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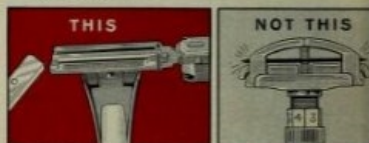
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WITH
BLADE

Compare safety-built Schick with old-style razor. Adding dials and adjustment can't match Schick's safe, modern design.



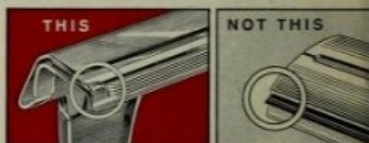
SCHICK FLAT-HEAD DESIGN IS POSITIVE GUIDE TO SAFE, CLOSE SHAVES

Shaving head is designed to fit flat against face—keeps razor angle constant. With round head razor, angle can vary, inviting cuts.



SCHICK LOCKS BLADE IN, CAN'T LOOSEN AND CUT

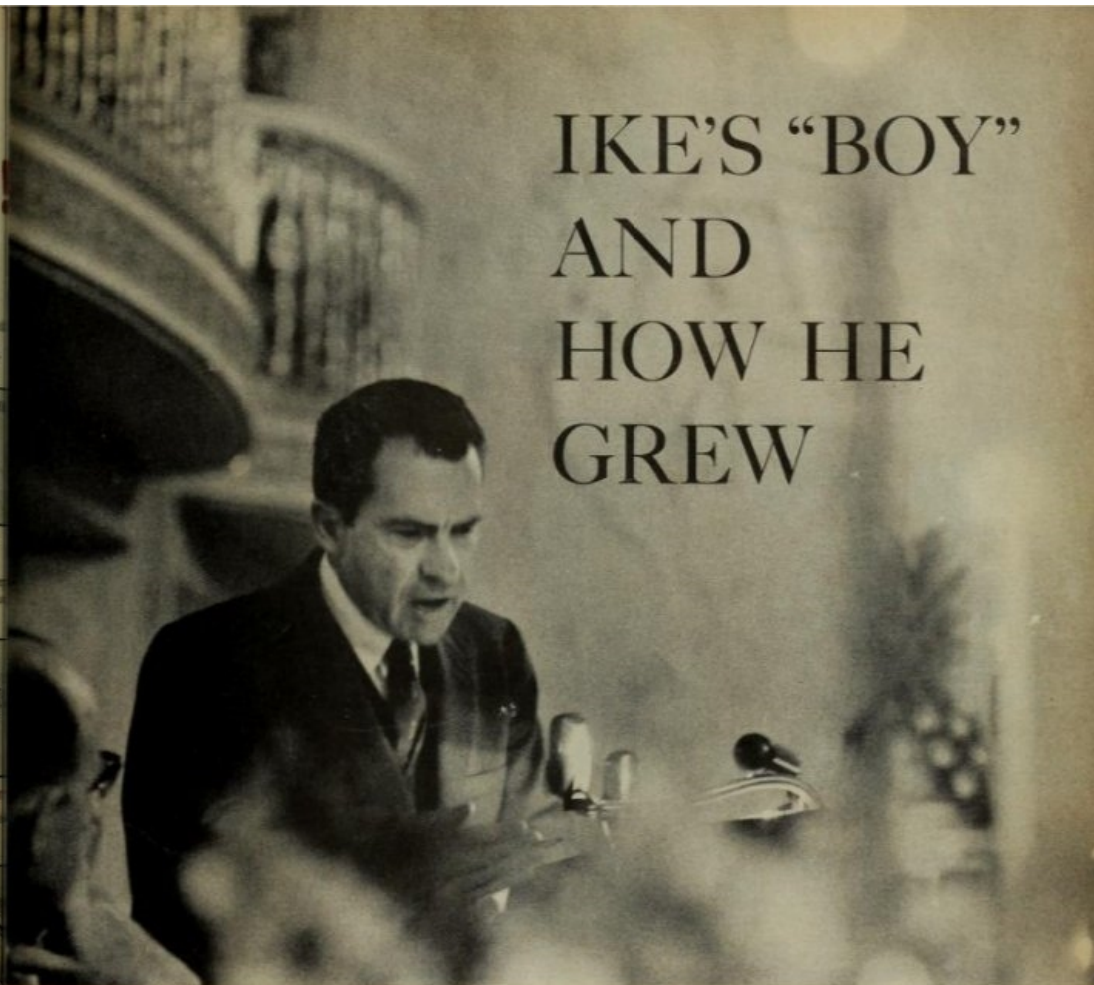
Schick automatically locks blade at exact angle for safe close-up shaves. Blade can't loosen or bend.



