

GUARDIAH
8-12-64

AMNESTY AWARD IN SECRET

By our own Reporter.

Amnesty International's plaque for Dr Julieta Gandara, its Portuguese "Prisoner of Conscience of the Year" is to be presented in secret after a service at St Paul's Cathedral tomorrow. Officials fear that if it is done publicly it could cause harm to her family or friends.

Dr Gandara's "representative" will accept the plaque at a private ceremony. Later it will be taken to Portugal, where it is expected that her family will keep it.

Portuguese police

Mr Peter Benenson, the secretary of Amnesty International's executive, said in London yesterday that as it had been said there were representatives of the Portuguese political police in the city it was considered wiser not to hold the ceremony in public. Mr Albert Lodge, secretary of the British section, said he had stopped in the Strand this summer and chatted to a man he knew to be an informer to the political police. He had known him when he was on the staff of the University of Lisbon two years ago.

Dr Gandara, who is 47, was working in the hospital service in Angola when she was arrested, and is now in Caxias Prison, near Lisbon. Her four-year sentence expired last July, but she is now being held under "security measures." She has been adopted by a Bristol Amnesty Group.

According to Amnesty's delegate who returned from Portugal last weekend, he is suffering from extreme debility and a gastric ulcer, and is too weak to take the one hour's daily exercise allowed to women prisoners.

Lighting candle

In spite of the anonymity of the actual presentation, this year's service in St Paul's Cathedral will be the most ambitious of Amnesty's four London celebrations on the eve of Human Rights Day. Herr Heinz Brandt, last year's winner of Amnesty's unenviable award, who was set free from his East German prison last June, will light the Amnesty candle at the service. The lesson is to be read by Mr Philip Noel-Baker, MP, and Mr Harold Wilson has sent a message to Amnesty International.

Amnesty International yesterday issued the text of a draft UN resolution to exclude capital punishment for political offences in peacetime, and a draft resolution for the appointment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

ESTE SR. ES EL QUE ESCRIBIO
EN EL GUARDIAN QUE LOS
DE G.V. ERAN UNOS BARQUE-
SES QUE NO HACIAN
NADA. SE QUE NO

FELICITACION ALAUNO
DE ETA. QUE LO
DEA LA ESCRITO EL
SR. JAVIER

10
11

MY HUSBAND MY CHILDREN MY FAITH

by the
Roman Catholic
Doctor
who uses the
Birth Pill

Anne Biezanek

is a virtual outcast from the Roman Catholic Church because she insisted on the right of a woman to practise scientific birth control. And because after eleven pregnancies and seven living children at the age of 34 she could no longer accept the doctrine which denied her control over the size of her family. Her story is the dilemma of millions of women across the world, and the most explosive single issue in the Church which she has defied and which now refuses her the Sacrament..

I WAS 21 when I married my husband Jan, and thereafter qualified as a doctor and studied for a diploma in psychiatric medicine while bearing his children.

Jan refused to renounce his Polish nationality, though it meant he could not qualify to practise his profession as a lawyer and had to take a job in the Merchant Navy.

At the time when my troubles became overwhelming I was registrar in a large mental hospital in Northern England. Doctors who work on the staffs of hospitals are seldom richly paid and I was no exception. The house we occupied went with the job.

By the time we had been married seven years I had been pregnant every year and had four surviving children aged five years and under. Our quarters were already over crowded and now I was pregnant again.

We had a housemaid called Edith who was fond of children and had been acting as substitute mother to my

babies while I did my hospital duties. But when she learned that yet another child was on the way she tearfully gave me notice. Nor could I blame her, for she was only 20 years old, and enough was enough.

I had my fifth child. An enchanting baby boy who was, however, a troubled sleeper. I had to wake up several times a night to comfort him.

My other four children were all under school age.

My work at the hospital with the mentally disordered was difficult and emotionally exhausting as such work always must be, for persons afflicted in mind cannot tell the doctor where it hurts.

THEY require patience, compassion and a constant seeking how best to help them. One drains one's own strength upon them, for their plight is often heart-rending.

Every influence in my life was now combining to assure me that the time had

come to limit my family or else to give up my medical career and become simply a mother.

Yet had I the right to discard the profession of healing for which God had chosen and equipped me? Would it be a burying ground of this one talent of silver that my Lord had entrusted to me, and thus courting His eternal wrath?

As sincere and fervent Roman Catholics, my husband and I were forbidden to use contraceptives, though I had already lost four medical posts, chiefly due to the size of my family.

It was my duty as a good Catholic wife to submit to my husband.

Yet his shore leaves could not be guaranteed to coincide with my non-fertile cycles. We had to share a bed. There was no space in our quarters for any other arrangement.

Also, we loved each other. His nearness stirred and invoked me, as mine did him. The deeper our troubles became, the more we felt the need to comfort each other, with embraces and tenderness and the inevitable results. To abandon my job

and thus also render my family homeless; or to deny my body to my lawful husband and thus risk emotional disaster for us both?

I sought the advice of my Church, whose edicts against birth-control were the main factor of my difficulties.

I consulted the Roman Catholic chaplain at the hospital where I worked, and he advised that I should procure the services of a "spiritual director"—a qualified priest of my faith who would draw from me all the information he needed, which I would be bound to give him in utter truthfulness and would then make his decision.

IT is a tenet of my faith that one must submit one's own will totally to such a spiritual director and receive his opinion as though it were Our Lord in person giving it. One may argue with him, but his final decision must be completely obeyed.

The director I was advised to approach was known as a kindly and able priest, generous with his time and understanding. He agreed to "take me on."

After listening to all that I had to say he gave his opinion that it would be improper for me to take Providence by storm—to plunge my family into homeless poverty and expect God to provide. God had already provided. I had been granted my profession and such as went with it. I was not free to abandon this.

So I continued, increasingly exhausted, between home and job—and became pregnant once more.

I was accused by relatives and professional colleagues of irresponsibility, but there was no answer I could give them, beyond that I was obeying the instructions of my spiritual adviser and therefore had to take complete responsibility upon my own conscience for what was happening.

If my spiritual director

considered that any of the responsibility was his, he certainly kept marvellously quiet about it, and does so to this day.

Some Roman Catholic authorities counsel sexual abstinence as the remedy for such a dilemma as mine, but my spiritual director never even attempted to put this to my husband as a solution.

On the contrary his advice was that a wife must never refuse her husband love.

There exist two pillars of Roman Catholic teaching between which a devout wife cannot but be crushed.

One is that when her marriage is in danger she is taught about the beauty of self-sacrificial love; the other being that when by doing this her life or sanity is put in danger, she is taught the necessity for "self-control."

Yet how can "self-control" be practised by a wife who may not deny her body to her husband and who may not use contraceptives?

The sexual urge varies in strength with different persons. In the case of my husband (and myself) it is strong. We will not pervert it. We could subdue it only at great risk of emotional and marital disruption.

AND I would ask of the celibate priesthood (some of whom I presume have difficulties with their solitary cellbacy) how they might expect to fare if they had to share a bed with somebody they loved?

I had already noted how some of the inmates of the very mental hospital where I was working were living testimonies of the havoc that this problem of damming a normal impulse could wreak upon the human mind.

So I continued in my acceptance of the voice of my priest as the Voice of God in this matter, with the result that I became pregnant again and had to leave my job at the hospital.

I had nowhere to go except back to my Quaker and



The only comfort I could glean from my Church was that if I were to die of excessive childbirth, then it would be death in that same cause for which many Catholic martyrs died



Dr. Anne Biezanek, leaving church with her seven children . . . 'We eked out life on Jan's small wage. There were nine of us. When the two older children started at grammar school the squeeze began in earnest . . .'

Anglican parents in Scotland. They had not been enthusiastic at my becoming a Roman Catholic at the age of 19. They were uneasy at my marrying a Pole who was 21 years older than me. But I had told them that my new faith, which my husband shared, would ensure my happiness.

Now I was back upon their doorstep with five children aged from seven downwards and a further pregnancy showing its first signs of nausea. My strength sapped.

This was the daughter whom they had sent to university with such loving hope. Her career in ruins; her health shattered; a quiverful of children and no money. Thus did the Roman Catholic priesthood hand me back to them.

They offered me willingly all they had—the shelter of a cramped home, and tolerance for my religious views.

It was to this roof now that my husband returned periodically from his work at sea, and in this house of patient forbearance that my sixth child was born—a beautiful baby girl, but a night screamer, as tends to occur when the mother is both weakened and anxious.

The unspoken question that I could feel encompassing me now was: "Do you suppose she will go and do it again?"

For how long could my parents reasonably be expected to endure this uncertainty? I had no answer to give them. Nor had my Church.

THE only comfort I could glean from my Church at this time was that if I were to die of excessive childbirth, then it would be death in that same cause for which many Roman Catholic martyrs had died—the cause of Holy Purity.

It would be death with spiritual honour . . . but what would it do to my children?

For my parents were approaching their sixties with scant resources. My husband was in his middle fifties, with no resources beyond a poorly-paid job that took him away from home for much of the time. My chil-

dren were at least a decade from early adolescence.

My death in such a cause might glorify my Church and me, but would be at disastrous cost to my loved ones.

My doctor had no doubts that I was wrong. "You are not free to die!" he stormed at me, I was finally admitted—on medical insistence—to hospital, and for five weeks gratefully slept and thought about my doctor's questions.

HE had asked me too: "How do you suppose we can regard you as anything but a menace to society? Why should the needs of your soul, as you understand them, be allowed to disrupt the entire lives of your six children, your husband and both your parents?"

At this time I viewed with genuine envy those of my fellow-patients in that hospital who had long since given up the struggle and lived in the psychiatric ward as if it were a true asylum from the world.

Yet for me this could not be. If I surrendered to such a state it would be worse than dying. Not only would I be causing all the problems that would arise if I did die, but I would also be failing to trust my faith and what its priests had taught me.

The answers I needed to discover (and which had NOT been forthcoming from my spiritual director), were

how to make my marriage survive without the bond of sexual union that my husband demanded; and what should I do if another baby came (since my parents' resources were already taxed to the furthest limit).

It may seem remarkable now, but up to this time I had no inkling that my problem was widely shared among other Roman Catholic women. I felt I must be unique, or surely my Church would have had an answer already prepared.

Yet there was a failure among my "intellectual" Catholic friends and spiritual counsellors to show compassion to me in my agony to be pierced by it, or even to acknowledge its existence so far as it had anything to do with them.

I was standing out for what I had been taught to believe was a fundamental Catholic doctrine, and hardly a Catholic I knew seemed to care, or want to think about it.

SHOULD these words strike a non-Catholic as nothing better than a wall of self-pity—a kind of "welfare state" mentality—I should explain that we Roman Catholics are scrupulously taught that we are all cells of one Divine Body, whose head is Christ Himself.

To cut oneself off from this body by any act of one's own will is not only to incur eternal death, but also damages that Body as a whole. Yet there was this

terrifying indifference. I have met it many times since. Even my husband, who loves me, has been conditioned to believe that so long as he does not sin by either wasting his seed or by fornicating, then any remaining problem becomes entirely that of the wife.

Six months after being discharged from hospital I conceived again.

THIS was more than my parents' household could withstand. I managed to borrow enough money to put a deposit on a small house in Wallasey. I was determined to be nothing but a wife and mother now. It had to be God's will, then, that I should abandon medicine for ever (though why, I could not see, as I was a well-trained doctor and a relatively unskilled and over-burdened mother).

Still, there is was. We eked out life on Jan's small wage. There were nine of us. When the two older children started at grammar school the squeeze began in earnest.

School uniforms, bus fares, subscriptions, pocket money. . . The anxious faces of the children as they hesitatingly told me of the money they had to have for this, or that, were a continual reproach.

The notion of "holy poverty" has appealed to me from childhood. But modern society will simply not let us be "poor" in that sense.

Children have to stay at school until at least 15 years old—and what does one do

if they then qualify for university?

They have to wear shoes and socks. There are no barefoot children these days.

They must be properly fed. We cannot simply allay childish hunger with bread and potatoes.

They need what other children consider it normal to possess, else they become chagrined outcasts.

We parents must supply these basic minimum demands, and not only for fear of prosecution for neglect. Might childless clergy please take note of this? These are the Little Ones of Christ—they are not farmyard animals, the more the merrier.

As for relationships with my husband, our home had become almost a Belsen. To pray became dangerous, for when I had prayed warmly and opened my heart to the influence of a loving and generous Spirit—how then could I turn a cold face to my husband, or lie squinched at his side in bed, striving to emit waves of "touch-me-not" — "be-not-tender-to-me" — "keep-this-sword-of-fear-between-us"!

No, how could I—being bathed and refreshed by prayer—do else but turn and kiss my beloved husband goodnight?

And he, being the sort of man God made him, what then was he expected to do? Arise and scourge himself? A pretty sight and sound, indeed, for children to see or hear.

[These extracts are from Dr. Biezanek's book, 'All Things New' to be published next month by Peter Smith Ltd.]

TOMORROW:

My own doctor advises me to take "birth pills" . . . I take them to my priest, explain it would be disastrous for me to have more babies, and ask his advice . . . I am later refused Communion

PROBE



Harpoon away—and the man who fires it is one of the aristocrats of the whaling fleet, a harpoon-gunner's mark

SCHOOLS FACE WIND OF CHANGE

THE wind of change in British secondary education is blowing so fast now that within a few years the majority of children may well be in comprehensive schools.

Gone will be the grammar schools in their present form.

Gone will be the secondary moderns—branded for so long, often unfairly, as schools for failures.

Gone, too, will be the 11-plus examination and all other forms of selection.

The new Government are resolved to rid Britain of the 11-plus and to see that there is genuine equality of opportunity.

So they are asking all education authorities to send

By COLIN CHAPMAN
Education Correspondent

in their plans for reorganising secondary schools on comprehensive lines.

A new Education Bill may be put to Parliament to give the scheme statutory backing.

But the changeover will be accompanied by overtones of hostility throughout the country—from teachers and parents of children at grammar schools where great traditions and records of success have enabled them to turn out a new educated elite.

It has happened already in London, Bristol and Liverpool. It will happen in every county and county borough in England and Wales.

The demonstrations have

been based on genuine fear for the future of their children rather than prejudice against change.

For, despite all the talk about "re-organisation," few people really know what a comprehensive school is and does. Bad publicity has taught them to regard the school as a "threat."

Just what is a comprehensive school?

It takes over the teaching of all children leaving primary schools.

OPPORTUNITY

It provides them all with the opportunity of taking the G.C.E. both at ordinary and advanced levels.

But if a child is not up to an academic education then he can take subjects more suited to his abilities.

The schools are necessarily bigger and thus are able to provide a much wider range of modern facilities, including better laboratories, libraries and provision for out of school activities.

Critics of comprehensive schools say they have to be too big.

But the new schools set up, notably in London have developed new methods of internal organisation, using either the public schools' house system or a system of divisions into lower, middle, and upper school along with better tutorial and counselling techniques.

These have made it easier for teachers to give pupils better personal attention than in some smaller schools.

Better equipment can be bought too. A language laboratory, which might be out of the question for a small secondary modern or grammar school, can be provided. Such a facility greatly increases the time a teacher can give to each individual.

efforts, had not found any evidence to justify the view that comprehensive education meant that the more gifted are held back or the less gifted discouraged.

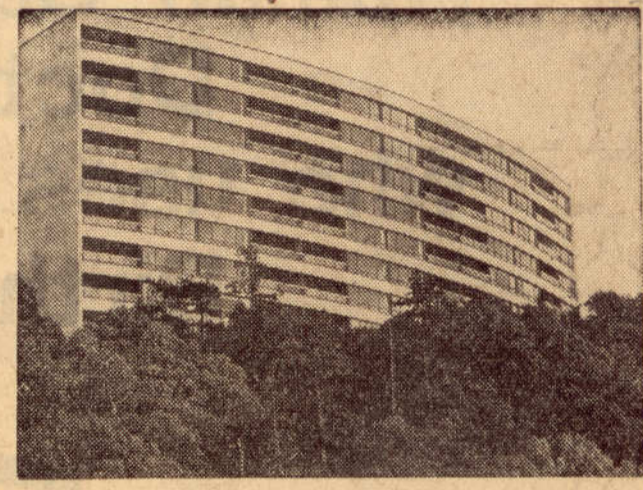
The successes of gifted children in comprehensive schools were no less than those of comparable children in grammar schools.

REWARDS

Of the rest, an increasing number showed aptitudes that they themselves had not at first suspected, and voluntarily resolved to spend longer at school.

Mr. Stewart's final answer to the critics is that by introducing comprehensive schools he wants to extend the best of the grammar school tradition to all.

I myself believe that when the comprehensive principle is fully applied, Britain will reap rich rewards.



SEASIDE FLATS

IN our Probe into seaside flats on October 9 we named the block of flats shown above as Ridgeway Heights, Torquay, Devon, stating that some rents had been cut from £20 to £6 per week. In fact, the photograph is of Kilmorie Luxury Flats, Ilsham Marine Drive, Torquay, and these flats have always been for sale and not for letting.

We apologise for any possible confusion that may have been caused by this regrettable error. Half the block is occupied and the developers inform us that they have a long list of interested inquirers following recent publicity in the West Country and they have no doubt that in due course all the remaining flats will be occupied.

Wonderful News for the HARD of HEARING!



The remarkable new Scrivens Corrector is a great boon to the hard of hearing. Not only is the Corrector compact and effective but... and here is the big surprise... it is so tiny that it fits directly IN THE EAR. Now there is no longer any need to wear a Hearing Aid hung behind the ear.



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S. 26/10

FIGHTING

In Bristol the joint action committee fighting unsuccessfully to retain the city's grammar schools said yesterday: "Just as special schools are provided for the mentally retarded, so special schools should be retained for the mentally advanced."

But in comprehensive schools already in being there is not the slightest evidence that they have not lived up to their responsibilities to the ablest children.

The phrase "a school of mediocres" is not borne out by fact, and fears that children of either very high ability or low ability would suffer have proved unfounded.

The last word in the argument will come from the Minister, Mr. Michael Stewart. He is dedicated to the comprehensive school principle.

He outlined his views in detail to me in an interview on the day he took over at the Department of Education and Science.

He said that the defenders of the present system of segregation, despite determined

"The raw truth about marriage—in a film I can only call a masterpiece"
Alexander Walker
London Evening Standard

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JAMES MASON
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CAMDEN TOWN	Odeon	FOREST GATE	Odeon	KILBURN	State	SWISS COTTAGE	Odeon
CHELSEA	Odeon	HAMMERSMITH	Odeon	KINGSBURY	Odeon	TOTTENHAM	Palace
CHINGFORD	Odeon	HARLESDEN	Odeon	KINGS CROSS	Odeon	WEMBLEY	Odeon
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FOR TIMES OF SHOWING AT THESE THEATRES SEE LOCAL PRESS:

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CLAPTON	Kenning Hall	LEYTONSTONE	Rialto	SOUTH WOODFORD	Plaza	Now showing at CONTINENTALE	Tottenham Court Road

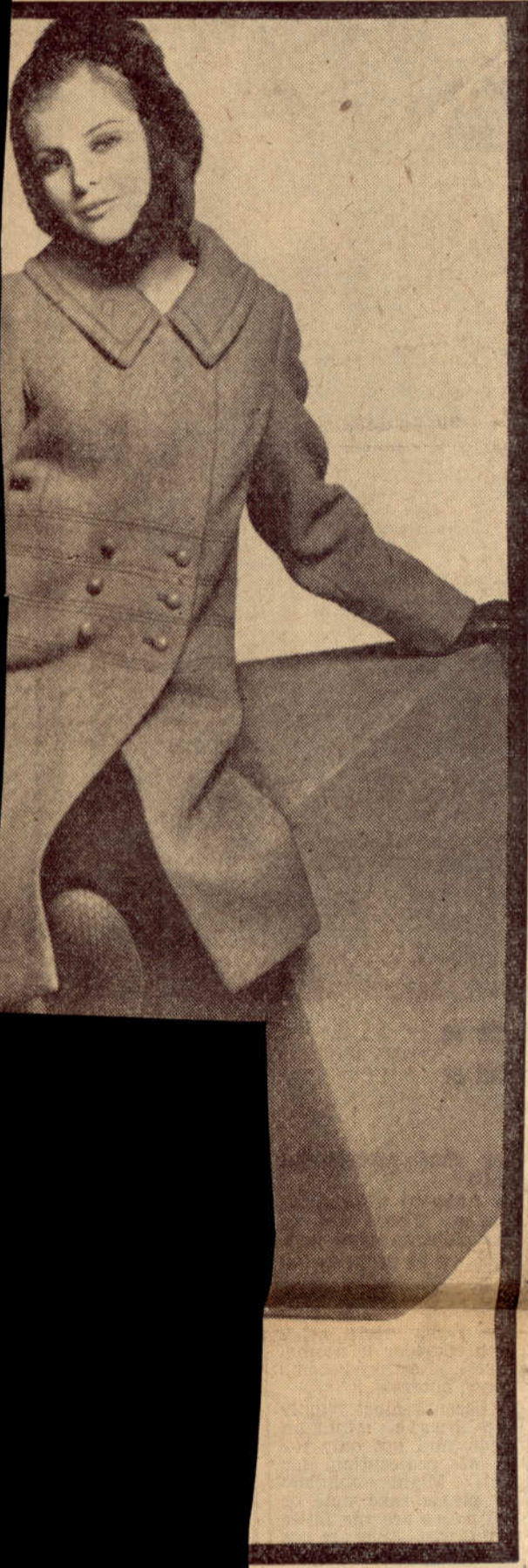
SOUTH LONDON FROM NOVEMBER 1

a girl expects to put
hers . . . or just herself.
ny and the greatcoat
ools of thought about
ther is getting colder
n women's minds, I
y and the Swingy . . .

PACE SETTERS →



Fashion Editor
JEAN ROOK



DESIGNED BY MICHAEL COOPER



The Swingy

THE COUNTRY GIRL must have an overcoat that really does go over. She can't winter without her woollies, and for her I have dug around the fashion field and unearthed two really great coats that will take half a winter wardrobe.

My tests prove that the wide coats can cope with a suit, two thick sweaters, a vest and knee-length pants.

As Mrs. Charles Kuperstein, head of the house of Koupy, says: "We still make wide coats for country girls and women in the big income groups who want a top coat to last for more than a year and are prepared to pay for it."

Say I: No skinny coat is worth pneumonia. There comes a point in winter when you have to have a coat that takes a suit.

What do country girls wear beneath? Swingy coat girls are buying 7s. 11d. vests and bloomers to go under their sweater under their suit under their coat.

Or there is always the lining that acts like central heating. Selfridges, and most big provincial stores, sell quilted full-length linings for £2 15s. Or coyne fur ones at £7 19s. 6d.

Orange and black tweed tent coat by Sheraton; £12 1s. 6d.; Edward Mann's fur hat; £5 5s.



Hold-all coat in cream wool. By Coljana; £22 11s. 6d.

recommending a glint of gold on the backs of hands, ankles, knees. Only snag here is the risk of leaving your mark on your partner's dark suit—unless he retaliates with a gold lamé tuxedo. Gold shoes are back. A year ago the With-It girls considered them cheap looking and frankly Palais-demon-Twist-danse.

JUST BRUSH ON A LITTLE GOLD

Now they are discovering that lowheeled shoes look good with a Little Black Dress; even better if topped with a headtight hat that suggests a gold eggshell.

THERE'S a big new vogue for the kind of jewellery the "It" girls wore in the 20s and 30s. And pace-setters are combing the junk shops and secondhand jewellers. Here's what to look for:

Jet beads — yards of them — at around £3 a string. Coral and amber necklaces, antique or secondhand, for from £2 to £3.

Chunky rings, the bigger the better, with cairngorms, garnets, opals or moonstones, set in silver and gold. The price of these varies with the size of the stone,

but you can get reasonable ones for from £4 15s.

Moonstones were especially popular in the 20s. They are supposed to be a love charm, whose influence works best at the waxing of the moon.

JEWELS OF THE '20s ARE 'IT' AGAIN

Maybe, but they are also pretty. That is why they are selling today.

Edwardian French paste brooches look "glit-tery" for the evening. You can get one for about £5.

Equally pretty is marcasite, a mineral cut and polished to look like a small stone.

NEW

THE WAY in which the women are taking over tennis bowling. Girls bowl in their lunch hours. Housewives spend their coffee breaks hurling a 12lb. ball.

As always on the right wavelength, suit designer Digby Morton put on a fashion show the other day to prove that the girl who bowls in her old stretch slacks isn't really trying.

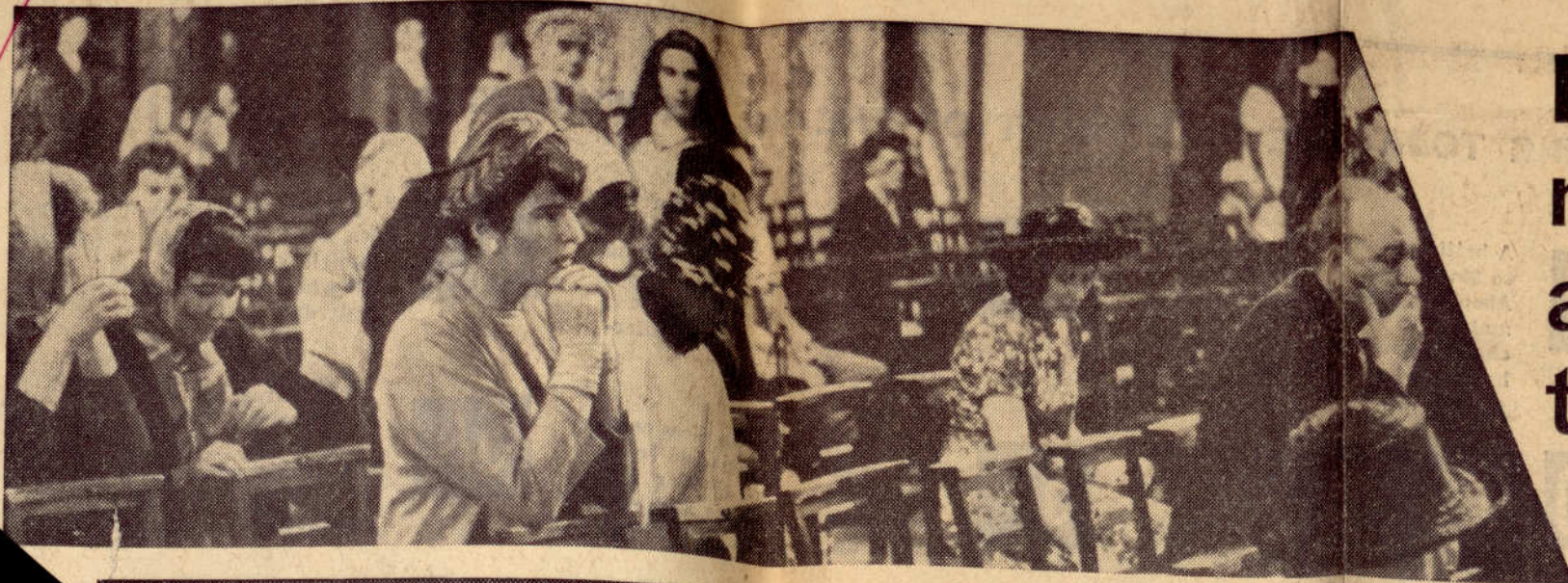
He gave us a swing of flared skirts, loose-limbed trouser suits, culottes and little waistcoats.

"For bowling you need clothes that move. But that does not mean they cannot be smart enough to wear on a bus—or in a taxi," says Mr. Morton.

"Today, bowling is part of a woman's social life, but she wants an outfit she can wear in the street, too."

My favourite from his new range is a checked culotte with a buttoned matching waistcoat. It is designed to be worn with a polo sweater and socks with vivid turn-over tops.

Drawings by
Phyllis
Stroudley



20/11

I went home and took my first birth pills and waited for the world to come to its end..

Dr. ANNE BIEZANEK

continues the story of her fight to free Roman Catholic women from the rigidity of their Church's teaching on birth control

MY family doctor was not a Roman Catholic and could not understand why I should make such a fuss about taking the progestogene pills he had prescribed so that I could control my pregnancies.

They were not a birth-control apparatus. They simply brought about a temporary condition in me that was similar to what happens after a woman passes her "change of life."

It had been medically agreed that it would be disastrous to my physical and emotional health to have more babies. At the age of 34 I had, in 13 years of marriage, become pregnant 11 times and had seven children alive.

Yet my husband would not accept my refusal of further intercourse. A fervent Roman

Catholic himself, it was a mortal sin to him to take any steps other than normal marital intercourse to allay his needs. Nor had his priest ever given him any other counsel than that it was a wife's duty to submit to her husband. Nor, indeed, had my priest, to me.

I took the bottle of pills to my church and was seen by the assistant priest. I went over the whole ground of my problem with him fully and frankly. I asked him if he had any other course of conduct to suggest than that I should take these pills that my doctor had prescribed.

The priest said that he had not.

I asked if he would advise me to separate from my husband and break up our marriage, rather than break the rules that my own spiritual director had laid down for me.

He said he could not advise me to take such a step.

I asked if he would give me the Sacraments of Confession and Communion after I had taken the pills.

He said that if I took the pills and planned to continue taking them, he would not.

I asked if he would refer the problem to the parish priest (his superior) with a view to

raising it with the bishop. He said: "That would be a waste of time."

I said: "What then am I to do?"

He answered: "I do not know."

So I went home and took the first pills on May 25, 1962, and waited for the world to come to its end. The world did not. When I told my non-Catholic friends that I was being turned out of my Church for attempting to save my family and my health, they were politely bewildered. They were able to practise contraception and religion without difficulty or fear.

YET the attitude of my own church was adamant. If I took the pills I made myself into a prostitute, for I would then be offering the means of male gratification without—as its object—the purpose of producing more children into our marriage.

I found some consolation from Our Lord having told the

Pharisees that: "the publicans and the harlots will enter the kingdom of heaven before you."

But this did not answer the remaining problem of how to bring up my children, for up to this point I had taught them the need to practise their religion fervently and constantly, and both my husband and I had set them the best example we knew.

Now I had no example to offer them. For I could not receive Communion. It had been forbidden to me.

Although condemned thus, yet I could not bring myself to take my children into excommunication with me. So they went to church alone, and puzzled.

In November of that same year the problem came to its climax, for my daughter Victoria, aged eight, about to celebrate the anniversary of her first Holy Communion, said: "Mummy, you never go to church these days—will you please come with me and receive Communion on my anniversary?"

I told her that I would, and a look of great trouble lifted from her young face.

I went back to the same priest and told him that I was



still taking the pills, that my health had improved beyond all recognition, that my relations with my husband had improved to a state where I felt my marriage was no longer in jeopardy, and in view of these blessings together with the danger to my children's faith if I continued to stay absent from church, would he now reconsider my being allowed to receive Communion?

HIS answer was that there was nothing to reconsider. I said: "Well, if I come up to the altar

rails, will you pass me over?"

He told me that he certainly would.

Surely my wonderful Church had more to offer to a bewildered woman that such a negative attitude! I said: "Have you not even raised the matter with the parish priest?"

He made no reply. "Then I shall make it my business to see that you do something positive. I will come to the altar rails on December 8, and this gives you two weeks to decide what you will do about it."

I also wrote the whole story in a letter to my parish priest. He did not reply to it.

So at 7.30 am. on December 8, 1962, I went to Mass with my eight-year-old daughter at the Church of St. Alban's, Wallasey.

Cheshire, and this same assistant priest, Father James Gaskell, gave me Communion.

I do not know if he had changed his mind or had asked higher advice and thus had his mind changed for him.

From then on I went to church regularly and thankfully, and received Communion regularly, and continued to take the pills.

Then in February, 1963, the Bishop of Shrewsbury (the Right Rev. Eric Graser) came to my parish. I made an appointment to see him and explained exactly what had happened.

ITOLD him that a lot of people were aware that I was receiving Communion regularly and yet practising contraception in a manner condemned by the Church.

I said that if he needed time to come to a decision or to dis-

When I told my non-Catholic friends that I was being turned out of my Church for trying to save my family and my health they were politely bewildered. They were able to practise contraception and religion without difficulty or fear



TOMORROW: As my work becomes more widely known Roman Catholic women write to me about the bruising struggle they have to obey their priests and keep their homes sane

cuss it with his fellow-bishops. I would co-operate by refraining from presenting myself for Communion for as long a time as he needed to reach his verdict.

He replied that there was nothing further to consider, that by using contraceptives I was "transgressing an immutable Law of God" and that if I continued to receive Communion I was guilty of sacrilege.

I said that I believed this to be merely his personal opinion, and not an Infallible Decision (i.e., the authentic Voice of Our Lord speaking through a vicar of His Church).

"But," I said, "as I am a doctor and am therefore in a position to influence others, I will voluntarily agree to abstain from presenting myself for Communion if you will explain to my children WHY their mother cannot receive it, for to do this is a task beyond my own ability."

I also said that I would send my children to him so that he could see them in private, without my presence, and explain to them in any terms he thought fit.

HE said he could not do this. So I departed from him and continued to go to church every week and to receive Communion.

I felt that I was acting as God wished me to act, in making this stand. It would have been so easy to compromise and to continue doing so. Yet I felt that I must offer myself as an example of how bullied and wretched Catholic women are. If I took these "contraceptive" pills and yet received Communion without having lied nor concealed anything, why should not other women of my faith?

I wrote then, as a doctor, to the Family Planning Association and asked if I could take their training course with a view to obtaining work in one of their clinics.

They accepted me, and when I saw them at work, I was deeply impressed by the sanity and kindness of the FPA, by the welcome and compassionate consideration they showed to all who came to them.

