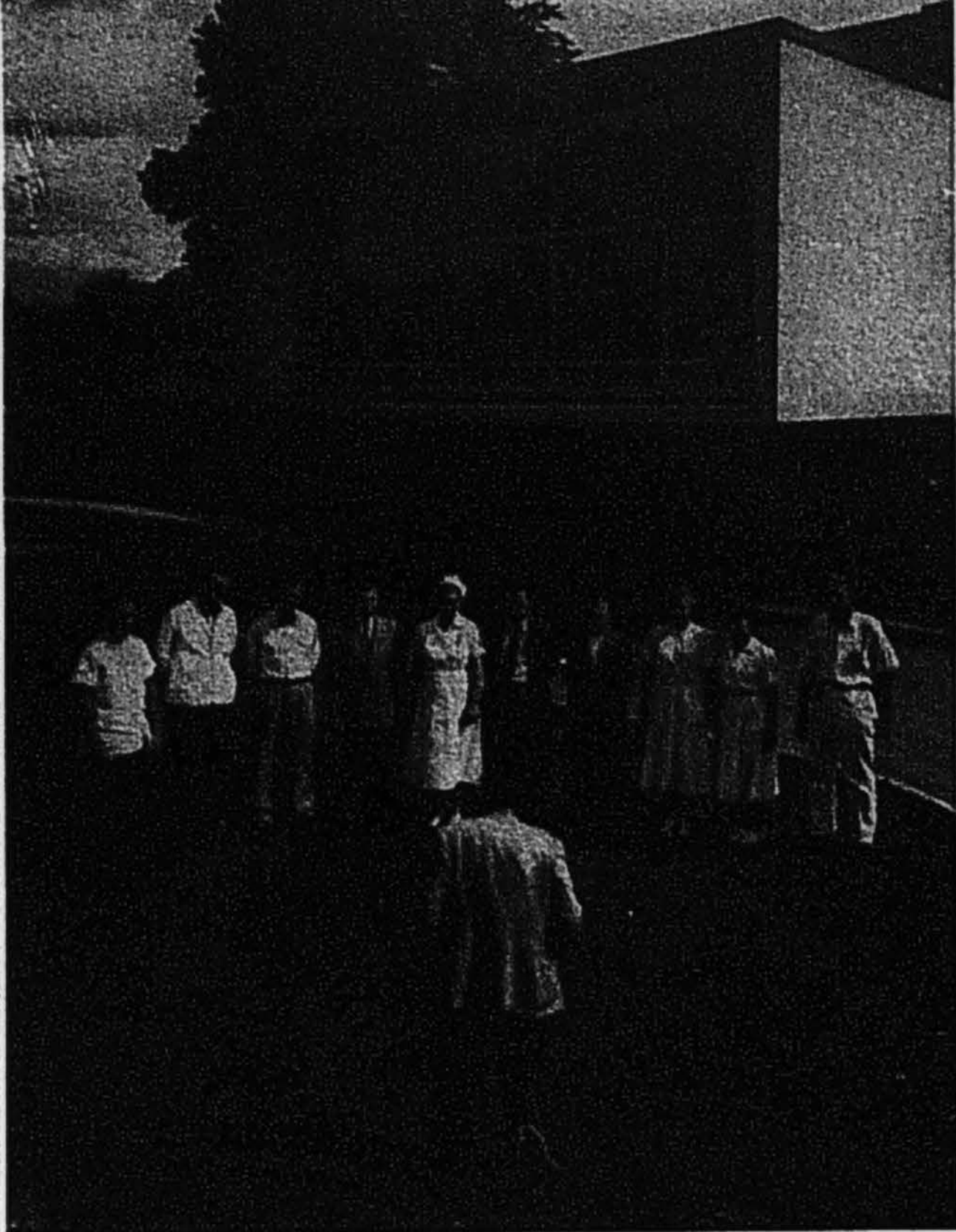


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**MENTAL HEALTH TEAM** like this is used to treat one patient under intensive therapy. Patient (back to camera) is shown with (left to right) a psychiatrist, administrative director, psychologist, social service director, nurse, occupational therapist, recreational therapist, hydrotherapist and two psychiatric aides. At Hastings, Minn., where this picture was taken, members of team work on a patient at a time, even if only for a few minutes a day. Background: cantilevered entrance and sunny visitors' room of Hastings' new wing.