SCHICK BLADE CORNERS SHIELDED, CAN'T NICK

No sharp points unprotected. Compare with razors having exposed blade corners which can nick your skin.

IKE'S "BOY" AND HOW HE GREW



Nixon has acquired vast self-assurance. It has been said he obtained 20 years' experience during his first five years as Vice-President.

By EARL MAZO

*No Vice-President in history
has moved so far so fast
and made so many bitter
enemies and devoted followers
as Richard Nixon*

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER hasn't referred to Richard M. Nixon as "my boy" in a long time. And White House wisecracks have stopped calling him "Junior." Eisenhower and Nixon are probably closer to each other than any President and Vice-President have ever been.

Despite this friendly relationship, however, they both prefer to limit their association to business. Nixon has few intimate friends. He has an obsession about the separation of his private life and his public life, and no one outside his family is his personal confidant. Since early youth, he has done things his way and made his own decisions.

Although both Eisenhower and Nixon have volatile tempers, they have not exchanged a cross word since taking office. But there have been times when irritations have been difficult to repress. The

bond between them has weathered some serious strains and twists. A few Nixon adherents are still irked by the slights their man suffered during the 1952 campaign, particularly the "Nixon Fund" episode, and are not unhappy now when the President himself becomes a target for criticism. A close friend of Eisenhower sums up the association as "a grueling relationship, all things considered."

Nixon, seemingly, cannot hold a grudge, not even against former Gov. Harold Stassen, who was Nixon's first political mentor and later perpetrated the abortive "Dump Nixon" movement. In 1956, Eisenhower decided to seek re-election and was advised that he would have a far better chance for success without Nixon on the ticket. He offered Nixon a Cabinet post instead of a second term. Nixon planned to quit public life in disgust,

continued

NIXON continued

Some members of "the club that runs the Senate" regard him as a tenderfoot

Nixon has few close friends. He admires Senate leaders Lyndon Johnson, left, and William F. Knowland, right, but their contact is strictly business.



Despite insults they have traded, Nixon respects Harry S. Truman. They have much in common.

Helen Douglas huddled with Vice-President Alben Barkley during stormy 1950 Senate fight against Nixon.

then decided to run again, whereupon Stassen tried to shove him out. But the Vice-President says he still has "a rather friendly feeling for Stassen. His opposition to me was a case of personal ambition. I think that he would have made a remarkable President in certain times."

In the Cabinet, Nixon's closest friends have been Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Attorney General William P. Rogers and former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Only a few have known that the relationship between Nixon and Dulles was perhaps the warmest in the Administration. Although the Secretary of State was 25 years old and already an attorney in New York when Nixon was born, their friendship always was personal and professional. Dulles was Nixon's behind-the-scenes adviser in many crises, especially during Eisenhower's illnesses. The Dulleses and the Nixons frequently had dinner together and then just sat around and talked, sometimes into the early-morning hours. (Nixon has called Dulles "the most thoughtful and sensitive man" he has encountered in public life.)

In a way, Nixon is also a fan of Harry S. Truman, despite the insults they have traded. He admires Truman's courage and, in fact, has more in common with the ex-President than either would admit. Each is his party's toughest campaigner, each has plenty of guts and is notably loyal to party and friends, and they both like to

play the piano. They also swear like troopers when it becomes necessary to release pent-up energy.

The *Washington Post* contrasts the campaigning techniques of Truman and Nixon as being "the difference between a warmhearted fellow who plows into a fist fight for the sheer love of it and the grim-minded fellow who charges in with a pipe wrench."

One of the most interesting relationships is that of Nixon and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who are often said to be the smartest politicians in their respective parties. There is no particular personal friendship between them, but their association is cordial, mutually respectful and ever-watchful. Johnson has often said that one of the biggest lifts to his morale after he suffered a heart attack in July, 1955, was a visit to his bedside by President Eisenhower. Few are aware that Nixon had arranged that visit.

