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## Magazine Rack

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One thing about *Fact*, it isn't bashful. But no one should have expected tasteful reticence from a Ralph Ginzburg venture. Founded after Ginzburg's quarterly *Eros* was seized for arousing the prurient interest of mailmen, *Fact* immediately proclaimed itself "An Antidote to the Timidity and Corruption of the American Press." Its no-ads policy, it trumpeted, would assure its independence — the price of independence, borne by the reader, being \$1.25 per 64-page bimonthly copy. In practice, *Fact*, now in its third year, differs from conventionally financed magazines only in offering its exposes unrelieved by less argumentative material.

*Fact's* first issue was reviewed in this column early in 1964, with praise for its graphic design and criticism of its content (nonetheless, *Fact's* promotion ads to this day quote out of context three complimentary adjectives used in that lukewarm review).

*Fact* spares no effect to make enemies. Ginzburg's last issue of *Eros* invited suppression by posing a white girl and a Negro man embracing in a photo series. In the same spirit, *Fact* has set out to shock by charging the Catholic Church with tax evasion, Dag Hammarskjöld with murder-suicide, and—holiest of holies — the *Reader's Digest* with bigotry. Its current issue attacks circumcisers, hospital nurses, travel agents, firemen, welfare workers and book

review editors.

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Meanwhile, the credibility of the Warren Report continues under attack. The latest anti-Commission book, Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment," is discussed in *Newsweek* as "a one-sided but exhaustive case for the defense." (Lane is the New York lawyer who tried to represent Lee Harvey Oswald before the Commission.) "Some Washington insiders," *Newsweek* reports, "concede that the [Commission's] task was rushed due largely to the insistence of chairman Earl Warren and, perhaps, pressure from the White House to complete the job before the 1964 elections . . . If there are major flaws in the Commission's work, doubts now scattered will only congeal in the course of time into widespread suspicion . . ."

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Another source of suspicion, the role of the Negro soldier in Viet Nam, is discussed thoroughly in *U. S. News & World Report*. Its conclusions — that troop integration is thorough, that Negro casualties are statistically in line with proportion of Negro troops there, that gripes of favoritism among troops of both races are unjustified — are put into doubt by accompanying tables showing that while Negroes form 11 per cent of total U. S. population, Negro soldiers accounted for 22 per cent of 1961-65 deaths of Army enlisted men.