And when, after training, there was no immediate vacancy for me in my home area, I decided to open a similar clinic of my own, hoping that troubled Roman Catholic women would come to it.

I emptied a room of furniture and installed a wash-basin and necessary clinical equipment—which included a figurine of the Blessed Martin de Porres (the Patron Saint of Social Justice) to whom I dedicated my entire project.

THEN I went to Shrewsbury and saw my bishop and told him what I was doing. He listened politely. And that was all.

I also went to Liverpool and saw Archbishop Heenan and told him. He, too, listened politely but made no comment.

I continued to receive Communion.

With my clinic beginning to flourish—and yet no word spoken, neither Yea nor Nay by the priesthood directly concerned—I went to my parish priest and asked him to give me absolution upon all other counts, while suspending judgment upon the matter of The Pill and the clinic.

He refused. He continued, however, to give me Communion whenever I presented myself to receive it, which was frequently—for without other absolution this became my only comfort.

Perhaps inevitably there appeared a newspaper article about a birth-control clinic being run by a woman doctor who was a Roman Catholic. My name was not used, as to do so might have been to lay me open to the charge of professional misconduct—advertising.

Unfortunately this left an embarrassing predicament for any other woman doctor in the heavily populated Merseyside area who also happened to be a Roman Catholic.

So when Granada Television invited me to appear briefly upon a news programme to answer questions about my clinic, I gladly agreed to do so. By thus showing my face, even though my name was withheld, I could clear the responsibility from the doorstep of any other woman doctor of my faith.

I MADE this local television appearance, for a total of 90 seconds. The questions asked, and my replies to them, were simply factual. I did not attempt to broadcast any defiant attitude towards my Church. This was on a Friday.

The following Sunday morning—a mere 36 hours after-

wards—on December 1, 1963, I presented myself with my children at the altar-rail of my parish church for Communion as usual.

The parish priest took the Communion plate from my daughter, who was before me, and passing in front of me, said in a loud voice:

"You don't get it."

There had been no previous warning by him that this would happen. For a year previously I had received Holy Communion regularly at this same altar-rail, though my views and actions were well known. I had made it my business and duty to see that they were known. All concerned knew. Nothing had altered.

The shock to me, and the distress to my children at thus seeing their mother publicly put to shame, was indescribable. Only a true and ardent Roman Catholic can be expected to understand. The parish priest must have known what it would do to my children, even though he had none of his own.

A few days later he sent an assistant priest (he did not come himself) to say that I could not be re-admitted to the sacraments until I wrote to the bishop and apologised. He refused to say on whose authority he brought this message.

And this was a puzzle to me, for I knew that the Bishop of Shrewsbury was at that time in Rome.

When the bishop came home I wrote telling him of the message I had received, and requested his direction as to how I had been deemed to have offended him, and the kind of apology that would be considered adequate.

He replied that I was engaged in work that was contrary to the Church's teaching, and as this work was attracting publicity I was deemed to be causing a scandal and thus could not receive the sacraments until I had publicly renounced what I was doing.

NOW what had been passing through his mind during those past 12 months? Was it that I could continue to receive the sacraments so long as nobody knew what I was doing? But of course people knew!

And does a thing become wrong only after it has been mentioned in the newspapers and on television, even though the bishop and his priests have previously known about it?

He had certainly never warned me what might happen should I continue. He had sat there silently.

From that day onwards, whenever I went up for Communion at my own church (which I regularly did) I was "passed over." This went on for five months.

On May 31, which is the feast of the Queenship of Our Lady of Heaven, I presented myself for Holy Communion in Westminster Cathedral, having previously informed Archbishop Heenan exactly at what time I would be arriving, that I was excommunicated in my own parish church, and would now be seeking Holy Communion at the Cathedral itself upon this very significant holy day.

It should be remembered that I had already met Archbishop Heenan and told him all that I was doing and why I felt guided to do it.

So he knew me. He knew about me.

And I was given Holy Communion in the Cathedral on that day.

DURING those five months I had gone to many other churches in other dioceses (after first writing so they would all know about me and could identify me), and had still received the sacraments at all but one of them.

But after May 31 I felt that I no longer needed to continue with this wearisome and embarrassing rigmorole.

I had been restored to Holy Communion at the fountain-head of my religion in this country, with the knowledge of the Archbishop of Westminster himself.

I felt that I had received my true sign. My freedom. Not from Archbishop Heenan (who had not apparently felt that the matter called for his personal attention) but under the auspices of Our Lady, the very Queen of Heaven.

With this I was fully content.

[These extracts are from Dr. Biezanek's book 'All Things New,' to be published next month by Peter Smith Ltd.]

GOOD

Marks sell £100m by half-time

MORE than £100million poured into the tills of 239 green and gold High Street stores of Marks and Spencer between April and September.

It is the first time that Marks and Spencer have passed the magic £100million mark in the first half of the year's trading. Last year, in the same period, sales totalled £95,585,000; but they rose to £106million in the first half, boosted by Christmas and Easter booms.

£10m loan

Marks' shareholders get an interim dividend of 8½ per cent., against the equivalent of 7½ per cent. last time after allowing for the one-for-two free share dividend.

Lord Marks, the chairman, has revealed plans for paying the vast expansion programme the company has undertaken. Last May he said this would cost around £5million a year over the next four or five years.

Now he has arranged to borrow £10million from the mighty Industrial Assurance Co. This will be arranged by a debenture issue with the man from the bank charging 6½ per cent. a year and the total repaid in 30 years.

The loan is being split into three, with £5million being taken up immediately, £2,500,000 in June, 1965, and £2,500,000 in June, 1966.

Car-making boom easing off

BOARD OF TRADE figures published yesterday show that the boom in car production and exports is leveling off.

In September weekly production of cars averaged 33,099, compared with a record weekly average of 38,000 in the first half of this year and 33,693 in September last year.

Exports last month were 4,483. In the first half of the year Britain was exporting 61,000 cars a month and in September, 1963, the figure was 47,611.

MOVEMENTS

th W H	59/6 +0/6	P & O	33/0 +0/6
omsn	22/4½ +0/1½	R M Line	11/3 -0/1½
gg Tpe	54/0 +0/9	STEEL	
Sec	11/9 xD	B Byly	22/0 -1/0
ont	9/3¾ -0/2¼	Civil	30/6 -0/6
Cnts	8/7½ +0/2¼	Const	14/6 -0/6
en	30/0 xD	Dr. L	24/6 -0/6
p	65/0 xD	Firth Brn	24/9 -0/6
hill	4/7½ -0/0¾	Hadid	19/3 -0/3
er	13/5 -0/1½	S. Dur	19/0 -1/0
sn A	30/3 -0/3	SCOW	20/1½ -0/4½
d Sec	17/6 -0/1½	Stew L	30/6 -1/0
Frbld	28/4½ -0/1½	Summs	30/6 -0/6
Mer	21/1½ -0/1½	Untd	29/6 -0/9
Shop	11/6 xD	STORES	
Est	10/6 -0/0¾	B Home	19/4½ +0/3
chy	11/2¼ -0/1½	Debnhs	40/4½ +0/4½
hl P	17/4½ +0/1½	Drgee	18/0 +0/3
ugh	24/5¼ -0/2¼	Freemns	31/7½ +0/4½
City	9/3 +0/1½	Grattn	39/9 -0/3
& Com	12/10½ -0/3¾	HQ & G	26/6 -0/6
lon P	6/4½ -0/2¼	Hse Fras	29/3 +0/4½
est T	25/1½ xD	Marks A	39/3 +0/10½
ADIO AND T.V.		Qun St	24/6 +0/3
TV A	13/1½ +0/4½	Samuel	29/0 -0/6
Relay	9/0 -0/4½	Times	7/10½ +0/3
nda A	33/9 +0/3	Utd. Drap.	30/4½ -0/1½
ulrhd	28/0 +0/3	TEA	
		Cey Pnt	17/3 +0/3
		Con T L	46/3 xD
		Jokal	26/0 +0/3
		TEXTILES	
		Alre	27/0 +0/3
		Alice	Ed
		Aristc	18/3 +0/3
		Cal Pnt	10/9 -0/6
		Coats & P	41/6 +0/10½
		Corah N	15/4½ +0/3
		Great Heat	



Girls who share the sunshine . .

IN the gardens of a nursing home, two girls share the sunshine. And a tribute.

A tribute to Professor Ian Aird, the brilliant surgeon whose skill and dedication saved their lives.

On the left: Wariboko Davies, the Siamese "Baby Boko" of 11 years ago who was separated from her twin, Tomo, by Professor Aird.

Fit and happy

Tomo died after the operation at London's Hammersmith Hospital. But today Boko is a fine and fit, happy schoolgirl.

With her in this picture from Nigeria is two-year-old Joan Adamu, a Christmas Day baby separated from her sister Jennifer

in a five-hour operation by Professor Aird.

Jennifer died after the operation at Hammersmith in May, 1962. Today Joan is thriving.

Dedicated

It was just four months after her operation that Professor Aird, overworked and strained, died of an overdose of sleeping tablets at the hospital.

The world paid its tribute: "A brilliant man . . . dedicated to his work . . . a great surgeon."

But the lasting tribute comes from the Kaduna nursing home where Boko and Joan are having a medical check.

A tribute in one picture. A picture of two girls together in the sunlight.

New deal for the tally men

THE 1,500 tally clerks in London's docks were offered a new work-and-holiday deal yesterday.

The tally clerks—men who check cargoes on and off ocean-going ships—are a grade of dock worker found only in the London docks.

In the past they have been casual workers hired day by day. Now they are offered regular full-time work with the port employers.

This will mean full basic pay of £14 18s. 4d. a week whether or not there is work for the clerks to do. They will also get full holiday pay and sick pay.

'GOOD BARGAIN'

In return, the clerks—who have

LAB-LIB WYATT ANGRERS MINERS

By IAN WILLIAMS

MINERS in Labour MP Woodrow Wyatt's constituency warned him last night to drop his proposals for a Labour-Liberal alliance.

Mr. Frank Smith, area secretary of the miners' council covering Mr. Wyatt's constituency of Bosworth, Leicestershire, said: "If he continues to advocate this pact we will be forced to withdraw our support."

"It was the miners who put him in power. We want nothing to do with Liberalism."

Mr. Smith read a resolution which had been passed by the miners' council after a two-hour meeting.

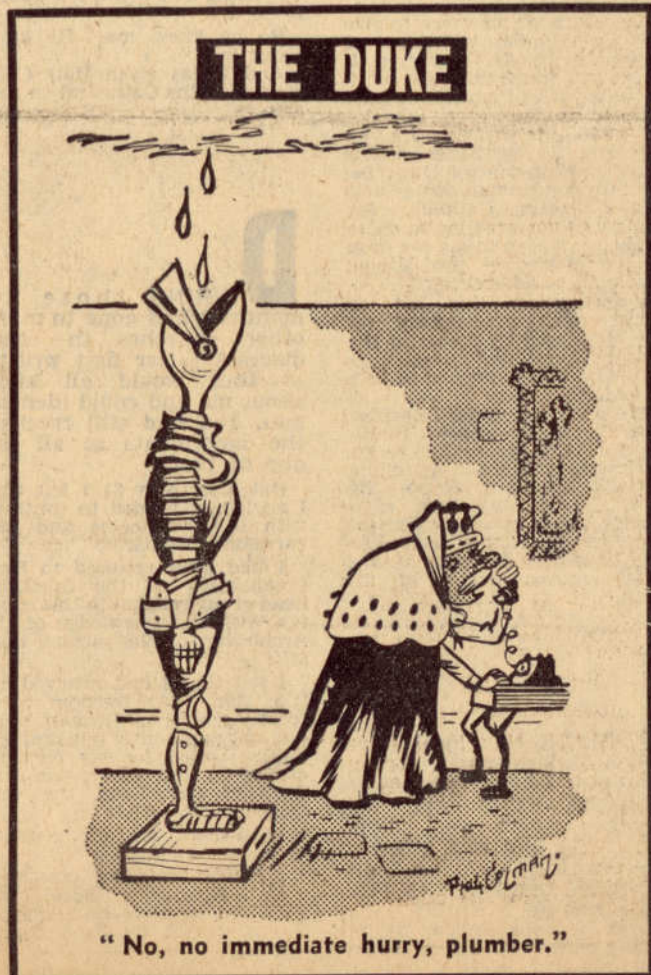
It said: "Leicestershire miners' council wish on behalf

of their 6,000 members to make it clear that Mr. Wyatt's proposals are not acceptable.

"They dissociate themselves from his Labour Liberal amalgamation and have invited him to meet them to explain his policy and his reasons for advocating it."

Mr. Smith said that miners from 10 pits in the area were strongly against Mr. Wyatt's view, and were pressing the constituency Labour Party to take action.

Mr. John Hollick, chairman of the local Labour Party and a member of the miners' council, said: "If Mr. Wyatt disobeys the Labour Whip on this issue we will be forced to protest about his conduct to Transport House."



"No, no immediate hurry, plumber."

PROBE

EXAMINING TODAY THE FIRST GUST OF THE WILSON WHIRLWIND

AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

by Sir Roy Harrod
—one of Britain's
leading economists

A WARM welcome should be extended to the Government's plan for temporary charges on imports. And it is to be congratulated on its promptitude in taking action.

The situation has gone beyond the stage in which it would be prudent, or even feasible, to rely on borrowing from abroad to fill our gap.

Even with the import limitation, some borrowing may still be necessary.

For some years now I have been pleading for an immediate imposition of import restraints of some sort, and predicting that, if we did not adopt them at once, we should ultimately have to do so, before we were through our difficulties. And it has happened.

What are these difficulties? Why do we have to take a



2/6

A bottle of wine now costing 25s. to 30s. is likely to rise by 2s. 6d. About 6d. may go on Beaujolais and up to 4s. 4d. on first-class chateau-bottled wine. Brandy up by 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bottle.

£140

The cheapest Mercedes car could go up £140. Other models will increase by up to £190. The Saab 96 car will rise by £70 if the full surcharge is passed on.

30/-

The price tag on a foreign camera costing £25 is likely to increase 30s. But a leading importer said yesterday: "We are not worried. The increase is not enough to make any difference to sales."

5/-

IMPORTED Italian shoes costing about 90s. a pair could be 5s. dearer. Imported clothing and household textiles are also sure to go up.

5/-

A £5 Swiss watch could go up by 5s. Chancellor James Callaghan himself gave this possible price rise when the levy was announced yesterday.

5/-

The increase likely on a bottle of imported perfume costing about 55s. is 5s. Christmas prices should not be affected because most of this stock has already been bought.

Where the pinc will go on our pockets

By JAMES RENDER

PRICE increases are now certain to be rung up in British shops following the Government's new 15 per cent surcharge on most imports. Luxury goods will become even more of a luxury.

As the items above show, the rises will apply over a wide field of commodities—such things as German cars, French wines, S

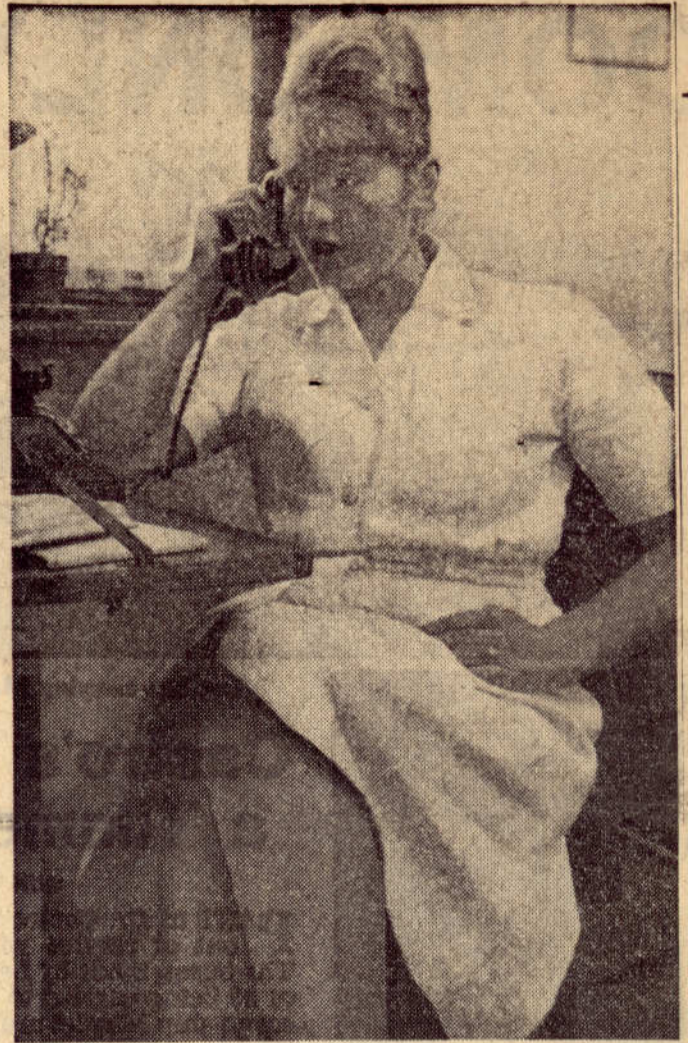
30/11

Dr. ANNE BIEZANEK

tells of the Roman Catholic women who love their Faith—yet hate the dogma that condemns them to endless childbearing and ill-health.



THE WOMEN WHOSE LIVES ARE A LOTTERY



I HAVE had women come to my family planning clinic and show me the bruises they have received from their husbands' fists as a result of trying to put into practice the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church on sexual abstinence.

As a psychiatrist I have seen in mental hospitals the horrifying results upon wives who have submitted to their husbands' demands—demands that have brought about a production-belt supply of babies, beyond the capacity of the wife's strength or the husband's pay-pocket.

Here are some extracts of what Roman Catholic women have told me about their bruising soul-struggle to decide between their priests' admonitions and their womanly need to keep their home atmosphere sane:

"I am a Catholic mother in the sixth month of my seventh pregnancy. . . My nerves are in tatters. . . Surely God in His wisdom does not mean homes to be broken?"

"Then the fits (convulsions) started again. . . My memory is still defective. . . It's always worse when I'm pregnant. My husband still won't use any method of birth-control, so I have to go behind his back—I dread him discovering it, but four of my children are 'safe-period' ones. . . So my life is sheer misery. . . I have had to stop going to church."

"As the mother of seven children at the age of 31, I feel that a woman should be allowed to follow her own conscience."

"Our Church is so bound up with man-made laws and red tape that God's love and understanding seems to be barred from a woman who seeks both marital love AND her religion."

"I lost my beloved aunt in childbirth. She was only 32 and left a baby of three hours' old. It was her seventh. She had lost her vitality and strength in child-bearing and left seven motherless children."

"As a Roman Catholic mother of six children I wish to thank you for the hope you are bringing to our overworked mothers for

whom the 'safe period' does not work. So far I have found little charity from our clergy. We say our family rosary every evening, and all this month will offer it for you and your work."

"Like yourself I am very proud of my religion, and am sure God knows the heartaches, anguish and mental torture that comes into family life when just a little common sense and understanding is all that is needed. Every Sunday I offer my Communion to you"

"Neither my husband nor I have received Communion for five years because we practise family planning. We go to Mass every Sunday but feel like hypocrites. Why must this darkness be cast upon both our married love and our religion?"

FOR myself, as a woman, a doctor, a psychiatrist and a devout Roman Catholic, I believe that a woman's true work in this world is that of self-sacrificing devotion as a wife to the cause of sexual harmony with her husband, and to the moral and physical welfare of her children. If a husband's approaches are to be dreaded, and a

home overcrowded, her vitality sapped both as wife and mother, how can she do these duties?

Before modern science had begun to conquer disease, a woman's task was necessarily to move from one pregnancy to the next, with no time to develop her talents for anything else.

Today there is no longer a need for woman to submit herself to that anachronistic, pitiless law of race-survival.

Let us agree, by all means, that sex is inevitable; that sex within marriage is good; that children must still be born — but surely only within the capacity of the woman to bear them and cope with the mothering of them?

So who is going to make this assessment of her capacity? The clergy? The husband? The family doctor?

All will certainly put themselves forward as the final judges. Yet are women to accept that they are not of a high enough standard—intellectually and morally—to have any say in the number of their children?

At every stage along the struggle towards female emancipation, this was in fact put to us by the men who held us in thrall.

It was said about women entering the professions, about women's rights to own property, about women's right to vote.

AND has any improvement in a woman's lot ever come about as a result of what men have magnanimously decided to grant her? Or has she not rather had to fight a desperate battle upon every issue?

Women are not being unreasonable when they demand the right to determine how their bodies are used.

A Roman Catholic wife is forbidden by the priests of her Church to have any valid protection against her husband's sexual demands.

Yet what holier place can there be than the body of a Christian woman? And we women of the Faith have

ceased to believe that our God has nothing to offer His daughters but the stones of an outmoded dogma.

With the methods of family-planning, a wife is able to consider how much the community needs the services she has to offer (and we cannot credit it to be God's will that only non-Catholic women should be free to serve the community, uncrippled by excessive childbirth!).

SHE can assess how much of her attention her present children need, and how an enlargement of the family would affect them.

Then she is free to enter the state of further motherhood voluntarily. The new life within her need not be feared nor resented. It can be loved and cherished from the outset.

Women of other religions are all helped in such decisions by the sympathetic and sensible support of their husbands and their spiritual advisers.

But the Roman Catholic wife is alone. Friendless. Her fruitfulness becomes a lottery. She gets no help from her Church, but only hindrance and threats.

If she uses modern family-planning methods openly, and admits this in the sacred confessional, she is anathematised as little better than a prostitute and is ex-communicated as such.

If she does not use them she becomes a pawn in a game of chance that is imposed upon her by the celibate clergy of her Church.

The Roman Catholic theologian—from behind the sexless walls of his seminary or his See—tells us, the women of his Faith, that all we need is a knowledge of Catholic teaching plus a determination to work it and, hey presto! the problem is solved.

But it is not solved. Sexual abstinence has no place in a happy marriage. The so-called "safe period" can be disastrously unreliable, and ethically is a fatuous and

blinkered attempt to compromise.

In how many Roman Catholic homes (where the Dedication of the Sacred Heart hangs mute and ignored over the family hearthstone) is the wife's announcement of yet another pregnancy followed by the husband's bitter reproach: "It's all your fault."

Thus does the sex act itself become to her a refined physical torture, and the rest of her waking hours a prolonged mental torture.

A Roman Catholic woman at such a time must envy her priest who sleeps securely amid his dogmas, in his rent-free house with its sufficiency of empty bedrooms.

With no need to keep an ear cocked for the whimperings of children disturbed in the night.

With his domestic budget orderly and his stipend assured until the day he dies.

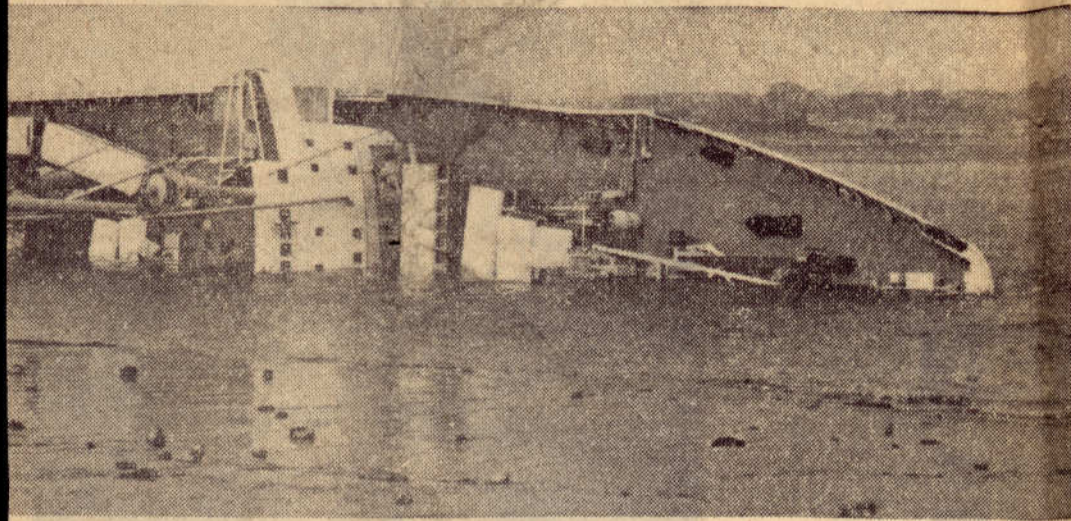
Has the time not come for them to listen to the voices of the women of their Church who ask only that they should be permitted to have what God surely intended us to have—our faith clean in our hearts, and our husbands in our arms?

[These extracts are from Dr. Biezanek's book 'All Things New' to be published next month by Peter Smith Ltd.]

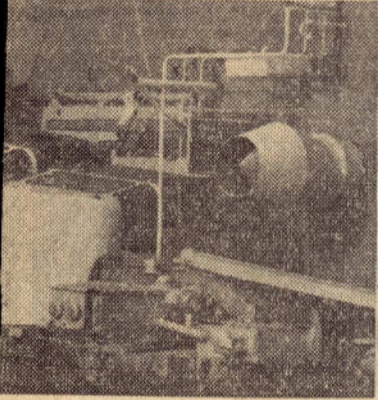
TOMORROW

There are priests who live under a shadow of fear—because they give advice to women which challenges rigid Church dogma on birth control!

OOM ONLY...



The bus-carrying Magdeburg lies on her side



Castro's buses take a Thames ducking

SUN REPORTER

PART of Dr. Castro's proud new bus fleet were out of service yesterday—in the Thames. The buses, made by Leylands, were in a shipment of 23 being carried to Cuba by the East German cargo ship Magdeburg.

As the Magdeburg inched through dense fog off Broadness Point, Kent, she was in collision with a Japanese cargo ship, the 10,466-ton Yamashiro Maru.

The German vessel was badly holed. She keeled over, half-submerging some of the buses lashed to her decks.

Crew rescued

Tugs picked up the 54 crew and two passengers from the Magdeburg.

Then another ship, the oil tanker Charcrest, collided with the two stationary vessels.

The Yamashiro Maru and the Charcrest were only slightly damaged and there were no casualties.

But the 9,656-ton Magdeburg had to be beached at Northfleet Hope, still on her side, with the help of the tide.

Plans were rapidly made to salvage her—and Dr. Castro's buses.

Nudes—for art's sake

Two girls who volunteered to pose in the nude have saved an art class from being cancelled.

The class, at a further education college in Windsor, Berks., was in danger of closing because there were no models available for drawing from life.

A college spokesman said yesterday: "We advertised for men and women models over 18 and now two girls have come forward."

Nearly murder parents told

Parents were taken to task last night over the number of child drowning deaths in Britain. Said Mr. Gerald Goodman, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents: "This isn't murder but sometimes I think it is very near because of parents' negligence in not taking more care of their children." More than 270 children were drowned in 1963, he said.

£50 thank you for 'brave act'

Elderly Miss Alice Coles never forgot the day 12 years ago when her neighbour's son, 11-year-old Malcolm Stevens, saved her from drowning in the sea. Yesterday Malcolm—now aged 23, married and serving in the Navy at Gosport, Hants—learned that Miss Coles, who died in August, had left him £50 in recognition of "a brave act."

A Rowntree PRODUCT

erat...

JAMES CAMERON

REPORTING THE AMERICAN ELECTION

LBJ rides the Texan way

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

IN just one week we shall be officially told the name of the next President of the United States, which will be Lyndon Baines Johnson, to the surprise of nobody, least of all that of Senator Barry Goldwater.

The Goldwater rally in New York's Madison Square Garden last night was Custer's last stand, and he knew it. The only question outstanding in this sick and tawdry election is the exact dimensions of the earthquake that next Wednesday will have consigned Mr. Goldwater to political limbo, presumably for ever. The Republican Party itself will be lucky to survive him.

President Johnson is riding the Texan way—high, wide and handsome. He is fortunate in having as an opponent anyone as outrageous and stupid as Goldwater; against almost anyone else he would seem considerably less impressive than he does.

He is a pretty ordinary calibre of human being to inherit the world's most powerful and resounding office, yet beside Goldwater he seems serene and reassuring; his very ordinariness has the quality of responsibility and reason.

ONLY SHADOWY

LYNDON JOHNSON, compared with some of the major presidents of the past, is a shadowy character; as a leader of men he is a shrewd and crafty wangler of the political machinery. He is as charismatic and inspirational as a small town bank manager, but in the mad circumstances of today it is unthinkable that anyone else should become President next weekend.

As a matter of fact, he does not become President next week, nor does anyone else; by the odd provisions of the United States constitutional process the citizens will not be voting for a candidate next Tuesday but for an electoral college which does not cast its votes until December 14—votes which are not counted until January 6.

This is a complicated formality and in no way affects the issues, let alone the emotions. Nevertheless, it has exercised a great many constitutional experts of late, in view of President Johnson's celebrated mortality.

He is not a robust man, he has suffered one heart attack; no one knows what happens if he should die before all this intricate process is complete.

It is characteristic of the times that such technicalities and arguments have been the only relief

Oral Contraceptives: The Facts

By Lord Brain, F.R.S., President of the Family Planning Association

It is estimated that oral contraceptives are now taken by 150,000 women in Great Britain and 2,500,000 in the United States. Their use has such important implications for health, happiness, and social welfare that as many people as possible should know how they work. And any possible dangers to health should be soberly examined.

Conception takes place when a sperm fertilizes an egg-cell (ovum). This can happen only about once a month, after an ovum has been released from the ovary. Release of the ovum—known as ovulation—depends upon a chemical substance (hormone) which reaches the ovaries from the pituitary gland, situated in the base of the skull. But production of this hormone by the pituitary can itself be stopped by the presence of large amounts of ovarian hormones in the blood. Hence ovulation can readily be prevented by taking a contraceptive pill consisting of two synthetic substances resembling two natural ovarian hormones—an oestrogen and a progestogen. This needs to be taken daily for 20 days in the month.

The contraceptive pill, then, prevents conception by preventing ovulation; and it does this by suppressing the production of a pituitary hormone. But it also has some supplementary action on the womb itself which would make fertilization less likely. It is, in fact, the most reliable of the available means of contraception. Moreover, a great deal is now known about the effects of synthetic ovarian hormones; for, in one form or another, they were used in treatment long before they were used to prevent conception.

Does the use of oral contraceptives impair subsequent fertility? On the contrary, just after their discontinuance the likelihood of conception seems to be slightly higher than usual—a "rebound phenomenon".

PERMANENCE OF EFFECTS

Do oral contraceptives have any permanent effect on ovarian function? Studies by various methods show that, even after they have been used for a long time, the mutual relationship of the pituitary and the ovaries quickly returns to normal. That the ovulation-producing activity of the pituitary should be suppressed in this way seems less alarming when we reflect that, in the absence of any pills whatever, it is normally suppressed for a year or more during pregnancy and lactation. When a woman has had a rapid succession of pregnancies, with ovulation only once a year or less, we do not expect any permanent disturbance of the reproductive machinery.

If oral contraceptives act on the ovary, can they damage the germ cells and so cause congenital deformities? To the best of our belief, the answer is no. First, there is no satisfactory evidence that they prevent conception by acting on the ovaries, or that, if they did, they would damage the germ cells. Secondly, the many children born after a period of oral contraception have not shown more abnormalities than other children.

Can oral contraceptives cause cancer? Substances of the kind they contain have produced ovarian tumours in laboratory mice, when given for the greater part of their lives. Mice, however, are very susceptible to ovarian tumours, and extensive surveys of series of patients treated with these substances over many years have failed to show that they cause human cancer either of the ovaries, womb or breast. Indeed, one ingredient of oral contraceptives has proved of value in the treatment of cancer of the womb.

Can the long-continued use of oral contraceptives damage the pituitary gland? This gland is one of the most important organs in the body, since it regulates many vital functions; and if the action of oral contraceptives upon it was not temporary and reversible but permanent, we should be seriously concerned. But, in more than eight years' use of these contraceptives, damage to the pituitary has not been observed. If pituitary function were disordered, evidence of this would probably be detectable at an early

stage. For some time regular tests have been made on women taking oral contraceptives, and the Medical Research Council has set up a committee to keep under review the long-term effects of these and similar substances. Moreover, since the beginning of this year, the safety of new drugs has been considered by the Committee on Safety of Drugs.

When the first synthetic ovarian hormone, stilboestrol, was introduced in 1938 similar misgivings were voiced; but those responsible for its production rightly said: "It would be a great disservice to practical therapeutics if the use of sex hormones were to be in any way restricted on account of unsubstantiated speculation." The Medical Research Council's report for 1963, referring to one of the constituents of the contraceptive pill, says: "A number of investigators have expressed concern about the possible long-term endocrinological effects of oral progestogens and have suggested that, when administered over months or years, such compounds may prove harmful because of their potential ability to alter hormonal interrelationships or to interfere with the endocrine environment necessary for fertilization and implantation of the ovum." Further studies are required before any definite conclusions can be drawn; but the report describes investigations on women taking oral contraceptives which "suggest that long-term therapy with oral contraceptive agents has no lasting deleterious effects on pituitary and ovarian function".

SHORT-TERM DANGERS

Are there any short-term dangers?

Two fears have recently been expressed. First, it has been thought that oral contraceptives may occasionally cause clotting of blood in a vein, with a chance that the clot will be carried to some other part of the body. Whether such clotting is in fact commoner in women taking the pill is uncertain: the probabilities have to be weighed statistically. But if the risk is real, it may well be eliminated when its nature is understood; and the same is true of the second recent suggestion that oral contraceptives may sometimes disturb liver function.