Although Nixon doubts that a Southerner could be nominated, he considers Johnson the Democrat best qualified to be President. Johnson does not return the compliment. Yet he admits Nixon has shown greater fairness to him and other Democrats than previous Democratic Vice-Presidents showed to Republicans.

Nixon has never been popular in the Senate. The small group of senior members who constitute "the club that runs the Senate" prefer to view him as a tenderfoot, since he hadn't completed his

apprenticeship in that body when he was elected Vice-President. Thus the Senate provides him with a smaller staff and fewer facilities than he had as a freshman senator. The suite set aside for him in the new \$25,000,000 Senate Office Building was so inadequate that he preferred to stay where he was in the old building.

Nixon regards his constitutional duty to preside over the Senate as the least important he performs. Usually, he opens the session, then turns the President's chair over to Robert T. Baker, secretary of the majority and an assistant to Senator Johnson. It is Baker's task to inveigle Democratic members to preside in Nixon's absence. Even novice senators grumble that someone should "make Nixon preside—he gets paid for it."

Nixon has spent less time at his duties in the Senate chamber and more at chores in the executive department than any of his 35 predecessors. Although a Vice-President has no executive responsibilities, Nixon took at face value Eisenhower's suggestion that he keep abreast of everything a President should know. As a result, Nixon has raised the Vice-Presidency to a full-time legislative-executive operation. His influence has grown steadily and he has become a strong man—in some respects, the strong man—in the Administration. During the second term, Nixon has participated in most major Administration decisions.

Nixon's conduct during the weeks after

WAKE UP TO TANG!



NEW instant breakfast drink with more vitamin C than orange juice!

NEW BREAKFAST DRINK DISCOVERY with more vitamin C and vitamin A than any other popular breakfast drink!

MORE VITAMIN C than the finest orange or grapefruit juice. You need this vitamin every day—your body doesn't store it.

MORE VITAMIN A than tomato juice, too.

NO SQUEEZING, NO UNFREEZING—your TANG jar needs no refrigeration. Make as much as you want—a glass or a quart.

REAL WAKE-UP TASTE all its own. Never acid-y. Always the same sunny goodness, glass after glass. Comes in 2 sizes to fill 12 or 24 glasses. Add TANG to your shopping list now!

NEW! INSTANT!
Just mix with cold water



Happiest thing that ever happened to breakfast



NEW

BAND-AID Sheer Strip.
Clear plastic with flesh-tone pattern practically disappears on your skin.

NIXON continued

Nothing in recent years has enhanced his future as much as his travels

President Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955 raised his prestige in the Administration. Previously, Eisenhower had always spoken well of his deputy, referring to him usually as a "comer" and "a splendid type of the younger men we want in government." Afterward, Eisenhower declared flatly: "There is no man in the history of America who has had such careful preparation . . . for carrying out the duties of the Presidency." Several of Eisenhower's personal intimates who had had serious misgivings about Nixon, including Dr. Milton Eisenhower, became supporters of the Vice-President.

Nine months after the heart attack, Eisenhower was operated on for ileitis, an abdominal ailment; again, Nixon took over. Eisenhower's third illness—the stroke of November 25, 1957—resulted in an unprecedented agreement by which the President commissioned the Vice-President to assume the powers of Acting Chief Executive, should the President ever become incapacitated again. The stroke was not severe, and the President was back at his desk within a couple of weeks. It had a singular side effect, however, in that Nixon

now showed the vast self-assurance and experience he had acquired since the period of the heart attack two years and two months before. Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has estimated that Nixon obtained 20 years' experience in his first five years as Vice-President.

NIXON's overseas tours gave him another opportunity to do quite well for himself, politically. In fact, nothing else he has undertaken as Vice-President has helped so much to enhance his chance of being elected President. Politicians now realize a man has to prove himself in international affairs to win the Presidency. World traveler Adlai E. Stevenson is the only possible opponent in 1960 of either party who could seriously match Nixon in prefacing an observation with: "On my world travels . . .," as Nixon often does. Through his travels, Nixon has met more than a thousand foreign statesmen outside the Communist bloc.

Before the rock-throwing, Communist-inspired demonstrations against the Nixon party in Lima, Peru, and Caracas, Venezuela, political response to the Vice-President's over-

seas operations was subtle. The tours were noncontroversial, the only Nixon enterprise that enjoyed an Eisenhowerish immunity from partisan attack. His South American adventures changed that.