## MENTAL HOSPITALS CONTINUED

The minority, more vocal than numerous, derides the building plans as "brick-and-mortar programs." This group insists that new hospitals, especially if they perpetuate the old patterns of mass herding, will provide only deceptive, temporary relief. "They will promptly fill up again," says one of the group's leading spokesmen, Dr. Karl A. Menninger, "since there are so few competent staff people available."

The minority insists that problems remaining after adequate shelter is provided can be solved only by concentrating on intensive treatment. To do so, they raise salaries to attract more and better physicians and aides to the existing hospitals. They affiliate with medical schools and draw in consultants to expand medical psychiatric resources. They extend the effectiveness of existing personnel by intensive in-service training programs. And thus, they insist, they make possible a more rapid movement of patients through the hospitals and back to society.

The brick-and-mortar contingent makes concessions to recent advances in psychiatry by including, in its plans for new custodial institutions, a few buildings or even a few small hospitals designated as "treatment centers." And of course the intensive-therapy advocates have no aversion to construction appropriations that will permit them to practice better medicine in better buildings. But the debate calls attention to the basic conflict between the concept that most mental illness is incurable and the concept that the majority of mental patients can be restored to society by prompt and intensive treatment.

Brick-and-mortar programs alone seem to offer only a temporary solution. An example is the program developed by Texas, which was recently allotted \$35 million for state hospitals. The nine existing state mental institutions are carrying a 3,600-patient overload. The allotment calls for 4,400 mental patient beds. If the admission and discharge rate stays the same the state's mental hospitals will be more crowded in 1957 than they are today.

Brick-and-mortar programs also have unfortunate side effects:

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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they look so wonderful to the politicians and the politically minded heads of hospital systems. They provide beautifully profitable contracts during the construction phase and assure, in perpetuity, a juicy supply of political pap in the form of hospital jobs.

On the other hand, all the intensive treatment in the world would not help much in a rat-infested firetrap where naked patients starve on slop and stumble along wet stone floors on bare, ulcerated feet. Indeed, the most heartening progress made anywhere in the U.S. is taking place in Minnesota, where a common-sense program of intensive treatment plus new buildings is now in effect. This is what has happened in Minnesota.

Three years ago then-Governor Luther W. Youngdahl dropped in for an unannounced visit at a Minnesota mental hospital. The startled superintendent steered the governor on a carefully conducted tour of his dairy barns, boasting of the therapeutic benefits afforded patients by the opportunity to care for the cows.

"The cows were clean," Youngdahl recalls, "tubercular-free, well fed and well bedded." But when the governor looked into the larger "barns," where the patients were housed, he saw a vastly different picture. "I found," he later reported, "men and women shackled to slats and benches; whole wards of men and women with bare feet on a stone floor, with many confined in strait jackets. And those who were not restrained were sitting on crowded benches . . . the grim silence of the ward interrupted only by the strident voice of the attendant, 'Sit down, sit down.'" The tuberculosis death rate, he discovered, was 20 times higher among the mentally ill in the state's hospitals than among the population at large. One attendant was standing guard over 300 patients. One weary doctor was supposed to care for 700.

**Two-front attack**

THE visit was enough to convince Youngdahl that new buildings were needed immediately. But as he dug back into the records, he found that other governors before him had had the same idea (and had even partially put it into effect), only to be defeated by the growth of the patient population which filled the new structures as fast as they were built. So he decided on a two-front radical attack.

First, Youngdahl turned to Justin G. Reese, a young Quaker who had got into the mental-hospital reform movement during the war as a member of an American Friends Service Committee unit. He was assigned to an attendant's job at an Eastern mental institution. In Minnesota Reese formed a citizens' committee to mobilize the public into a demand for intelligent action. Led by the governor, groups from the committee invaded the long-isolated hospitals, bringing with them newspaper reporters and cameramen who documented the deplorable conditions. Meanwhile the governor pushed and prodded hospital superintendents to institute what reforms they could even before he confronted the legislature with his over-all program. Doctors who had not left their institutions in years were sent to study restraint-free hospitals in other states. They returned to remove hundreds of patients from shackles. Walls were painted. Food service was improved. Patients who had spent years in the wards were taken out for walks.