Oral contraceptives are powerful agents. The Family Planning Association, which sanctioned their use at its clinics three years ago, ensures that its doctors who prescribe the pill are familiar with the few circumstances in which it should not be used, and with the possible side-effects of using it. Though some women have a sense of wellbeing when taking it, others feel unwell. F.P.A. doctors not only make the appropriate examinations before prescribing the pill but give regular supervision to women who are taking it. So long as there is a possibility of harmful effects later, continuous research is essential, and it is being carried out.

SOCIAL CONVENIENCE

It is sometimes said that oral contraceptives are only "a social convenience". In treating disease or preserving health the doctor may have to take a risk for his patient's sake; but with a contraceptive (the critics say) he would not be justified in doing so. This argument, however, is not as strong as it may sound. Sometimes, no doubt, a highly effective contraceptive method is no more than "convenient"; but all too often the consequences of ineffective contraceptive methods (or none at all) include repeated pregnancies, unwanted children, and, above all, illegal abortion, which now occurs on a very large scale with all its dangers to life and health.

Finally, rapid progress is being made in the physiology of reproduction. New types of mechanical contraceptives are being developed and the possibility of inducing temporary and reversible male infertility is being explored. Indeed, research is proceeding so fast that the oral contraceptives at present in use will probably be superseded soon by other substances or different methods. Meanwhile, after more than eight years' use, the fears about their possible ill-effects remain unsubstantiated.



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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Oct. 28

The Queen, attended by the Lady Margaret Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, Brigadier the Lord Tryon and the Lord Plunket, visited the Royal Dairy Show at Olympia this morning.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 28

The Duchess of Gloucester attended a Reception at London House to commemorate Founder's Day.

Mrs. Cedric Holland was in attendance.

The High Commissioner for Canada, accompanied by Mme. Chevrier, will visit two Royal Canadian Navy destroyer escorts at Portsmouth tomorrow. The ships, H.M.C.S. Chaudiere and H.M.C.S. Terra Nova, have been exercising in British waters and will sail for Canada after the visit.

The Senior Crown Agent, Sir Stephen Luke, leaves today on a month's visit to Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Libya.

The Hon. Mrs. Tom Brassey gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday.

The Guards Club Ball will take place on Wednesday, November 25. All members will be circularized.

Lord Cornwallis was unavoidably prevented from attending the memorial service for Mr. F. T. Mann yesterday.

Mrs. James A. de Rothschild regrets she was unable to attend the memorial service for Mrs. Meyer Sassoon yesterday.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Professor A. J. Ayer, 54; Sir Harold Bishop, 64; Dame Anne Bryans, 55; Lieutenant-General Sir Malcolm Cartwright-Taylor, 53; Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, 70; Dr. Harold Darke, 76; Sir Archibald Gordon, 72; Dame Anne Haydon, 72; Sir Eardley Holland, 85; Sir Willis Jackson, 60; Sir Charles Renold, 81; Sir Evelyn Wrench, 82.

LUNCHEONS

H.M. GOVERNMENT

Her Majesty's Government gave a luncheon at Marlborough House yesterday in honour of Tuan Haji Mohammed Ghazali bin Jawi, Minister of Lands and Mines, Malaysia, and Dato Stephen Jalong Ningkam, Chief Minister of Sarawak. Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided, and the guests included:—

The High Commissioner for Malaysia, Enche Kam Woon Wah, M.P., Dato Cecil Sheridan, Mr. J. Mason, Sir Douglas Waring, Mr. Christopher Dawson, Mr. H. B. E. Hake, Sir Neil Pritchard, Mr. Allan Brown, Mr. Cyril Sanders, Mr. E. L. Elam, and Dato Ali Zaine.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association yesterday entertained at luncheon in the House of Commons Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of Lok Sabha, and members of an Indian Parliamentary delegation. Mr. Arthur Henderson, O.C., M.P., and Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., were joint hosts. Other guests included:—

Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri C. R. Basappa, M.P., Shri D. Basumatari, M.P., Shri Dahanbhai V. Patel, M.P., Shri Bisham Chandra Seth, M.P., Shri S. L. Shakhder, Clerk of Lok Sabha, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P., Mr. Peter Emery, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, M.P., Miss M. Herbyson, M.P., Mr. H. Hynd, M.P., Dr. H. M. King, M.P., Mr. John Osborn, M.P., Mr. L. A. Pavitt, M.P., Mr. John Tilney, M.P., Mr. W. R. van Straubenzee, M.P., Mr. C. A. S. S. Gordon, Mr. S. A. Pakeman, Mr. I. Grey, and Mr. P. G. Molloy (Secretary, United Kingdom branch).

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE

The chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League, Sir James Robertson, and members of the Central Council entertained the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Mrs. E. R. Campbell at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House, St. James's.

DINNERS

SEÑORA DE VICCHI

The Argentine Ambassador and Señora de Vicchi gave a dinner party last night at the embassy, 49 Belgrave Square, S.W., at which the guests were:—

Rear-Admiral Euri and Countess Cairns, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Mabane, Sr. José A. Martínez de Hoz and Sra. de Martínez de Hoz, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillimore, and Dr. Alberto Prando and Sra. de Prando.

NORTH EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

A dinner of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board was held last night at Grosvenor House at which the principal guest was Lord Shawcross, chairman of the Medical Research Council, who was accompanied by Lady Shawcross. Sir Graham Rowlandson, chairman of the board, presided, accompanied by Lady Rowlandson. Those present included:—

The High Commissioner for Malaysia and Tunku Maimunah, the High Commissioner for Ceylon and Mrs. Malalasekera, the Bishop of Stepney and Mrs. Lunt, the Bishop of Barking, Lord and Lady Stonham, the Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. Wicks, Lady Norman, Sir Harry Platt, Sir Bruce and Lady Fraser, Sir George and Lady Godder, Dame Anne Bryans, Sir Ivor and Lady Julian, Sir Philip and Lady Southwell, Sir Isaac and Lady Hayward, Sir Ronald and Mrs. Scott, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Rees,

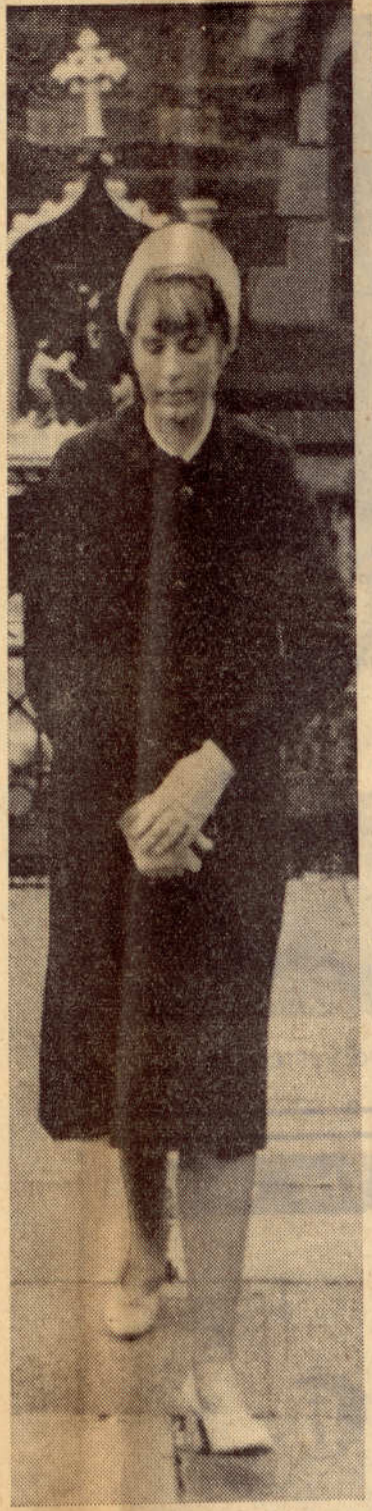
SUN 29-10-64

**DR.
ANNE
BIEZANEK**

concludes her courageous plea to the Roman Catholic hierarchy to end their outright ban on all forms of birth control.



**No,
the men
of my faith
have never
understood
women**



MANY Roman Catholics believe that our Church has always opposed artificial methods of birth control. Thus they argue that what has been successfully and continuously condemned by philosophers and theologians for almost 2,000 years cannot suddenly become right.

At first sight this argument seems very powerful. But examine it more closely.

What is it precisely that our Church has always condemned? It cannot be artificial methods of birth control, as these have been known only within the last 50 years!

WHAT the Church has, in fact, condemned through the ages is sexual abnormality—any form of perversion that prevents husband and wife from sharing natural fulfilment with each other.

The habit of interrupting the sex act is one that damages emotional stability and happiness and is basically unnatural. Yet this is the only method of birth control that has through the centuries been available to all.

When the theologians argue against interrupted sex, as being an act that frustrates nature, then nobody can reject this.

Surely the early Church's condemnation of such crude and selfish forms of birth control was aimed to protect the sexual integrity of womankind! To prevent her from being simply used, abused and thwarted at the man's whim.

I say that the men who were responsible for Roman Catholic morals through the succeeding centuries did not understand women, nor much consider them.

The official and dogmatic entrenched Roman Catholic attitude has been to turn a blind eye to the fact that the arrival upon the human scene of birth-control methods in this century now make it possible for a wife to limit her progeny to what her own health and circumstances can accept.

BIRTH-CONTROL methods have NOT arrived upon the scene for the primary purpose of rendering women barren, nor to thwart their natural needs. Yet should any individual priest feel any nagging of private conscience regarding the attitude of his Church towards family

planning, he comes up against a brutally totalitarian ban.

Every priest who enters the confessional-box is faced with dreaded canonical penalties. If during confession he gives advice or judgment that veers by a hair's breadth from the official say-so, then by canon law the penitent is bound to "denounce" the priest to his bishop or the Holy Office.

This priest then might never be allowed to hear confessions again. Or he might be deemed to have become mentally unbalanced and find himself whisked into a walled seminary or—as in one case that I as a doctor, know about—be escorted to a Roman Catholic-dominated mental hospital to receive "treatment."

Which in this case consisted of a dozen electric convulsions that effectually "cured" him!

Thus it can scarcely be wondered at that there exists such uniformity and solidarity in the ranks of the RC clergy. For any priest who discovers his own conscience to be at variance with his official instructions cannot live in the Roman Catholic Church. He must get out, or perish.

I believe there are many such priests who have decided that all they can do is to bide their time and to await the hour of vindication for those many Roman Catholic women whose needs they understand but whom they are so helpless to defend.

IT is not the first time in our Church's long history that situations like this have arisen. There was a time when "usury" in any form was once preached against with great fervour and noise. It would be a puzzling situation for banks and building societies should this be so today.

A more recent "error" in official teaching arose with the Jansenist doctrine of the last century. It was preached with authoritative certainty that Holy Communion could be received only as a reward for past virtue, and then only rarely—as perhaps once a year.

This viewpoint, which was then accepted, has since been deemed to be a heresy.

The doctrine of Jansenism was a sort of family squabble within the RC household that church neighbours neither heard nor cared very much about.

But the Roman Catholic hierarchy's present attitude to family planning is under a spotlight. The entire world knows about it. Every voice raised upon the question is magnified ten million times by Press and television.

So it is not a matter of

patching up quietly a private quarrel. Over-population and crowded mental hospitals are everybody's business.

And the Holy See is painfully aware that any retraction of its dogma now must be done publicly, in the market-place, in shift and with candle.

I can only maintain that I am right in my honestly held beliefs as my opponents similarly maintain that they are.

But perhaps it might help us both to remember that the non-Roman Catholic world views our predicament with a compassion that is both gratifying and refreshing.

They are aware (as we are, too) that the Roman Catholic Church is very old, and has not survived all those centuries without weathering many a crisis.

THOSE of our faith who strove to live devoutly through times of earlier crises were no less uncomfortable than we are now. Yet our Church survived and continued to flourish.

Those who say that Roman Catholics who do not accept their Church's ruling on family planning should leave the Church, do not appear to have studied the sacred histories of God's dealing with His people.

When the Lord wished to afflict Israel, his scourge upon them, time and again, took the form of a bad ruler.

Was He not angry with Israel for wanting a king at all? Did He not send them Saul, whom He then afflicted with madness?

We have spent much time in boasting and in complacency about the greatness of our religion.

Had we spent as long on our knees contemplating Christ's approach to people and praying to imitate it at no matter what cost to ourselves, might we then have found it so necessary to gawk after Authority and plead for chapter-and-verse guidance from Rome?

The Roman Catholic Church is, for us, like the sun itself, the God-sent source of all light, all warmth and hope. If that sun happens now to be in a temporary eclipse; and we shiver in dark and cold, we must not suppose that our sun will never shine for us again.

We are His people, and will remain so.

© Dr. Anne Biezanek 1964.
[From Anne Biezanek's book, 'All Things New,' to be published next month by Peter Smith Ltd.]

DIGAME SINE INTERES ES LIBRO

JACK LUCAS

Let's make it tougher for criminal drivers

THE motorist who drives like a criminal probably is a criminal. It is wrong and dangerous to regard the road hog as an otherwise respectable, law-abiding citizen.

This clear warning emerges today from a survey* by 46-year-old Dr. Terence Willett, two-car motorist and lecturer in Sociology at Reading University.

Dr. Willett spent four years studying 653 motoring offences in a Home Counties police district. He found that 138 of the motorists had criminal records and another 60 were known to the police as notorious or suspected persons.

Add the drivers with previous motoring offences, and the total with "records" swelled to nearly one half.

The significance of Dr. Willett's research is tremendous. It proves that the tolerant attitude of the public and the police towards motoring offenders is misplaced and shelters some downright rogues.

It proves how rarely the punishment fits the offence, because no attempt is made at reform. It proves the urgent need to study traffic offenders as people, not as statistics.

POLICE FILES

DR. WILLETT studied police files involving six types of serious motoring offence: causing death by dangerous driving; driving dangerously or recklessly; driving under the influence of drink or drugs; driving while disqualified; having no third-party insurance; failing to stop after, or to report, an accident.

Many of the motorists with criminal records had a whole string of previous convictions. More than half had at least three. Seventy-eight per cent. of those driving while disqualified had criminal records.

A salesman found drunk in his car, which had its wheels in a ditch, was sent to prison for four months and banned from driving for 10 years.

He had 26 previous convictions, 12 of them *not* motoring offences, and had been in prison eight times.

The dreadful thing about that case is that it is not rare. Dr. Willett quotes other examples just as bad. Yet the public still wink at motoring offenders in general, and even a chief constable told Dr. Willett: "Of course, you will find that all but a handful of motoring offenders are normal respectable people who are no more criminal than you or me."

Dr. Willett shows that there are "recidivist" motorists. Contrary to general belief, they do not pay their fines, drive away and sin no more.

This makes it all the more unsatisfactory that police records about motoring offenders are so incomplete. Police forces are, of course, already overburdened with paper work. Yet some records did not even state the motorist's age and occupation. Evidently they were not considered relevant.

PREVIOUS RECORDS

FOR the same reason, previous non-motoring convictions are rarely read out in motoring cases. But Dr. Willett's book proves that they are relevant.

A criminal record could, he suggests, be handed to the magistrates in writing and not read out.

Personality characteristics are relevant, too. Dr. Willett contends. He found evidence of pathological traits in 165 cases, and of these 77 were in the ruthless or aggressive category. Neurotics were common among the drunken drivers, who often wept and became hysterical at the police station.

All these findings, of course, still leave the question: *why?* They demonstrate the need for the kind of research being done at the American "traffic clinics," probing bad drivers' backgrounds. But before this happens, there is a need for a dramatic change in the public's attitude towards motoring offenders.

Dr. Willett interviewed 43 people shortly after they had been convicted, and found that the social effects were negligible in all but four cases. One man said that it had been like joining a club—he talked about his experience, and other people talked about theirs.

SOCIAL STIGMA

IN court, Dr. Willett points out, criminals appear in the dock—but motoring offenders sit on a chair in front of it.

He says: "It seemed that there was little or no inclination among the police or the public to apply the term criminal or any social stigma to these motoring offenders."

The only principles of punishment seem to be retribution and deterrence, says Dr. Willett. Magistrates rarely use their power to order a fresh driving test. He suggests that probation could be useful.

"For example, it should not be too expensive or complicated to set up a kind of 'attendance centre' for errant drivers, where they could be given lectures on driving and road safety. They could receive dual instruction and be positioned in 'black spots' to note and criticise the driving of others. They could repay this in kind by cleaning police vehicles."

This ought to be particularly suitable for those who are not only road hogs, but criminals.

Yet after Dr. Willett's book, ought we to make the distinction?

* *Criminal On The Road* (Tavistock Publications, 42s.).



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WEDNESDAY OCT. 14 1964

Special Articles: PAGE

Changes in Hungary—II ... 13

The Day of the Great Shrimp Robbery ... 14

Election News and Messages ... 15 and 16

Correspondence:

Difficulties in Malawi (Mr. Rolf Gardiner) ... 13

Immigration (Mr. Anthony Greenwood) ... 13

Slicing the Cake (Captain E. H. Longsdon, R.N. (retd.)) ... 13

London's Homeless (Mrs. Douglas Jay) ... 13

For Senior Citizens (Dr. John McMullan) ... 13

Pensions (Mr. C. D. Geach) ... 13

Competition (Mrs. John Jewkes) ... 13

Wishful Voting (Mr. Dixon Scott) ... 13

Payments Problem (Mr. T. L. Drinkwater) ... 13

Helping a New Nation (Mr. Peter Bishop) ... 13

Buildings for Graduates (Warden of New College, Oxford) ... 13

Shipbuilding in Japan (Mr. Reginald Cudlipp) ... 13

Almoners Away (Dr. E. A. Wood) ... 13

Why Have Heels? (Mr. H. S. Gill) ... 13

Index to Other Pages:

Arts ... 8

Bridge ... 14

Broadcasting ... 3

Commercial ... 20

Correction ... 12

Court Circular ... 14

Crossword Puzzle ... 22

Ecclesiastical ... 14

Finance ... 16-21

Home ... 5-7

Illustrations ... 22

Law Report ... 7

Liner Movements ... 18

Obituary ... 14

Overseas ... 9-11

Sale Room ... 7

Sport ... 3-5

The Times of 1864 ... 7

University ... 7

Wills ... 14

WEATHER FORECAST

A depression over the Irish Sea will rather slowly S., and a N.E. airstream will become established over N. districts of Britain. Wales and S.W. England will be mainly cloudy with periods of rain at first, but drier weather with bright periods will spread slowly from the N. Over England except the S.W. there will be fog patches at first, clearing to give mainly dry weather with sunny periods, but occasional showers are likely in coastal areas. Much of Scotland and N. Ireland will be dry with sunny periods but there will be showers on coasts exposed to the N. to N.E. winds. Frost will occur fairly widely at first, but otherwise temperatures will be only a little below normal.

Forecast for the period 6 a.m. to midnight:—

LONDON AREA, EAST ANGLIA, E. MIDLANDS, E. AND CENTRAL N. ENGLAND.—Fog and frost in places at first otherwise dry with sunny periods; light variable wind; temp. rather below normal, maximum 54°F (12°C).

S.E. AND CENTRAL S. ENGLAND.—Fog and frost at first; sunny periods afternoon but showers developing near coasts; light wind, becoming mainly S.; rather cold, maximum temp. 54°F (12°C).

CHANNEL ISLANDS, S.W. ENGLAND, S. WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Cloudy with periods of rain, probably becoming mainly dry with bright intervals later; light or moderate S.E. to E. wind; temp. rather below normal, maximum 55°F (13°C).

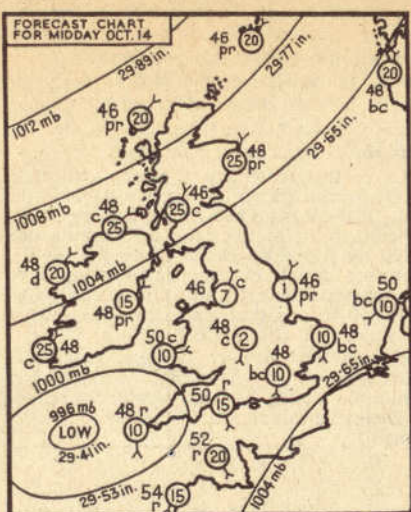
OUTLOOK FOR TOMORROW AND FRIDAY.—Mainly dry, apart from some showers in E. coast districts; ground frost at night, chiefly in Scotland; rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES

S. NORTH SEA, STRAIT OF DOVER.—Light S.W. wind; scattered showers; moderate visibility, poor at first near coasts; sea slight.

ENGLISH CHANNEL (E.).—Light S.W. wind; showers; moderate visibility, poor near coasts at first; sea slight.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, IRISH SEA.—Wind S.E. to E. backing towards N.E.; light or moderate; rain at first, becoming mainly fair; moderate visibility; sea slight or moderate.



Atlantic Weather Chart—Page 11.

Sun rises, 7.22 a.m.; sets, 6.9 p.m.
Moon rises: 3.52 p.m.; Moon sets: 11.57 p.m.
Full moon, October 21.
Lighting-up time, 6.39 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.42 a.m. and 8.28 p.m. Dover, 5.20 a.m. and 6.6 p.m. London (Kew).—Temperature: maximum, day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 54°F, 12°C; minimum, night (7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m.), 32°F, 0°C. Rainfall (24 hours to 7 p.m.), trace.
Barometer (at mean sea level) at 7 p.m., 1025.5 millibars (30.28 in.), steady. Sunshine (Kingsway) (24 hours to 7 p.m.), 8.6 hours.

MIDDAY (G.M.T.) TEMPERATURES

ALGIERS .. f.	72	JERSEY .. f.	54
AMSTERDAM .. f.	50	LONDON .. r.	68
ATHENS .. c.	72	LISBON .. s.	52
BARCELONA .. r.	50	MADRID .. f.	66
BELFAST .. r.	46	MAJORCA .. r.	68
BERLIN .. c.	46	MALTA .. s.	73
BIARRITZ .. r.	54	MANCHESTER .. s.	50
BIRMINGHAM .. s.	52	MOSCOW .. r.	54
BRISTOL .. s.	52	N. YORK E.S.T. f.	61
BRUSSELS .. f.	52	NICE .. s.	63
BUDAPEST .. r.	57	OSLO .. c.	45
COPENHAGEN .. r.	52	PARIS .. c.	50
DUBLIN .. m.	43	ROME .. f.	68
EDINBURGH .. c.	50	STOCKHOLM .. c.	48
FLORENCE .. r.	59	VENICE .. c.	61
GENEVA .. f.	54	VIENNA .. c.	46
GIBRALTAR .. f.	70	WARSAW .. c.	66
GUERNSEY .. s.	57	ZURICH .. c.	45

c., cloudy; f., fair; m., mist; r., rain; s., sunny.

TODAY'S ARRANGEMENTS

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours autumn exhibition, R.W.S. Galleries, 26 Conduit Street, W., 10-5.

American trade fair in aircraft "Yankee Peddler", Pan American hangar, London Airport South, 9-3.

Royal Archaeological Institute: Mr. M. Apter, "Painted domestic decoration in Scotland, 1550-1650", Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, 5

Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency: Dr. N. Walker, "What is crime?", Caxton Hall, S.W., 7.30.

Clinic for Psychotherapy: Dr. C. Kent "Violence", Royal Over-Seas League House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W., 8.

Guildford Cathedral: Dr. H. Roberts, "Methodism in England", 8.15.

British Museum (Bloomsbury): lantern lecture, "Aspects of graphic art—2: Calcut", 11.30; lecture tour, "Japanese pottery and porcelain", 3. Natural History (Cromwell Road, S.W.): lecture, "Finding fossils", 3.

Wallace Collection, Manchester Square, W.: Mr. L. Joyce, "French sculpture", 1.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington: Mr. E. Remnant, "The mosaics of Ravenna—II", 6.15.

United Nations Association annual service, Dr. G. MacLeod, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 6.30.

South London Industrial Mission, Harvest Thanksgiving, Southwark Cathedral, 3.

All Souls', Langham Place, W.: Rev. J. Stott, 12.30. All Hallows-by-the-Tower: Communion service, 12.35. St. Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall: organ recital, Margaret Cobb, 1. St. Paul's, Covent Garden: Rev. J. Fose, 1.15. Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct: organ recital, John Bower, 1.15. St. Dunstan-in-the-West: Rev. B. Oman, "Dr. John Mason Neale", 1.25.

Requiem Mass: Very Rev. J. B. Janssens, Farm Street Church, 6 p.m.

Memorial Service: Mr. H. D. Cherry-Downes, Newark parish church, 11.30.

THURSDAY'S CHOICE—3

A RADICAL INFLUENCE

Geographically Britain is an island. She cannot stay one politically. She has to fit herself into a larger unit. There is probably little to choose between SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME and MR. WILSON where the western alliance is concerned. A Labour Government might get on better in Washington at the beginning. The honeymooners would eventually have to face the facts of life. The PRIME MINISTER'S effort to make the Bomb an election issue is divorced from realities. In practice a Conservative or a Labour Government would probably reach the same position in the end.

The test is Europe. It is an important test. The Conservatives did at least try to join the Common Market. They have been pusillanimously ambiguous about it in their manifesto and in the campaign. They are, if MR. HEATH and the newer men have their way, more likely to go in when the chance comes. There need be no abandonment of the Commonwealth in doing so. MR. WILSON is not only stuck with his myth that the Commonwealth can be an adequate trading alternative. Even when events had pushed him off that, there would still be the xenophobia of the modern Labour Party. A deep dislike of Germany is part of the trouble. One of the most serious points against Labour is that their blindness might well accelerate the already rising tide of nationalism in Europe.

MR. WILSON'S supporters answer that the Common Market will not again be an issue before 1966. The same year is mentioned in answer to another of Labour's problems. MR. WILSON would have a weak Cabinet to begin with. His friends say he would get it right in 1966. Old wood would have been cut out; the new men would have been discovered; the second two years of Labour's term of office would sweep them to a bigger majority in the next election. It is an argument that overlooks the urgency of Britain's economic problems. The country is in no state to wait till 1966. This weekend's new Government has to get Britain going at once.

Which Government is the more likely to do it? Clearly it cannot be a Liberal one. At the same time, everyone who has liberal instincts and a Liberal candidate to vote for should vote Liberal. Such a vote is not wasted. The House of Commons would be better with more Liberal M.P.s and if all Liberals voted Liberal it should get them. Even if it does not, every Liberal vote on Thursday can have an effect on the two other parties thereafter.

This is not a question of looking beyond a Labour defeat to a split on the Left and an eventual realignment of the parties. The day will come when the division between the two major British parties will have to be moved to a line more in keeping with contemporary politics. This is more likely to come about by evolution than by revolution. Nor should Liberals hope that their votes will give the Liberal Party the balance of power in an evenly divided House of Commons. Such a situation would be short-lived. It would harm the Liberals then and thereafter. It could also harm the country.

Britain needs a strong Government, not a weak one. It needs that Government, whatever its party colour, to be committed to forthright and radical change. A competitive economy, a more sensibly articulated society, a Britain continuing in a new phase its historic role in Europe—the Liberals represent the views of millions of voters on all these things. If those millions will vote Liberal where they can, then no matter what number of followers MR. GRIMOND has in the next Parliament, both major parties—in office either will tend to grow conservative—will be aware of a strong radical influence. Liberal votes since 1945 have gone largely according to the number of candidates. In 1950, when there were 475, Liberal votes totalled over two and a half million. Since then Liberalism has taken on a new lease of life. If on Thursday, with 365 candidates, the Liberals could poll anywhere near three and a half million votes, then they would have added to their 1959 poll what is popularly seen as the size of the floating vote. A public declaration of this size for radicalism should strengthen the younger Conservatives. It could psychologically offset, and to some extent lighten, the pressures that would grow on MR. WILSON. It could leaven whichever side is put in office.

Which side should that be? There is a temptation to urge that in each constituency the vote should be given to the most progressive candidate, whatever his party label, in the hope that a rejuvenated and forward looking House of Commons would be a driving force. But those days are gone. The power of the Executive is now too strong. It is a Government that has to be chosen. If MR. GAITSKELL had lived, it might have been easier to give an answer. He did try to get rid of Clause 4 and he was not so anti-European as his speech at

Brighton made out. He would have had in MR. WILSON a stronger lieutenant than any MR. WILSON has. If MR. HEATH were leading the Conservative Party against MR. WILSON, again the answer could be more confident. Things, however, have to be taken as they are. The choice is between SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, who has no notable qualifications to be a reformer, plus a strong team that includes some reformers, and MR. WILSON, who is undoubtedly a reformer, plus hardly a team at all.

All would depend on MR. WILSON himself. The weakness of his team could aggravate his faults. It is absurd to talk of a Presidential system so long as the House of Commons performs its function. But a Prime Minister all-powerful in his cabinet, who further regimented the British economy, delayed Britain's entry into Europe, and did not lessen the divisions in society, would be too great a price to pay for the kind of reforms MR. WILSON has to offer. When all else has been weighed, MESSRS. HEATH, MAUDLING, BOYLE, and KEITH JOSEPH tip the scale. It is a conclusion come to without enthusiasm. But Britain has to be governed, her economic state is serious, and these men are the better hope. Whichever party is returned, there should be the largest possible Liberal vote.

Three Men Safely Down

To put three men into orbit at once is to put three lives at stake where one has, up to now, been the limit. What ever may have been the reason for bringing them down again a little more than twenty-four hours after launching, the first reaction must be relief that all are safe, and admiration for a new method of landing which brought space ship, as well as men, gently to earth. So ambitious an undertaking is, moreover, a convincing tribute to the confidence now felt by the Russians in the more powerful rockets that they have had at their disposal for some time.

The effects of weightlessness during a long period of time can be studied only in a space vehicle, preferably in orbit about the earth and with a scientist and doctor in attendance. With a new type of cabin and a new method of landing, it would have been reasonable to begin by testing both in a short flight—and yesterday's announcement from Moscow gave no hint that matters had gone other than intended. If this were so, there had been misunderstanding even in Russia. According to a Moscow radio announcement, the flight was to be of long duration; Pravda said that Voskhod, the space ship, would remain up for not a little time; Moscow control centre told COLONEL KOMAROV, the pilot, that it looked as if they would have to do overtime. It is difficult not to believe that the three men would have been allowed to remain longer in orbit—perhaps a week—had there been no cause for descent.

Many explanations are possible. The only one for which there is evidence seems to be a failure in communications: Bochum Observatory in western Germany and a Japanese research institute agree, within seven minutes, that signals from Voskhod ceased some two hours before the time of landing, as reported later from Moscow. This, then, may be it—though we cannot yet be certain. Comment should not, however, stop at that point. Just as an aircraft pilot who notices that engine or controls are performing in any way abnormally may decide to play safe by landing, so the Russians have the ability, as it now seems, to return a space ship to earth as and when they think fit.

Libels on Nations

THE CULTURAL ATTACHE at the American Embassy told a story yesterday of a fellow countrywoman of his who had got so tired of hearing Americans called "innocent" that she took advantage of sitting next to THOMAS MANN at dinner to say to him "please get out of your head that we are a young and innocent people; we are, on the contrary, an old and corrupt people". MR. CLEANTH BROOKS hastened to assure his audience that this claim might not be correct. But sympathy goes out to the lady. For men and women of all nations are victims of caricature or plain misrepresentation by their neighbours. Strong and loyal family tradition and strict rules of respectability have not saved the French from being accused of moral laxness. The Scots, who are as generous, humorous, and volatile as the Welsh, got labelled long ago as dour, pawky, and close in money matters. The Jews have suffered even worse.

Irish men and women have gone round the world making good—and bad—in big ways and yet they are depicted as unpractical clowns, with the saving grace of being a running fount of witticisms whereas in point of fact they are no more witty than other people. No less off target than these false attributions of qualities to the citizens of a country is the trick of writing it off as a whole by some absurd suggestion. The silliest of these is surely that a nation is old—as though it could grow a long white beard. Then there is the sneer, always popular, among the megalomaniacs of power, that a nation is small and, so, for some reason to be written off and despised. VICTOR HUGO disposed of that one neatly when he remarked that the greatness of a people is no more affected by its numbers than is that of individuals by their height. As we must all agree, from the historic libel that calls the honest folk we know ourselves to be—perfidious.

Obituary

MR. RICHARD HAYWARD

A VERSATILE ULSTER PERSONALITY

Mr. Richard Hayward, who died yesterday at the age of 70 in a road accident between Ballymena and Antrim, was one of Ulster's most colourful and versatile characters. He was an author, actor, harpist, ballad singer, folklorist, film producer, lecturer, comedian, naturalist, archaeologist, and many more.

His output as an author included many travel books, the latest of which, *Munster and the City of Cork*, was published only last month. His other books included *In Praise of Ulster, Where the River Shannon Flows*, and *Ulster and the City of Belfast*. He had been making gramophone records from as far back as 1923 and his traditional ballads, sung with his own harp accompaniment, had a world-wide sale. His *Orange and Blue* record was chosen by a British panel as one of the six outstanding recordings of 1956. In 1959 he became an hon. Doctor of Literature of Lafayette University, Pennsylvania. The citation was "For distinguished services to Irish literature", and in recognition of his contribution to the development and spread of Irish culture.

In the 1930s he made a series of films about Ireland and only this week he was celebrating his fortieth year in local broadcasting, having been one of the earliest actors, poetry readers and story-tellers from the original Belfast B.B.C. station.

THE HON. W. E. WYLIE

The Hon. William Evelyn Wylie, a former president of the Royal Dublin Society, died in Dublin yesterday at the age of 83. He was a former judge of the High Court and had a distinguished career at the Bar and on the Bench.

Wylie, who was born in 1881, was a North of Ireland Presbyterian and his father, a minister, served in Coleraine, co. Derry. William Wylie was educated at Coleraine Academical Institution and at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was an honours graduate. He was called to the Bar in 1905 and took silk in 1914. Five years later he was appointed Law Adviser to the British Administration in Ireland and in 1920 he became a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland). On the establishment of the Irish Free State Wylie was appointed a High Court Judge and remained on the Bench until his retirement in 1936.