Robert C. Albright reported in the *Washington Post*: "Before Vice-President Richard M. Nixon's triumphant return from Latin America, Democratic politicians quite frankly considered him easy to beat in the 1960 Presidential election. They don't talk that way now." On the day after an angry mob of Communists in Caracas attacked the Nixon motorcade with clubs, pipes and rocks, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution commending Nixon "for his courageous and dignified conduct." On the other hand, Walter Lippmann declared the tour a "fiasco" and "a diplomatic Pearl Harbor"; the *Boston Globe* called it "one of the most ineptly handled episodes in this country's foreign relations." Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler saw the tour as a cleverly concealed propaganda scheme to keep Nixon in the headlines. "All the sympathy the Republican high command is trying to

squeeze out of it cannot conceal the fact that the Vice-President gained his reputation as a master of the smear technique," he said.

Nixon became a nationally controversial figure long before he became Vice-President. Late in 1948, as a junior member of the Un-American Activities Committee, he pushed the investigation of Alger Hiss. The Hiss case soon developed into the issue of Communists in Government, which became the mid-twentieth-century version of the "Party-of-Treason" epithet Republicans had used successfully against the Democrats for three decades after the Civil War. Nixon's opponents countered by associating him with "McCarthyism." Rightly or wrongly, Nixon was identified with everything said by all Republican orators who taunted Democrats with this issue.

Actually, Nixon was more precise than his colleagues. His charges, when examined carefully and in toto, were practically always accurate from a strictly technical viewpoint. But this was no angels' carnival. It was what *seemed* to be said that paid off, not the intricate lawyer-like interweaving of facts and quali-

continued

NIXON continued

fications. Nixon did not exactly call former Secretary of State Dean Acheson a "pink," for instance. But he did refer to "Acheson's color blindness—a form of pinkeye toward the Communist threat in the United States."

POLITICIANS before Nixon were not averse to hyperbole. But not many in modern times handled it so resourcefully. Take, for example, his much-debated manipulation of the word "traitor." In 1954, he charged that "real Democrats are outraged by the Truman-Acheson-Stevenson gang's defense of communism in high places"; and Truman, Stevenson and Acheson were "traitors to the high principles in which many of the nation's Democrats believed. . . ." Was that nothing more than an appeal for the votes of "real Democrats," as the Republicans insist? Or was it slick juggling, meant to highlight "traitor" and "communism in high places"? Did Nixon deliberately associate the heinous words with major figures in the party that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy was baldly accusing of twenty years of treason?

Nixon was always a fast man on the uptake. He reached a peak of nimbleness, however, in his retort to Stevenson's assertion that Nixon rep-

resented "McCarthyism in a white collar." That, declared Nixon, was an attack on the working people. "What Mr. Stevenson calls me is unimportant," he stated, "but I resent his typically snide and snobbish innuendo toward the millions of Americans who work for a living in our shops and factories."

Nixon's role as the bayonet of Republican offensives was hardly calculated to endear him to Democrats. Since it was politically unhealthy to attack Eisenhower during his first six years in office, Nixon drew all the fire. Truman sized him up as an "s.o.b." And Stevenson conjured up visions of a "Nixonland—a land of slander and scare, of sly innuendo, of a poison pen, the anonymous phone call and hustling, pushing, shoving—the land of smash and grab and anything to win." The Democratic campaign handbook for 1958 contained a section called "Nixon." It opened with an excerpt from a column by Walter Lippmann, assessing the Vice-President as a "ruthless partisan . . . [who] does not have within his conscience those scruples which the country has a right to expect in the President of the United States."

Among old-line Democrats, few have taken a more definite position

with regard to Nixon than Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. "Mister Sam," who sits with the Vice-President when Congress meets in joint session, has privately referred to his colleague as "that ugly man with the chinquapin eyes." He was much annoyed at an unexpected House resolution praising Nixon for his "courage" in South America. It passed

unanimously. Rayburn became doubly annoyed when a fellow Texan, Lyndon Johnson, next day led the entire Senate to the airport to welcome the Nixons. This, Johnson explained, was a compromise to avoid paying more formal tribute; Sen. Charles E. Potter had been persuaded not to introduce a resolution congratulating the Nixons on

continued



"The doctor said to give him a good spanking, whatever that is."



