

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy and warmer today.
Rain tomorrow; colder at night.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 41; Min., 31
Sunrise, 7:42 A. M.; Sunset, 5:20 P. M.

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THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

LACK MACHINERY DIRECTLY TO RAISE 'WHITE COLLAR' PAY

Federal Officials and Congress
Stumped on Adjusting It to
'Little Steel' Formula

SPLIT ON SUBSIDY METHOD

Some Urge Price-Wage Con-
trol, While Others Seek WLB
Provision for Unorganized

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There is no immediate, direct method of adjusting the pay of about 15,000,000 clerical, white collar, unorganized employees to the 15 per cent "Little Steel" formula which applies to organized wage earners, according to Federal officials and legislators who were asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES for their views on the subject.

Some of those questioned, however, thought that an indirect approach could be made through a subsidy bill such as the one now before Congress, which is designed to keep prices of certain commodities from rising. Others, opposing subsidies as inflationary, made different suggestions but warned that they had no "panaceas."

William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, said that his solution would have been similar to that of Bernard Baruch: a stabilizing of wages and prices at the same time.

He told of receiving letters from persons complaining that they had not benefited by the 15 per cent formula, but said that he could not help them if they had no union to speak for them. Their only recourse, he said, were to "go out and get another job" or "tell the boss about it."

If "the boss" made a voluntary application for a wage adjustment it might be approved, he explained, but if he refused to act, the employee could do nothing because he

Cardinal Proposed To Head the Reich

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 14.—A plan for one of Germany's Roman Catholic cardinals to be chosen to head the post-Hitler régime until the Reich found a democratic balance has been advanced in anti-Nazi circles at Berlin, according to advices received here today.

The proponents of this idea argue that the Allies would not approve of military rule or a monarchy, but that a stable government would be needed at once until democratically chosen leaders appeared.

Public support of a Catholic prelate as Reich Chancellor would be assured, they believe, from the fact that a recent survey showed 50 per cent of all Germans were now Roman Catholics, although before the war Catholics numbered only a third of the population.

LA GUARDIA GRANTS CURRAN TIME ON AIR

Offer for Next Sunday Follows
Reading of Letter From Fly
Calling Talk 'Accusatory'

Acting on the advice of James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday that Thomas J. Curran, chairman of the New York Republican Committee, would receive time during the Mayor's broadcast from City Hall next Sunday to reply to Mr. La Guardia's recent charge that the Republican party was responsible for the election of Thomas A. Aurelio to the Supreme Court.

The Mayor's charge was made during the weekly broadcast from City Hall on Nov. 7 over WNYC, the municipal radio station. Mr. Curran said that he would take advantage of the invitation to reply to such of the Mayor's statements as he would be unable to cover in a radio talk that he will make at 10:30 o'clock tonight over radio station WHN.

\$2,500,000,000 COST SET FOR WAR RELIEF IN TENTATIVE PLANS

U. S. to Pay \$1,000,000,000 to
\$1,500,000,000 and United
Kingdom \$625,000,000

QUOTA SYSTEM PROPOSED

Seen as Gaining Support From
Congress—Our Share to Be
Less Than Hoover Spent

By RUSSELL B. PORTER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) is working on a plan whereby the costs of the entire post-war relief and rehabilitation program, for which funds will have to be raised, may be kept down to \$2,500,000,000, it was learned today.

Through a flexible formula whereby quotas are to be assigned to the non-invaded countries, it has been estimated that the United States share of the bill may run between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 and that of the United Kingdom about \$625,000,000. Being an invaded nation, Russia is not to pay anything for the relief of other peoples, according to this program, but she is expected to pay for the relief goods she herself receives.

This became known after an informal meeting in the Claridge Hotel by a group of advisers of Director General Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA. Dr. Harry D. White, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., attended the meeting.