During his legal career Wylie was entrusted with other important appointments. He was the Judicial Commissioner of the Irish Land Commission and chairman of the Irish Railway Board for a 20-year period. He also held directorships for some time on the national transport concern—C.I.E.—and was a director of the Dublin United Tramways Company, which was later merged with C.I.E.

In latter years his activities were mainly concerned with the organization and functioning of the Royal Dublin Society. It was on his advice that the society acquired its present extensive property in Ballsbridge, and he guided its affairs as president from 1939 to 1941; and as chairman of the executive committee for 24 years until his retirement in 1959. In equestrian organizations his abilities and devotion were also sought and willingly given. For a period he was a steward of the Irish Turf Club, chairman of the Irish Racing Board, and a steward of the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee. In 1913 he married Ida Moloney, and there were a son and daughter of the marriage. His wife died in 1950.

MR. J. C. H. HALSALL

Mr. James Cuthbert Hamil Halsall, a former president of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, deputy chairman of Allied English Potteries Ltd. and chairman of Ridgway Potteries Ltd., has died at the age of 54.

As president of the B.P.M.F. in 1962-63 he concluded his year of office by leading the British pottery delegation to Japan to discuss the Anglo-Japanese trade agreement. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MR. HAROLD WALKER

A correspondent writes:—

Harold Walker, who died on Saturday at the age of 66, was one of the most remarkable schoolmasters of his generation. After a few years on the Baltic Exchange and a brief spell at Eton he joined the staff at Winchester in 1925; after his retirement in 1958 he continued to do some teaching and to watch the fortunes of Boat Club from Wharf House.

His powers were immense; he built up the history department into an empire and must have been one of the most gifted teachers of history ever to enter a classroom; he taught a division of the ablest young scientists; he was housemaster of Du Boulay's for 16 years; he expanded Boat Club from a modest activity to a major power. His voice was listened to at housemasters' meetings, at games committees, at discussions on the promotions of scientists and the arrangements of the "B-ladder". Thus all the levers of power were at his hand, and he manipulated them with a special gusto of his own. His typed missives, idiosyncratically abbreviated, were famous; for a junior colleague to receive one was a mark of arrival. They were an extraordinary mixture of lucidity and an Herodotean allusiveness; somewhere embedded in them was a crucial paragraph beginning "Incidentally...". One remembers him in his heyday bicycling along College Street, an old brown hat shading his eyes, the enormous basket askew on the handlebars under the weight of a dozen volumes with scribbled notes protruding. One remembers his study light burning late into the night, the mingled smell of tobacco and eau-de-Cologne.

In his division room and on the towpath he was a genius, absorbed, unaware of all else, *totus in illis*. Yet his most special gifts were spent upon his house. Here was always an astonishing array of talents which Harold nursed and watered and brought on with his own brand of magic, but always with a huge respect for individuals. "Nobody must be left out" was his cry, and the ablest were taught to look after the less able, and, in doing so, caught all Harold's joy and some of his genius in this subtlest and most rewarding task of all. The utter devotion of old members of his house, to him during his last illness tells its own tale. The end was sudden, and in a quiet merciful, in his own house "the quiet waters by".

MR. TOM WATSON, editor of the *Accrington Observer* and *Times*, died yesterday at the age of 64.

MR. JAMES B. DICKEY, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, has died at the age of 72.

MR. PAT FRANK, the American author of *Mr. Adam, Alas Babylon, Hold Back The Night*, and *Seven Days to Never*, died in hospital at Jacksonville, Florida, on Monday at the age of 57.

LADY GARDINER, widow of Sir Alan Gardiner, the Egyptologist, died yesterday at her home at Oxford. She was Hedwig, daughter of Alexander Rosen, of Vienna, and she was married in 1901. Her husband died last December.

MRS. ANN HARRIET SEFTON, a well-known contributor between the wars to *Punch*, the *Tatler*, *Eve*, *Vanity Fair*, and *Vogue* as the artist "Fish" (her maiden name) has died in hospital at Hayle, Cornwall, at the age of 74. Mrs. Sefton, whose husband Walter Sefton, an Irish linen merchant, died in 1952, specialized in elegant caricatures of society people.

The Day of the Great Shrimp Robbery

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

It was probably in the year 1890 that I committed my great theft. I can remember the shocking affair very clearly. It happened like this: I was out with the nurse, Ada, and the pram carrying the two younger children. It was a lovely morning in summer and I felt very happy and pleased with the prospect of a walk which I always enjoyed, to the shops in Upper Street, Islington, a cheerful bustling street in those days, prosperous and lively with its horse-drawn omnibuses and occasional trams-carts and the jolly rattle of tradesmen's carts. There was always so much to look at and to wonder about and as we walked slowly from our home in Canonbury, a mile or so away, to Merrie Islington, I had always plenty to occupy my mind.

First of all, there was the delicious smell of hot bread that came up from the pavement outside the baker's shop at the corner; then there was the friendly policeman who sometimes stood at the point where the New River emerged into the open from its long tunnel under the road; he always seemed glad to see us and once unbent so far as to wink at Ada.

There was the huge dog that sprawled in the sunshine across the pavement. I didn't much care for him. There was the grey parrot that was sometimes visible sitting in his cage at a window (it was said that he could talk: "What does he talk about, Ada? Does he know who I am?").

And there was the thrill of crossing the dangerous road where we had to look out for the swift two-wheeled carts, driven by reckless butcher boys who were known to delight in running over children. These were some of the attractions to which I could look forward.

FATEFUL DAY

On this fateful day we were, as usual, on our way to the more important shops in the main road, but we had to stop at a small fishmonger's and it was while Ada was busy in the background of the shop with some boring grown-up transaction that I was left standing on the pavement with the pram. The shop was without a frontage and open to passers-by, with a fascinating display of fish in great variety on the white slopes of the fishmonger's slabs; and at my elbow was a small tray of shrimps.

I do not know what seized me, but I was suddenly tempted to take one of these shrimps. At that moment, Ada turned and rejoined us and I was thus caught, unobserved, with the shrimp clasped in my left hand. In the confusion of starting off on our walk again I had no opportunity of replacing it, nor would that have solved the awful situation, for I at once realized to my horror that I had become a thief and had stolen, and it seemed that nothing could undo this appalling fact. And what

made matters worse, I did not want the wretched shrimp. I did not specially like shrimps.

I can hardly do justice to my feelings. Here was I, a boy of five, suddenly overtaken in crime. I realized that I had become a sinner and life had changed from a delightful experience into an oppressive and terrible nightmare of gloom. I was a thief; and I held in my hot little hand the dreadful evidence of guilt; and as we continued our walk up to those jolly shops it seemed that all the light and fun had gone out of my life for ever.

I thought fearfully of policemen and prisons, and there was a terrifying business of which I had heard grown-ups speak, called "being taken into custody". It was clear that I could never be happy again and an awful black cloud seemed to have come up and surrounded me. I shall not forget that walk. In my childish way I prayed hard that we might return by the same way and go past the fishmonger's shop; and this we fortunately did and as we went by I threw the nasty little shrimp, by this time nicely warmed up, in at the entrance feeling that I had at least made an effort to return it to its original owner although this in no way lifted from my conscience the terrible burden of theft.

I do not remember how long this state of mind lasted; when one is five a mere day seems an age. But it was long enough to make a profound impression on me and perhaps I have never felt so utterly wicked since.

It was probably five or six years later that another incident happened that shows how much I had fallen from grace in the meantime. I was the middle one of a family of five. I had a sister and brother older than myself and a sister and brother younger. We were a very happy and united little group. But being neither one of the older ones nor one of the little ones I was perhaps apt to be odd man out and occasionally left rather to my own devices.

HUE AND CRY

At all events, on a day when we were all in the nursery and the others were busily employed with their own affairs, I found myself with nothing better to do than secretly to take the key from the nursery door and hide it in what we called the clothes-basket, a tall wicker receptacle that stood in a corner near by.

Thereafter, of course, there was a hue and cry, possibly originated by myself, and eventually an offer of 6d. to the child who should find the key. An unsuccessful search was made by all of us for some time until at last I exclaimed, as if suddenly inspired, that it was possibly in the clothes-basket; and lo! there it was, at the bottom!

How did it get there? No one seemed to know but there may have been suspicions. However, I am ashamed to say that I took the reward and the whole affair shows how greatly I had advanced in depravity since the comparatively innocent days of my theft of a shrimp.

LATEST WILLS

LORD MARKS'S SISTER LEAVES £2M.

MRS. MATILDA KENNEDY, of Upper Brook Street, W., who made many gifts to charities, wife of Terence Frank Kennedy, the author, and sister of Lord Marks, left £2,212,907 gross, £2,095,948 net (duty paid, £1,667,522).

MRS. ALICE CATHERINE ACKROYD, of Sutton, Surrey, left £10,023 gross, £9,968 net (duty paid, £377). She left £1,000 to the National Society for Cancer Relief, £500 each to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the R.N.L.I., and the Royal National Institute for the Blind, £250 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, £200 to St. John Ambulance Association, and £100 to The Dog's Home, Battersea.

MR. GILBERT MICHAEL MORTIMER CLUNE, of Cape Town, South Africa, left estate in England valued at £10,541 gross, £10,506 net. He left personal legacies and the residue equally between the Salesian Institute, Cape Town, and the Salesian College of the Little Flower, Bremersdorp, Swaziland.

MR. WILLIAM JOHN MILLER, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, left £7,085 gross, £7,027 net (duty paid, £169). He left £1,000 Conversion Loan, £200 2½ per cent Funding Loan, and "valuable coins (about £400 nominal)" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "for the reduction of the National Debt", other bequests, and the residue equally between "The cancer campaign and the leper society".

MR. LEONARD GARDINER, of Bournemouth, retired builder, left £14,453 gross, £14,378 net (duty paid, £1,152). He left personal legacies and the residue upon trust for his wife for life, and then to the National Sunday School Union, expressing the wish that it be used for the maintenance of the House Beautiful, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

MISS IRENE DOROTHY CREW, of Stanhope Road, N., left £26,332 gross, £26,251 net (duty paid, £5,526). She left £500 to the County of London branch of the British Red Cross Society, and £250 each to the Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick, of Le Court, Liss, Hampshire, the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, and the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

MRS. JESSIE MARION HAYES, of Hampton, Dorset, left £8,409 gross, £8,301 net (duty paid, £332). She left personal legacies and the residue equally between the R.N.L.I., the Church of England Children's Society, St. Dunstan's, and the Disabled Sailors' and Soldiers' Workshops.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid):—

FLOWER, Sir Walter Newman, of Tarrant Keynton, Blandford, Dorset, president and former chairman of Cassell & Co. the publishers (gross, £168,339) (duty paid, £71,949) .. £162,470

PANKE, Mr. Gerald, of Lindfield Gardens, N.W. (gross, £55,109) (duty paid, £18,026) .. £41,474

SWIFT, Mr. Harry Houghton, of Queen's Gate, S.W. (gross, £54,039) (duty paid, £31,282) .. £47,990

LONDON SQUARES

"VITAL"

An attempt by Conservative members of Greater London Council to turn over responsibility for London's 400 squares and gardens to London borough councils failed yesterday. Sir Samuel Salmon, who led the opposition against the council's plan to take over powers under the London Squares Preservation Act, at present vested in London County Council, complained that the move was an indication that the G.L.C. intended to hold on to whatever it could to the detriment of the new borough councils.

By a majority the council voted in favour of its planning and communications committee's view that the squares are so valuable and vital a part of London's character as to be of regional, if not national, importance and must receive consistency of treatment.

NEW NORWEGIAN LINER

OSLO, Oct. 12.—A 9,000-ton passenger-cargo liner with room for 500 passengers and 120 cars will start operating between Bergen and Newcastle upon Tyne in the summer of 1966, it was announced here today. She will be a fully mechanized fruit ship and will ply between London and the Canaries in the winter. The introduction of the ship is the result of cooperation between two Norwegian shipping companies, Fred Olsen and Company and the Bergen Dampskibsselskab.—*Reuter*.

BRIDGE

THE ONLY WAY

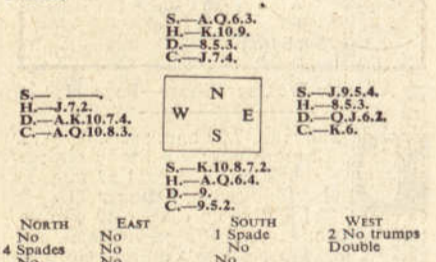
FROM OUR BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

It is trite, perhaps, to emphasize that expert dummy play consists of nothing more than the taking of correctly balanced chances; and this means the ability to measure the possibilities of success or failure in particular lines of play and to draw the best conclusion.

During half his time the declarer must decide at a given moment whether to play a high or a low card. The crudest form of test occurs when he has a trump suit of K 10 9 3 2 opposite 8 7 5 4. If he can afford to lose only one trick he leads to the King and plays that card if his left-hand opponent has played the 6. If the Knave or Queen is played on his left, he must decide whether his opponent is splitting his honours from Q J 6, because then the declarer must play low.

Carry this reasoning a stage farther, to where he can afford to lose two tricks in the suit. If there is no risk of a suit being ruffed he can afford to duck the first trump led when the 6 had appeared on his left; but if there is a danger of opponents making three trumps separately he must play the King. It is two to one that a singleton honour on his right, if it exists, is not the ace.

We will now go into the higher reaches of dummy play with a hand that was dealt in an exhibition match between world champions at Deauville this summer. No score; dealer North.



West's Two No Trumps is a conventional bid announcing a two-suiter in the minors. North overbids his hand by a trick in order to cut the communications between West and East. West's Double is to tell his partner that he has three tricks at least and to invite him again to bid clubs or diamonds if the double does not suit him; and East, not unnaturally but perhaps unwisely, elects to play for a penalty.

Although we are watching a well-tryed partnership the defenders fail to collect the first four tricks, because the opening lead is the DK on which East plays the DQ and a second diamond is led and ruffed. Declarer promptly plays a spade to the SA because he can see 10 tricks if the trumps and hearts break. Unfortunately, when West does not follow to the spade, he cannot pick up with ease the remaining three trumps and also ruff a third diamond to produce the vital trick for the contract.

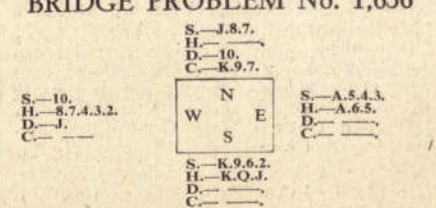
There is only one line in which it can be made and any other line of play is wrong. Trick 4, North's last diamond is ruffed. Trick 5, H4 to dummy's H9. Trick 6, S3 to S10. Trick 7, SK. Trick 8, HK. Trick 9, the winning trump. Tricks 10 and 11, HA and HQ.

In finessing the H9 at trick 5, declarer is taking a balanced risk of either losing an extra trick (200 points) if East holds the HJ, or making his contract (approximately 600 points). Ten tricks can not be won unless North's hand provides two cards of re-entry for the spade finesse and for drawing East's last two trumps.

When this hand was played the declarer was misled by West's conventional bid into thinking that East was more likely to hold four hearts and that they would include the HJ. So he finessed the H9 into West's hand and lost the trick together with three club tricks because West next underled his CA.

The declarer was not unlucky because he could not possibly make the contract in the way he played. If his deduction concerning the HJ had been correct he would still have been one entry short in North's hand for picking up East's spades after he had taken the diamond ruff.

BRIDGE PROBLEM No. 1,656



Clubs trumps. South to lead and make six tricks.

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For immediate release

AMERICAN WRITERS PROTEST SPAIN'S PERSECUTION OF INTELLECTUALS

John Dos Passos, Hannah Arendt, Arthur

Miller and 23 other writers and intellectuals have joined

Norman Thomas, chairman of the Iberian Council, in asking the

United States Department of State to convey their protest to the

Spanish government over the continued "suppression of intellectual
freedom" in Spain and, specifically, the persecution of the distin-
guished author, Dionisio Ridruejo.

Sr. Ridruejo attended the Munich Congress of

the European Movement in June 1962. He remained in exile until

April 1964. On his return to Spain at the end of April he was

immediately arrested and imprisoned. He is now on "provisional
liberty" awaiting trial for the crime of "illegal propaganda."

"We note," the telegram to Secretary Rusk
stated, "that the charge against Senor Ridruejo is quote illegal
propaganda unquote by which is no doubt meant his criticisms of
the Franco regime while residing outside of Spain."

Joining in the protest of the Iberian Council,
an organization devoted to an authentically free and democratic
Spain, are Robert J. Alexander, Hannah Arendt, Roger Baldwin,

American Writers...

Daniel Bell, Julian P. Boyd, Joseph Buttinger, Dorothy Day, Babette Deutsch, John Dos Passos, William Ebenstein, Maxwell Geismar, Frances R. Grant, William Ernest Hocking, Alfred Kazin, Robert Lowell, Dwight Macdonald, Arthur Miller, Ashley Montagu, Marianne Moore, Herbert J. Muller, Lewis Mumford, James Purdy, Ramon Sender, Upton Sinclair, Arthur A. Whitaker, and Norman Podhoretz.

The text of the telegram follows:

"As American writers and intellectuals we respectfully request that the Department of State convey to the Spanish government our protest against the recent arrest and impending trial of the writer Dionisio Ridruejo. We note that the charge against Senor Ridruejo is quote illegal proabaganda unquote by which is no doubt meant his criticisms of the Franco regime while residing outside of Spain. In any civilized country the mere expression of political ideas is not considered a crime punishable by imprisonment. Finally we feel that as citizens of a country which has given massive economic aid to the present government of Spain we have the right as well as the duty to register our public protest against that government's continuing suppression of intellectual freedom and its persecution of Senor Ridruejo for purely ideological reasons."

#####

STRIKING MINERS WARNED BY SPAIN

Special to The New York Times.

MADRID, May 17—A leading propaganda organ of the Spanish regime sternly warned striking coal miners in Asturias today that attempts to exploit labor conflicts politically would be crushed.

El Espanol of Madrid, a weekly published by the Information Ministry and a prominent channel of Government propaganda, wrote:

"Labor demands may be reasonable or not, but are at any rate worthy of being taken into consideration. Plans to sabotage the Spanish economy, to endanger the peace in which we live, the prosperity that we are willing in one world, the happiness of all Spaniards, are not tolerable and won't be tolerated."

The propaganda organ was referring to a strike of coal miners and metal workers the fourth in two years, that started in the northwestern region of Asturias early in April and was, according to last reports, involving close to 40,000 men.

El Espanol alleged that the Asturian strike had been fomented by Communists and financed from abroad.

and propagandists among
fellow peasants.

In 1932 he moved up to the secretaryship of the local Communist organization in the Lyons region and also completed his Communist education at a school in Moscow. In 1936 he was made a member of the party's Central Committee. At the same time he became a deputy from a working class area of the Paris suburbs. When the war broke out and the Communist party was declared illegal he was imprisoned, then deported to a prison in Algeria by the Vichy Government in 1941.

After the Allied liberation of Algeria in 1943 he was freed, then became the party's liaison man with the fighting French Forces of General de Gaulle, whose headquarters were in London. Their relations were said to be polite but cold. They are still cold and much less polite as Mr. Rochet now leads his party in a crusade against General de Gaulle's regime.

The substitution of majority voting for proportional representation cut the party's group in the Assembly to only 10 in the elections of 1958. Mr. Rochet was one of the survivors of the Gaullist victory and became the party's principal spokesman in Assembly debates. His speeches often adopt an aggressive tone but in his personal relationships

Hon. Dean Rusk
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D.C.

AS AMERICAN WRITERS AND INTELLECTUALS WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONVEY TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT OUR PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENT ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE WRITER DIONISIO RIDRUEJO. WE NOTE THAT THE CHARGE AGAINST SENOR RIDRUEJO IS QUOTE ILLEGAL PROPAGANDA UNQUOTE BY WHICH IS NO DOUBT MEANT HIS CRITICISMS OF THE FRANCO REGIME WHILE RESIDING OUTSIDE OF SPAIN. IN ANY CIVILIZED COUNTRY THE MERE EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL IDEAS IS NOT CONSIDERED A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT. FINALLY WE FEEL THAT AS CITIZENS OF A COUNTRY WHICH HAS GIVEN MASSIVE ECONOMIC AID TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN WE HAVE THE RIGHT AS WELL AS THE DUTY TO REGISTER OUR PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST THAT GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUING SUPPRESSION OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM AND ITS PERSECUTION OF SENOR RIDRUEJO FOR PURELY IDEOLOGICAL REASONS.

(Signatures)

Spain's labour chief meets British M.P.s

SYSTEM EXPLAINED

CATHOLIC HERALD REPORTER

FOR the first time in the history of the Franco government, the head of the Spanish Syndicates has been entertained in the House of Commons here by a group of Labour M.P.s. He is Senor José Solís, who is also the Minister Secretary-General of the National Movement.

The Syndicates are a single association joining together the unions of employers and workers. They are criticised here because they are the only permissible form of labour organisation in Spain, and because they seem to exclude the concept of totally separate and independent workers' unions.

In an interview exclusive to the CATHOLIC HERALD, Snr. Solís said that, after the civil war, new social structures had to be imposed from the top for the sake of stability and unity.

In the ensuing years, however, continual modifications have given the workers progressively more access to responsible political jobs.

Contrary to the view widely held here, the government is not involved in the Syndicates. The fact that their chief is also a Minister is an accident.

It occurred because, when he was made a Minister, the unions asked him to stay on as their leader, because they wanted a voice in the cabinet. The two jobs may never be combined again.

I put to Snr. Solís the major criticisms levelled in this country against the Syndicates. Here is a summary of his replies:

The Syndicates are completely free. At one time, their officials were appointed and their settlements subject to government approval. Now all officials are elected, and a 1961 law wiped out the government's veto altogether.

It is sometimes said that the government interferes in the selection of candidates. This is a flat lie. Any worker, backed by five co-workers in his factory or by two who have held union office, can stand for election as a shop steward.

This is the first step to all union posts, and he may be chosen to be a Syndicate representative in municipal government or the Cortes (parliament), where we have 205 members.

Claims

In each industry there is one union for employers and another for workers, each with its own president. These are linked at local, regional and national levels by joint committees, drawn half and half from each side.

Claims settled by joint committees become law. Details go to the Minister of Labour for record purposes, but he cannot modify them.

At the top of the system we now have annual congresses, drawing well over a thousand representatives (visiting British M.P.s and trade unionists have testified to the complete freedom and energy of the congress discussions). In future, there will be separate employers' and workers' congresses as well as the present mixed ones.

All workers are automatically union members when they reach 21. This concept should not be wholly alien to those who favour and practise the closed shop system.

Automatic membership does not breed apathy. No one is bound to vote in any election, but 10,000,000 out of 12,500,000 do so.

Strikes

The structure grew out of the post-war situation and has now achieved too much to go back on. Plurality is not synonymous with liberty, and equally there can be a trade union dictatorship as well as any other kind.

Industrial unions and strikes, in some countries, easily become political, as our history shows. We once had 20 parties and 20 unions, with much ensuing violence.

In common with other countries facing comparable problems, we are desperately searching for a formula to end the class struggle and make the strike weapon completely irrelevant to tomorrow's world. Ours is a positive aim — to create constructive social understanding at all levels, not to seek solutions through conflict. And we are going flat out to develop personal responsibility for the humblest worker.

Though strikes are illegal in Spain, they do sometimes occur, and in practice we deal with them by negotiation, as in 1962 when I went down and lived with the strikers until settlement was reached.

The present strike runs true to 1962 form. There is a tendency

for these outbreaks to occur just when normal negotiations are on the verge of completion, and the agitators can cash in on the credit. We have been negotiating new norms for the miners for three months, and a settlement is very near at hand.

Remember too that — just as unofficial elements defy the unions in other countries — Spain's agitators are backed by foreign money and Spanish workers are constantly being bombarded with constant propaganda, including foreign broadcasts.

Tensions

Industrial tension stems from managements, and we are fighting for a new concept of management altogether — one that will give the worker a much greater share in the direction as well as the profits of industry.

Our unions have achieved much: job security (sacking is extremely difficult); family allowances and a wide range of social services; the first post-war hospitals and sick insurance; at this moment 260,000 homes are being built for workers, who will own their homes automatically after paying rent for a period of time.

We run 120 vocational training schools educating 40,000 sons of workers for nothing; 12,000 cooperatives which own half the wine and olive oil trade of the country among other things; and schemes which give free plots of land and help to develop them to many thousands of rural workers (12,000 in the Jaen province alone).

We are ready and willing to enter into dialogue with anyone, though some systems are not free to talk to us. We sincerely hope, and feel confident, however, that it will eventually be possible for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to talk to us — if only that we may criticise each other.

ALL-OUT DRIVE IN AFRICA

WASHINGTON

A PAN-AFRICAN Education Conference for January 1965, is to be a long-range program of the continent's development. Economic development and education is futile, says Joseph Moerman, regional secretary of the Catholic International Office for Africa and Madagascar.

In Africa, some 45 per cent of the population has been entrusted to the Church alone for development assistance. Schools to be built.

Fr. Moerman, a Christian, said religion is the world's predominant force. "The Church alone can do that, with continuing presence per se," he said. "The Catholic presence is a permanent presence."

Demotion for Cardinal who backed reform?

From a Special Correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO.

A PROGRESSIVE Cardinal, accused by the new right-wing Brazilian regime of backing the deposed "Castroist" President Goulart, has been transferred from one of the world's largest archdioceses to a much smaller one.

He is Cardinal Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta who, together with Archbishop Helder Camara, has attacked the Brazilian capitalist system and fought for social reform on all fronts.

He now leaves the archdiocese of Sao Paulo, with 4,200,000 Catholics, for the Metropolitan See of Aparecida, another city in the same State, with only 60 priests and 67,450 Catholics. He has already been Apostolic Administrator of this region for some time.

In a speech at Rome's Brazilian College, Pope Paul had said that the transfer was not imposed on the Cardinal, whose frail health had forced him to apply for it. Progressive Catholics are wondering, however, how far the Cardinal was pressurised or manoeuvred into this position by his Brazilian enemies.

The need for social justice inherent in much of President Goulart's thinking was well on the wavelength of the strong progressive element in the Brazilian hierarchy, though they resisted his confiscation methods which infringed the right to private property.

However, only a few days before he was deposed by the rightist forces, Cardinal Vasconcellos Motta and Archbishop Helder Camara called on him, and were bitterly attacked by the right wing for doing so.

Last month, 17 of the bishops, including Mgr. Helder Camara, published a letter attacking the abuses of a capitalist system which had made money and economics the paramount considerations in social programmes.

Natural rights

It lashed out at a situation in Brazil which allows a few rich people to live in luxury while the majority are deprived of necessities, and of fundamental, natural rights.

It also expressed the hope that the new regime would know how to introduce the necessary reforms—so urgent and so often demanded by the bishops—whilst saving the country from the errors of Communism.

Meanwhile, in his Rome address, Pope Paul has warned that Brazil certainly will find itself overcome by Communism unless it moves ahead on the road to social reform. He pleaded for educational, agricultural, industrial and sanitary reform, especially for these "on the outskirts of the great cities, in the desolate regions of the north-east".

LD

SIXPENCE

Duckett

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CATHOLIC BOOKS SENT ALL OVER
THE WORLD



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DEARTH OF SPEAKERS FOR RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

By Marian Curd

THE dearth of good denominational speakers is this week blamed by the BBC's Head of Religious Broadcasting for unsatisfactory religious discussion programmes.

In his first Press Conference since taking office six months ago, Mr. Kenneth Lamb said on Monday, "There is a desperate shortage of people with religious beliefs who have the great gift of communication with those who are indifferent to the Gospel".

Commenting that so many speakers are unable to show the relevance of the Christian Faith in Britain in 1964, Mr. Lamb added:

"It is said that we are not dealing with people who have not heard of the Gospel, but with those who have heard and who have rejected it either because they are unwilling to face demands because the Gospel is pre-

Religious Vocations Issue

*The young man
said to Him...
"What yet is wanting
... Jesus said*

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT MADRID

Couve de Murville Expected to Discuss Trade Links

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

MADRID, May 14—France's Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, is scheduled to make an official visit here late this month or early in June, European diplomats said today. An official announcement is expected soon.

The French Foreign Minister's trip is seen here as a sign of renewed interest by President de Gaulle's regime in Spain, which lately has improved relations with the United States and Britain.

Rivalry for influence in Spain appears to be particularly keen between France and Britain. It extends, diplomats here observe, to trade and to the industrial uses of nuclear energy.

Mr. Couve de Murville and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz, are expected to discuss European and African questions as well as French-Spanish bilateral relations. Mr. Castiella had talks with Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Washington last month.

Spaniard Ends Visit

The Spanish press hailed today as a political success a trip to France that Industry Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo concluded yesterday. The Minister reported to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in a Cabinet meeting here today.

Newspapers here quoted the Industry Minister as having said that Mr. Couve de Murville had assured him of France's continued support of Spain's aspirations to become eventually a full member of the European Economic Community.

Earlier this spring, objections from Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg stalled a more than two-year-old Spanish application for Common Market ties. West Germany, the sixth Common Market member, backed Spain's bid.

The Common Market rebuff strengthened tendencies in Spain to seek closer bonds with the United States and Britain. London appeared to judge the moment favorable for launching a broad commercial offensive in Spain.

British-French competition is noticeably keen in the field of atomic industry. Spain has turned to a United States firm, Westinghouse, for the construction of her first atomic power plant near Madrid. But Britain and France are still bidding for participation in other nuclear projects here.

Spain's second atomic power plant is to rise south of Burgos. The promoters of the project are expected to invite foreign tenders soon.

The Spanish press said the Industry Minister had held talks in France concerning a third Spanish atomic project to be built with prominent participation of French capital and technical assistance.

The Minister was quoted having said that France might contract to import 40 per cent of the electric energy produced by the proposed atomic plant, which it is understood will be situated south of the Pyrenees, close to the French border.

The Minister was also believed to have reported to the French Government on his recent conversations in Algeria on the projected pipeline under the Mediterranean to funnel Sahara gas to Spain for industrial use throughout Western Europe. The pipeline project is expected to be discussed during the French Foreign Minister's forthcoming visit here.

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McNAMARA SAYS U.S. MUST WIDEN VIETNAM EFFORT

Back in Capital, He Asserts More G.I.'s May Be Added for Training Missions

CONFERS WITH JOHNSON

Secretary Reports a Heavy Increase in Attacks by Vietcong Guerrillas

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 14—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said today the United States must expand its commitments in South Vietnam to meet a marked increase in terror attacks by Communist guerrillas.

Mr. McNamara, who returned from Saigon this morning, conferred at the White House with President Johnson. Then he held a news conference at which he said the United States might have to send additional uniformed personnel to South Vietnam.

Flanked by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. McNamara said American military and economic aid would be increased. And, he said, "it may be necessary to send additional U.S. personnel" on training missions.

Mr. McNamara said he would meet again with Mr. Johnson tomorrow and Saturday.

Cites Increased Raiding

The Defense Secretary said the Vietcong guerrillas had increased very substantially their terrorist attacks on the rural populace in South Vietnam. He said these attacks had been marked by kidnappings, murder, ambush and such atrocities as the beheading of local leaders.

Mr. McNamara said it was absolutely essential that the anti-Communist Government of South Vietnam counter these attacks.

He said South Vietnam must increase "very substantially" the number of regular and paramilitary troops in its army. And he said there must be a 100 per cent increase in the number of Vietnamese pilots, backed up by additional aircraft.

Asked whether he thought the guerrilla war could be won, Secretary McNamara said "I remain personally convinced" that persistent execution of political and military plans would lead to a successful outcome.

He predicted "a long hard war" that might force reappraisal of United States plans to withdraw its forces in

Uganda.

Sir,—To the list of translations of various works of Shakespeare (*The Times Literary Supplement*, April 23) may be added one of Hamlet in Basque by Vicente de Amézaga (Ekin, Buenos Aires, 1952). The richness and the flexibility of the oldest language in Europe, together with the stylistic merit of Sr. Amézaga's writing in his native Euskera, are responsible for this fine translation.

Sr. Amézaga's Spanish translations of works from the Greek and Latin classics, his recently published volume of *Hombres de la Compañía Guipuzcoana* (Caracas, 1963), and his poems in Basque have given him a leading place among contemporary Basque writers.

MAIRIN MITCHELL.

Convent of Bon Secours, 166 Westbourne Grove, London, W.11.

Sir,—In his article on Shakespeare translations Mr. Henry Gifford has not

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This is hardly the case, though, with Williams's celebrated Americanist technique; here he seems more concerned to demonstrate freedom from the English metrical vice than to maintain any really serious endeavour for a distinctively American speech-movement. His vocabulary seems idiomatic, to be sure, but it is continually beset by line-breaks and stanza-units which at best seem tricky and at worst quite arbitrary. Now and then, by employing an unpunctuated "open syntax", Williams can achieve a pleasant range of ambiguity and a certain gnomic charm:

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MARTÍN GARCÍA URTIAGA

More Franco-Franco

Fresh signs of the growing entente between General de Gaulle and General Franco continue to emerge (see page 460 of *The Economist* of November 2nd, and page 8 of FOREIGN REPORT of October 3rd). The most recent ones include these:

(i) At General Franco's request, the French government has banned the (anarchist) Iberian Federation of Libertarian Youth.