FASTER HEALING

20 vents let filtered air reach wound.

with **SUPER-STICK** won't loosen in water

BAND-AID sheer strips

BLEND WITH YOUR SKIN

Johnson & Johnson

The doctor's letting him go back
to work next Monday.

It was just some minor surgery—
an appendix that bothered him.

We talked it over—the first
real chat we've had since
he decided early this year
to cover himself with a comprehensive
hospital and medical policy.

It was nothing serious.

Four days in the hospital
and a couple of weeks at home. Doctors.

Nurses. And a bundle of bills
that added up to a little more
than his monthly income.

But that was my worry.

His only job was to get well.

He is.



DOUGLAS G. KENNEDY
REPRESENTING
Pacific Mutual
Life Insurance Company

NIXON continued

He waged "a fighting, rocking, socking campaign" for a Senate seat in 1950

their dignity and courage in danger.

None of the instances of reprehensible conduct charged against Nixon, the campaigner, has been cited more often than the tactics by which he defeated Rep. Helen Gabagan Douglas of California for senator. It was a rip-roaring campaign.

It began with a conflict of political ambitions—Nixon's, Mrs. Douglas's, Sen. Sheridan Downey's and others'. The Democrats had regained control of Congress in the 1948 election, and although the Hiss case had focused enough national attention on Nixon or him to be recognized by Capitol curators, he now was not only a junior member, but a junior in the minority party of the House. Nixon raised his sights to the Senate.

Challenging Republican Sen. William F. Knowland was out of the question. But California's other senator, Sheridan Downey, was a Democrat whose seat would be at stake in 1950. Downey wanted a third term, and most people felt he would probably win it. Three senior Republicans coveted Downey's post, but they decided against risking the race. That left only Nixon. He was a sad but earnest underdog until his lucky star came through in the form of Mrs. Douglas's candidacy, which meant a showdown fight among the Democrats. The race between the conservative Downey and the liberal Mrs. Douglas proved to be a prize show.

ON November 3, 1949—a full year before the election—Nixon announced his intention to run for senator. His opening speech was directed at conservative Democrats. He has repeated it in one form or another during every campaign since.

The star Republican professional campaign operator in 1950 was Murray Chotiner, a Beverly Hills lawyer. Beginning with Earl Warren's election as governor of California, Chotiner had executed a dazzling run of Republican triumphs. He was engaged as Nixon's Southern manager, and also to oversee the whole campaign. A rapport developed between the two men, and Chotiner became Nixon's closest political associate and campaign adviser. (That relationship lasted until 1956, when Chotiner's name figured in a Congressional investigation of influence peddling. Nixon was in no way involved in the investigation, but he was politically embarrassed. Chotiner became a political exile. Since then, he and Nixon have resumed their personal friendship. Nixon still considers Chotiner the ablest campaign technician in America. Chotiner, in turn, respects Nixon as a master campaigner, but admits he was the hardest candidate of all to manage.)

The only way a Republican could win, Nixon had told friends, was with "a fighting, rocking, socking campaign." At the outset in 1950, all of the rocking and socking was done by the Democrats—at each other.

Two months before the primaries, Downey withdrew from the race in indignation and disgust. Mrs. Douglas switched her attack to Downey's successor, Manchester Boddy, editor and publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News.

"It is the same old plot with a new leading man," Mrs. Douglas declared, after Boddy filed for the Senate nomination. As it turned out, this "new leading man" was accompanied by a new campaign assault. In the weeks that followed, fellow Democrats painted Mrs. Douglas every insulting hue of red. Few of them bothered to acknowledge even obliquely that she was actually a vigorous foe of the Communist party and in 1948 had fought Henry Wallace's Progressive party in a Congressional district where that took courage.

SENATOR DOWNEY, now pledging his support to Boddy, returned to the battle front to declare in a statewide radio broadcast that Mrs. Douglas "gave comfort to the Soviet tyranny by voting against aid to Greece and Turkey." The Senator also charged that she "opposed an appropriation to enable Congress to uncover treasonable Communist activities." In this, he said, she joined Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York, "an admitted friend of the Communist party."