Seen Aid to Congress Action

Although those at the meeting declined to talk, it was disclosed in other quarters that the plan has been designed to solve the relief problem in such a way as to smooth its way through Congress. The first

BERLIN REPORTS RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH BY 30 DIVISIONS WITHIN THE DNIEPER BEND; BITTER FIGHTING CHECKS ALLIES IN ITALY

ATESSA IS CAPTURED

Victory by Eighth Army
Is Sole Advance of
Day on All Fronts

COUNTER-BLOWS BEATEN

Americans and Britons of Fifth
Army Smash Germans—
Air Action Increases

By MILTON BRACKER

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALGIERS, Nov. 14.—There was a good deal of fighting on the Italian front yesterday but little progress was made.

The British Eighth Army ground forward three miles to capture Ateessa and also sent patrols across the Sangro River for the usual exploratory work. But the advances of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army were strictly limited. German artillery and aviation demonstrated increased power.

In one of the day's sharpest clashes the American units of the Fifth Army smashed back elements of two German battalions north-west of Montaquillo. In the Mignano area, German guns crackled in a series of short, sharp counter-bloWS, but the Allies had no great trouble in battering them down.

In the air, light bombers and fighter-bombers concentrated on points within twenty-five miles of Isernia. Altogether, as many as sixty German fighters were seen over the battlefield, the greatest strength that the Germans have chosen to send up in many days. Nine enemy fighters were shot down in savage combats.

ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AFIRE ON BOUGAINVILLE



Smoke rises from Japanese posts on Torokina Point after an attack by dive bombers before our marines were sent ashore. Landing barges and a transport are seen in the foreground.

Associated Press Wirephoto

BIG RETREAT LOOMS

Nazis Report Breaches
From Zaporozhye to
Kriovi Rog Sector

ZHITOMIR GAINS WIDENED

50 Villages Seized in 3-Pronged
Push Toward Berdichev—
Kerch Battle Unabated

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.—Berlin announced early today that nearly 500,000 Russian troops had broken through the German Dnieper River bend defenses in a new assault aimed at closing a gigantic trap on the huge Axis forces in the south. The Russian communiqué was silent on that point, but it did reveal that the northern Ukrainian Red Army had driven to within sixteen miles southeast of Korosten in a drive that scooped up fifty more villages.

The gains announced by the Russian communiqué and midnight supplement, recorded by the Soviet monitor, revealed that Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's armies were only twenty-one miles north of Berdichev, after having captured Pryazhev, six miles south of Zhitomir.

Korosten is the upper anchor of the last German north-south rail line short of the old Polish border and Berdichev is only sixty miles from the vital Lwow-Odesa line over which men and armament flow to the Germans facing disaster in lower Russia.

The Berlin broadcast, possibly preparing the homeland for a grand-scale retreat in the south,

BADOGLIO TO RESIGN AFTER ROME FALLS

Premier Pledges Action When
Capital Has Been Freed—
King Retains Throne

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

Allies Deal Record Air Blow To New Guinea Madang Area

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Monday, Nov. 15.—Liberator and Mitchell bombers, following up a strafing raid by fighter planes, plastered Madang and near-by Alexishafen with 223 tons of bombs Saturday morning in the heaviest aerial assault yet thrown against the Japanese on New Guinea.

NAZI CHUTISTS WIN

application for a wage adjustment it might be approved, he explained but if he refused to act, the employee could do nothing because he could not apply to the board as an individual.

Price Ceilings as Protection

Chester Bowles, director of the Office of Price Administration, said that for the 15,000,000 whose pay envelopes had not appreciably increased and who normally live on a close budget, "each increase in the cost of living brings a lower standard of living."

"They have had no one to plead their cause in contrast with the cases presented by organized farmers and workers," he said.

"There is only one way to protect this group and all other American citizens from a higher cost of living and that is to stop prices from rising. That is what price ceilings are for."

"Citizens can help hold prices against wartime pressures by watching for ceiling prices when they shop and by refusing to pay a cent above the maximum legal price."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, felt that the subsidy bill was the practical approach to the problem.

"It is vitally necessary to hold the line on living costs and the white-collar people who have not benefited by wage increases can be helped if the subsidy program is adopted by Congress," she said.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York agreed that the subsidy method was the proper approach to alleviate the situation.