Then, with the public well prepared, Youngdahl went before the legislature in January 1949 with his new plan. "Our program," he said, "is based not on how cheaply we can maintain a patient for life but on how early we can detect his illness, how actively we can treat it and how quickly we can discharge him." He showed the legislature how fully one quarter of Minnesota's mental patients had remained in the custodial hospitals, under the old system, for an average of 30 years; how the state, spending barely a dollar a day on their care, had wasted \$36,142,700 while benefiting neither the insane nor society. It was time, he declared, to end the "vicious circle of erecting an ever-expanding system of custodial buildings to house an ever-increasing backlog of needlessly deteriorating patients."

He proposed a mental health law based on the American Psychiatric Association's personnel standards, a goal no other state has attempted to achieve. The act would set up, at Hastings and Rochester, two personnel training centers to channel new physicians, nurses and attendants into the state system and to periodically bring up to date and re-train the personnel of all the hospitals. Personnel quotas were completely revised, the 40-hour week installed and salary increases authorized, so that an immediate start could be made in bringing new workers into the hospitals.

To allow for more doctors for more intensive treatment, operating appropriations were doubled. For better buildings: a \$28 million construction and repair program.

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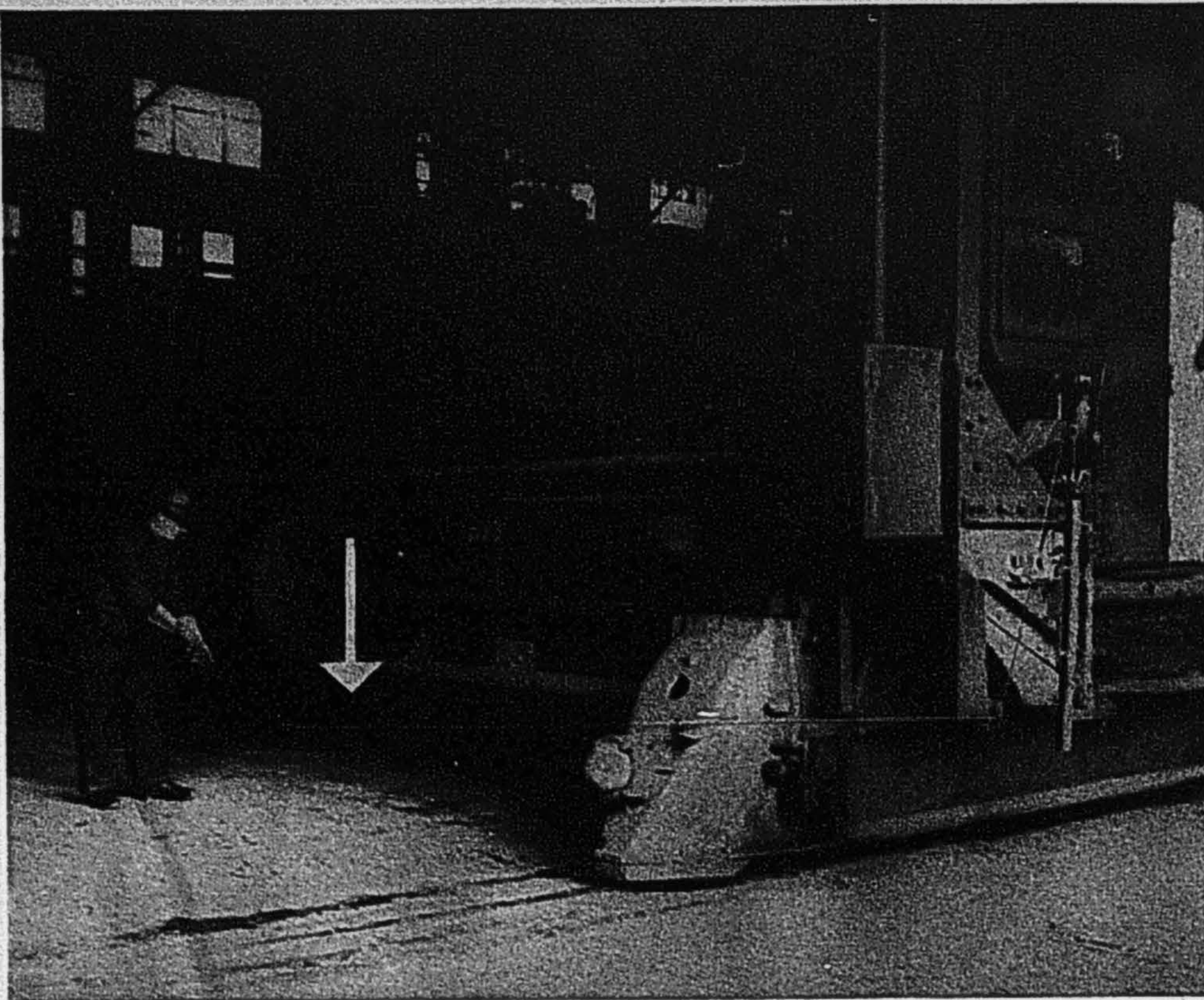
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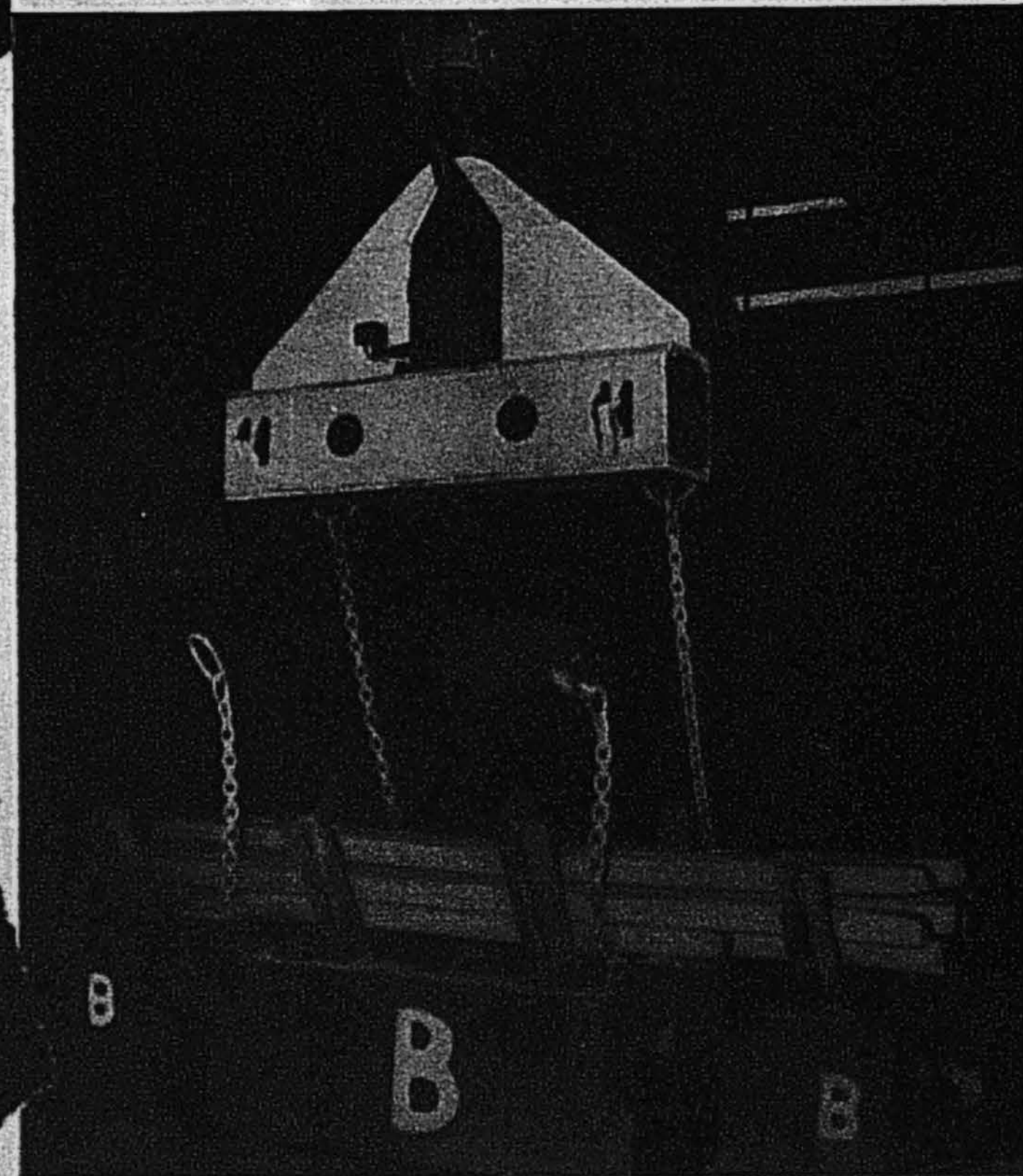