Meanwhile, Nixon, with only token opposition for the Republican nomination, stumped the state. His favorite speaking topic was the Hiss case. Occasionally, the Democrats would take a swing at Nixon. He was often tempted to respond, especially when Mrs. Douglas stated: "I have utter scorn for such pip-squeaks as Nixon and McCarthy." But he was advised to hold his fire, and nothing was said pertaining to Mrs. Douglas in the primary.

Nixon won the Republican nomination and also got 22 per cent of Democratic primary votes (under the cross-filing system then prevailing in California). Mrs. Douglas won the Democratic nomination by a plurality, since her total was slightly less than half of the votes cast by Democrats. She also got 13 per cent of the Republican primary votes.

The autumn of 1950 was ready-made for mean electioneering. Domestically, the postwar reaction had set in. The nation was on the brink of recession. Spectacular Congressional investigations were depicting Washington as a haven of subversion

San Francisco Chief



the train that's as exciting
as the city it's named for

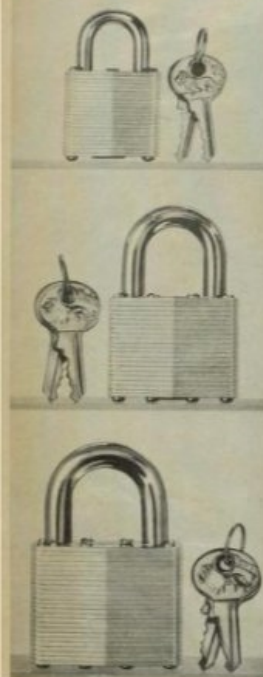
Daily between Chicago—San Francisco, \$63¹²
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You'll meet interesting new people
... see dramatic scenery ... relax
to soft music and dine on superb
Fred Harvey food. Dome Lounge.
Modern bedrooms, roomettes,
suites. Chair cars. Courier Nurse
service. Come on along!

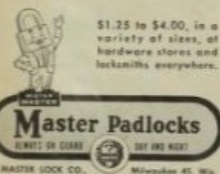


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...a variety of sizes for every situation



Whatever your padlock need, MASTER has the right size! Master Padlocks give you the added protection of laminated steel case construction plus genuine pin tumbler lock mechanism. Be secure, be sure with MASTER.



\$1.25 to \$4.00, in a variety of sizes, at hardware stores and locksmiths everywhere.

NIXON continued

The campaign was the most hateful California had experienced in years

and corruption. In the Democratic party, which controlled both the White House and the Congress, the traditional division between conservatives and liberals had broken out into a rash of grim primary fights, in which accusations of subversion were bandied about. And then, war erupted in Korea.

Under the circumstances, the general-election contest for senator from California, or "the final," as it is called there, was a natural for the times. The issue—"communism"—embraced every nightmare of treachery a voter could conjure. Seekers after a variety of offices milked it as best they could. And it was clear from the start that the Communist issue was Nixon's, above all others. Mrs. Douglas tried to wish it away. She declared that it was not an issue at all, but a "phony cover-up by Republicans for their failure to advance a positive program for true democracy." She tried to dislodge Nixon from his perch, insisting that he had been more effectively anti-Communist than he. She didn't succeed.

NIXON's greatest windfall was the mass of accusations his fellow Democrats had hurled at Mrs. Douglas in the spring. Chotiner and his associates gathered them all, added an embellishment here and there and played it back in the fall campaign.

The campaign was the most hateful California had experienced in many years. Nixon kept on the offensive all the way—beginning with a statement in which his campaign chairman established the line that

Mrs. Douglas's record in Congress "discloses the truth about her soft attitude toward communism," and a speech in which Nixon announced his decision to risk the penalty of criticizing a woman because "if she had had her way, the Communist conspiracy in the United States would never have been exposed...."

An analysis of the Nixon and Douglas campaigns shows that the most notable difference was in the adroitness and calmness with which Nixon and his people executed their hyperbole and innuendo. For whatever reason (perhaps because Mrs. Douglas and her friends were less blasé and more conscience-stricken by improprieties), when compared with the surgeons of the Nixon camp, Mrs. Douglas's operators performed like apprentice butchers.