Byrd Stresses Wage-Price Plan

On the other hand, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who favored the Baruch plan, declared that "wages and prices should have been stabilized at the beginning of the war."

"I am opposed to subsidies as a means of paying the farmer for his higher labor and other costs," he said.

"I don't know what the answer is. The WLB puts a lot of red tape in the way when employers want to raise wages. They have to fill out forms and then it takes months to get them approved."

"I know of a spraying machine manufacturer who took so long to get merit raises approved that his crucial employees left."

"To show you how organized employees benefit in wages, I found that the War Department approved wages for truck drivers which on a basis of eight hours a day, seven days a week would give them an annual income of \$5,200. For the same period concrete mixers would get \$7,200."

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, said that if he had a solution he would "shoot it."

Continued on Page Twenty-four

as he would be unable to cover in a radio talk that he will make at 10:30 o'clock tonight over radio station WHN.

After the Mayor's broadcast of Nov. 7, Mr. Curran demanded time on yesterday's program from City Hall. The Mayor wrote to Mr. Fly for advice, enclosing copies of his own talk, of Mr. Curran's demand and of statements issued by Mr. Curran before and after the Nov. 7 broadcast. Mr. Fly's reply was on the Mayor's desk Saturday morning, but was given by the Mayor to an Associated Press reporter for safekeeping, to be returned unopened when yesterday's broadcast started.

"Political" Issue Sidestepped

In his letter Mr. Fly sidestepped the question of whether the Mayor's talk was "political." It was "accusatory," he wrote, and made serious charges and sought to place serious blame on the Republican organization. The Republican County Committee, he said, was entitled to express its views and the public to hear them.

"The time and facilities extended to the Republican organization," he declared, "should be no less desirable or effective than that enjoyed by you."

Specifically, Mr. Fly recommended that ten minutes of yesterday's broadcast or "at such other time as may be mutually arranged" be allowed for presentation of the Republican viewpoint.

Mayor La Guardia did not touch upon the Curran matter yesterday until he was well along in his weekly talk. Then he told of the controversy and of his appeal to Mr. Fly for advice, after which he read excerpts from his letter.

"Mr. Fly has replied," the Mayor

Continued on Page Fourteen

other quarters that the plan has been designed to solve the relief problem in such a way as to smooth its way through Congress. The first appropriation to be asked for is expected to be not more than \$500,000,000 and possibly much less.

It was pointed out that the total cost of the entire world relief job to this country, if this plan prevails, would be only 40 to 60 per cent of the \$2,500,000,000 that the United States spent on foreign relief after the last war through Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration, which he headed.

The United States would pay from 40 to 60 per cent of total monetary cost of relief this time, against about 25 per cent for the British, but it was pointed out that contribution from the Dominions would increase the amount for the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations.

Several Quota Suggestions

A subcommittee headed by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, United States member of the Council, and chairman of the present session, is to discuss the plan and make recommendations, which will come before the Council as a whole later on. If the Council accepts the plan, it will assign the quotas in the "community chest" manner, but it has no power to make assessments against any nation. The UNRRA agreement gives the Congress or legislative body of every country the right to accept or reject the quota assigned to it.

Several possible formulas have been suggested for determining the quota of each nation. One, which Mr. Lehman is said to favor, would take 1 per cent of the national income. This would vary

Continued on Page Eight

strength that the Germans have chosen to send up in many days. Nine enemy fighters were shot down in savage combats.

Evacuations Seen Near

From the Eighth Army's positions at Ronero, great columns of smoke were seen rising in the vicinity of Alfedena and Rocca Cinquemiglia, suggesting preparation to abandon these central points. This would not involve any appreciable sag in the Carigliano-Sangro line.

Alfedena is on the western spur of two highways into which, the Boiano-Isernia-Ronero road divides four miles above Ronero. Rocca Cinquemiglia is seven and a half miles north and slightly west of Ronero and dominates the eastern spur. The Allies' progress beyond the junction along either prong would be serious to the enemy, because it would mean a threat to the trans-Italian road from Pescara to Rome. This intersects both spurs beyond Ronero at points approximately thirty-five miles above the junction. Both

Continued on Page Six

King Retains Throne

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

AT PREMIER BADOLIO'S HEADQUARTERS, in Italy, Nov. 13 (Delayed).—Premier Pietro Badoglio announced today that when Rome had been liberated he would cut himself off completely from politics.