(ii) Bishop Gouyon of Bayonne, near the Spanish border, has been appointed archbishop-coadjutor of Rennes. Mgr. Gouyon's new appointment is regarded as an unimpressive promotion in the light of his known calibre; the point of it seems to be that it removes him from the area of maximum anti-Franco subversion to a place 350 miles to the north. Indeed, Mgr. Gouyon's dislike of the Franco régime and sympathy for the Spanish Basque autonomists were well known; and Spanish officialdom has protested more than once that he was protecting "subversive" priests. One of his priests, Don Iñaki de Azpiazu, has been relieved of his post and restricted to routine duties at Bayonne cathedral. The Spanish authorities had for many years been trying to have Don Iñaki removed from the frontier area, alleging that he combined his work as (mobile) chaplain to Spanish workers in the Basses-Pyrénées with political intelligence on behalf of the Spanish Republicans.

(iii) A big French artistic, scientific and cultural exhibition, similar to those held in Moscow, Mexico and Montreal, is to be put on in October, 1964. Its principal exhibits will be shown both in Madrid and in Barcelona. (The announcement of a British exhibition to be held in Barcelona next April is said to have contributed to the French decision.)

(iv) French and Spanish experts are studying the possibility of establishing a chemicals industry on the frontier north of Pamplona based on (Spanish) Navarran potash deposits and natural gas piped from Lacq (near Pau). The final decision on this plan will affect the siting of the new Bayonne-Pamplona road.

Israeli envoy soothed.—The Israeli ambassador to the United States, Mr. Avraham Harman, went to the State Department last week to discuss the problem of refugees from Palestine with Mr. Harlan Cleveland, assistant Secretary of State. The motive behind their talk was a common desire to prevent a fresh row over Arab refugees from breaking out in the United Nations General Assembly, now meeting in New York. Mr. Harman is reported to have left the State Department comforted—probably by Mr. Cleveland's reminder that, since the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was extended for two years last autumn, a return to the subject could probably be avoided this year. There is thus: (a) no need for a debate on its future during the current session, and (b) correspondingly little danger of another Arab-Jewish clash on this point.

The Economist

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Weds.
Nov 11

Manual:

He has the extra copia for di us Dep
a dos mannos esta publicacion. Zalmu.
Martin

11-12-63

**DAILY EXPRESS POLL
OF PUBLIC OPINION**

Tories running neck and neck

Express Staff Reporter

THE Socialists' long lead over the Tories in popularity has vanished and the parties are now neck and neck, according to the latest Daily Express Poll of Public Opinion.

The poll was conducted last weekend after the latest by-election results.

It indicates that the Tories have gained three and a half points while the Socialists have lost two and a half—wiping out the six-point lead held by Mr. Harold Wilson's men early last month.

Moreover, Sir Alec Douglas-Home has added substantially to his own prestige as Prime Minister.

Almost half those asked now say that they are satisfied with him, compared with 42½ per cent a month ago.

The optimism

The poll gives substance to the surge of self-confidence in the ranks of Tory M.P.s and party officials during the past few weeks.

It also confirms Mr. Wilson's private fear that the assassination of President Kennedy, combined with deputy leader Mr. George Brown's recent television gaffe, might produce a temporary shift to the Tories in the opinion polls.

Mr. Wilson remains convinced that the move will be only temporary, but Tory leaders are equally convinced that they are now reaping the benefit of the "under new management" signs they hung out after Sir Alec Douglas-Home took over.

The by-election result at Sudbury, they believe, confirms this.

What they say

How the questions and answers went:—

If a General Election were held soon for which party would you vote?

	This Poll	Early Nov.	Late Oct.
	%	%	%
TORY	42	38½	37
SOCIALIST	42	44½	43
LIBERAL	7½	8½	10
OTHERS	½	½	½
UNDECIDED	8	8	9½

In general are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Government's conduct of affairs?

	This Poll	Early Nov.	Late Oct.
	%	%	%
SATISFIED	45	40	38
DISSATISFIED ...	40	48	46½
UNDECIDED	15	12	15½

In general are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Sir Alec Douglas-Home as Prime Minister?

	This Poll	Early Nov.
	%	%
SATISFIED	48½	42½
DISSATISFIED	25½	33
UNDECIDED	26	24½

Regardless of how you would vote yourself which party do you think would win if a General Election were held soon?

	ALL VOTERS	TORY	SOC.	LIB.
	%	%	%	%
TORY	30	52	9½	26
SOCIALIST	59	34	84	64½
LIBERAL	—	—	—	2
UNDECIDED	11	14	6½	7½

● The Daily Express pioneered opinion polls. But it does not regard them as by any means infallible. The published results are intended only as a guide to the public's views

IN a massive round-up reminiscent of America's toughest gangland era of prohibition days, New York police today arrested 17 men and a woman after a Supreme Court grand jury accused them of plotting to kill off an entire rival mob.

The gangs—the Gallos and Profacis—are both “families” in the hated Mafia organisation now known as Cosa Nostra (“Our Thing”).

For years they have been at war. Some members have been “rubbed out.” Others have had narrow escapes.

There are no charges against the Profacis, who are named only as targets of the Gallos.

Twenty-two “targets” include such well-known characters as Salvatore (Sally the Sheik) Masacchia, Joseph (Joe Bananas) Bannomo, Hugh (Apples) McIntosh, and Anthony (Big Tony) Regina.

The Gallos are accused of illegal possession of guns, silencers and explosives “with which they planned to carry out their scheme to murder.”

Brothers Larry and Albert (The Blast) Gallo are among the accused, but not the gang leader, Joe (Crazy Joey) Gallo. He is in jail for extortion.

But their aunt, Gloria Patane, is named.

RINA—AND CHUBBY?



RINA LODDERS, last year's Dutch Miss World, joyfully phoned from Philadelphia to her parents in Amsterdam: “I'm engaged.”

The lucky man: Negro twist star Chubby Checker.

BUT tonight in Philadelphia Chubby denied he was engaged. He said: “Yeah? Oh boy, I don't know anything about that. Nothing to it.”

be published in May under the title “A Moveable Feast”—there is a novel about wartime action in the Caribbean, a travel book describing Hemingway's safari in Africa in 1953 and 1954, and some short stories and poetry.

Mrs. Hemingway explained in New York that since her husband's death two years ago she had been waiting for a settlement of the inheritance tax. It was paid last week.

She would not disclose the amount, but said: “It took practically all his life savings.”

SELLING FAST: A long-playing record by America's top singing group on which they do not sing a line. “Sing a Song with the Kingston Trio” has the group playing the familiar musical background to their big hits, like “Tom Dooley”—and you provide the words.

MAIL ORDER shopping, once almost completely restricted to farmers' wives, is for the first time a £350-million-a-year business.

This Christmas mail order firms expect to break all sales records. Reason: “Housewives are tired of being pushed and shoved around crowded department stores,” say the firms.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S widow yesterday lifted the secrecy she has observed about the literary works he left.

As well as a book of sketches about Paris in the “Twenties—to

RUMMAGE sales usually such modest affairs, have suddenly achieved status this year.

Charity organisations out to catch the Christmas shopping crowds are using high-powered advertising to emphasise that THEIR rummage would be expensive clothes given by society women.

In Miami, after a rummage sale was guaranteed “to see only the most posh cast-offs in the world,” women began queuing up the night before.

SOMEHOW I don't really feel the “season's smartest masculine gift” is really for men. But musical cufflinks—“formerly only available to royalty at fantastic prices”—are selling by the thousand in New York.

Henry Lowrie

U.S. warns of ship fines

By MONTAGUE LACEY

SEVEN British shipping companies have received their third—and strongest—demand from the U.S. Government for information about their overseas trade and freight rates.

The companies, all trading to America, have been told they face fines of 100 dollars (£36) for every day the information is not forthcoming.

When the Americans made their first demand three years ago the British Government told shipowners not to comply. It is expected they will do the same this time.

Several foreign shipping companies are affected by the latest demand. In London tomorrow Transport Ministers from European countries meet to discuss the worsening situation of foreign shipowners in America.



a cold...

...and how to fight it

- * As soon as you feel a cold coming on—a sneeze, a sore throat or a thick head—act *immediately*.
- * Go to bed if you can. Take 2 or 3 Aspro tablets with a hot drink. Keep yourself warm, and keep Aspro by you, so that you can repeat the dose every four hours.

Aspro is the sensible way of dealing with a threatened cold because Aspro has been proved effective and safe in relieving cold symptoms. For quick, safe relief from headache, pain, colds and 'flu — there's no better medicine.

In London Galleries

Ibarrola Work Has Flavor Of Goya's Series on War

By Sheldon Williams

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The advent of the Royal Academy's great Goya exhibition has a way of minimizing everything else taking place in London at the moment. But meanwhile the irony of the much publicized security precautions is brought out by another exhibition at the St. George's Gallery, just a stone's throw from Burlington House itself. Opening on the same day will be another Spanish show—the works of Agustin Ibarrola, the Basque painter who is serving a nine-year sentence for offending against "security" laws because he recorded in his own way and his own time subjects not dissimilar from Goya's own. The Ibarrola drawings have something of the same flavor as Goya's "Desastres de la Guerra" series. Each artist is savage in his attack upon persecution of individual and national liberty.

Qantas Gallery and the Brook Street Gallery have hit on the same month to exhibit bark paintings of the primitive Australian bushmen. In Brook Street's case, these are mixed with work from New Guinea, the Ivory Coast and West Africa, and downstairs there is a small show of the gallery's artists: Eileen Agar, Alfred Cohen, Robert Van Eyck and André Verlon. These are little paintings, with Cohen and Verlon scoring best in such dimensions. It's really a Christmas-present exhibition, but most of the Cohens and at least two of the Verlon housescapcs are well worth the money.

Russia's 2d-Greatest Playwright?

Paris Recalls Dramatic Achie

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 3. — Nicholas Ev-

gloomy lives of some depressed provincials, for the Theater Guild. The same play—as "La Comédie du Bonheur"—was staged by Charles Dullin at the Atelier and proved one of that playhouse's outstanding successes. It was subsequently filmed in France.

The recent Paris program will doubtless reawaken interest in Evreinov and his work and spur revivals of his plays. He had many friends and admirers here and made Paris his home during his last years.

Gay Science

There was always a sense of the theater as a gay science in Evreinov's work. In his playlet, "The Theater of the Soul," he pictured the multiple entities that compose man: the rational self (reason), the emotional self (feeling) and the psychical self (eternal). You will discover a feast of fascinating notions and bright paradox in English translations in a volume called "The Theater in Life."

Evreinov's charming widow was on hand the other evening for the program devoted to his work. She was once a Moscow actress and now (we certainly live in strange times) she is a Christian Science healer, practicing in Paris. As a mystic touch usually flitted about in the background of Evreinov's work, I asked her whether he had become interested in his latter years in Christian Science.

"No," she replied with good-natured frankness, "outside the art of the theater which he believed extended everywhere, he had no interests. His hobby was drinking."

* * *

One is always hearing that the theater of the boulevard has had its day and that its...

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With the launching this year of the country's development plan The Financial Times publishes this 4-page review of...

SPAIN and THE PLAN

MODERNISATION THE GOAL

By HUGH O'SHAUGHNESSY

This year sees the beginning of Spain's attempt to catch up with modern times. On January 1 last the Four-Year Economic Development Plan came into operation and there started the long task of bringing the country's industry and agriculture up to date, achieving a better distribution of wealth among both the social classes and geographical regions of Spain, and in general of making living standards in the country more comparable with those of the rest of Europe.

The goal of the plan is the achievement of an annual 6 per cent. increase in the Gross National Product from the present level of Ptas.830,000m., and if the results of the first few months are anything to go by this goal should be achieved.

Public Sector

In the public sector, for instance, a start has been made on modernisation of the railways. Though there are local motives still to be seen in Spain which are an antiquarian's delight and a traveller's nightmare, and though the lack of rolling stock still means weeks of delay for goods at the frontier, new material is slowly but surely coming into service.

This slow change is to be seen in many other spheres of the State's activities. Work has begun to provide 125 miles of motorway and improve 6,000 miles of existing road, ports are being dredged and new cranes installed, airports everywhere from Santiago de Compostela to the Canary Islands are being improved and—less concrete but just as vital—the Civil Service is being retrained and the system of producing engineers and technicians is being overhauled.

In the private sector businessmen, both Spanish and foreign, are taking heart from the obvious competence, devotion and honesty of Sr. Alberto Ullastres, the Commerce Minister, and his economics team in the Cabinet and investments are coming in fast. There are reports from Seville, one of the regional development areas, of investors queuing to present their applications to set up new industries and obtain the statutory government assistance.

British Firms

Those British firms who have recently or will soon put money into manufacturing facilities in Spain include I.C.I., Shell, Unilever and Rio Tinto Zinc.

Foreign investments such as these are of course doubly welcome to the Spanish authorities. They promise an immediate growth in productive capacity, an inflow of foreign capital at a time when the country's balance of payment is beginning to come under some strain.

Though reserves have now passed the \$1,000m. mark the level of imports has been high because of Spain's industrial equipment needs and the increased demand for imported goods consequent on a better living standard. What is more, imports are going up much faster than exports—indeed, last year exports actually decreased while with fast expanding purchases of machinery the trade gap nearly doubled to well over \$800m. This large sum was covered by receipts from tourism, emigrants' remittances and foreign capital inflow either on loan or in the form of investment.

It looks as though tourism, remittances and foreign capital inflow will have to fill an immense and chronic trade gap for some

years yet, but those Ministers and officials who are in charge of the Plan's execution remain remarkably confident that a balance of payments crisis will be avoided. With tourism receipts breaking new records, investors in optimistic mood and foreign money coming in through loans from the World Bank (\$65m. for the railways) and foreign Governments (Fr.750m. from the French) the official attitude appears to be justified.

Moreover, no one who visits Madrid and sees this gay city more sparklingly prosperous than ever before could be inclined to dissent. The confidence that the inauguration of the Plan has brought to Spanish business is all-pervasive.

Yet there are grounds for wondering whether in the political sphere one can be quite as confident. Whitsun saw the third mass strike among the coal miners and metallurgical workers of Asturias in less than three years. In a country where it is an offence for a worker to withdraw his labour, 40,000—perhaps more—workers have recently chosen to break the law.

Stoppages Problem

That the mines in Asturias are increasingly difficult to work and that the workers have been incited by broadcasts from Radio Prague and by Communist and Christian Socialist agitators in their midst are often put forward as reasons to explain away these massive illegal stoppages. The fact remains, however, that they have taken place and in joining them the miners and their associates have demonstrated the inability of the official Falange party and the Falange-sponsored unions to maintain a hold on their loyalties.

The contradiction between the growing strength of unofficial unions and political parties and the official recognition of but one party and no "free" unions in the sense they are known and recognised everywhere else in Western Europe outside Portugal, is one that will have to be resolved before Spain can be said to have achieved stability.

Regional Groups

Another question, too, that will have to be settled is that of the regional groups in Spain, the Basques and the Catalans, to name the two most important ones. Madrid's traditional hostility to most forms of autonomy for these groups has brought about a considerable amount of resentment in Catalonia and the Basque Country, culminating in passive resistance in the former and occasional outbreaks of active anti-Madrid terrorism in the latter. The sooner these disagreements are settled the better it will be for industry centring round Bilbao and Barcelona.

From all this it will be seen that Spain has still a good many problems to solve before she achieves a political and industrial harmony comparable with that of Western Europe as a whole. Pending that solution she is likely to remain isolated outside EEC, EFTA and any other political groupings.

Nevertheless the country has in the last few years made a good deal of economic and a little political progress. She is at the moment in the first stages of a process that is intended to transform her from one of the poorest and most backward countries of Western Europe into a thriving and modern nation of 31m. people. This process may be difficult but it had to come.



The Costa Brava, popular resort of the British and other tourists, who are expected to contribute the equivalent of some \$800m. this year to Spain's balance of payments.

HIGH YIELD FROM TOURISM

By MANUEL FRAGA IRIBARNE

MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

is financed in no small part by a flow of foreign capital that has surpassed the most optimistic calculations.

An early estimate of 1963 investment in tourist accommodation gives a figure of not less than 5,000m. pesetas, from which it is certain that this year the industry will fully attain the target set for it in the current plan for economic and social development. This enterprise is supported by public investment both through general measures for the encouragement of investment in tourism and through the granting of credit at reduced rates of interest through the medium of El Denominado Credito Hotelero, which placed in the hands of private enterprise funds amounting to 569m. pesetas in 1963.

Roadside Inns

At the same time roadside inns have been built or extended at Barleu and Benicarlo and additional room provided at the Government-run hotels in Malaga and Santander. This has increased the accommodation in State-owned hotels by 167 rooms, equal to 320 additional beds. These figures, if not impressive in size, are important from the

standpoint of quality, because they improve the opportunities for staying in districts that have not yet been able to take their full share of tourists.

On January 1, 1963, a new system of hotel prices came into force and brought an important clarification into the business. The establishment of "all in" prices has proved an undoubted success, and has made it advisable to extend the system to restaurants, a measure very favourably received by the public.

Other useful measures to promote tourism include the making of new by-laws for travel agencies, the Statute of Competence in Tourism, the appearance of the Hotel Guidebook and new emphasis of publicity abroad, the establishing of a limit on credit to local corporations for the development of tourist zones, and the Statute of Zones and Centres of National Tourist Interest. Under this last measure it has been decided to allocate the basic needs of transport and accommodation to zones that are little exploited to-day but have important natural attractions, and to look to the general improvement of the other more popular zones.

Without a doubt the past year

has been one of the most propitious for the Spanish tourist industry. The basic reasons for the current prosperity seem durable enough to permit a feeling of confidence that the traffic will continue to increase, and lead to expectations that 1964 will see 13m. visitors who will contribute the equivalent of some \$800m. to the Spanish balance of payments.

Encouraging Signs

The indications so far this year are that, high though these expectations may seem, they stand a good chance of being realised. Returns for the first quarter show an increase of 46 per cent., compared with only 9.3 per cent. for the corresponding quarter of 1963.

Spain's natural attractions, the modernisation of the hotel industry and the growing improvement in the economy generally, especially where this affects transport and urban services, should help to consolidate our position as one of the leading centres of tourism in Europe. Other factors are the lower level of prices for lodgings and other tourist services, and the traditional courtesy of our people towards the visitor.

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FROM POVERTY TO DEVELOPMENT

The Civil War, World War Two and Isolation, factors in the Spanish crisis

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

All plans aimed at developing the Spanish economy must take into account its essential defects:

- Persistent drought.
- Poor afforestation.
- Deficient river system.
- Badly distributed land.

Spain, says Sr. Cánovas, the Minister of Agriculture, is agriculturally speaking a land of great contrast and climatic extremes. The rainfall reaches 500 millimetres in 70% of the territory, while large zones receive less than 350 mm. per year. The sun which makes

average use of available resources of water and gradients, the river has to be re-shaped to conserve a more even flow.

The structural defect of Spanish agriculture is not the prevalence of vast estates, but the excessive splitting up of the land. In the typically feudal regions, Andalucía and Extremadura, only 2.7% and 2.4% respectively of the cultivated land is held in estates of more than 500 acres. On the other hand, in the regions of land division, the greater part of cultivated land is worked in

REAFFORESTATION

With regard to reafforestation, an inevitably slow process as nature has a more important part to play than man—in 1961, 3.75 m. acres had been reafforested, the rate of work being one of the most rapid in the world. Over the four years of the Plan, noteworthy improvements will be carried out on 2,000,000 acres already under wood, and 900,000 acres not yet afforested.

IRRIGATION

On the subject of converting dry-farming land to irrigated,

Meanwhile, the opposite phenomenon, that of consolidation, very much more complex and delicate, has already given rise to some 830,000 acres under the new structure.

During the Development Plan two and a half million acres of land will be consolidated, while the installation of families on the land reclaimed for agriculture by irrigation will continue.

INDUSTRY

Touching now on industry, we see that its defects in Spain arise from historical circumstances. The few industries existing before the Civil War had developed behind the protection of tariff barriers, and suffered from the deficiencies typical of that structure—over-small organisations, restricted (especially in Catalonia) to the family circle, without production techniques advanced enough to compete in price on the international free market. This situation became more acute during the period of isolation that followed the Civil War and the World War. Spain lived in a state of genuine self-dependence (a system which imposed normal development of industrial production) until practically 1953, when the siege was broken by the signing of the Bilateral Treaty with the United States.

Yet Spain achieved surprising economic progress despite all these circumstances. Industrial output had risen from 100 in 1941 to 368 in 1961.

But the start in 1959 with the Stabilisation Plan of a new chapter in Spain's economic history, marked by her linking with the European and world market, made it imperative to carry out a series of technical, financial and social reforms, aimed at simultaneously increasing the productive capacity of the country's industrial machinery, and making it competitive on the international market.

PLAN'S DOUBLE MISSION

It is above all on the industrial front that we see the double mission of the Development Plan—guiding the private sector, and binding on the public. With regard to the private sector, the Plan has only guiding force. This implies respect for the free initiative and individual economic decision, which will simply be oriented, always within a framework of independent inclination, by means of suggestions on general criteria of behaviour. In the event,

these may be stimulated by a system of incentives to attract private enterprise into line with the general objectives fixed for the Plan, without prejudice to the freedom of action, appropriate to a market economy.

With regard to the public sector, the Plan will have binding force; that is to say, not only will it co-ordinate the actions of the multiple departments of the Administration, making them work towards the high aims of the Development Plan, but will act in lieu of a mechanism like that of the Market, creating organisations which will automatically show up any inappropriate decisions, watching over the efficiency and good administration of the resources essential to economic expansion and development.

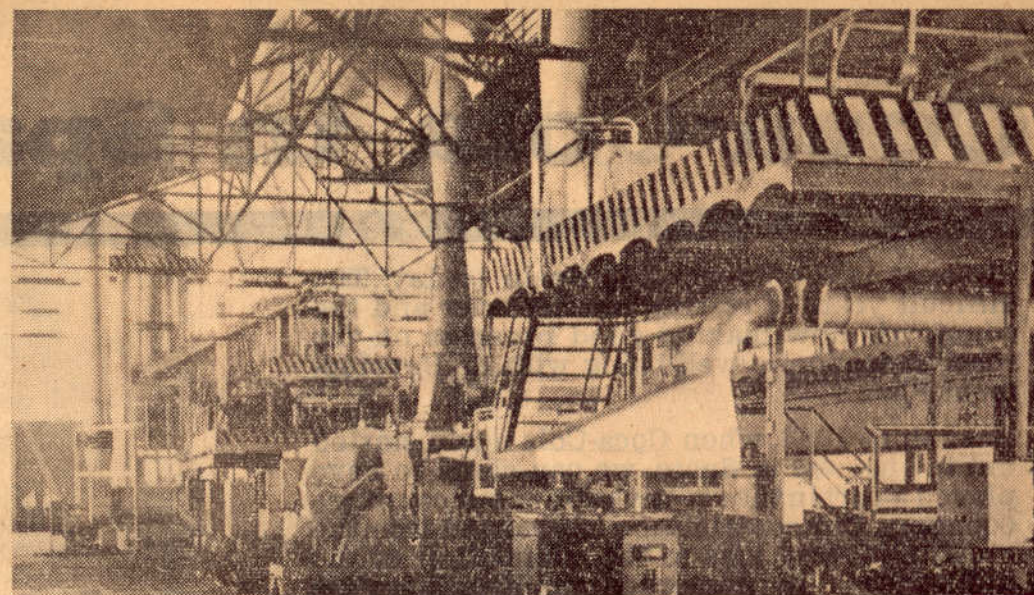
FINANCING THE PLAN

It is estimated that the total investment for the Plan will come over the four years of its first period to 34,997,000,000 pesetas, or just over 5,500 million dollars. The main expenditure is as follows:

	Millions of pesetas
Transport	82,352
Housing	65,459
Irrigation	48,853
Education	22,858
Agriculture	19,270

The main sources of financing will be as follows:

1. The World Bank will finance, with long term, low interest credits, the infrastructure—roads, railways, canals, ports, etc. The first credit for roads, worth 33 million dollars, was granted last October. Credits will shortly be provided for the modernisation of the rail network.
2. Private foreign investments, at present estimated at some 400 million dollars since the reforms were put through in 1959.
3. Investments by public organisations, such as the recent agreement with France for 150 million dollars. Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain are now studying major investment.
4. The Spanish Government's budget already reflects considerable investments destined for the Development Plan. The 1964 budget is for 120,000 million pesetas, 33% higher than the previous one. A large proportion of the new budget consists of expenditure on the Plan.
5. Tourist income, which will go from the 500 million



Development Plan—industry: by 1967—steel 4,500,000 tons, cement 14,000,000 tons, aluminium 70,000 tons, coal 22,000,000 tons, electricity 39,000m. kwh.

dollars of 1962 to over 1,000 million dollars in 1967.

6. Finally, the most important section, and the hardest to foretell, is the investments by Spanish private enterprise, the factor most directly concerned with the success of the Plan.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Economic Development Plan Commissioner, López Rodó, spoke recently of the Plan's social repercussions and responsibilities. For example, the Plan devotes 65,459 m. pesetas to housing and 22,858 m. to education. That amounts to saying that to produce well, it is necessary to live well, and to enjoy a high level of education.

Necessarily and inevitably too, the development of the Plan will change the fabric of Spanish society. Before the Civil War, 50% of the labour force worked on the land, 25% in industry, and 25% on services. This distribution of the labour force had already been changed notably by 1960. Only 41% worked on the land, as opposed to 32% in industry and 27% on services. By the end of the first phase of the Plan in 1967, the layout of the labour pattern will be as follows:

	Percentage
Agriculture	35
Industry	35
Services	30

It may be said that a society is economically and socially developed when the section of its population employed on the land increases progressively, while the employment figures in the other two sectors, industry and services, mount without respite. This indeed will be the effect of the Spanish Plan on the fabric of society in this country.

On a more concrete subject, the gross national product will grow from 775,000 m. pesetas in 1962 to 1,045,000 m. in 1967, home consumption, from 557,000 m. pesetas to 743,000 m. There will be more and better goods for more and more people.



Development Plan—health and welfare: within four years—2,200 new hospital beds, 200 new health and maternity centres, 300 new day nurseries and children's homes.

Spain a tourist paradise, also makes 59% of the land arid.

Spain has a total extent of about 125 million acres. Of these, 1935 estimates suggested that 58 m. acres were forest, but with 35 m. of these practically denuded of trees. On the remaining 23 m. acres, the average proportion of afforestation was somewhere around 50%. In other words, out of a total area of 125 m. acres, the afforested amount was in fact about 10 million acres.

Mortes Alfonso, Under-Secretary for Public Works, has urged the building of major water regulating works. In Spanish rivers, it is by no means rare to find ratios of high to low-water marks of 10.00 to 1. The seasonal variation is so pronounced that to secure an

excessively small plots. In Galicia, for example, where the problem is gravest, 80% of the land is in plots of less than twelve acres.

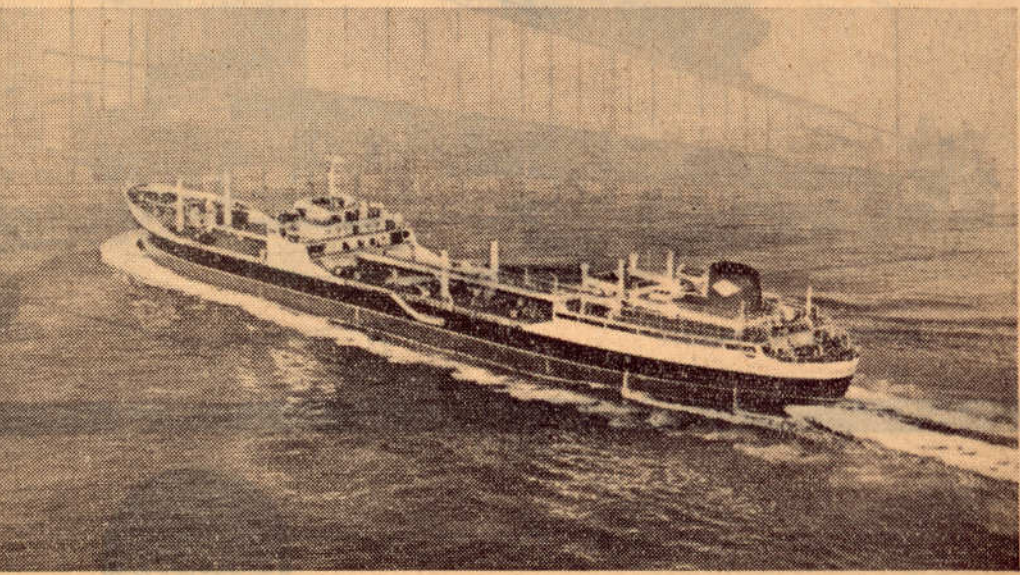
RESERVOIRS

The fight against water shortage must be waged on three fronts simultaneously: reservoirs, reafforestation and irrigation systems. Spain's reservoirs in 1935 had a total capacity of 4,000 million cubic metres of water. In 1962, the capacity was 21,000 m. cu. m. In the Development Plan, which covers the four years 1964-67, this capacity will rise by another 8,000 m. Total capacity will have risen from 4,000 million cubic metres in 1935 to around 30,000 m. in 1967 practically eight times more.

the Spanish effort has been one of the most laudable in the world, for towards the end of 1961, and thanks alone to the efforts of the State, more than two million acres had been irrigated. The schemes now in the process of implementation affect an area of 3,200,000 m. acres while plans for the forthcoming years involve almost 6 m. acres. The four years of the Development Plan will mean yet a further three-quarters of a million acres irrigated.

LAND REFORM

As a result of irrigation, more than 2,100,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and a million of those expropriated or received have been redistributed. A total of 78,964 families have been installed.



Development Plan—communications: within four years—3,000 Kms. of railway tracks, 10,000 Kms. of roads, 600 engines and 7,500 carriages, 1,112,000 tons of merchant shipping.

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COMPREHENSIVE SCOPE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

By LAUREANO LOPEZ RODO

COMMISSIONER OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The International Monetary Fund, in its report on Spain for 1963 came to the conclusion that the economy is fundamentally in a position which allows a sustained rate of growth. British manufacturers have a good indication of this through the results achieved by the recent British Industrial Fair in Barcelona, where they secured orders worth more than £20m. The Fair was indeed held at an opportune time, since it coincided with the commencement of the Development Plan, an event of importance, to all exporting countries. Under the plan total investments will exceed £5,000m.

In the private sector the plan offers market research on a national scale, in so far as it integrates the anticipations of each sector and offers all information available on future economic development.

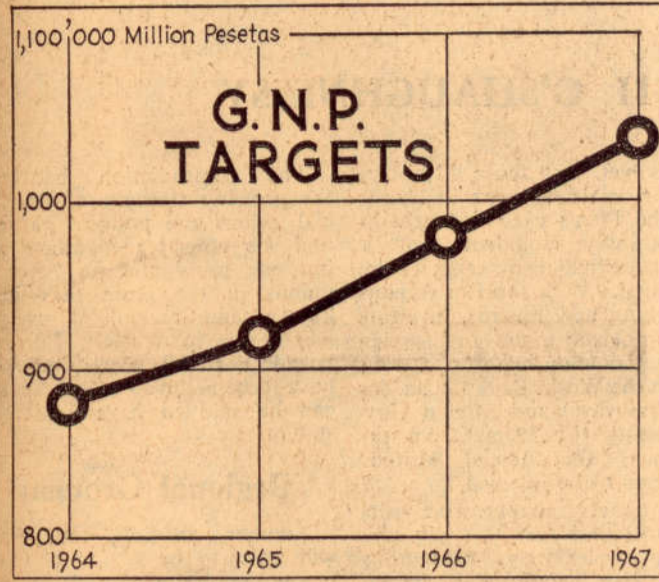
The starting point of the plan is a sound one. During 1954-1960 the gross national product showed an annual average growth of 4.5 per cent. For the period 1964-67 the development plan anticipates an increase of 26.2 per cent. the G.N.P. which implies a cumulative annual rate of 6 per cent. Income per capita is expected to rise to £170 at the end of 1967, which would represent an increase of 29 per cent. compared with 1962.

Overall Theme

The plan is all embracing, and aims to co-ordinate and therefore determine the appropriate levels of expansion for each sector within a harmonious process of overall development. It is binding on the State and all other public organisations and in the nature of a guiding light to the private sector—although, of course, the plan does contain the necessary incentives by which private enterprise is stimulated, in its own interest, to fall into line with the plan.

To achieve this, it will be necessary to maintain a growth rate in investment of 9 per cent. per annum, assuming the overall investment of £5,000m. within the period. This investment drive is all the more important in view of the need to maintain private consumption at a high level, so that the benefits of development will be felt by all, especially the working-class.

This means that foreign capital must play an important part—as it has done in the other countries of Western Europe.



The Spanish plan assumes a quota of foreign capital—including emigrants' remittances—corresponding to 15 per cent. of the total volume of investment. Net capital investment (through direct investment, the stock exchange, long-term and commercial credits) is expected to be about £480m.

To encourage foreign capital, our legislation on foreign investment is extremely liberal. It allows repatriation of the total profits and of capital and of capital profits at any time.

World Picture

The Spanish plan is, on the whole, conceived with an eye on collaboration with other countries. The liberalisation already achieved in world trade is a good example of the fruits of this collaboration. The plan envisages an annual increase in imports of 9 per cent., to reach an annual figure of more than £960m. by 1967.

In 1963 exports were £270m. Here the plan envisages an accumulating increase of 10 per cent., to reach £395m. in 1967. But at the same time tourist revenues are expected to increase at a rate of 11 per cent., on a cautious estimate, as during the past four years the yearly in-

crease was 24.6 per cent. During the first three months of this year we have been visited by 1,755,081 tourists, which means an increase of 50 per cent. in relation to the same period in 1963.