The Douglas campaign's repeated linkage of Nixon and Marcantonio was overshadowed by the shrewder manner in which Nixon tied Marcantonio to Mrs. Douglas. Nixon did not rest his case with just two, three or five Marcantonio votes, as did Mrs. Douglas. Nixon went before the voters with a carefully researched leaflet, filled with dates, reference data and lawyerlike analogies that were just confusing enough to convince laymen of their authenticity. The document was labeled "Douglas-Marcantonio Voting Record." An opening explanatory statement implied that almost everyone in California was anxious to know the truth about "the voting records of Congresswoman Helen Douglas and the notorious party liner, Congressman continued



"Boy, we sure make a lot of garbage!"

LINTON PENCIL PUZZLERS

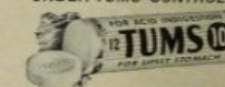
Can you arrange 5 pencils to form the number 19?

—you can with a Linton Pencil and this FREE 1959 PUZZLE BOOK

Contains answers to this and other amusing Linton Pencil puzzles, guides you when buying pencils, tells why Linton Bonded Pencils make writing smoother, more relaxed, more economical. Write today for your free copy to Linton Pencil Company, Lehighburg, Tenn.

acid INDIGES tion?

KEEP YOUR TUMMY UNDER TUMS CONTROL!



TUMS ARE ECONOMICAL—3 ROLLS ONLY 25¢

Instant Relief! TOOTHACHE SORE GUMS TEETHING PAINS Just Apply SEVEN STAR GUM BAHM Only 39¢ at drug stores. Ask for Gum Balm by name.

Corns

Pain Ends... Out Come Corns In A Jiffy!

1. The pad alone stops pain in one minute.
2. The separate Medications included remove corns one of the quickest ways known to medical science.

No waiting for the kind of relief you want when you avail yourself of the multiple action of thin, soothing, cushioning, Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. Get a box today. At Drug Dept., 5-104 Stores.

Super-Safe Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the

NIXON continued

Vito Marcantonio of New York." Then came the revelation: They had voted the same way 354 times.

This was followed by the statement: "While it should not be expected that a member of the House of Representatives should always vote in opposition to Marcantonio, it is significant to note, not only the great number of times which Mrs. Douglas voted in agreement with him, but also the issues on which almost without exception they always saw eye to eye, to wit: Un-American Activities and Internal Security."

THE first order was for 50,000 of the leaflets. Chotiner says he was never able to figure whether its immediate popularity was due to the content or the suggestive hue of the paper he had selected, which was bright pink. Anyway, within a week, he ordered 500,000 more leaflets. They are known to this day—in pride or in shame—as "the pink sheets."

One of the political milestones of that campaign, hitherto not revealed, is the strategy by which an endorsement of sorts was wormed out of Governor Warren. As all his Republican colleagues quickly learned, Warren was a lone-wolf campaigner, whose rare public support of another candidate was always based on the

help that individual could give Warren, and not on party affiliation. In the 1950 election, Governor Warren, seeking a third term, headed the Republican ticket on which Nixon was the candidate for senator.

Nixon and Warren had no particular use for each other, but the Nixon forces felt a Warren endorsement important because of rumors that the immensely popular governor actually wanted to see Nixon defeated. Any hope of convincing Warren to come through was complicated by the fact that the Democratic candidates had not expressed any support for each other. So Nixon strategists hit upon a plan to anger Warren into speaking.

An earnest young Republican, later elected to Congress, was assigned to follow Mrs. Douglas and ask her at press conferences whether she thought James Roosevelt should be elected governor. She ignored the questioner until the Friday before election, when she said, "I hope and pray he will be the next governor, and he will be, if the Democrats vote the Democratic ticket."

Twenty-four hours later, Governor Warren issued a statement concerning Mrs. Douglas's endorsement, concluding with: "I might ask her how she expects I will vote when I mark my ballot for United States

Senator next Tuesday."

Nixon's campaign chairman thereupon declared, "Every voter in California who reads his statement will realize that Earl Warren intends to mark his ballot for Dick Nixon on election day." Whether he actually did is a secret Warren has yet to divulge. Nixon was elected by a 690,000-vote margin. The fact that Warren has become Chief Justice and Nixon Vice-President has not altered their relationship. "We are not unfriendly," Nixon says. "We are two

individuals going our own ways."

If Nixon does run for President in 1960, there is little doubt his so-called "smear technique" will again be a target for attack. In any case, his behavior in the 1950 campaign is the source of much dislike and mistrust of him today.