Premier Badoglio has thus saved King Victor Emmanuel temporarily. The only thing he said today on the subject of the King's abdication was: "At the age of 17 I swore loyalty to the King, and I will continue to keep faith as long as I live."

Actually, there was never any question or any possibility of the King's abdication, despite reports to the contrary. There is a powerful demand for it in all political circles, but the King himself has always shown his determination to keep his throne. He is safe for the time being but that does not mean that he will be safe indefinitely.

Continued on Page Seven

War News Summarized

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1943

A German broadcast, as yet unconfirmed by the Soviet Government, announced that thirty Russian divisions had broken through the Nazi lines in the Dnieper Bend. Meanwhile other Russian armies, fanning out from Zhitomir, Ukraine rail junction, captured fifty more places and reached points sixteen miles from Korosten and twenty-three miles from Berdichev, the latter only sixty miles from the Odessa-Lwów railroad, the principal artery for the Germans in southern Russia. [1:8; map, P. 2.]

There was no official Washington comment on the statement by Soviet Ambassador Oumansky in Mexico that Russia would claim the Polish territory occupied under the Soviet-German pact of 1939. [3:8.]

The British Eighth Army captured Ateesa in a three-mile push on the Adriatic end of the battle line in Italy, while General Clark's forces stopped severe counter-attacks northwest of Montaquillo. In air duels over the central and western fronts, nine German planes were shot down. [1:4; map, P. 6.]

Seventy-two-year-old Premier Badoglio, who arranged the Italian armistice and declared war on Germany, announced that he would resign when Rome was liberated. He pledged his loyalty to King Victor Emmanuel, whose reign now becomes virtually assured until the fall of Rome. [1:8.]

In the Aegean Sea battle, the Germans extended their beachhead on Leros Island, threatened

the town of Leros from two sides and split the north-south British forces. The vital naval base was still in British hands. [1:7; map P. 8.]

In the Balkans the Partisans captured the Slavonian railroad junctions at Virovitica, where 500 Germans were captured, and Koprivnica, where 400 more Nazi soldiers surrendered. [8:1.]

British Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin in another "moral" assault and pounded other targets in western Germany. Last night marked the third anniversary of the Nazi "blitz" of Coventry, where 60,000 dwellings were hit. [10:5.]

The Germans were greatly alarmed in Jutland, Denmark, possible Allied invasion point, where they threatened to proclaim martial law to check widespread sabotage. [11:1.]

As a gesture of sympathy toward the Lebanese, whose Government leaders have been imprisoned by the French, Egyptian youth rioted and broke windows in the French Delegate headquarters in Cairo. The Egyptian Premier said he would ask the United Nations to aid in bringing about the release of the prisoners in Lebanon. [10:2.]

Allied bombers dropped 223 tons of explosives on Alexishafen and Madang, New Guinea, in a record attack there. [1:6-7.]

American submarines sank seven more Japanese vessels and damaged two others, bringing the total number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by our submarines to 496. [1:6-7.]

heaviest aerial assault yet thrown against the Japanese on New Guinea.

P-40 and P-38 fighters swept the air strips at Alexishafen shortly after dawn, at the expense of one craft shot down by intense anti-aircraft opposition. Then came waves of Liberators at medium height, followed by Mitchells at tree-top height, to give the enemy a thorough going over.

Towering fires were started in fuel and supply dumps at Alexishafen, where four Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, and "the entire target area was covered with a heavy pall of smoke as our bombers left." Gen. MacArthur's communiqué said.

A strong force of P-47's and P-40's was on hand as a protective cover, but not a Japanese plane was in the air.

Since earlier attacks on the Weik and Madang air strips kept the Japanese from aerial interference with the Australians' progress up the Markham and down the Ramu valleys, it was presumed that a giant assault such as this was intended to hamper the enemy's aerial supply of troops in forward areas.

