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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 effort 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 Hammarskjold 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 . . ."

* * *
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.