To obtain the quickest rate of expansion compatible with economic stability, and the necessary improvement in the national income, the plan places a fundamental reliance on industry, this being the most dynamic sector and the one most capable of giving a strong impulse to expansion. Industrial income is expected to increase by 8.5 per cent. on an annual average, compared with the 6 per cent. anticipated for the economy. The increases in the three main economic sectors are expected to be agriculture 17 per cent., industry 39 per cent., public services 25 per cent.

Economic Problem

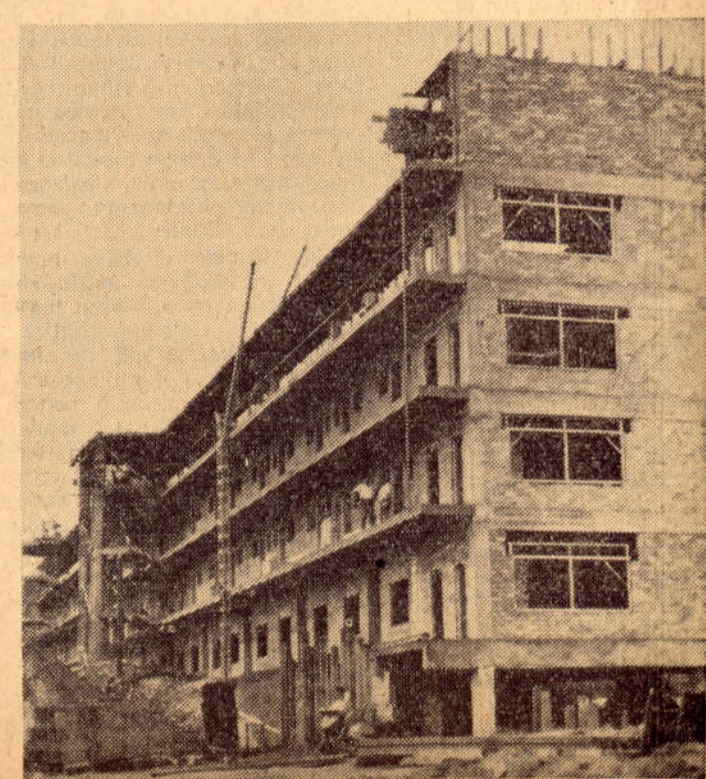
The existence in Spain of large areas with a low income level causes not only an acute social problem but a grave economic one as well. The plan initiates a policy for improving the standard of living in these regions. Industrialisation is the method chosen for creating growth.

Under this method, which has also been applied to the Common Market countries, focal points of industrial activity are being created in selected centres offering favourable conditions and endowed with the capacity to expand. These will grow in successive steps and thus invigorate the entire region. The Plan has selected the following centres for industrial development: Burgos and Valladolid in Castile, Seville and Vuelva in Andalusia, Corunna and Vigo in Galicia and Zaragoza in Aragon.

special measures will be five years, with a possibility of extension for a further period of not longer than another five years.

The directive for the setting-up of industry in these regions has, in its first phase, assisted 689 private firms which offer to make direct investments of more than £385m. and create 78,000 jobs. This assistance programme, now entering its second phase, ending July 15, promises a success equal to the first.

"The relentless war against poverty"—to quote President Johnson in his last report on the State of the Union—is today a symbol for all countries of the world. The Spanish development plan is no more than a first step to bring our country up to the level of other European countries with whom Spain is united by links of civilisation, culture and common interest.



New tourist hotel construction in the Costa Brava.



SPAIN

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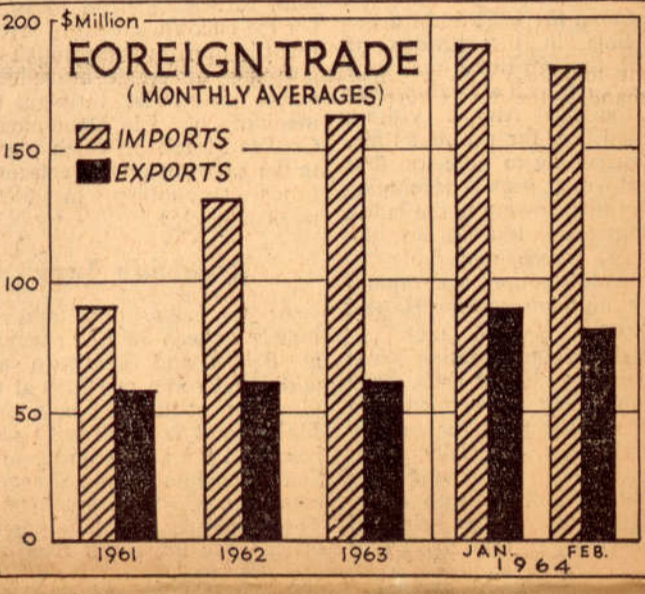
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Coca-Cola in Spain

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The various activities of Coca-Cola have contributed in the past years, and will continue to influence in the future, the rising standard of living of the Spanish people.



BARCELONA PLANT



RETAIL TRADE

By JOSE F. RODRIGUEZ
 PRESIDENT, GALERIAS PRECIADOS S.A.

Prospects for the retail trade in Spain are on the whole favourable. Population and per capita income are both increasing steadily. The rising standard of living is putting more money into people's pockets. Industry is making more and better goods. Greater opportunities to shop in international markets are helping to swell the stock of merchandise available. Retail turnover in 1963 cannot have been far short of 500,000m. pesetas.



But these changes—and others which will almost certainly follow in the near future—call for a revised structure in our internal trade. Higher wages, if they are not to be inflationary, must be accompanied by increased productivity. But progress in this direction in the Spanish retail trade, composed as it largely is of small and unadaptable businesses, will not be easy. These undertakings will be obliged to change their traditional methods and either specialise or amalgamate. All this raises the problem of how many businesses there should be for efficient operation, and the correspondingly important question of the reduction of prices. This last could in part be achieved by finding an adequate solution to the first, since with increased sales it would be possible, by decree, to reduce trading margins.

tion began some time ago. The most progressive businesses lie in this sector, and among these, needless to say, outmoded methods have disappeared completely. But those businesses that have not yet changed their ways go on losing ground, and pressure of circumstances will almost certainly oblige them to adapt in the end—to the benefit of both themselves and their consumers.

One section showing exceptional progress is consumer durables—furniture, domestic electrical appliances and so on. Sales are reckoned to have increased at a rate of over 20 per cent. Again, this is a reflection of increased family incomes, which allow a little extra to be spent for the well-being of the home. Characteristically, hire purchase has developed as a considerable factor in this field, but it is very desirable that the methods followed in these credit sales should be improved, and quickly.

Modern Techniques

The more progressive businesses in Spain's retail trade know and practise the modern techniques of distribution. Their development is spectacular and their relative importance greater and greater. They will stand comparison with the best in Europe.

In Spain, then, we have very modern and speedy channels of distribution side-by-side with out-of-date methods. But clearly the latter will have to change. In the food sector, for instance, self-service has developed to some extent but is meeting difficulties arising from the traditional forms of food consumption in Spain. It has been shown, in fact, that self-service is more suited to the urban districts with their fixed sales level. However, the rising standard of living is imposing new patterns on life, and this augurs well for these forms of selling.

In household goods and clothing, the transformation to modern techniques of distribu-

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SPAIN: 3

THE STEEL INDUSTRY AND STATE PARTNERSHIP

By JOSE SIRVENT DARGENT

PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY

During the second quarter of this century the development of Spain's iron and steel industry was characterised by a very slow rhythm, totally inadequate to match national economic development. It was in these circumstances that La Empresa Nacional Siderurgica de Avilés was formed by decree on June 15, 1950.

The development of Spain's national economy demanded a greater national say in the volume of production and this necessity, coupled with that of modernising the national iron and steel industry required the formation of an integral iron and steel plant equipped with all modern advances and of a size proportionate to the needs of the market.

National Body

Collaboration in this new venture was proposed to the private iron and steel groups but, faced with their objections, the Government decided to recommend that the Instituto Nacional de Industria (National Institute of Industry) should cope with the problem of a deficiency in the production of iron and steel by the formation of a State steel corporation (ENSIDESA).

ENSIDESA started producing iron and steel ingots towards the end of 1957, and made an imme-

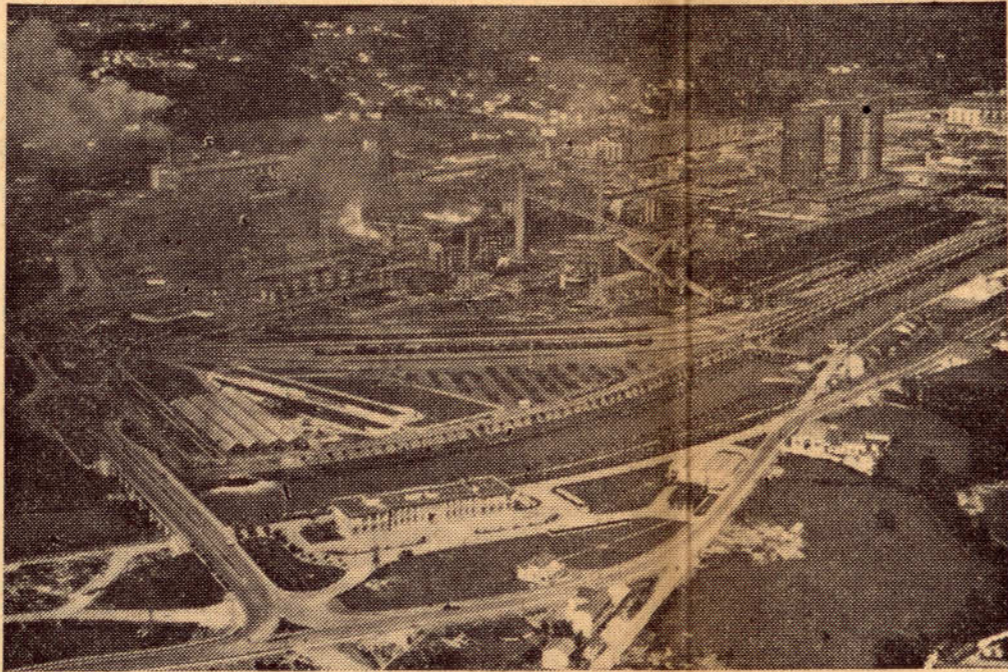
diated impact on the market. The shadow of scarcity was lifted, production increased, and the level of demand overtaken.

In the first year of working (1955) the Factoria de Avilés produced 80,213 tons of steel, which represented 5 per cent. of the national production. In 1963 some 685,286 tons were produced forming 28.7 per cent. of the total production of 2.4m. tons.

Optimistic View

Although production and consumption per head of population are low, the increase in recent years justifies an optimistic view of the future. Consumption per head last year at 103 kilos was more than double the 1956 figure of 51 kilos. A comparison of consumption with 1962 shows an increase of 13.5 per cent., which is more than scheduled in the development plan.

Since this growth has been achieved without the stimulus of the plan, it can be assumed that the rate will increase even more during the current and succeeding years. Other reasons supporting the assumption of a progressive increase in consumption are that many industries last year slowed down their plans for expansion in the hope that the development plan might be put into force; and the fact, admitted by many iron and steel experts, that consump-



The steel plant at Avilés.

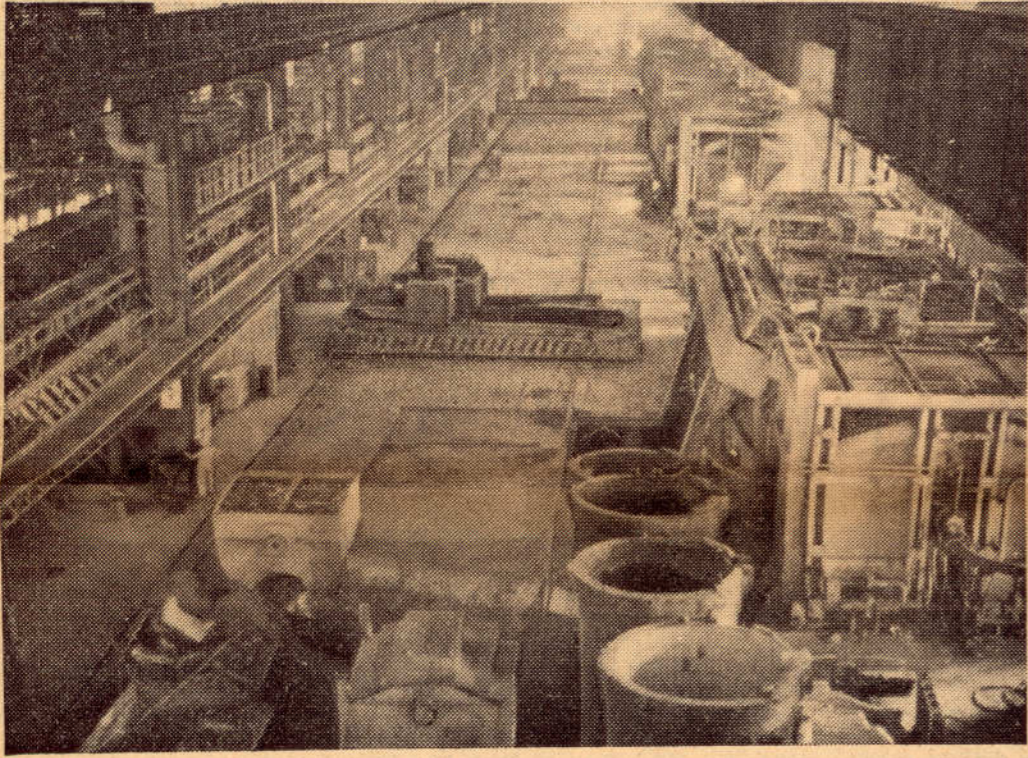
tion is entering a phase of marked expansion, which would stimulate even more the annual increases in per capita consumption.

All this endorses the idea that the development plan for the years 1964-67 should superimpose as far as the iron and steel sector is concerned, another plan with higher targets, so that

the level of national production may be able to keep pace with the increasing curve of consumption.

The situation is fully anticipated in the expansion plans of ENSIDESA, of which later mention will be made. Suffice it at the moment to reiterate the importance of iron and steel in industrial development. The Spanish iron and steel industry, with ENSIDESA as leader, is a key-piece in our economic development.

The Spanish iron and steel market is assuming a definite importance in world iron and steel, not only because of consumption—which, as we have seen, has begun to increase extraordinarily in recent years—but also because of its production, seeing that steps are being taken to ensure that the industry's capacity will be sufficient to satisfy the anticipated demand in the near future from the general expansion of industry in our country.



The interior of a steel mill at Avilés.

EXPANSION AT AVILES

This year which sees the beginning of the development plan, the State Iron and Steel Corporation has a fully planned programme of expansion for achieving an annual production of 2.8m. tons.

Starting with the present level of some 700,000 tons a year of processed steel, a first phase, involving the construction of blast furnace No. 3 and two oxygen steel converters, will enable production to be increased to 1.9m. tons. In a later phase, annual production of unprocessed steel will reach 2.36m. tons. Output of rolled products at this stage will be 800,000 tons of hot-rolled, 650,000 of cold-rolled flats and 150,000 of galvanized flats.

Final Phase

In the final phase, with a fourth blast furnace and a fourth oxygen steel converter, annual production will reach the above-mentioned figure of 2.8m. tons and the range of finished products will be as follows: iron ingots 290,000; structural sections, 240,000; hot-rolled flat products 288,000; cold-rolled flat products 650,000; galvanized flat products 150,000; hot-rolled steel strip rolls 630,000 tons. All the auxiliary services are now ready to reach maximum production in the final phase, and so are the sites for the new installations.

Some of the aspects of the social work being carried out by ENSIDESA in Avilés have already been mentioned. Another, and by no means the least, is the effort made to create safety in industry.

In the works at Avilés there is a department of safety managed by engineers and technicians experienced in industrial safety, and under whose guidance not only have the necessary safety measures been taken in different parts of the factory, but there have been organised meetings, discussions, courses on safety, pamphlets published, and publicity campaigns planned. Courses in first aid have been drawn up and a series of other activities are being pursued with the aim of attaining, through material, and

psychological means, a greater margin of safety.

As a result of this work, the accident index fell from 157.68 in 1957 to 6.65 in 1962. Such a low index places ENSIDESA at the top of the safety table in Europe's iron and steel industries. Because of this it received a trophy called The Man of Iron which the Amuco Steel Company of the U.S. awards annually to associated undertakings in North America, but which this company decided should be given to a European undertaking for exceptional merit

CREATING JOBS

Spain, like other developing countries, has to reckon with a rural population which must be transferred to the industrial sector through a delicate process of rehabilitation and professional training. In this direction, the social work of ENSIDESA is very significant. The entry of ENSIDESA into the iron and steel world has meant the creation of 11,000 jobs.

Magnet for Workers

When work commenced on the iron and steel mill at Avilés, the small town became a magnet for all Spanish workers, but especially for those from the underdeveloped agrarian zones of Lower Andalusia and of Tierra de Campos in the heart of Castille. When the factory was completed and the migration to Avilés had ended, 11,000 men had been transformed from farm hands into iron and steel workers.

Today, close to the old town, there has arisen, in the valley of Llanares, a new township that houses the great iron and steel family of ENSIDESA. The children of the ENSIDESA workers get their education in schools built in Llanares, and when they become adults they go on to technical schools—if not to higher studies in the university or in special schools should they prove worthy of the scholarships granted by the company.

such as displayed by ENSIDESA in its extraordinarily low accident rate.

This standard of safety has been maintained in 1963 and was acknowledged by the Commission for Safety in the Iron and Steel Industry in its second assembly in March of this year, when a silver cup was awarded to ENSIDESA in recognition of its work in the field of safety.

ENSIDESA has a motto which brings together the ideals which it seeks to further in the economic and social world. This is: Safety, Quality, Production.

In the technical school the young pupils, sons of a generation educated in the country, now live in an environment and with an outlook completely industrial. They represent the new generation of industrial workers and technologists, in whom the directors of ENSIDESA have placed their greatest hopes, since the Empresa Nacional Siderurgica (The State iron and steel corporation), like all the other undertakings of the National Institute of Industry, has been formed not only to remedy the lack of industrialisation in Spain, but with its sights on the future, to create also a tradition of industry.

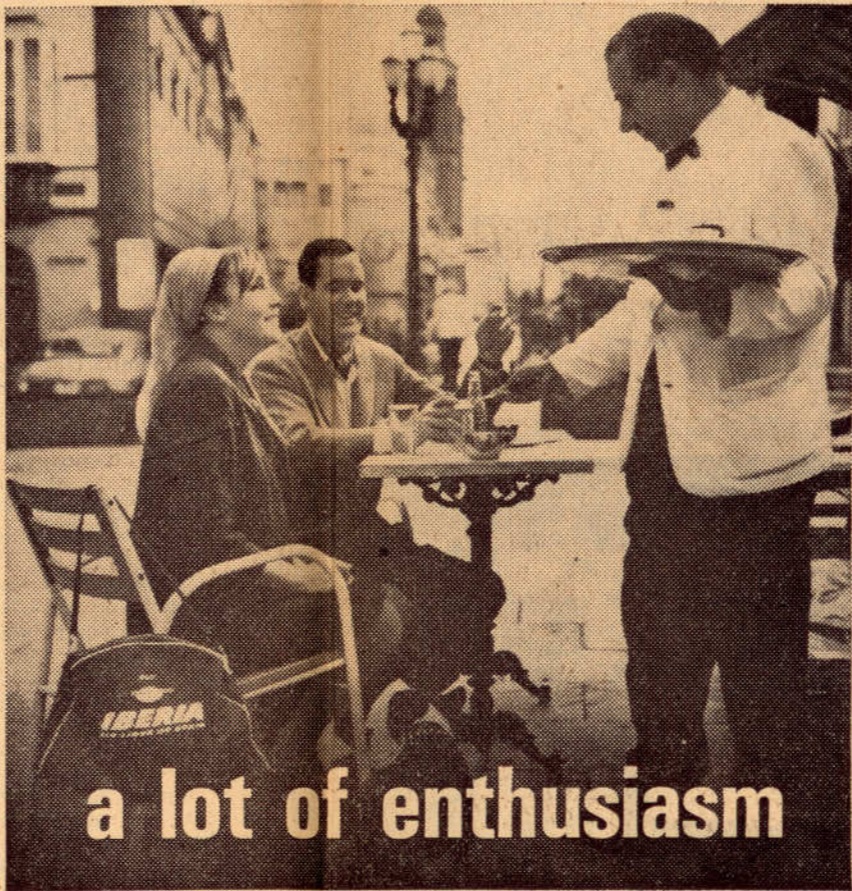
Training Labour

ENSIDESA is to-day training the iron and steel workers who will be needed in four years' time, when it has completed its plans for expansion. This is essential to the iron and steel industry's development, since the basic problem of all kinds of industrialisation is that arising from the lack of trained labour. Because of this the State Steel Corporation, with a clear idea of personnel needs as well as its main business activities, such as producing and selling, has drawn up a syllabus for part-time education and technical training of numerous iron and steel workers who have, by entering industry, escaped from the low rural standard of living.

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SPAIN: 4

MODERN FARMING

By Our Madrid Correspondent

One of the larger problems Spain is now tackling is the modernisation of her farming structure and methods. The task is costly and will take time to solve. Many years of over-tilling and over-grazing—virtually since the discovery of the Americas, when the emigration of the conquistadores forced remaining farmers to turn to the easier cattle-breeding—have led to serious soil erosion in many regions. Water is another problem, with often too much rain on the humid Atlantic coast and little or none at the right time on the barren Castilian plateau and the arid South-East.

Property Division

Then, too, there is the division of property either into too large estates—mainly in the South—where the rural population can find full employment only during the crop seasons or, in contrast, the extremely tiny plots—mainly in the North-West—insufficient to feed even a very small family. Finally, there are the more recent problems of the migration of labour, mechanisation and the efficient marketing of farm products.

The fight against erosion began in 1945, when some 2,000 acres were replanted with, in the main, eucalyptus and pine trees. This timid start has gradually been increased to about 250,000 acres, bringing the present total of replanted lands to about 4m. acres. This long-term programme, which will mainly benefit coming generations, is already showing results, with better flood control and less silt in the new power dams and barrages built in connection with the reforestation and irrigation programmes.

With periodic drought affecting some 50m. acres of cultivated land—about 40 per cent. of the total—there had to be irrigation. Here too the Government had to step in and, out of 4.8m. acres now under irrigation, about 2.5m. were promoted directly by the State or by State-subsidised construction companies. Barrages and canals now under construction or still on the blueprint stage for the irrigation of another 5m. hectares will cost the State an estimated 150,000m. ptas. (about £900m.), of which 44,000m. ptas. to be invested in the next four years. These amounts may seem staggeringly large in relation to Spain's economic resources, but besides creating new jobs, higher wages and new industries, the increased productivity of the new irrigated lands is paying substantial profits.

Farmer's Profit

One example cited here recently is that of a 33-acre plot of dry land near Ontina, one of the new villages built in company with irrigation projects. The investment in irrigation installation for this plot was 115,000 ptas. (about £690) while the gross value of the first year's crop amounted to 754,000 ptas. (about £4,524). Deducting cost of seeds, fertilisers, tools, amortisation and interests on credits

and even the farmer's own time at current wages, there was still a net profit of 105,000 ptas. (about £630) in the first year and with the additional advantage to the farmer that he has 25 years to pay for the property under easy State credit grants.

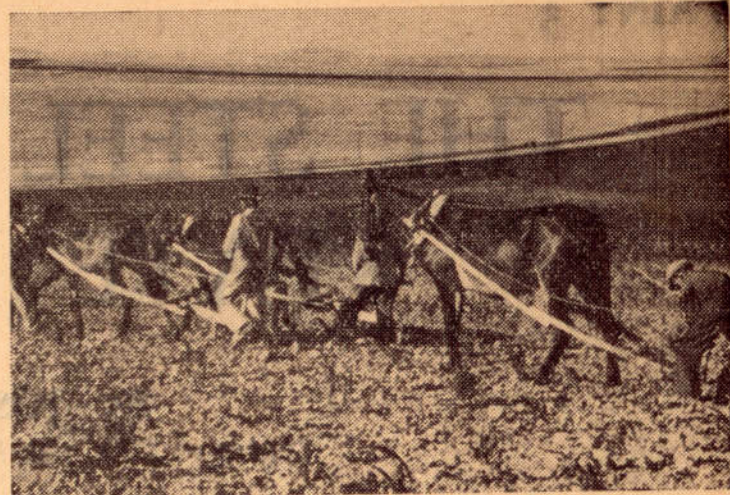
Carving Estates

This example may be on the optimistic side, but in any case farmers are anxious to get in on some irrigation scheme or other. This again—and wherever feasible—is used by the Government as an enticement to promote the resettlement of smallholders. The carving up of big estates as well as the swapping of small plots, often with financial aid by the Government, has eventually led to the re-distribution of 1.5m. acres which, with another 4.5m. acres now under negotiation, should give the farmers larger and more easily exploitable properties.

While fertilisers, either imported or coming from the fast expanding Spanish production line, are now in ample supply, the mechanisation of farming is still lagging. Spanish farmers are now using some 120,000 tractors of all kinds. This is an increase of almost 100 per cent. in recent years, but still not enough to close the gap caused by migration of rural labour towards industry inside Spain and abroad. During the harvest farmers have been forced to pay as much as 500 ptas. (about £3) per day, plus free wine and bread, in order to get enough workers to collect the crops.

This again, although better harvests were registered in recent years, has depressed the farmers' net earnings, since prices did not increase in proportion.

The total net product of Spain's agriculture is assessed at about 200,000m. ptas. (about £1,200m.) with wheat topping the list (29,500m. ptas.), followed by potatoes (13,500m. ptas.), olives (11,800m.), wine (10,600m.), bar-



... the mechanisation of farming is still lagging ...

ley (9,500m.), cotton (5,500m.), oranges (now at the end of their season and probably reaching a figure of about 10,000m. ptas., compared with 5,200m. last season, when crops were spoiled by frosts), and tomatoes, alfalfa, garlic and sugar beets ranging between 3,500m. and 5,000m. ptas.

A record production of olive oil and, especially, potatoes, caused a glut on the home market. However, the fact that consumers did not gain from the low prices obtained by farmers is an obvious sign that something is wrong in the distribution and marketing sector. While farmers were in some cases forced to let potatoes rot on the fields, city dwellers had to pay practically the same prices as before the glut. The Government, farmers co-operatives and foreign and Spanish private firms are pushing ahead plans for better storing and marketing facilities, but it may yet be some time before this problem has been solved satisfactorily.

Plan's Targets

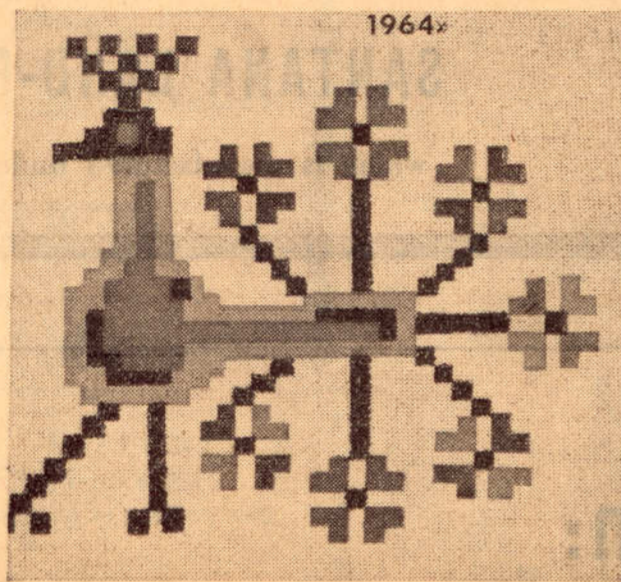
With about 40 per cent. of Spain's working population occupied in agriculture, which accounts for about 26 per cent. of the GNP, Spain's 4-year economic development plan gives much attention to the solution of some of the remaining problems in this sector. Agrarian productivity is to be increased enough to facilitate the re-employment of some 340,000 per-

sons in new jobs and industry. Cattle-breeding is to be increased to meet home demand and production costs for the home market and local industry in respect of foodstuffs are to be reduced. An increase of exportable agricultural products is also foreseen, with oranges to pass the 2m. tons mark in 1967, other types of fruits to reach almost 3m. tons and olive oil production 0.5m. tons.

Ways and Means

The improvement of the farm structure is to be continued, with another 750,000 acres to come under irrigation, about 1m. to come under re-forestation and soil conservation programmes to be extended to more than 750,000 acres. Mechanisation is to be speeded up, with 200,000 tractors as the target for 1967. Redistribution of land will affect some 2.5m. acres and associations of farmers and enterprises will get fiscal and credit help.

Ways and means will be investigated for a better co-ordination of higher earnings of farm labour, with better prices for farm products and—for the consumer—price-depressing imports of foodstuffs. Finally—and probably of greatest importance for future developments—the vocational training of farmers and of farm labour will be accelerated in order to bring better acquaintance with modern methods of production and to make Spanish agricultural products competitive at home and in foreign markets.



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THE GROWING CONTRIBUTION FROM CHEMICALS

By ALBERTO GARCIA ORTIZ

HEAD OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SYNDICATE

The chemical industry is making an increasingly important contribution to the industrial income of Spain. As a measure of this the index of industrial production last year rose by 8 per cent., thanks mainly to the activity of iron and steel, and chemicals.

The national development plan is moving into gear, but the industry shows a very intensive rate. This can be expected to continue and to increase in the coming years. One can foresee that the overall rate of production expansion could surpass 11 per cent., and in many basic fields this rate could be exceeded. This rate of expansion could well bring difficulties in its train, but they will be overcome. Perhaps the most important problems are those which might be caused by imports, making the normal development of some sectors more difficult.

Production Up

Production continued to show an encouraging increase for 1963, and is expected to exceed a figure of 55,000m. pesetas, representing a fivefold expansion over a period of nine years. The most spectacular increases have taken place in plastics and fertilisers. The former has already taken first place in the sectional classification. Taking basic products, the accompanying table shows output last year. The figures show a level quite acceptable for a country such as ours, being in the process of development.

Foreign trade, owing to the liberalisation of recent years, has increased spectacularly but mainly in respect of imports. In 1961 and 1962 the trade balance in this field showed a deficit, estimated at 5,946 and 8,567m. pesetas. This deficit again increased in 1963, but to a lesser degree, the figure of 9,918m. pesetas representing an increase of 15.8 per cent. compared with 30.5 per cent. for each of the two previous years.

The Prospect

During the coming years the situation is expected to improve rapidly. The production envisaged under the development plan in the fields of petrochemicals, fertilisers and organic chemicals diminishes the corresponding need for imports and should, in due course, show a reasonable increase in our exports.

At present the most outstanding accomplishment in our exports include the following products according to figures related to 11 months of the year

1963. There is still a bias towards partly finished products, but one can see more and more clearly the rise in the export of more finished products.

	m. pesetas
Potassium Chloride	428
Mercury	427
Colophony	198
Essential Oils	116.6
Tartaric Acid	159.5
Medicaments	54
Perfumery	43.2
Superphosphates	39
Iron Oxides	38
Mercury Oxides	35.7
Other Medical Preparations	29.2
Potassium Sulphate	28.5
Titanium Oxide	26.5
Colouring Matters	21.6
Toilet Soap	21.6
Other Acetates	20.7

Our imports comprise a great variety but mainly consist of nitrogenised fertilisers, organic products, products for the pharmaceutical industry, dyestuffs,

plastics, caoutchouc, sensitised photographic material and insecticides.

The chemical industry is, of course, involved in the development plan which calls for heavy investment for the building of new plants and modernisation of existing ones. These investments, which are estimated at more than 22,000m. pesetas during the four-year period 1964-1967, will have to be financed by domestic savings and through foreign aid and collaboration. Foreign collaboration has a wide application, and its aim is not only to cover the financial aspects but also the technical side.

Sound Basis

This kind of collaboration, which is becoming more and more common, does not obstruct the national technical progress but on the contrary, complements, stimulates and favours the rapid promotion of Spanish enterprises in order to achieve international standards.

At the same time, the encouragement of scientific and technical investigations create adequate bases for a sound development of our industry.

Also greatly helping the development of our industry is the active renovation of equipment which has taken place in recent years, complemented by the tasks undertaken regarding the re-organisation and re-grouping of enterprises adequate for present conditions.

The development plan, in which the chemical industry has a decisive role, can be outlined in the following way— increase of production in order to meet the growing demand and to diminish the trade deficit of this branch of industry; maintenance of the stability between the organic and inorganic chemical industry, suitable for this field; improvement of quality of production; concentration of industrial plants; creation of new employment and improvement of training methods of technical and specialist personnel; maintenance of price stability.

FRUIT FOR BRITAIN

By VICTOR A. OLIVER

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SYNDICATE FOR FRUIT AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

If Anglo-Spanish trade appears to have been largely dominated in the past by iron and coal it must not be forgotten that nowadays our sales to Britain are mainly composed of fruit and horticultural products, of which Spain is the chief supplier.

In 1962, of the 3m. tons of fruit and horticultural products purchased by Britain, our country was the chief source with close on 600,000 tons. The reduction in shipments in 1963 was due to the bad weather, which cut down the harvest.

Within the wide range of products covered by this Syndicate, citrus fruits are of prime importance. In the past we have supplied the greater part of these—to such an extent indeed that in some years 70 per cent. of the fruit consumed by Britain has come from Mediterranean Spain.

Britain has not always been our principal client; this place was held by France in the middle of the last century, doubtlessly because of the proximity of her Mediterranean ports to those of Eastern Spain. But only a few years were needed for England to place

herself at the head of our customers, a position she held until the Civil War when we were displaced by other countries.