The only heavier attack on bomb tonnage was the Oct. 12 raid on Rabaul, New Britain, which received 350 tons of explosives. The previous record tonnage on New Guinea was the 221 tons dropped on Sattelberg last Oct. 21.

There was no new word of the ground situation at Empress Augusta Bay, the Bougainville Island bridgehead secured by marines on Nov. 1 and reported by General MacArthur Saturday as having been extended.

A Catalina bomber that aimed

Continued on Page Three

NAZI CHUTISTS WIN LEROS STRONGHOLD

Enemy Seizes Narrow Waist of Island, Separating Two British Defense Bodies

By C. L. SULZBERGER

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 14.—Fierce fighting continued today on the island of Leros between the British defenders and the German invasion force, with the British managing to drive the Nazis back on the range of hills on the north-eastern peninsula of the island. The Germans enlarged their beachhead further south.

Today's communiqué said: "Heavy fighting continues on Leros, where the enemy has further reinforced his troops. In the northern sector our forces made local gains. In the central sector the enemy has somewhat improved his position but is being contained by our troops."

Already it would appear that the British forces have been cut from each other by the German thrust across the narrowest neck of the island, just west of the town of Leros. Due east of the town the German bridgehead on Point Bianco has been enlarged.

Thus, the town of Leros appears on the map to be threatened on two sides, while the defenders north and south of the neck bisecting the island at present are cut off from

Continued on Page Eight

Japanese Plane Transport Sunk As Our Submarines Bag 7 Ships

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Continuing their assault against the life-lines of Japan's immense but shrinking empire, American submarines have sunk seven additional enemy vessels, including a plane transport, and damaged two others, the Navy Department reported today.

The Navy's communiqué did not explain the term plane transport, but it was believed that this vessel was a large freight ship carrying short-range Japanese fighter planes to the battle front in the southwest Pacific.

Besides the plane transport, the ships listed today as sunk were one large freighter, a medium-cargo transport and four medium freighters.

One large freighter and one medium freighter were damaged. Total sinkings of Japanese ships by our submarines since the start

of the war are now 346, with thirty-six probably sunk and 114 others damaged, or a total of 496 vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Although the plane transport reported today as sunk was not further identified by the Navy and there was a question as to exactly what sort of ship was meant by that term, a spokesman carefully explained that it was not an aircraft carrier or a combat aircraft tender.

It might be either a regular merchant ship loaded with planes or a seaplane carrier. The Japanese have used float planes extensively both in the North and South Pacific. They are short range craft and to haul them about over the ocean the Japanese had special merchant-type ships equipped with cranes and catapults and presumably with supply and repair facilities.

The Berlin broadcast, possibly preparing the homeland for a grand-scale retreat in the south, said thirty Red Army rifle divisions and numerous tank formations had snapped German lines between Zapozorhye and the area north and northwest of Krivoi Rog "at heavy cost" and that a big battle was continuing through the night.

Moscow's Silence Customary

Moscow's silence is customary at the unfolding of each new offensive, and the late German bulletin bore out previous German propaganda indications that a Nazi retreat to avoid encirclement in the south might be impending, if not under way.

The northern prong of General Vatutin's forces captured Chepovichi, a rail station on the Kiev-Warsaw line only sixteen miles southeast of Korosten.

The central units pushed on westward from captured Zhitomir toward Novograd-Volynski, near the Polish border, and also turned southward toward Berdichev.

The southern group battering toward Rumania ran into stiff opposition at Fastov, thirty-five miles southwest of Kiev, but beat off numerous enemy counter-attacks. The Soviet communiqué said, Five hundred Germans were killed in that sector and forty-eight tanks and sixty trucks destroyed.

In liberating Chepovichi and other towns and villages, the Russians said their troops had killed 1,600 Germans, captured thirty tanks and many prisoners, and freed 4,000 civilians being herded westward for "slave labor in Germany."

