Dear Ron,

Do you realize that your last letter had no news of yourself whatsoever? I am always greatly interested in your doing, honors bestowed upon you, etc. You did go to India for the IS&T and Biometric Congress? Were they well attended and interesting? Did you enjoy the trip?

I haven't seen the book you mentioned as yet but with your recommendation shall get a copy. Kenethone's book is just off the press - The Design and Analysis of Experiments - I suppose Snedicor is sponsoring this one. I shall be interested in your reaction to it.

Office of Naval Research - which has a finger in all sorts of research. Yesterday, I spent the day in Washington & I'm always glad of an excuse to sleep late. Getting the promise of funds to support my...
little outfit was almost too easy.

to be true—they promised more

than I asked for. I came back to

find the director had lowered my

ceiling by one clerk—So I shall

have to put up another fight there.

It shouldn't be too hard with the

money practically in my hands.

The next problem (cloud) on the horizon

is that the great Westinghouse Corp.

is about to steal one of my staff—

a young man with an M.A. and one year's

experience—with a possible offer of $5,000.

That shows the trend in this country.

I am due to spend Feb. at this

company's atomic energy plant and also will

talk to a group that evening at Carnegie

Inst. of Tech. on Experimental Design.

My part in West Summer N.C. seminar

is shaping up very nicely. It should

be fun as well as profitable.
You asked about my reactions to She. "I Like He" and I thought just - I think he you did it in his desire to be President. The enclosed clipping will give you a notion as to how a lot of folks are thinking. Then are many of us who believe a party change would be good provided it wasn't reactionary and isolationist. Re-form in the Democratic camp might be satisfactory.

Americans generally are deeply sympathetic over the loss of your very fine King. Elizabeth, the Queen, was so completely liked by everyone with whom she came in contact here in the United States.

Sincerely good wishes
Peter.
King George VI

The United States and other republics would be fortunate if they had more public servants of their own as devoted as the late King George VI. In his youth he did not know that he would be King; he was not especially talented or trained to bear the unique responsibilities that fall upon a British sovereign. Yet from his moment he came to the throne, through the accident of his brother’s abdication in 1936, he showed a sense of modesty, self-effacing duty that is as rare in commoners as in kings. Like his father, but like few other monarchs of history or legend, he sought only to be a good and faithful servant of his people.

King George was successful, too, in showing a flawless understanding of his constitutional role. The King in Britain must be above party and above controversy—which means, among other things, that his private opinions, his whims and desires, his personal comfort and safety, must always be subordinated to the public interest. Because George VI understood his place in the British system, he became an ideal symbol of Commonwealth unity in the successive crises of the abdication, the war, and the stresses of the postwar years.

To Americans the British monarchy will always be an enigma; to British people all over the world, and to millions of other nationalities within the Commonwealth, the monarchy conveys a feeling that they are members of one great family. A king or a queen is the head of the family—their living link with a glorious past. This, we think, accounts for the sorrow of millions in the Commonwealth today.

For a few days we shall hear the beat of muffled drums from London, but thereafter we may see a lifting of the spirit such as the British have not known in many a year. After all, their “finest hour” was only a decade or so ago. Is it not possible that under Queen Elizabeth II the British people can enter another Elizabethan age of creative achievement?
New Game: Pick a Taft Cabinet

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

A FAVORITE political parlor game in Washington these days is composing imaginary Cabinets for President Taft. Under the rules, the theoretical Taft Cabinet of the future is chosen by the usual method, from among the leading men who have most valuably supported the Taft forces in the grim pre-election struggle. Some typical results of this new pastime are perhaps worth recording.

For Secretary of State, General MacArthur has the lead. No one has played so eminent a role in the Taft preconvention campaign. No one, seemingly, has contributed more importantly to the mature Taftian theory of foreign relations. As the leading global thinker in the Taft camp, the general has a prescriptive right to this post.

For Secretary of Defense, Col. Robert R. McCormick wins hands down. The self-confessed inventor of the rifle, a noted student of military strategy, and above all, the owner of the crucial Illinois delegation, Colonel looks like a natural.

For Attorney General, Senator McCarthy is strongly favored. The McCarthy campaign against alleged Communist plotters in the Government has greatly strengthened the public support for Taft. As Attorney General, McCarthy will make sure that no subversives infiltrate the new Administration, and even if his methods of pursuing this approved objective become a trifle excitable, President Taft will be there to hold him in check.

For Secretary of Commerce, Sen. Owen Brewster is first choice. As the great senatorial friend of Pan-American Airways, Senator Brewster takes a lively interest in civil aviation, control of which centers in the Commerce Department. And as the leading Taft lieutenant in the Senate, Brewster ought to have his pick of jobs.

For Secretary of Labor, Rep. Fred Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, is almost automatically named.

About other places there is some dispute. Many favor Sewell Avery for Secretary of the Treasury, as a conspicuous measurer of payrolls, but it is also objected that this will make two members of the Cabinet from Illinois. Again, most players of the game agree that the Interior Department ought to go to the right-wing Western Republicans who can break Governor Warren's control of the California delegation in Senator Taft's favor, but there is an argument about who this will be.

While some predict that the chief of the China lobby, Alfred Kohlberg, will be called to serve as Undersecretary of State, others assert that Kohlberg will only receive the Assistant Secretaryship for Far Eastern Affairs. Again there is debate about whether Brig. Gen. Hanford Mc.Nider or Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley ought to be Secretary of the Army.

And although John Marshall, who has learned the South's problems at the auctions of Southern Republican delegates, is widely favored for chairman of the proposed voluntary Fair Employment Practices Commission, others assert that Marshall's faithful services merit a higher reward.

These names, at any rate, are enough to convey the general idea of the Taft Cabinet game, which is strongly tinged with the customary malice of politics in an election year. Obviously no one really expects Senator Taft to construct a Cabinet of the sort listed, although some of the men mentioned, such as General MacArthur, might well be called to serve under President Taft.

Nonetheless, this imagined list of Taft Cabinet members conceals a point of enduring meaning for the coming election. The truth is that all of the men named above will have most important claims on Senator Taft if he wins the Presidency. The further truth is that at the moment, these men and others like them are the most conspicuous figures in the Taft camp. And this in turn must constitute a serious dilemma for Senator Taft.

On one hand, the Senator does not really agree, so far as the record shows, with all that is said and believed by these eminent supporters of his, even including MacArthur. He can proclaim his independence of all of them; he can even repudiate some of them, before convention time. He will then stand forth as an unusually capable middle-of-the-road leader, particularly with regard to domestic policy, and his great experience and visible integrity will have full value.

On the other hand, it will be immensely hard for Taft to take this course, of edging away from many of the chief men in his camp. But if he does not do so, it will also be very hard for independent voters, and even for large groups of Republicans, to support a candidate who has been stung in the presidential nomination on this particular point of shoulders.

This election, then, the biggest single problem that Taft has to face next to General Eisenhower himself, it is also the biggest asset of the Eisenhower movement.