**1** WHEN SAFETY-TRIP-WIRE (white arrow above) touches man in the way of this fast-moving, giant open-hearth charging machine, wire stops machine within 2 feet.

**2** LOOK! NO HANDS: Hoist automatically frees chains from a load of red hot steel billets. This is typical of the hundreds of safety inventions which 2 generations of safety engineering have produced in more than 200 companies which make up the American steel industry.



## QUIZ: Which Picture Shows World's Most Important Safety Device?

Can you guess which of these pictures shows the safety method that has been most successful in making steel mills one of the safest industries for workers?



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## MENTAL HOSPITALS CONTINUED

In his constant tours of the mental hospitals, Youngdahl had discovered that at Hastings, though it was no better staffed and just as overcrowded as the other hospitals, the superintendent had managed to abolish the use of shackles. When he came to fill the newly established post of commissioner of mental health, he turned to this man, Dr. Ralph Rossen.

One of Rossen's first moves was to set up a "restraint team" that roamed the hospital unannounced, often arriving in the dead of night. Its achievements: where nearly a thousand patients were continually in tight-laced camisoles or heavy chains in 1949, seldom more than 40 patients are now restrained in any way—and those only temporarily, immediately after surgery.

At the Anoka hospital more than a hundred patients, many of whom had been chained for 20 years, were released at one time and led out for a walk inside the grounds. They streaked off in all directions, pursued by the horrified attendants. They were all brought back, only to repeat the same performance the next day. On the third day only a few scooted off and had to be rounded up. On the fourth day there were no runaways.