In the storming and capture of two enemy strong points near Kerch in the eastern Crimea, the bulletin said, the Russians killed 900 Germans. It reported that 1,820 more had died in the Pripiet Marshes south of Rechitsa, where eleven more villages were seized by units outflanking Gomel.

Russian Pioneers Closing

Hundreds of thousands of Germans are anchored in the Dnieper bend and along the Lower Dnieper. Three Russian armies moving against them form the southern pioneers of the trap that General Vatutin's forces are creating in the northwest with their strides toward Poland and Rumania.

The capture of Zhitomir already had virtually split Germany's northern and southern Ukrainian armies.

The horse-powder sweep of the Russians toward the Polish and Rumanian borders moved ahead with about the same speed that had carried the Russians eighty-five miles from Kiev to Zhitomir in a week of steady fighting, and caused Moscowites to nickname General Vatutin "Lightning."

In the Crimea, where the Ger-

Continued on Page Two

BERNSTEIN SHOWS MASTERY OF SCORE

Youthful Conductor Carries Out an Exacting Program in Sudden Emergency

REVEALS HIS AUTHORITY

Satire in 'Don Quixote' Made Plain—Work by Rosza a Feature of Afternoon

By OLIN DOWNES

A sudden opportunity was dramatically utilized when Leonard Bernstein, American, aged 25, and engaged this season as assistant conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, led that body, conducting without rehearsal and on very short notice, at its concert of yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Bernstein, on the occasion of the first public concert he ever conducted with a major symphony, showed that he is one of the very few conductors of the rising generation who are indubitably to be reckoned with.

This had been made necessary by the sudden indisposition of Bruno Walter, who had been expected to conduct, and was found yesterday morning to be indisposed and unable to appear. The change was announced just before the concert began, by Bruno Zinato, assistant manager, from the stage, as also the fact that Mr. Walter's condition was not serious. But Mr. Bernstein would endeavor to entertain.

Brilliant From the Start

Thereafter Mr. Bernstein advanced to the podium with the unfeigned eagerness and communicative emotion of his years. He showed immediately, though the opening was not his best performance of the afternoon, his brilliant musicianship and his capacity both to release and control the players. It is to be remembered that he conducted a program which, with a single exception, had been rehearsed and publicly performed by Mr. Walter in concerts of preceding days. But this does not invalidate the excellent and exciting qualities of Mr. Bernstein's performance or the authenticity of his interpretations. For it was clear at once that whatever the unconventional and, perhaps, the technically immature character of his beat, he was conducting the orchestra in his own right and not the orchestra conducting him; that he had every one of the scores both in his hands and his head; and, though he logically and inevitably conformed in broad outline, he was not following slavishly in the footsteps of his distinguished senior.

Mr. Bernstein thought for himself, and obtained his wishes. He was remarkably free of his score, which he followed confidently, but without ever burying his nose in it or for an instant losing the rapport only maintained by the eye and

A WARM RECEPTION FOR 25-YEAR-OLD CONDUCTOR



Leonard Bernstein being congratulated by members of the orchestra after he led the Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall to make his New York debut. He replaced Bruno Walter when the latter was taken ill.

The New York Times

YOUNG AIDE LEADS THE PHILHARMONIC

Continued From Page One

warmed increasingly to his performance during the remainder of the program and, at its end, was wildly demonstrative.

After the performance Mr. Bernstein disclosed that he had been told on Saturday evening that Mr. Walter was ill and that he "might" be called upon to take his place at Sunday's concert. The possibility seemed remote, and the young man went to a song recital. When he got home, however, he decided to look over the scores of the Philharmonic program "just in case."

"I stayed up until about 4:30 A. M., alternately dozing, sipping coffee and studying the scores," he said. "I fell into a sound sleep about 5:30 A. M. and awakened at 9 A. M. An hour later Mr. Zinato telephoned and said: 'You're going to conduct.'"

"My first reaction was one of shock. I then became very excited over my unexpected debut and, I may add, not a little frightened. Knowing it would be impossible to assemble the orchestra for a rehearsal on a Sunday, I went over to Mr. Walter's home and went over the scores with him.

"I found Mr. Walter sitting up but wrapped in blankets and he obligingly showed me just how he did it."