Grave Difficulties

During the Civil War the orange growing zone was under the Republican Government control; our first preoccupation when the fighting ended was to restore fruit production, which had been abandoned for almost three years. The state of the plantations was so bad that exports of citrus reached only 290,794 tons in the season 1940-41 and thereafter in the following nine seasons, whereas our sales in the years before 1936 had even exceeded 1.1m. tons.

The difficulties confronting us were very great because our war was followed closely by the world war with its consequent trade upsets, which first of all affected our sales of fruit and later the import of fertilisers. Home production of fertilisers was totally inadequate. Those engaged in restoring the citrus fruit economy had later to cope with the ravages caused

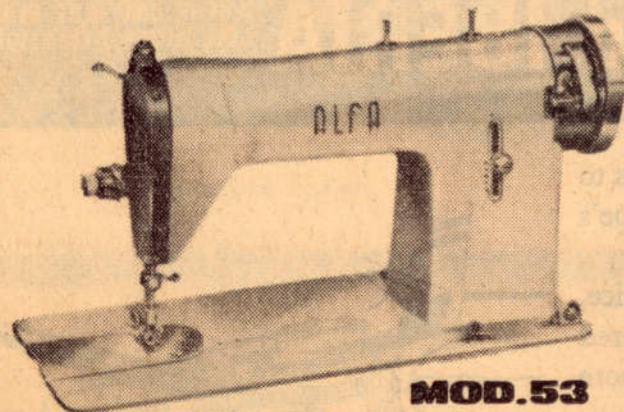
by the frost of 1946 that destroyed many newly developed plantations.

Our fruit farmer is a hardy man, however, and used to coping with difficulties. As a result of his efforts production in the 1952-53 season reached a level comparable to prewar, and resulted in the export of 1,063,000 tons of four kinds of fruit. Of this Britain took 190,000 tons, the highest figure since 1935 and not exceeded even in the 1961-62 season when our total exports of sour fruits largely exceeded 1.2m. tons. Shipments to England were below 150,000 tons.

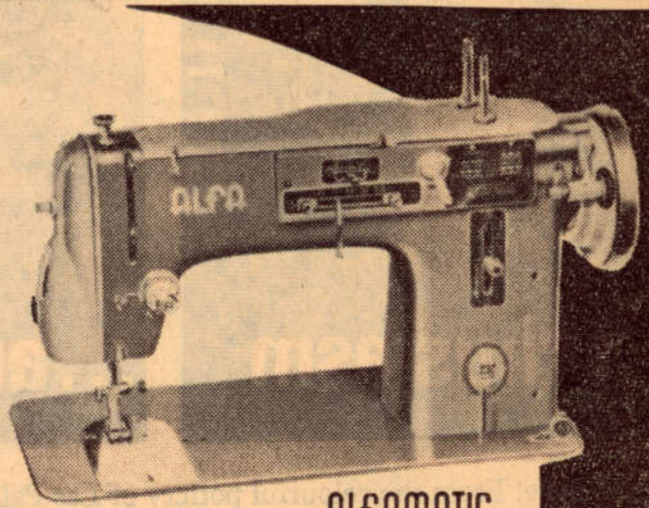
As an indication of the importance that the English market has for us we quote the fact that in the 1944-45 season we made sales of sour fruits amounting to 190,000 tons, of which England took 185,000 tons, or practically the lot. We have no wish to yield our old position of dominance to other suppliers, and are at present studying ways that will allow us to send to England a greater volume of the best quality oranges, confident at the same time that consumption there will rise.

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de esto escrito en el Tablet*

LA ESCENA ESPAÑOLA
Madrid y la Universidad de Navarra

Bajo la firma de Douglas Woodruff, "The Tablet" publica el ~~siguiente~~ comentario político *Quel que puede leerse entre otros extremos:*

"La visita que este fin de semana hará a Madrid el ministro francés de Negocios Extranjeros tiene por objeto poner de manifiesto que las relaciones entre los gobiernos de Francia y España son hoy mejores que lo han sido en los últimos veinte años. ~~Tres palabras~~ pronunciadas por el Presidente De Gaulle - ?Y por qué no España? - tuvieron por respuesta inmediata unos tanteos hechos por las autoridades españolas para el ingreso de España en la Comunidad Europea. Esta esperanza cuenta ya muchos años. Cuando yo estuve en Madrid hace ya tres años, visitó el doctor Erhard la capital de España y convenció a los españoles de que haría todo lo que podría para conseguir que España ingresara en la Comunidad Europea, cosa que probablemente lo deseaba de veras. Ahora creen los españoles que el Presidente De Gaulle puede resultar un amigo más efectivo, y tendrá que serlo de verdad para darles gusto, porque ~~Hasta ahora los españoles no han obtenido ninguna respuesta favorable y tropiezan en su camino con la figura formidable y poco amistosa del Sr. Spaak. No es mucho pedir la condición de miembro asociado, que tan prestamente les fue concedida a Grecia y Turquía, y esto es todo lo que por ahora le interesa a Franco.~~

El ingreso de España en la O.E.E.C. ha tenido efectos saludables para la liberalización de la economía española y para desviar al país del rígido proteccionismo tradicional. Pero todavía necesita España recibir una protección fuerte para estimular las inversiones

XXXXXXXXXX

extranjerías, en lugar de importar artículos manufacturados producidos para el gran mercado europeo.

~~Casi tan importante como la nueva genialidad del Presidente De Gaulle, que no ha gustado a todo el mundo, es la cooperación recientemente establecida~~ Entre las policías de España y Francia, se ha llegado a un acuerdo por el cual la policía francesa no permitirá que la parte occidental de los Pirineos franceses sirva de punto de partida a las incursiones en territorio español que organicen comunistas como El Campesino y otros agentes subversivos, al paso que la policía española ~~se~~ ha prometido seguir la pista de los miembros de la organización francesa ~~XX~~ O.A.S., que en un tiempo tanto disfrutaron de la ~~generosidad~~ generosa hospitalidad española. ~~Recuerdo haber conocido hace tres años a españoles que no ocultaban su simpatía por los miembros de la ~~XXXXX~~ O.A.S., y que expresaban su satisfacción por el hecho de que los franceses tenían que saber qué tal se sentía uno teniendo enemigos políticos al otro lado de la frontera.~~

Queda ya muy poco de la política que sostuvo España en los tiempos de la posguerra, cuando ~~se~~ quería tener relaciones especiales con los países musulmanes del ~~Africa~~ Africa septentrional alegando una afinidad que tiene sus raíces en la historia, ~~política que era muy del agrado del general Franco a causa de los años vividos por él en el Marruecos español.~~ Tampoco queda mucho de las esperanzas abrigadas en un tiempo por Francia con respecto al Africa del Norte, ~~pues los franceses no ocultan su ansiedad por el temor de que Ben Bella y los rusos conviertan el Sahara en una formidable base de proyectiles nucleares, ya que los rusos tratan de repetir el proceso que tan bien les fue en Cuba de introducir armas con el objeto de, en Cuba, salvar a Castro, y en Argelia, no salvar a Ben Bella, sino obligar a los norteamericanos a salir del Mediterráneo. Si se alcanza en esto~~

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~~Sea lo que fuere, este ^{al} próximo capítulo debe consistir en la restauración de la monarquía. El mismo Franco ya tiene nombrados a los tres regentes. El representante de la Iglesia será el Arzobispo de Valencia, que antes fue obispo de Pamplona, cuyo nombre se asocia a menudo con censuras hechas al Gobierno y a los funcionarios. El joven príncipe Juan Carlos vive con mucha pompa en un lugar cercano a El Pardo, al punto que se dice que su padre quedó impresionado cuando cuando asistió al bautizo de su nieto. Pero existe el inconveniente de que la fuerza de la monarquía reside en el derecho de nacimiento. Un hijo no puede ascender al trono en vida de su padre, aunque no han faltado reyes que han coronado a sus hijos en vida suya para gobernar en su compañía y para ir poco a poco dejándoles en mayor posesión del gobierno. Los que pretenden conocer al joven príncipe dicen que no procederá de forma que cause perjuicio a su padre. En todo caso, faltan cuatro años para que cumpla los treinta, ~~una~~ edad que ha sido fijada para que los reyes puedan gobernar, en otra modificación realizada del principio hereditario, y quizás no sea desacertado profetizar que si Franco puede conservar su salud y continúa cuidándose, las cosas continuarán como ahora en los próximos cuatro años.~~

~~Durante mi visita, el mundo pudo recordar que España sigue siendo políticamente una nación aparte, ya que no existe ningún otro país que tenga algo que se parezca a los carlistas, ~~españoles~~ o a los anarquistas españoles. Tanto los unos como los otros acaban de dar~~

señales de su persistente vitalidad. Algunos de los carlistas que he encontrado en Pamplona habían ido, ~~no obstante tener más de ochenta años unos cuantos,~~ a Roma por tren para asistir a la boda del hijo y heredero del Pretendiente, ~~el hombre al que reconocen como el heredero de los derechos carlistas.~~ A esto siguió una gran concentración en Navarra, en la que, por orden del Gobierno, no apareció el hijo del Pretendiente. Esta vieja generación de carlistas, que tanto recuerda la de los ^{viejos} jefes de nuestras montañas, son gente muy civilizada, y ~~XXXXX~~ aunque guardan un mal recuerdo de los tiempos de la locura falangista, hace un cuarto de siglo, suelen discutir el caso sin alterarse, pero con una firmeza de convicción que nadie ni nada podría mitigar. ~~Al preguntarle yo a uno de ellos si creía que los españoles podrían volver a matarse por cuestiones políticas, respondió al instante: "No por política, sino por la religión".~~

A los anarquistas se atribuyen en general las bombas de plástico ~~un tanto pueriles, pero x irritantes siempre,~~ que se ponen en los hoteles de Madrid con el propósito de asustar a los turistas, ~~y causar daño a la prosperidad del país.~~ Hace unos años se hizo un intento más grave, cuando se quiso hacer creer con historias de bombas en aeroplanos que no era seguro viajar por aire a España, pero esta maniobra tuvo un fracaso total. ~~Estos pequeños episodios~~ suelen ser calificados con una palabra que resulta muy útil: contra-productos. ^{Y sólo sirven para} ~~Hacen~~ que la gente se dé cuenta del cambio a peor que las minorías fanáticas podrían introducir en las condiciones de vida si tuvieran la oportunidad de hacerlo. Por esta razón, la severidad ~~del Gobierno, aunque resulte irritante, empieza a justificarse.~~

Al volver a visitar la Universidad de Navarra pasados tres años, encontré, como esperaba, grandes ampliaciones. Había tres o cuatro hosterías donde sólo había habido una antes, y una impresionan-

te facultad de medicina junto con un hospital, todo ello bajo la dirección del doctor Landazuri, un hombre que ha sido uno de los principales médicos de Madrid y que ha tenido a su cargo el colegio médico de Granada, antes de venir aquí a contribuir a crear la nueva universidad. La facultad de medicina quiere preparar doctores africanos y ya cuenta con algunos de ellos.

La escuela de periodismo se halla en estado floreciente, y sigue atrayendo a estudiantes católicos de todas partes del mundo. Esta es una de las razones por las cuales existen buenas perspectivas para que la Universidad se convierta en bilingüe, utilizando en la enseñanza el inglés y el español.

Al general Mola, que no era navarro ni carlista, le han hecho una tumba magnífica, tomando por modelo la que tiene Napoleón en los Inválidos. ~~Se la ve desde una galería circular de la iglesia de los Caídos en la Guerra Civil, en la que hay unas placas inmensas de mármol que dan testimonio de la inmensa contribución hecha a la victoria de los nacionales por la infantería navarra, aunque se hizo muy poca publicidad de ello en su día y aunque posteriormente los falangistas pusieran cierto interés en hacer caso omiso de ello en las referencias suyas a lo ocurrido.~~ No ha disminuído la fama de que disfruta Mola en Navarra, pues murió en un accidente de aviación, que probablemente fue un sabotaje, en abril de 1937, antes de que fueran absorbidos los carlistas por los falangistas y sometidos al dominio extraño de la ideología falangista, ya en plena retirada desde hace varios años.

Pero no me parece ^{exceptivo} que los carlistas tienen ~~tanto~~ interés en una restauración carlista, ~~como en mantener por respeto a sí mismos una actitud de lealtad hacia una línea de sucesión, negándose a aceptar la otra.~~ Me han asegurado muchas personas que los falangistas, que no quieren ninguna clase de restauración monárquica, están

apoyando a los carlistas con todas sus fuerzas, con el fin de poder presentar el espectáculo de un movimiento monárquico irremediablemente dividido en dos bandos que cuentan con fuerzas iguales. Lo que se sabe de cierto es que detrás del empuje monárquico ~~hay~~ están todos los que consideran la restauración como el primer paso para lograr los fines de sus diversos programas, por lo cual será un mal momento para España, ~~el día en que los políticos comiencen a bailar de nuevo su alocado ballet."~~

THE SPANISH SCENE

Madrid and the University of Navarre

By DOUGLAS WOODRUFF

THE visit this weekend of the French Foreign Minister, M. Couve de Murville, to Madrid is intended to advertise how relations between the French and Spanish Governments are today better than they have been at any time in the last twenty years. Three words spoken by President de Gaulle—"Pourquoi pas l'Espagne?"—led to an immediate response: official Spanish soundings for associate membership of the European Community. This is an old hope. When I was last in Madrid three years ago, Dr. Erhard was there, encouraging the Spaniards to believe that he was going to do his strong best to get them in, as very likely he has. But the Spaniards feel that President de Gaulle is likely to prove the more effective friend, and effective he will have to be, for so far the Spaniards have had no answer, and the formidable unfriendly figure of M. Spaak lies across their path. Associate membership was so quickly and readily given both to Greece and Turkey that it is not much to ask. It is also quite as much as General Franco is interested in.

Membership of OEEC has had a most beneficial effect in liberalising the Spanish economy and getting the country away from the rigid protectionism which is its tradition. But there still needs to be plenty of protection to encourage investment in Spain, instead of sending in manufactured goods produced for the large European market.

Almost as important as President de Gaulle's geniality, which not all the world enjoys, is the new co-operation between the police of France and Spain. A bargain has been struck by which the French police would not let the western end of the French Pyrenees serve as a base from which Communists—like El Campesino—and other subversive agents can make forays into Spain, and the Spanish police give their minds equally to keeping track of the OAS, who at one time made so generously free of Spanish hospitality. Three years ago, I remember Spaniards who did not disguise their sympathy for the OAS, or their satisfaction that the French should know what it felt like to have political enemies just across the frontier.

Very little is left today of the Spanish post-war policy of trying to have a special relationship with the North African Moslem States, by claiming an affinity rooted in history, a policy which made a special appeal to General Franco with his Spanish Moroccan background. Not a great deal is left of French hopes and policies in North Africa, as the French watch anxiously to see whether Ben Bella and the Russians will make of the Sahara a far more formidable threat as a base for nuclear missiles, the Russians intending to repeat the procedure which served them so well in Cuba, of making a great virtue of taking away weapons introduced for the purpose—in Cuba to save Castro, in Algeria not to save Ben Bella, but to force the Americans out of the Mediterranean. If crisis point is reached over this, will France and Spain be drawn closer together, or will de Gaulle want the Americans to go and the Spaniards want them to stay?

Napoleon was in the habit of asking of field officers under scrutiny for promotion whether they were lucky. On this score, Franco would have had his marshal's baton, for over and over again in his life fortune has favoured him, though he has not presumed upon his luck. Now that he has entered his seventies, the French as well as the Americans want Spanish goodwill. Both politically and economically, there has been improvement over the years, and with it a realisation that, if only he had been an hereditary monarch, he would rank among the great Kings of Spain, having shown remarkable political abilities for a professional soldier. All over Spain this month the reminder is being given to the Spanish people that they have had

twenty-five years of peace since the Civil War, and owe it to one man. At the height of the Axis phase, when he let his brother-in-law line him up as the Caudillo besides the Duce and the Führer, there was always this decisive difference, that the Duce and the Führer were men of vast political ambition who founded political movements to carry them to a supreme power which they achieved, and which proved their ruin. Political power came to Franco unexpectedly, as a by-product of the military command entrusted to him as the best and most experienced in action of the Spanish generals. He has held it, tenaciously and jealously, constantly using the technique of suggesting that changes are just round the corner, letting his Ministers go very much their own way, until suddenly they find their portfolios are wanted.

Now there is the impression that a man who has lived hard in early life is beginning to feel his years, and that his grip on the ministries has relaxed, at any rate sufficiently to keep the ideologues happy and busy, taking up positions for the opening of the next chapter.

To begin with, at any rate, this is to be the restored monarchy. Franco himself has appointed the three Regents; the representative of the Church is that Archbishop of Valencia, formerly of Pamplona, whose name often appears speaking critically of the Government and of employers. The young Prince Juan Carlos lives with a good deal of state near the Pardo, a state that is said very much to have impressed his father, when he came for the christening of his grandchild. But there remains a deadlock, in that the strength of monarchy resides in right of birth. A son cannot very well mount the throne in his father's lifetime, though there have been kings who have crowned their sons in their own lifetime to rule with them, and gradually take over more and more. Those who claim to know the young Prince well say he will not act to the detriment of his father. There are, in any case, four years to go before he reaches thirty, the age fixed for a king by another inroad on the hereditary principle, and it is, perhaps, as good a forecast as any that, if Franco can keep his health and continues to spare himself, things will go on as they are for the next four years.

During my visit, the world had two sharp reminders that politically Spain remains a nation apart, that no other country has anything at all resembling either Spanish Carlists or Spanish Anarchists. Both gave evidence of their continued vitality. The Carlists whom I met at Pamplona had some of them, however octogenarian, taken the long and gruelling train journey to Rome, to be present at the wedding of the Pretender's son and heir, the man they recognise as the inheritor of the Carlist claims. This was followed by a great rally in Navarre itself, to which the Pretender's son did not appear on Government orders. This older generation of Carlists, so reminiscent of the old Highland chieftains, are highly civilised people, and though they have most vivid memories of the bad times the Falangists gave them in the Falangist heyday, a quarter of a century ago, they can discuss it all without malice, but equally with a firm intensity of conviction which nothing will shake. When I asked one of them if he thought Spaniards would still kill each other for politics, he said at once: "Not for politics, but for religion."

Anarchists are generally credited with the rather puerile but irritating plastic bombs that are put in Madrid hotels, with a view to scaring away tourists and injuring the prosperity of the country. A more serious threat was made a few years ago, to try to make air travel to Spain seem unsafe by stories of bombs in aeroplanes, but this has been effectively squashed. These little episodes are, in that

useful word, *contraproducente*: they make everyone realise how fanatical minorities can transform for the worse the conditions of life if they get the opportunity. So the severity of the Government, even when the papers do not arrive, though irritating, begins to find its justification.

Revisiting the University of Navarre after three years, I found, as I expected, great growth, three or four large hostels where there had been one before, and a very impressive medical faculty in conjunction with a hospital, all under the direction of Dr. Landazuri, a man who was one of the leading medical men in Madrid and in charge of a medical school in Granada, before coming here to build up the new university. The medical faculty wants to train African doctors, and has some already.

The school of journalism is flourishing, and continues to attract Catholic students from all over the world: it is one of the reasons why the university shows good prospects of becoming bi-lingual in English and Spanish.

General Mola, who was not a Navarrese or a Carlist, has been given a splendid tomb, modelled on that of Napoleon in the Invalides. You look down on it from a circular gallery in the church of the *Caidos* of the Civil War, with its immense marble tablets which show the huge contribution the Navarrese infantry made to the Nationalist victory, though it received very little publicity at the time, and afterwards the Falangists had a certain interest in keeping it out of their account of what had happened. General Mola's fame in Navarre is undimmed, because he died in an aeroplane accident, very likely sabotage, in April 1937, before the merging of the Carlists with the Falangists, and their subsequent domination by the very alien Falangist ideology which has, for many years now, been in full retreat.

But the Carlists seem to me not to be seriously interested in a Carlist restoration, but only in maintaining, for their own self-respect, a proper attitude of loyalty towards one line, with the refusal to accept the other. Many people assured me that Falangists who do not want to see any sort of monarchical restoration, are putting their weight behind the Carlists, in order to present the spectacle of a hopelessly divided monarchist movement, its two sides of about equal strength. What is clear is that behind the monarchist drive are all sorts of people who regard a restoration as the first step towards their own very different programmes, and it will be a bad day for Spain when all the frenzied ballet of the politicians starts up again.

LITURGY AND CULTURE

The Implications of the Vernacular in the East

By BEDE GRIFFITHS

THE decision of the Vatican Council to allow the use of the vernacular in the liturgy has come as a considerable shock to the majority of Catholics in Britain, but it has, of course, been prepared for a long time by the liturgical movement on the Continent. In September 1959, for instance, there was a conference held at Nijmegen in Holland on liturgy in the missions, which was attended by missionary bishops from all over the world as well as by experts on the liturgy from different parts of Europe. It was striking at this conference to find an absolute unanimity on the subject of the use of the vernacular, which was practically taken for granted, while at the same time in England the very idea of it was being treated as something eccentric, if not actually heretical.

It is, perhaps, easier to see the absolute necessity of the use of the vernacular in a country like India, where the majority of people are still illiterate and where Latin is therefore completely meaningless. (I shall never forget my surprise when I discovered that my server at Mass was reading the responses from a little book in which the Latin

had been transliterated into his own language, so that he was just reading a string of meaningless noises.) But the necessity for the vernacular goes far beyond the need simply to understand the Mass, though this is obviously essential. The use of Latin in the Mass raises the whole question of cultural expression.

In England, as in other countries in western Europe, Latin still has some meaning as an element in the common culture which survives from the Middle Ages, though its influence is daily growing less and less. But in India, as in other countries of the East, Latin culture has no place at all. They have, on the other hand, cultures of their own, in many cases far more ancient than the Latin, with a "sacred" language like Sanskrit or classical Chinese, full of the deepest religious significance. To present the liturgy of the Church to such people in the language of an alien western tradition is not only meaningless, but an insult to their own cultural tradition.

The extension of the Latin rite to India grew up, as a matter of fact, owing to the historical circumstance that, when India was discovered by Vasco da Gama, the liturgy of the Church had become fixed in this peculiar form. This was, of course, simply a product of the Middle Ages in the West. In the early Church there had been a multitude of different liturgies, each adapted to the culture of the people concerned. Both the Bible and the liturgy were normally translated into the language of the people, whether it was Greek or Latin, Syriac or Egyptian, Armenian or Slav. The whole idea of a uniform Latin liturgy for the Church is an anomaly which we have inherited from the Middle Ages.

This principle goes very deep into the life of the Church and the manner of the presentation of the Gospel. It may be questioned whether in England and other countries of northern Europe and America Latin continues to have any cultural significance. The culture which has grown up in Europe since the Renaissance is quite alien to the old Latin culture. It is a difference not merely of language but of the whole mode of thought and expression. If the liturgy and message of the Church is to have any significance in the modern world, it must change not only its language but its mode of thought. In this respect, the use of the vernacular in the liturgy can only be the first stage in a far more radical reform. The language of our theology today is, like the liturgy, a product of the Latin Middle Ages, which has become estranged from our cultural tradition. If theology is to recover its meaning for modern man it will surely have to find not only a language but a mode of thought which is adapted to the modern mind. In this respect it may well be that the tradition of Biblical and Patristic theology, which has grown up in the Church of England since the Reformation, may prove of considerable value. A new theology will almost inevitably be an ecumenical theology.

In India and the Far East, the introduction of the vernacular opens up for the first time the possibility that the Gospel may be presented to the people of the East in the language of their own culture. With language goes also music, and this is also of immense cultural significance. I understand that there is already a Mass prepared in Hindi and several other languages with Indian music for North India, and in the south we have already a Tamil Mass prepared with Tamil music. The Tamil culture of South India is only less rich and significant in religious value than the Sanskrit of the North, so that this will immediately open the way to a wide cultural assimilation on the part of the Church. But it must be confessed that Catholics in India are generally widely separated from their own Indian culture and have often formed a kind of artificial culture of their own. Just as in England, there is a kind of ghetto Catholicism with its own artificial culture composed of imitation Gothic churches, statues and pictures imported

LA ESCENA ESPAÑOLA
Madrid y la Universidad de Navarra

Bajo la firma de Douglas Woodruff, "The Tablet" publica el siguiente comentario político:

"La visita que este fin de semana hará a Madrid el ministro francés de Negocios Extranjeros tiene por objeto poner de manifiesto que las relaciones entre los gobiernos de Francia y España son hoy mejores que lo han sido en los últimos veinte años. Tres palabras pronunciadas por el Presidente De Gaulle - ¿Y por qué no España? - tuvieron por respuesta inmediata unos tanteos hechos por las autoridades españolas para el ingreso de España en la Comunidad Europea. Esta esperanza cuenta ya muchos años. Cuando yo estuve en Madrid hace ya tres años, visitó el doctor Erhard la capital de España y convenció a los españoles de que haría todo lo que podría para conseguir que España ingresara en la Comunidad Europea, cosa que probablemente lo deseaba de veras. Ahora creen los españoles que el Presidente De Gaulle puede resultar un amigo más efectivo, y tendrá que serlo de verdad para darles gusto, porque hasta ahora los españoles no han obtenido ninguna respuesta favorable y tropiezan en su camino con la figura formidable y poco amistosa del ~~MM~~ Sr. Spack. No es mucho pedir la condición de miembro asociado, que tan prestamente les fue concedida a Grecia y Turquía, y esto es todo lo que por ahora le interesa a Franco.

El ingreso de España en la O.E.C.E. ha tenido efectos saludables para la liberalización de la economía española y para desviar el país del rígido proteccionismo tradicional. Pero todavía necesita España recibir una protección fuerte para estimular las inversiones.

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Casi tan importante como la nueva genialidad del Presidente De Gaulle, que no ha gustado a todo el mundo, es la cooperación recientemente establecida entre las policías de España y Francia. Se ha llegado a un acuerdo por el cual la policía francesa no permitirá que la parte occidental de los Pirineos franceses sirva de punto de partida a las incursiones en territorio español que organicen comunistas como El Campesino y otros agentes subversivos, al paso que la policía española ~~xx~~ ha prometido seguir la pista de los miembros de la organización francesa ~~XX~~ O.A.S., que en un tiempo tanto disfrutaron de la ~~generosidad~~ generosa hospitalidad española. Recuerdo haber conocido hace tres años a españoles que no ocultaban su simpatía por los miembros de la ~~XXXX~~ O.A.S., y que expresaban su satisfacción por el hecho de que los franceses tenían que saber qué tal se sentía uno teniendo enemigos políticos al otro lado de la frontera.

Queda ya muy poco de la política que sostuvo España en los tiempos de la posguerra, cuando ~~se~~ quería tener relaciones especiales con los países musulmanes del Africa septentrional alegando una afinidad que tiene sus raíces en la historia, política que era muy del agrado del general Franco a causa de los años vividos por él en el Marruecos español. Tampoco queda mucho de las esperanzas abrigadas en un tiempo por Francia con respecto al Africa del Norte, pues los franceses no ocultan su ansiedad por el temor de que Ben Bella y los rusos conviertan el Sahara en una formidable base de proyectiles nucleares, ya que los rusos tratan de repetir el proceso que tan bien les fue en Cuba de introducir armas con el objeto de, en Cuba, salvar a Castro, y en Argelia, no salvar a Ben Bella, sino obligar a los norteamericanos a salir del Mediterráneo. Si se alcanza en esto

un periodo crítico, ¿ estrecharán España y Francia aun. más sus relaciones, o querrá De Gaulle que los americanos se vayan mientras los españoles deseen que se quede?

Napoleón tenía la costumbre de preguntarles a sus oficiales cuya promoción tenía en estudio si eran afortunados. Si esto contaba, Franco hubiera recibido el bastón de mariscal, ya que la fortuna le ha sido favorable una y otra vez, aunque nunca se haya enorgullecido de su suerte. Cuando ya tiene más de setenta años, tanto los franceses como los norteamericanos tratan de ganarse la buena voluntad de los españoles. Con el correr de los años se han producido mejoras en el orden político y en el económico, y se ha llegado al convencimiento de que, si fuera un monarca hereditario, figuraría entre los grandes reyes de España, pues ha demostrado poseer excepcionales dotes políticas para el soldado profesional que es. En todo este mes se ha llevado a cabo una campaña para recordarle al pueblo español que ha venido disfrutando de veinticinco ~~años~~ años de paz y que ello se lo debe a un solo hombre. En los tiempos en que mayor era el poder del Eje, cuando ^{Francisco} dejó que su cuñado lo pusiera como Caudillo al lado del Duce y del Führer, había esta notable diferencia entre él y los otros: que el Duce y el Führer eran hombres de grandes ambiciones políticas, fundadores de movimientos políticos que les habían llevado a alcanzar el poder supremo y a destruirse a sí mismos. En el caso de Franco, el poder político le vino de manera inesperada, aparejado al mando militar que le fue confiado por ser el ~~xxxxxxx~~ mejor general español y de mayor experiencia. Lo ha conservado con tenacidad y celo, sirviéndose constantemente de la táctica de dar a entender que pronto se van a introducir cambios y dejando a los ministros que hagan las cosas como mejor les ~~parezcan~~ parezcan hasta el día en que, de repente, se encuentran con que sus carteras estén disponibles.

Se tiene ahora la impresión de que empiezan a pesarle los años a un hombre que llevó una vida dura en la juventud, y de que ya no es tan firme la mano que sujetaba a los ministros, disfrutando los idealistas de suficiente libertad de acción como para sentirse felices y tomar posiciones con vistas al próximo capítulo.

Sea lo que fuere, este próximo capítulo debe consistir en la restauración de la monarquía. El mismo Franco ya tiene nombrados a los tres regentes. El representante de la Iglesia será el arzobispo de Valencia, que antes fue obispo de Pamplona, cuyo nombre se asocia a menudo con censuras hechas al Gobierno y a los funcionarios. El joven príncipe Juan Carlos vive con mucha pompa en un lugar cercano a El Pardo, al punto que se dice que su padre quedó impresionado cuando cuando asistió al bautizo de su nieto. Pero existe el inconveniente de que la fuerza de la monarquía reside en el derecho de nacimiento. Un hijo no puede ascender al trono en vida de su padre, aunque no han faltado reyes que han coronado a sus hijos en vida suya para gobernar en su compañía y para ir poco a poco dejándoles en mayor posesión del gobierno. Los que pretenden conocer al joven príncipe dicen que no procederá de forma que cause perjuicio a su padre. En todo caso, faltan cuatro años para que cumpla los treinta, ~~xxxx~~ edad que ha sido fijada para que los reyes puedan gobernar en otra modificación realizada del principio hereditario, y quizás no sea desahortado profetizar que si Franco puede conservar su salud y continúa cuidándose, las cosas continuarán como ahora en los próximos cuatro años.

Durante mi visita, el mundo pudo recordar que España sigue siendo políticamente una nación aparte, ya que no existe ningún otro país que tenga algo que se parezca a los carlistas españoles o a los anarquistas españoles. Tanto los unos como los otros acaban de dar

señales de su persistente vitalidad. Algunos de los carlistas que he encontrado en Pamplona habían ido, no obstante tener más de ochenta años unos cuantos, a Roma por tren para asistir a la boda del hijo y heredero del Pretendiente, el hombre al que reconocen como el heredero de los derechos carlistas. A esto siguió una gran concentración en Navarra, en la que, por orden del Gobierno, no apareció el hijo del Pretendiente. Esta vieja generación de carlistas, que tanto recuerda la de los ^{viejos} jefes de nuestras montañas, son gente muy civilizada, y ~~xxxxx~~ aunque guardan un mal recuerdo de los tiempos de la locura falangista, hace un cuarto de siglo, suelen discutir el caso sin alterarse, pero con una firmeza de convicción que nadie ni nada podría mitigar. Al preguntarle yo a uno de ellos si creía que los españoles podrían ~~xxxxx~~ volver a matarse por cuestiones políticas, respondió al instante: "No por política, sino por la religión".

A los anarquistas se atribuyen en general las bombas de plástico un tanto pueriles, pero ~~x~~ irritantes siempre, que se ponen en los hoteles de Madrid con el propósito de asustar a los turistas y causar daño a la prosperidad del país. Hace unos años se hizo un intento más grave, cuando se quiso hacer creer con historias de bombas en aeroplanos ~~q~~ que no era seguro viajar por aire a España, pero esta maniobra tuvo un fracaso total. Estos pequeños ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ episodios suelen ser calificados con una palabra que resulta muy útil: contra-productos. ^{Sólo sirven para} ~~hacer~~ que la gente se dé cuenta del cambio a peor que las minorías fanáticas podrían introducir en las condiciones de vida si tuvieran la oportunidad de hacerlo. Por esta razón, la severidad del Gobierno, aunque resulte irritante, empieza a justificarse.

Al volver a visitar la Universidad de Navarra pasados tres años, encontré, como esperaba, grandes ampliaciones. Había tres o cuatro hosterías donde sólo había habido una antes, y una impresionan-

te facultad de medicina junto con un hospital, todo ello bajo la dirección del doctor Landazuri, un hombre que ha sido uno de los principales médicos de Madrid y que ha tenido a su cargo el colegio médico de Granada, antes de venir aquí a contribuir a crear la nueva universidad. La facultad de medicina quiere preparar doctores africanos y ya cuenta con algunos de ellos.

La escuela de periodismo se halla en estado floreciente, y sigue atrayendo a estudiantes católicos de todas partes del mundo. Esta es una de las razones por las cuales existen buenas perspectivas para que la Universidad se convierta en bilingüe, utilizando en la enseñanza el inglés y el español.