In the next issue, Nixon looks to the 1960 Presidential race and wonders, "Is It Worth It?"



"Hello, Daddy! You're home!"

For the shaves of his life... and the life of his shaver—any shaver!



Pre-Electric Shave Lotion—Sets up moist whiskers for closer, easier electric shaves. Gives "clean-shaven" feeling. Cooling, refreshing. \$1.

Shaving Powder Stick—Dries perspiration and facial oils for smoother shaver glide. No-lump, no-spill container, with push-up base. \$1.

After Shave Lotion—Special formula, with exclusive GSE-200, freshens face, crisp, masculine aroma. Use after every shave. \$1 plus tax.

Shaver Saver—Tune-Up Formula for "dull" shavers. Cleans, sanitizes with 2-X Germicide. Speeds up shaver, restores whisker-cutting power. \$1.



For Father's Day, Graduation—any Gift Occasion!

Brighten his morning shaves with Shaving Powder Stick, After Shave Lotion, Shaver Saver, and extra double-duty brushes. Beautifully gift packaged. \$3.00

Sold and recommended by **REMINGTON** World's leading manufacturer of electric shavers



Rehearsal break: Louise Quick "dances in her head," thinking about her movements

*Audience of 1,350
streams into Cohasset
tent. One of every
ten dollars spent on
theater is spent in the
summer "tunetents."*



Broadway under canvas

THIS SUMMER, five and a half million Americans will flock to see musical shows in a tent. For audiences, America's 27 music tents represent an inexpensive (about \$2 per ticket) way of seeing Broadway musical hits done by ebullient young professionals in intimate, arena-style theaters. For the young show people, summer "tunetents" provide a test of their skills—and blessedly steady work for a change. This is the story of one of the performers, 19-year-old Louise Quick. The time: the week she danced her first professional solo. The place: the South Shore Music Circus in Cohasset, Mass.

*Despite performances
every night, dancers
rehearse next week's show
five hours a day.
In rehearsal tent, they do
circus ballet from Fanny.*



continued



With Philip Johnson, a local lad who finds the tent a strange and exciting summer world, Louise enjoys a rehearsal "goof."

"I can never remember not loving to dance."

Louise Quick started dancing when she was four years old in her home town of Mobile, Ala. "Most of the kids went to kindergarten, but Mother taught me the ABC's at home, so I could go to dancing school," she says. "I can never remember not loving to dance."

Accompanied by a chaperone, she set out for New York when she was 17. More study, a high-

school diploma and professional work quickly followed. "When I was a little girl," she recalls, "I wanted to do classical ballet, but now I like musical-comedy work better, because it integrates singing and acting with dancing." About the hard work of summer stock, Louise says, "It teaches you to pick things up fast and retain them. And I've learned that you can't oversleep in the morning."

Under the stern eyes of choreographer Peter Hamilton, she does extra work to get a "bit" exactly right for her featured number.



BROADWAY UNDER CANVAS

continued



**"Another opening
another show. . . ."**
Louise whirls
through her big
first-night moment.



Two days after Fanny opens, Louise is busy rehearsing a new show.

Produced by RICHARD SCHICKEL Photographed by PAUL FUSCO



BROADWAY UNDER CANVAS continues

"The experience is wonderful . . .
I thought it would be a real grind."

"The long hours are very good for your endurance," says Louise, "and the experience is wonderful. You get to do a variety of shows [seven in ten weeks], and you learn to get them ready fast." Lead roles are filled by new people especially "jobbed in" for each new production, giving chorus kids like Louise a chance to meet new friends and work with many different talents. This is one reason she finds a summer in a tent "more fun than I expected. I thought it would be more of a grind."

Conservative Cohasset regards the active actors with awe and envy. The visitors, in their hectic schedule, grab even relaxation on the fly. Their favorite haunts are the nearby beaches. In Cohasset, the tent people use bikes for transportation and spend as much of their time as possible outdoors. They even have some of their rehearsals in the open. One says, "You get more fresh air in one summer than most actors get in a lifetime."



Actors on a day off: "It was a real nice clambake, and we all had a real swell time."

Louise and her date, Monty Silver, the tent's business manager, steal a moment from the clambake for what one show tune calls "happy talk."