Mr. Bernstein said he was too intent on his work to feel nervous

Mme. Isabella Vengerova, he was accepted by Sergei Koussevitzky and trained by him in conducting at the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood, Mass.

He returned as Mr. Koussevitzky's assistant in the summer of 1942 after spending the winter season in Boston teaching, composing and producing a number of

operas for the Institute of Modern Art in that city. It was during this season that his Clarinet Sonata had its first hearing.

Mr. Bernstein has been continuing his composing here for the last year and his First Symphony is to have its premiere under Mr. Koussevitzky with the Boston Symphony this season.

OPERA LIST SHOWS STRONG WAR NOTE

Members of the Armed Forces Again Well Represented in the 'Diamond Horseshoe'

Members of the armed forces remain for another year more than a "toehold" in that glittering sector of the Metropolitan Opera House formerly famed as the "Diamond Horseshoe." The new season's list of boxholders, released yesterday, disclosed that both the Army and the Navy would be well represented at many forthcoming performances. The season begins with Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" next Monday night, when Ennio Pinza will have the title role.

In line with the practice followed by the Metropolitan Opera since the start of the war, the management again is making generous provision of free seats for service men.

Set aside exclusively for use of the Army and Navy on certain days are half a dozen boxes. The Army and Navy will have the use of Box 6 on Saturdays, Box 7 on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and matinees; Box 8 on Saturdays, and Box 24 on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. In addition, Box 11 will be assigned for the use of the Army and Box 12 for use of the Navy on Thursdays.

Spokesmen for the Metropolitan said that as far as they knew the boxes set aside for free use of service men would be filled, as in the past, through the offices of local commands of the Army and Navy. Last season the Metropolitan Opera entertained an average of 300 service men weekly. Whether the number will be greater or less this year will depend entirely on the amount of business done by the opera, it was explained by Earl

Lewis, assistant general manager. The Overseas Unit of the Red Cross will have use of Box 35 on Saturdays.

The great array of service uniforms is expected to be increased by invitations to soldiers, sailors, marines and air force men to share boxes of members of the Metropolitan Opera Guild Club. This year the club's members are listed for sixteen boxes.

Otherwise, the most military box held by regular opera-goers is No. 27, which will be shared by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Byron C. Foy, odd Mondays; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch, and Lieut. Col. Cornelius V. Whitney, odd Thursdays.

The great evolutionary and wartime changes in the complexion of the opera focus attention on the impressive list of faithful patrons who continue to support the Metropolitan year after year.

The list of boxholders discloses that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goellet will have Box 1 for even matinees and that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt part Mondays, part Wednesdays and part Saturdays and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, part matinees, will share Box 3.

Other notable names that reappear in the list are: Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Dresselhuys, Box 7, Mondays; Duchesse de Talleyrand, Mondays, and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, matinees, Box 9; Myron C. Taylor, Mondays, Box 13; Richard V. N. Gambrell, part Mondays, Box 29; Thomas J. Watson, Mondays and matinees, Box 35; Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Bogert, odd Mondays and even matinees, Box 2; Mme. Ganna-Walska, Mondays and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, matinees, Box 4; Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Blagden, Mondays, Bertrand H. Boden, even Thursdays, and Cornelius N. Bliss, odd Fridays, Box 8; Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Saturdays, Box 14, and Fridays, Box 23; Vanderbilt Webb, odd Thursdays, Box 22; Mrs. David Bruce, Mondays, Box 30, and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, even Mondays, matinees, Box 34.

Other amusement news on Pages 22 and 23.

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How Walter Lippmann's plan for a foreign policy that the American people can agree on, believe in and stick to

such elucidative movements as a conductor may make to his collaborators of the orchestra. He conducted without a baton, justifying this by his instinctively expressive use of his hands and a bodily plastic which, if not always conservative, was to the point, alive and expressive of the music, and so understood by the players. Greater reserve will come later. It would be ominous if Mr. Bernstein had it now.