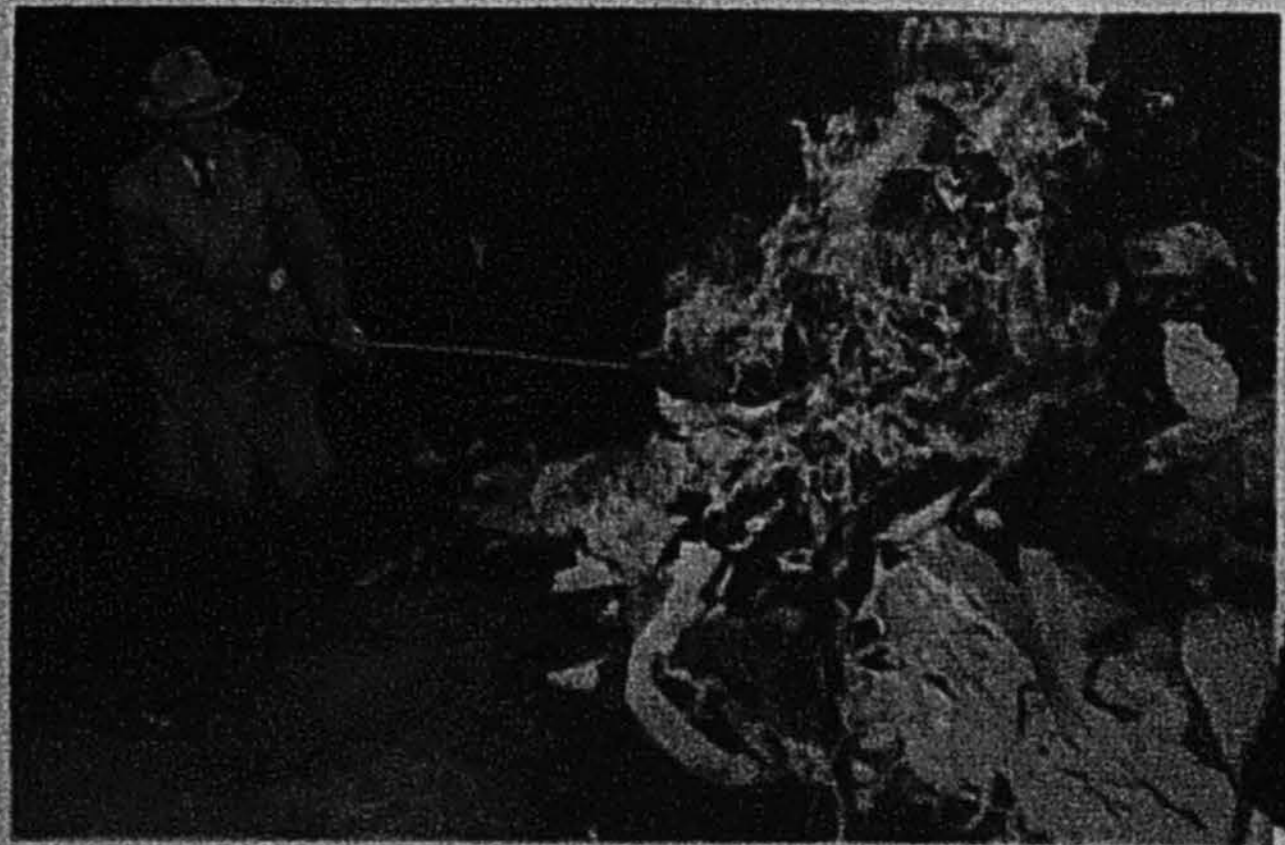
In a little more than two years Minnesota's program had produced substantial results. New cases move through the hospitals and back to normal life at a faster pace than ever before in the state's history. The discharge rate is beginning to accelerate and relief from overcrowding is in sight. Porches and day rooms are being discarded as sleeping quarters and returned to their original purposes. In the wards, where solid layers of beds once blocked the floor from view, the aisles and passageways grow wider from month to month.

### Rescue from hopelessness

THE method has even been successful with so-called "hopeless" cases. Eighteen months ago 20 men and women, the most withdrawn patients at Minnesota's Fergus Falls State Hospital, were turned over to a team consisting of a psychologist, a nurse, six psychiatric aides and six student nurses. Most of the patients could not control their excrement. Fifteen had refused to feed themselves for years. Eleven were total nontalkers. On a five-point behavior-rating scale—where the number one signified "as far back as a person can slide and still be alive"—this group averaged 1.64.

All 20 received a series of electric shock treatments three times a week. Then they began simple recreational exercises. Often the tossing of a ball meant that the attendant had to put the ball into the patient's hand, draw his arm back and, sometimes, show him how to open his fingers to release it. After a while the patients could bathe themselves. The women had not handled toothbrushes, combs and lipsticks for years. They had to be taught, as children are, to use table implements. But step by step they learned. Seventeen of the 20 now work voluntarily around the hospital. Two of the 20 are being prepared for eventual discharge. One man, after six mute and virtually motionless years, is filling a skilled bookkeeping job in the hospital's business office.

It was two years ago Halloween night when the patients filed out of Minnesota's Anoka State Hospital carrying 359 strait jackets, 196 cuffs, 91 straps and 25 canvas mittens. All of these "restraints" were dumped in a pile. Youngdahl applied a torch to the heap, and a blazing fire symbolized the encouraging beginning the U.S. has made in bringing its mentally ill back from bedlam.



BURNING OF STRAIT JACKETS symbolized new mental treatment in Minnesota in 1949. The then-governor, Youngdahl, is applying the torch.



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