

At maple-sugaring time folks head towards the sugar camp for "sugar-on-snow."

Pancakes and Vermont Maid Syrup *Real Old-Time Treat!*

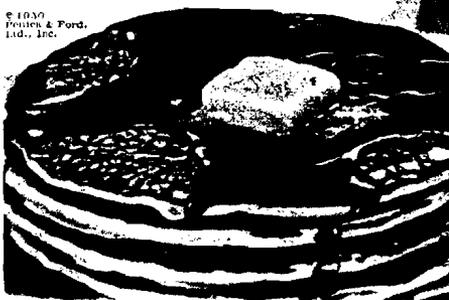
For Vermont Maid Syrup our skilled blenders select maple sugar that is unusually full-flavored; then they blend it with cane sugar. This blend gives you, at moderate cost, real maple sugar flavor that is uniformly rich and delicious—everybody's favorite!

Your grocer has Vermont Maid Syrup in attractive glass jugs, ready for your table. In the big, generous 24-ounce size—your family can pour all they want on their pancakes or waffles. Also in handy 12-ounce size.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.,
Burlington, Vermont.

Made by the makers of My-T-Fine
Desserts and Brer Rabbit Molasses.

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EDUCATIONALS, CONTINUED

tuates the contrast. The figures were prepared by J. B. Kravis, of the bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, with the assistance of Abner Hurwitz and other members of the bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living. The figures—for 1949—are expressed in terms of the time required to earn enough money to buy various articles of food in the United States, Western Germany and the Soviet Union.

Thus, to earn a pound of bread, an American worker could labor 6 minutes, a West German 9 minutes, and a Russian 25 minutes. For a pound of stewing meat the American would work 22 minutes, the West German 67 minutes and the Russian 254 minutes.

A pound of butter could be earned by an American in 32 minutes, by a West German in 120 minutes and by a Russian in 542 minutes.

In other words, despite the endless babble of propaganda and the concentration of Russian worker must work many times as long and Western contemporary to

Professor Buehler, who has had a good deal of thought to the matter, wonders why figures like these are exploited by The Voice of America and other agencies devoted to propaganda behind the Iron Curtain. It is the kind of information that communist propagandists would like to spread it on the

War Isn't Cricket, But it Was More When Carnage Had Genteel Traditions

THE matter of how a general ought to act toward another general who has become his prisoner is not likely to become a problem for the average man. Nevertheless, it does have a bearing on the character of war and the apparent passing of the aristocratic tradition which dictated a chivalrous attitude by the victor toward the vanquished. In his excellent biography, *Rommel, the Desert Fox* (Harper's), Desmond Young recalls that when General Thoma, of the *Afrika Korps*, was captured in Africa, he was entertained at dinner by General Montgomery and invited his British captor to visit him in Germany after the war. "These mutual courtesies were criticized in England," reports Brigadier Young. "They were not regarded out of place in Africa."

In contrast to this camaraderie, Brigadier Young quotes General Eisenhower's statement in *Crusade in Europe* (Doubleday) that he had not wanted to meet any German general who fell into the hands of his troops, on the ground that "the forces that stood for human good and men's rights were this time confronted by a completely evil conspiracy with which no compromise could be tolerated." This point of view Brigadier Young finds "perfectly logical and intelligible," but he leans to the side of those who still "feel that even tattered traditions are worth preserving if, when wars are over, victors and vanquished still have to live and work together in the same world." In his preface to the book, General Auchinleck, who fought against Rommel, deplores the passing of a time when it was possible to express "respect for a brave, able and scrupulous opponent."

It ought to be said that, to a large extent through Rommel's influence, the war in the Africa desert was the nearest approach that World War II produced to the nineteenth-century, playing-fields-of-Eton kind of war. In

on the spot, it is easy to see that good companions for a general are rarer among the Germans in Africa. Hitler, after all, bears most of the responsibility for what happened to "civilized war."

Nevertheless, General Eisenhower's understandable desire to attach values to the trade of general is its disadvantages. During World War II, for example, General Eisenhower was photographed with Marshal Zhukov, of the Red Army, whom he got on very well, though their differences of opinion in the Crusade in Europe, General Eisenhower reports that he "tried to let him see the virtues of freedom." The marshal "merely smiled." General Eisenhower says that he "tried to let Zhukov again—assuming he would be alive and at liberty—see that courtesies have to be shown to the cause of the belated defeat of Zhukov represents "a complete conspiracy." After all, he says, this conspiracy on the part of Eisenhower just as truly as he or his staff in 1951. Nevertheless, when Ike next meets the marshal, he will have and will give him on free enterprise!

Not to put too fine a point on it, an old-fashioned general who would plaud a clever flanking operation on an opponent and didn't bother himself with which side had "democracy" did avoid some of the

It is all too likely, however, that chivalry advocates are fighting a lost cause. "Total war" is now the match. It expects the enlistment of the resources of a nation, including and mob hysteria. General Acheson, Britain's Foreign Minister, in the nineteenth century, foresaw the horrors of "ideological warfare" in speaking of the war then raging between Spain and France. "This is no war for territory or commercial advantage. It is, undoubtedly, a war for power. How accurate

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