Contrast in Styles

The program was exacting, not only because it presented some special technical problems, to be met without opportunity for practical preparation, but because it contrasted music of various periods and styles. All this was met with a fine comprehension, with emotional as well as intellectual flexibility, and the perception of line, proportion, climax which drove the music home. And there was the interpretive artist's conviction which establishes its truth.

There are conductors who interpret a composition to which they have not a native inclination as though they want the audience to understand that they don't believe a word of it! Thus a German musician of a former generation, hearing "Don Quixote," said to us in disgust, "Ach! It's moving pictures for the ear!"

For him, at least, the time had not come when instruments of an orchestra would be called upon to impersonate individuals—a quixotic cello the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, a solo viola and the fat tone of a tenor tuba, the squat unloveliness of Sancho Panza. It is a pleasure to observe of yesterday's performance that in its light we have no idea whether Mr. Bernstein believes in the musical esthetic of Strauss' singular tone-poem or not. He merely conveyed it, so far as he might within a set frame, in a way that gave the work a living physiognomy, and communicated no small measure of its satire, its pity, even a hint of its poetical flight, as he completed his task.

"Manfred" Done With Fervor

His opening Schumann overture to "Manfred" was over-excitable, though it had the fervor and the lyrical passion that Mr. Walter had already shown us. The second performance was that of the least familiar music on the program—the Theme, Variations and Finale of Miklos Rozsa—not very original music, but done so well, and the final statement of the theme flung out with such an effect that it brought down the house. And it was appropriate that the concluding performance, not 100 per cent in all details, but on the whole one of glow and splendor, should be that of the "Meistersinger" overture—that apotheosis of youth and art come into their own.

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during the performance. Mr. Bernstein's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bernstein, had come from their home in Sharon, Mass., to visit their son and so they were able to attend the concert. Mr. Bernstein's 12-year-old brother, Burton, also was with his parents.

Mr. Bernstein attended the Boston Latin School before entering Harvard, where he majored in music, studying composition under Walter Piston and Edward Burlingame Hill and piano with Heinrich Gebhard. He was graduated in 1939.

He spent the next two years at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, where he worked under Fritz Reiner in conducting and Randall Thompson in orchestration. Continuing his piano studies under

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Last spring Walter Lippmann completed the manuscript of U. S. FOREIGN POLICY: *Shield of the Republic*. He had laid aside other pressing work in order to set before the public at the earliest possible moment certain ideas which he thought vitally important to the security of the United States. Rushed into print despite manufacturing difficulties, the book was published on June 10th. The response was widespread.

The Book-of-the-Month Club selected U. S. FOREIGN POLICY for distribution to its members.

The *Reader's Digest*, recognizing the importance of obtaining the widest possible circulation for Mr. Lippmann's thesis, published a condensation of U. S. FOREIGN POLICY within a month of its appearance in book form.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* brought the crucial issues involved to the attention of a vast audience by presenting U. S. FOREIGN POLICY in a pictorial dramatization.

National newspaper syndication carried the challenge of U. S. FOREIGN POLICY to uncounted Americans who might not otherwise have realized its urgency.

And, while the regular edition continues to sell at \$1.50, U. S. FOREIGN POLICY will be available shortly in a *Pocket Books* Edition at 25 cents.

The book has been published in England and selections have appeared in British newspapers and magazines. Translation into French, Swedish, Portuguese and Spanish has been arranged to make the ideas in U. S. FOREIGN POLICY available to the people of many of the nations whose relations with the United States are of great moment.

Thus an idea critically affecting the future of every one of us, embodied in a document acclaimed on all sides as an historical event, is being put within reach of millions.

The War Book Panel of the Council on Books in Wartime selected U. S. FOREIGN POLICY as an "Imperative" book. This honor was followed in late October by the presentation to Mr. Lippmann of the Freedom Award by Freedom House. Wendell L. Willkie, in making the presentation, said:

"The most important thing he has accomplished is not the statement of a particular theory of foreign policy, but the fact that in stating the need for a foreign policy so persuasively, so convincingly, he has stimulated discussion of it. And, even more important, he has widened the area of discussion from small special groups to literally hundreds of thousands of people."

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