Al general Mola, que no era navarro ni carlista, le han hecho una tumba magnífica, tomando por modelo la que tiene Napoleón en los Inválidos. Se la ve desde una galería circular de la iglesia de los Caídos en la Guerra Civil, en la que hay unas placas inmensas de mármol que dan testimonio de la inmensa contribución hecha a la victoria de los nacionales por la infantería navarra, aunque se hizo muy poca publicidad de ello en su día y aunque posteriormente los falangistas pusieran cierto interés en hacer caso omiso de ello en las referencias suyas a lo ~~xxx~~ ocurrido. No ha disminuido la fama de que disfruta Mola en Navarra, pues murió en un accidente de aviación, que probablemente fue un sabotaje, en abril de 1937, antes de que fueran absorbidos los carlistas por los falangistas y sometidos al dominio extremo de la ideología falangista, ya en plena retirada desde hace varios años.

Pero no me parece que los carlistas tienen tanto interés en una restauración carlista como en mantener por respeto a sí mismos una actitud de lealtad hacia una línea de sucesión, negándose a aceptar la otra. Me han asegurado muchas personas que los falangistas, que no quieren ninguna clase de restauración monárquica, están

apoyando a los carlistas con todas sus fuerzas, con el fin de poder presentar el espectáculo de un movimiento monárquico irremediablemente dividido en dos bandos que cuentan con fuerzas iguales. Lo que se sabe de cierto es que detrás del empuje monárquico ~~xxx~~ están todos los que consideran la restauración como el primer paso para lograr los fines de sus diversos programas, por lo cual será un mal momento para España el día en que los políticos comiencen a bailar de nuevo su alocado ballet."

no merece la pena el esfuerzo de una tra-
duccion literal de tan buenos articulos, cuyo
único interés es que aparece en el Herald

MADRID VISTO POR HENRY FIELDING

"JUGANDO DE NUEVO A REYES Y REINAS"

Con este título, ~~el escritor~~ Henry Fielding ha publicado
en el "Daily Herald" ~~el siguiente~~ ^{su} trabajo, en el que se lee:

"Poco antes de salir yo para Madrid, los periódicos informa-
ron que Ava Gardner había regresado a su casa de esta ciudad después
de pasar unas vacaciones en Londres, y, lo digo con la mano en el
corazón, yo no la estoy siguiendo.

La verdad es que esta vieja ciudad mete mucho ruido sin
que ella esté. Yo no me explicó por qué un régimen que tiene poder
para hacer lo que quiere no suprime ^{el motor} la máquina de gasolina. Madrid
se asemeja a la salida de la carrera automovilística de Le Mans, con
la diferencia de que aquí el "starter" no dispara la pistola.

Las conversaciones que sostienen los españoles entre sí
sólo sirven para poner las cosas peor. El hombre de la calle madri-
leño cree que tiene que ser oído cuando habla con su fuerte acento
local. Las palabras "Buenos días. Hace buen tiempo, ¿eh?", suenan
como una declaración de guerra.

Agradecido

Pero no debemos quejarnos, porque la paz es la mayor cosa
que hay aquí este año. La guerra civil terminó en 1939 y hay carte-
les en todas partes invitando a celebrar los ²⁵ años de paz del
régimen.

Los españoles están ciertamente agradecidos por estos años
sin guerra (más de un millón de hombres murieron en la lucha), pero
celebran la paz de una manera muy rara, quizás porque la paz de que

Los españoles
vienen disfrutando ~~de~~ una paz muy rara.

~~Por ejemplo, el general Franco, como punto culminante de las~~
~~celebraciones, ~~fuéxxxxxxxx~~ el otro día un desfile militar en el que~~
presidió ~~fuéxxxxxxxx~~ un desfile militar en el que
figuraron 13.000 hombres y 1.000 vehículos militares. Siempre están
desfilando por el Retiro ~~x~~ muchachos de aire fiero, con "bazookas"
y ametralladoras. ~~En este momento,~~ La policía y el Ejército están
buscando a los miembros de un movimiento clandestino que está poniendo
bombas dentro y en los alrededores de los edificios públicos. En
poco más de una quincena ha habido ~~x~~ 22 explosiones en Madrid, ~~las~~
~~cuales se supone son obra de una organización llamada la Junta de~~
Liberación Ibérica.

Quitando importancia

~~La opinión general es que con las bombas se trata de alejar~~
~~de España al turismo - ocho millones de visitantes por año, que~~
~~traen 360 millones de libras en moneda extranjera, ~~de importancia~~ vital~~
~~para el país - y producir la caída del gobierno de Franco.~~

~~Pueden ~~xxx~~ que esto sea verdad, pero a mí se me antoja que~~
~~Madrid no es el lugar adecuado, pues no es un ~~lugar~~ ^{centro} especialmente~~
~~turístico. Producirían mayor efecto unas cuantas explosiones en la~~
~~Costa Brava o en Mallorca.~~

~~Los periódicos quitan importancia a estas bombas, publicando~~
~~sólo párrafos diminutos en sitios recónditos de las páginas interio-~~
~~res, con títulos como éste: "Hoy hubo tres pequeñas explosiones".~~

~~Por lo demás, a los madrileños no les preocupan las bombas ni~~
~~poco ni mucho. Lo que leen los españoles, y lo que comentan los~~
~~españoles, es todo lo que se publica respecto del joven matador~~
~~de toros El Cordobés, que recibió hace un par de semanas una mala~~
~~cornada en la Plaza de Madrid.~~

~~Los periódicos publican todo lo que ^{él} dice en su cama de hospi-~~

tal, reproducen fotografías en las que se le ve sentado y sonriendo y cuentan qué ~~comió~~ ^{comió} de desayuno.

El Cordobés produce el mismo tipo de sensación que los ~~Beatles~~ Beatles, y hasta casi se corta el pelo del mismo modo.

Especie de Beatle

Van a verle muchachas que no tienen interés ninguno por los toros, del mismo modo que van a oír a los Beatles muchachas a las cuales no les gusta la música. (A veces creo que este es el único tipo de personas que van a oírles).

Como resultado de tan grande popularidad, El Cordobés suele cobrar unas 6.000 libras esterlinas por ~~corridos~~ una corrida que no dura más de dos horas, y como quiera que hay semanas en las cuales torea hasta dos y tres veces, sus ingresos vienen a ser tan importantes como los de los Beatles.

Los Beatles están haciendo mucho ruido aquí. Sus discos se tocan frecuentemente en las radios españolas y los jovencuelos los compran en gran número.

También son grandes Pedro, Pablo y María, aunque no cabe esperar que se canten canciones de protesta social. El censor no entiende las palabras.

México Todavía fresca

He ~~ido~~ ^{ido} al Rastro, un lugar que medio Madrid visita los domingos por la mañana. Es lo mismo que la Portobello Road, ^{pero} con ajo. Se puede comprar en el Rastro desde un grillo que canta en una jaula diminuta hasta "un Goya negro genuino". Se han estado vendiendo estos Goyas desde que un sujeto afortunado, que pagó seis libras por un cuadro pequeño que resultó ser un Goya auténtico, cobró ~~12~~ 12.000 libras por él. Me ofrecieron uno, pero la pintura estaba todavía fresca y fui lo bastante inteligente para dudar de su autenticidad. Qui-

zás se trataba de un Goya gris.

A un paso del ~~Rastro~~ hay docenas de bares pequeños en los que por cinco peniques se puede beber una cerveza excelente acompañada de un bocado succulento. Es aquí donde los españoles se ponen a leer las revistas. Aquí hay media docena de revistas que se leen mucho, y todas contienen informaciones y noticias sobre las familias reales de todo el mundo.

Esperanzas

Los españoles devoran todas las historias un tanto inexactas que se publican sobre las familias reales extranjeras, y no cabe duda de que, incluso en la vieja Madrid republicana, se prestará apoyo a la restauración de la monarquía.

Franco hace concebir esperanzas a todos los pretendientes, pero no cabe duda de que es Don Carlos el que con más posibilidades cuenta de subir al trono. ~~Don Carlos es aquel joven de aspecto simpático a quien vi casarse en Atenas en 1962 con la princesa griega Sofía. Es hijo del Pretendiente Don Juan y nieto del último rey de España, Alfonso XIII.~~

No lo confundamos con el príncipe del mismo nombre que pertenece a la línea de los Borbón Parma y que se ha casado recientemente con la princesa holandesa Irene. Este tiene formado un alto ~~xxxx~~ concepto de la dignidad real, pero les diré que si alguno se atreve a poner una corona en su cabeza, me la comeré.

Voy esta noche a una verbena. Las verbenas se celebran al aire libre, a la luz de las plazas públicas, y ~~una~~ ^{en ellas} bandaja de música de estilo casi militar levanta un gran estrépito tocando ~~maracas~~ música de jazz de hace cuarenta años.

Las muchachas intentan a veces bailar frenéticamente una especie de twist. Las chicas son elegantes y ~~son~~ bonitas al estilo

clásico, con narices rectas y piel color de miel. Por lo general no se adornan demasiado, pero Cleopatra se está imponiendo en la ciudad y los ojos pintados a lo Liz Taylor van invadiendo rápidamente todas las esferas.

Aquí, en Madrid, el viejo sistema de acompañar a las señoritas está sufriendo una quiebra total. Las gentes de edad avanzada chasquean la lengua y anuncian males infinitos.

Ya sabéis que a mí no me gusta molestar a nadie, pero, personalmente, estoy a favor de las muchachas.

Henry Fielding

(WEEKENDING RATHER ROYALLY IN MADRID)

PLAYING, ONCE AGAIN, AT KINGS AND QUEENS

MADRID, Sunday.
JUST before I left for Madrid there was one of those formal announcements in the papers that Ava Gardner had returned to her home here after a holiday in London; and honestly, I was not following her.

The truth is that the old town is quite noisy enough without her. I do not understand why a regime that has the power to do what the devil it likes doesn't ban the petrol engine.

Madrid is like the start of Le Mans, except the starter just won't fire his blasted pistol.

The Spanish conversation only adds to the pestilence. The madrilenos-in-the-street believes in making himself heard in his hard local accent. "Good morning, nice weather," sounds like a declaration of war.

Thankful

Still, one should not complain. Peace is the great thing here this year.

The Civil War ended in 1939 and posters everywhere instruct you to celebrate 25 years of peace.

Certainly the Spaniards are thankful for these years without war (more than a million of them died in the fighting), but they celebrate peace in a very odd way, conceivably because it has been a very odd peace.

For instance, General Franco took the salute at a march-past of 13,000 men and 1,000 military vehicles the other day as the high-point in the celebrations.

Fierce-looking chaps with bazookas and machine-guns are always parading in the Retiro, Madrid's Hyde Park.

And at the moment the police and the army are looking for



DON CARLOS AND SOPHIA — KING AND QUEEN ?

the members of an underground movement who are setting off plastic bombs in and around public buildings.

In just over a fortnight there have been 22 of these explosions, which are thought to be the work of an organisation called the Iberian Liberation Council.

Played down

The general view is that they aim to scare off Spain's tourist trade—eight million visitors a year, who bring in £360 million in vital foreign exchange—and so bring down Franco's government.

It may be true, but Madrid seems an odd spot to pick, for it is not a particularly touristy town.

A few loud bangs on the Costa Brava or in Majorca would have more effect.

The newspapers play down these bombs, with tiny paragraphs tucked away on inside

pages, with headlines like There Were Three Small Explosions Today.

And the madrilenos are not terribly worried.

What the Spanish do read about, and talk about, is the young matador El Cordobes, badly gored in the Madrid Plaza a couple of weeks ago.

The newspapers give every word he says from his hospital bed, print pictures of him sitting up and smiling, report what he had for breakfast.

El Cordobes has the same sort of appeal—and almost the same haircut—as the Beatles.

Beatle class

Girls who don't care about bullfighting go to watch HIM, just as girls who don't care about music go to watch the Beatles. (Sometimes I think they must be the *only* kind who go.)

As a result El Cordobes can collect about £6,000 for a two-

hour fight, and as he sometimes fights two or three times a week his income is in the Beatle class.

Los Beatles are doing a bomba here. Their records are played a lot on the Spanish radio and teenagers buy their records.

Peter, Paul and Mary are big, too, though one hardly expects songs of social protest in Spain. The censor doesn't understand the words.

Still wet

This morning I went along to the Rastro, the giant flea market which half of Madrid visits on Sunday mornings. It is like Portobello Road with garlic and you can buy anything from a singing grasshopper in a tiny cage to a "genuine black Goya."

They have been selling these ever since some lucky fellow paid £6 for a small painting which did turn out to be a Goya, worth £12,000.

I was offered one but the paint was still wet, so I was churlish enough to doubt its genuineness. A grey Goya, perhaps.

Just off the Rastro are a dozen small bars where you can get an excellent draught beer for fivepence and something succulent to go with it, like squid cooked in its own black ink.

It is here that the Spanish catch up on their magazine reading. Half a dozen magazines have a big sale here, and all of them are distressingly full of news about royalty from all over the world.

On a string

The Spaniards devour rather sickening, slightly inaccurate stories of foreign royalty, and there is no doubt about the support for a return of the Spanish monarchy even in Republican old Madrid.

Franco keeps all the hopefuls on a string, but there is no doubting the chances of Don Carlos, the nice-looking young fellow I saw married to the Greek Princess Sophia in Athens in 1962. He is son of the Pretender and grandson of the last king, Alphonse.

Do not, incidentally, confuse him with the prince of the same name who comes from the Bourbon Parma lot and married

the Dutch Princess Irene recently. He has got big ideas about kingship but I can tell you if anybody puts a crown on his head I will eat it.

Tonight I am going to a *verbena*, or open-air dance. They hold them in floodlit public squares and a huge, quasi-military band blasts out a curious 1920-ish jazz. A sort of Temperance Seventy sound.

The young girls try a frantic sort of Twist. They are elegant and good-looking in a classical sort of way, with straight noses and honey-coloured skin. Usually they wear little make-up, but Cleopatra is showing in town and Liz Taylor eye make-up has come out like a rash.

Here in Madrid the old system of chaperonage is breaking down.

The old folk click their teeth and make predictions of doom.

You know, I don't like stirring up trouble. But personally I'm in favour of the girls.

Gilbert U



NAVARRA

Land of the Dinosaur

FROM OUR SPAIN CORRESPONDENT

"ODIOUS propaganda," said the Carlist. He was contemplating a photograph of Princess Irene disporting herself in a bikini. It showed her to be in splendid form. "If anyone had distributed these at Montejurra the other week," the Carlist went on, "there would have been a battle." Almost anywhere else the photograph would have been a political asset; here it had about as much appeal as a portrait of Karl Marx. But here was Navarra; and—as most Spaniards, including the Navarrans, agree—Navarra is different.

Navarra looks different from most of the rest of Spain. It might almost have been dreamed up by the British Travel Association; green hills, lush meadows, sparkling trout-streams and handsome stone houses with coats of arms over their doors. Only the blood-red Carlist berets worn by many provincial employees, and the politico-religious slogans painted on walls in praise of the "Carlist King," hint of an undertow beneath the idyllic calm. At the junction of three cultures—French, Basque and Castilian—the Navarrans emphasise their loyalty to Spain; but, like the Basques, they treasure their ancient *fuero* (provincial charter) which General Franco has allowed them to retain as a reward for supporting him during the civil war.

The rights the *fuero* bestows are meagre compared with those enjoyed by a British county council; but thanks to them the Navarrans possess an efficient administration and the best secondary roads in Spain. Like the French, they prize "order" and would lean over the brink of chaos in search of it. Their conservatism and Catholicism are a byword, even in Iberia. Normally slow-moving, they are capable of elemental outbursts of quite astonishing energy.

Every year, Navarran youths demonstrate their manliness by taking part in an *encierro*—which involves, chiefly, racing along a narrow street pursued by ferocious



At the running in Pamplona

bulls. That so few are gored or trampled is attributed by Navarran priests to the special protection of the Virgin and Saints Mark, John, James and Fermín, all of whom are reputed in Spain to be *aficionados* of the bullring. The most spectacular *encierro* is that held on July 7th in the provincial capital, Pamplona, in honour of San Fermín. "A damn fine fiesta," Ernest Hemingway called it, and no doubt the 100,000 tourists, mostly Spanish, who flock to Pamplona for the spectacle agree—while shaking their heads in private over the participants' mental state.

Many non-Navarran Spaniards also shake their heads uneasily over another manifestation of local folklore; the annual Carlist *kgatla* on the slopes of Montejurra—a cloudburst of militaristic royalism, revelry and religiosity. Carlism is more a state of mind than a movement, Hamlet without the prince, for the last serious Carlist pretender died in 1936. It is kept alive by landowners and small-town conservatives who hate republicanism and suspect Alfonso XIII's descendants of liberalism. It is supported by shopkeepers and artisans afraid of big business and mass-production and, most vigorously, by the older fire-and-brimstone clergy.

In every part of Navarra stories are told of Carlist priests who trained and organised insurrectionary militias and stored arms in readiness for the 1936 "crusade" against the Spanish republic. Navarra was one of the two launching-pads of the revolt (the other was Morocco), and conspiratorial meetings of the garrison-commanders and ecclesiastical dignitaries of northern Spain were held in the monastery of Irache, at the foot of Montejurra. The province could again make life difficult for a liberal or left-wing regime,

especially one that sought to develop secular educational and social services.

Influential Navarran churchmen are profoundly attached to the status quo—understandably, for it has benefited them richly—and even denounce the papal idea of church unity as the thin end of a diabolical liberal wedge: their leading daily newspaper has urged its readers to expel any "protestant propagandist" who infiltrates into their neighbourhood.

BUT the twentieth century is beginning to assert itself here as elsewhere. However crassly, television, advertising, tourism and gadget-filled shop-windows are enlarging economic ambitions and broadening social horizons. Industry (chiefly footwear, furniture, chemicals, paper, electrical appliances and light metalwork) is expanding. Peasants are leaving the land; one whole village, Lizaso, recently put itself up for sale.

For a good number of wage-earners and businessmen the big news of the year was not Princess Irene's marriage shindig, or the argument over Don Hugo Carlos's politically embarrassing French birth certificate, but the decision of the provincial council to establish an unofficial "pole of development"—a kind of economic magnet—and subsidise new industries moving into Navarra. In this context Carlism has the relevance of a dinosaur, and it is already turning in upon itself, racked with dissension, embittered by General Franco's snubbing of Don Hugo Carlos (who was not allowed to go to Montejurra) and the favouritism he is showing Don Juan Carlos. Don Hugo's supporters cannot even decide whether that jolly picture of Irene is being distributed by friends of Don Juan Carlos, their former falangist allies, or a rival Carlist group.

In the church the old fanaticism is waning. That busy Catholic group, Opus Dei, has greatly helped to freshen the religious and cultural atmosphere by establishing in Pamplona the opulent, influential Catholic University of Navarra. And a new generation of priests is taking over from the clergy of the "crusade." Some of the younger priests are helping to promote the progressive "social Catholicism" that is making headway in the neighbouring Basque provinces. At a rally in Pamplona in May, 2,000 startled workers heard spokesmen of the Catholic Workers' Brotherhood call for freedom of the press, attack the official trade unions as unrepresentative, and tell the archbishop of the city, who was presiding: "It is not the workers who have deserted the church but the ecclesiastical hierarchy, playing a murky political game, which has alienated the workers." The archbishop walked out; the audience remained and applauded.

ALGERIA

In Hazard

PRESIDENT BENBELLA appears to have passed, with dexterity, the first dangerous corner of an incipient counter-revolution. But the security measures he has taken have the seeds of new hazards in them. There has been a spate of arrests—forty in east Algeria, together with the capture in the west of another former guerrilla leader who, like Colonel Chabani, had declared for the opposition. And these arrests were followed on Monday by more portentous events. The first was the government's announcement that the minister of the interior had resigned. The second was the ominous decision to form a people's militia.

Both moves are bound to be seen as putting a curb on the army. The minister of the interior was a man of Colonel Boumedienne, the defence chief. He resigned when Mr Benbella decreed that in future provincial governors should no longer report to the minister but direct to himself.

The people's militia will naturally be under the president's control. Its creation not only interposes the first formal shadow of doubt between the president and Colonel Boumedienne, it also runs counter to the feelings of the mass of Algerian people. They love their President Benbella, not for his revolutionary socialism, but because, through his qualities of leadership, he seemed to be offering them peace. The last thing they want is that civilians be armed against other civilians.

The opposition still has its strongholds, in Kabylia and eastern Algeria. Its spokesman—or wandering voice—is Mr Mohamed Khider, who turned up in London last week and seemed to be quite undismayed that the Swiss authorities had deferred (not demurred as last week's *Economist* in a typographical misfire suggested) to the Algerian government's request that his Swiss bank accounts be blocked. The party funds (now estimated at £5 million) that he kept when he broke with Mr Benbella are flowing without hindrance, he claims, to the opposition. This may be sheer bravado. Or else it could mean that the bulk of the money is not in Swiss banks after all.

pand its non-oil exports (now down to £2 million).

Libya's agricultural potential is not as poor as it seems at first sight. An American economic mission estimated that Tripolitania, alone, could provide enough food for twice Libya's present population: the Jebel Akhbar (green highlands) of Cyrenaica are even richer. But formidable problems have first to be solved. In Cyrenaica, land ownership is confused; elsewhere the farms are fragmented. Soil and water conservation projects are essential to offset the meagre rainfall. Farmers are too poor and too ignorant of up-to-date methods to modernise farming without large-scale government assistance. There are not enough trained people. Only half the children of elementary school age go to school, and that half has no intention of working in rural areas.

A tentative step towards reform is the £169 million five-year development plan launched in 1963. But, unfortunately, its financial allocations are weighted heavily in favour of transport and urban development, and this will attract even more farmers to the towns. Only a small sum (£29 million in all) is given to conservation projects in the country and to providing the credit that would enable private farmers to revive the abandoned Italian farms.

Libyans believe that the government has only to wave the magic wand of oil revenues to give them a better life. Few realise—since nobody troubled to tell them—that, up till now, the government has been wrestling with the problems created by the pace and scale of the oil boom without the capital and men to solve them. Now, as oil revenues begin to flow in more freely (£45 million in 1964-65), the government will have a better chance to straighten out the country's economy. But, besides careful planning and investment, it will need a huge educational programme to persuade the majority of Libyans that their best future lies, curious as it may sound to some of them, in going back to the land.

LIBYA

After the Explosion

FROM A CORRESPONDENT LATELY IN LIBYA

BLASTED out of shape by the explosive size and speed of its oil boom, Libya's economy has not yet been able to fit itself to a new, more prosperous pattern. Twelve years ago Libya was considered to be the poorest independent country in the world. Of its 740,000 square miles, about 95 per cent is desert; its one million people were mostly farmers and herdsmen eking out a living along the narrow coastal strip. Even the money it received from the British and American bases had to be spent, not on development, but on the cumbrous administrative machinery that was needed to forge a nation from the three former Italian colonies, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan.

Then came oil. The first commercial discoveries were made in 1959. Exports, which began in 1961, will soon reach the rate of a million barrels a day. Libyan oil experts themselves think that Libya's exports may exceed those of Kuwait within ten years. The oil companies have spent nearly £400 million in Libya in the last eight years; half of this has been spent in the last two years. This has been a tremendous stimulus to private investors, but is, after all, mainly the foreigners who have cashed in.

Until very recently Libyans did not have the capital to compete. They preferred to go for the easy profits of providing housing and other services to the rapidly grow-

ing foreign community. Prices shot up in the bustle of retail trade and real estate. Thousands of rural workers were attracted to the towns by the prospect of steady and relatively high wages. But those wages have not been able to keep pace with the price increases and, so far, most of the new wealth has not filtered down to the lower levels of society.

Agricultural production has not expanded to meet the greatly increased demand for food; Libya is now importing about 30 per cent of what it eats. The more modern farms, most of which either are or were Italian, are handicapped by the growing labour shortage. Many of the Italian farmers have gone home, and still more are going.

In the traditional farming areas the landowners are following their labourers to the towns. When the farmer moves out his land is either abandoned or his family grows only enough to meet immediate needs. Goats, kept for household consumption, are rapidly outnumbering sheep, the main commercial livestock. Agriculture is reverting to a semi-subsistence level, as families increasingly come to depend on the wages of an urban breadwinner.

Yet oil will provide work for only 5 to 6 per cent of the labour force. And, except for tourism and fruit and vegetable processing, industrial prospects are thin—because there are no raw materials other than oil. Economists therefore agree that Libya should invest its oil revenues in reviving and modernising its agriculture. Only so can the population be sure of work and a tolerable standard of living, and only so will the country be able to reduce its imports bill (£85 million in 1963) and ex-

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GENERAL ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1964

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT

At the close of nominations for the General Election on October 15, the line-up of the parties was:

GOVERNMENT 629

including Ulster Unionist, National Liberal and other associates

LIBERAL 365

COMMUNIST 36

OPPOSITION 628

including Labour and Co-operative and Northern Ireland Labour

MISCELLANEOUS 98

Candidates for the 630 Constituencies

State of Parties at Dissolution

Conservatives & associates	350
Labour	256
Liberals	7
Independent	2
The Speaker	1

Vacant Seats

Fourteen seats were vacant at the Dissolution. Nine had been held by the Government and five by Labour.

Vacant Government seats were Bebington, Blackpool S., Edinburgh Pentlands, Newbury, Renfrew W., Runcorn, Southgate, Westmorland and Woking. Labour's were Ashton-under-Lyne, Kettering, Norfolk N., Salford W. and Shore-ditch and Finsbury.

By-elections

Since the last General Election, there have been 62 by-elections, resulting as follows:

	Won	Held	Lost
Conservatives	1	29	6
Labour	5	25	1
Liberals	1	1	0

The Electorate

There are 35,894,307 people entitled to vote in this General Election; 497,003 more than in 1959.

On that occasion 27,862,640 people voted, a percentage of 78.7, as follows:

Conservative	13,750,845
Labour	12,216,190
Liberal	1,640,760
Others	254,845

9.5% 532,457
7539,559

A

- 1—ABERAVON** ●
J. S. THOMAS (C.)
*J. MORRIS (Lab.)
J. T. HART (Com.)
G. JOHN (Welsh Nat.)
59,777—1959. Morris (Lab.) 30,397. Howo (C.) 12,759. Lewis (Welsh Nat.) 5,066. Maj. 17,638.
- 2—ABERDARE** ●
P. N. PRICE (C.)
*A. R. PROBERT (Lab.)
D. W. THOMAS (Welsh Nat.)
47,519—1959. *Probert (Lab.) 30,889. McGlynn (C.) 6,584. Thomas (Welsh Nat.) 5,567. Maj. 24,305.
- 3—ABERDEEN N.** ●
J. C. McINNESS (C.)
*H. S. J. HUGHES (Lab.)
61,776—1959. *Hughes (Lab.) 32,793. Stewart-Clark (C.) 15,137. Milne (Scott. Nat.) 2,964. Maj. 17,656.
- 4—ABERDEEN S.** ●
*Lady TWEEDSMUIR (C.)
D. C. DEWAR (Lab.)
J. B. REID (Scott. Nat.)
61,636—1959. *Lady Tweedsmuir (C.) 25,471. Doig (Lab.) 17,549. Dangerfield (L.) 4,558. Maj. 8,122.
- 5—ABERDEENSHIRE E.**
*P. WOLRIGE-GORDON (C.)
D. MCGIBBON (Lab.)
N. W. KING (L.)
B. M. COCKIE (Scott. Nat.)
43,592—1959. *Wolrige-Gordon (C.) 18,982. Urquhart (Lab.) 10,980. Maj. 8,002.
- 6—ABERDEENSHIRE W.**
*A. F. HENDRY (C.)
K. A. MUNRO (Lab.)
J. D. G. DAVIDSON (L.)
45,744—1959. Hendry (C.) 22,937. Kemp (Lab.) 10,542. Maj. 12,395.
- 7—ABERTILLERY**
P. W. I. REES (C.)
*Rev. L. WILLIAMS (Lab.)
37,310—1959. *Williams (Lab.) 26,934. Maddocks (C.) 4,740. Maj. 22,194.
- 8—ABINGDON (Berks.)**
*A. M. S. NEAVE (C.)
F. RIDDELL (Lab.)
Mrs. V. I. PERL (L.)
69,102—1959. *Neave (C.) 27,943. Picard (Lab.) 16,971. Perl (L.) 6,651. Maj. 10,972.
- 9—ACCRINGTON** ●
V. MONTAGU (C.)
*H. HYND (Lab.)
I. MAHER (L.)
48,969—1959. *Hynd (Lab.) 22,242. Henry (C.) 21,642. Maj. 600.
- 10—ACTON** ●
*P. W. HOLLAND (C.)
B. F. C. FLOUD (Lab.)
N. MARTIN-KAYE (L.)
44,557—1959. Holland (C.) 19,558. Sparks (Lab.) 18,458. Maj. 920.

Keep this Supplement to mark in results

Constituencies followed by ● will declare their results overnight; 200 others during Friday October 16. Two, Nos. 18 and 461, will be declared on Saturday. An asterisk denotes a former M.P. London boroughs and divisions of cities which return four or more Members are grouped under general headings—Belfast, Bradford,

Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham and Sheffield. Size of the electorate is given in black under the nominations, followed by the voting figures for the 1959 General Election and any subsequent by-election.

Abbreviations

C.	...	...	...	...	CONSERVATIVE
C.-NAT. L.	...	...	...	...	CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL LIBERAL
COM.	...	...	...	...	COMMUNIST
IND.	...	...	...	...	INDEPENDENT
IR. REP.	...	...	...	...	IRISH REPUBLICAN
LAB.	...	...	...	...	LABOUR
LAB.-CO-OP.	...	...	...	...	LABOUR CO-OPERATIVE
L.	...	...	...	...	LIBERAL
NAT. L.	...	...	...	...	NATIONAL LIBERAL
SCOT. NAT.	...	...	...	...	SCOTTISH NATIONALIST
S.F.	...	...	...	...	SINN FEIN
U.	...	...	...	...	UNIONIST
U.U.	...	...	...	...	ULSTER UNIONIST
WELSH NAT.	...	...	...	...	WELSH NATIONALIST

- AIRDRIE.** See 143.
- 11—ALDERSHOT** ●
*Sir Eric ERRINGTON (C.)
Mrs. E. K. COLLARD (Lab.)
G. OWEN (L.)
66,098—1959. *Errington (C.) 25,161. Brooks (Lab.) 12,370. Miss Lakeman (L.) 5,679. Maj. 12,891.
- ALL SAINTS.** See 58.
- 12—ALTRINCHAM & SALE** ●
*F. J. ERROLL (C.)
R. D. ROEBUCK (Lab.)
D. F. BURDEN (L.)
65,716—1959. *Erroll (C.) 29,992. Atkinson (Lab.) 14,141. Burden (L.) 9,415. Maj. 15,851.
- 13—ANGLESEY**
J. EILIAN JONES (C.)
*Cledwyn HUGHES (Lab.)
E. Gwyn JONES (L.)
Rev. R. JONES (Welsh Nat.)
35,793—1959. *Hughes (Lab.) 13,249. Roberts (C.) 7,005. Jones (Welsh Nat.) 4,121. Lloyd (L.) 5,796. Maj. 6,244.
- 14—ANGUS N. & MEARNS**
A. BUCHANAN-SMITH (C.)
Mrs. K. M. J. KLOPPER (Lab.)
K. BARTON (L.)
35,325—1959. *Thornton-Kemsley (L.-C.) 17,556. Hughes (Lab.) 8,436. Maj. 9,050.
- 15—ANGUS S.**
J. BRUCE-GARDYNE (C.)
R. G. DOUGLAS (Lab.-Co-op.)
C. SCOTT (L.)
44,495—1959. *Duncan (L.C.) 19,435. Mackie (L.) 8,139. Stewart (Lab.) 6,477. Maj. 11,296.
- 16—ANTRIM N.**
*H. CLARK (U.U.)
S. CAUGHEY (Ir. Rep.)
70,779—1959. Clark (U.U.) 42,807. Dougan (S.F.) 2,280. Maj. 40,527.
- 17—ANTRIM S.** ●
*Sir K. CUNNINGHAM (U.U.)
S. STEWART (N.I. Lab.)
L. WILSON (Ir. Rep.)
105,315—1959. *Cunningham (U.U.) 52,786. Traynor (S.F.) 2,745. Maj. 50,041.
- ARDWICK.** See 402.
- 18—ARGYLL**
*M. A. C. NOBLE (C.)
D. L. McMILLAN (Lab.)
J. MACKAY (L.)
39,965—1959. *Noble (C.) 16,599. Nisbet (Lab.) 7,556. Noel (L.) 4,469. Maj. 9,245.
- 19—ARMAGH** ●
*J. E. MAGINNIS (U.U.)
J. LYNCH (S.F.)
E. D. EWART (N.I. Lab.)
74,712—1959. *Maginnis (U.U.) 40,325. Lynch (S.F.) 6,823. Maj. 35,502.
- 20—ARUNDEL & SHOREHAM**
*H. B. KERBY (C.)
A. A. R. THOMPSON (Lab.)
P. BULWER (L.)
84,026—1959. *Kerby (C.) 37,034. Bell (Lab.) 12,745. Ford (L.) 8,081. Maj. 24,289.
- 21—ASHFIELD (Notts.)**
T. L. WRIGHT (C.)
*W. N. WARBEY (Lab.)
61,960—1959. *Warbey (Lab.) 35,452. Sandys (C.) 14,690. Maj. 20,742.
- 22—ASHFORD (Kent)**
*W. F. DEEDES (C.)
C. A. THOMAS (Lab.)
J. G. W. PECK (L.)
54,879—1959. *Deedes (C.) 25,385. Ward (Lab.) 14,985. Maj. 10,400.
- 23—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE** ●
H. D. MOORE (C.)
R. E. SHELDON (Lab.)
58,411—1959. *Rhodes (Lab.) 25,991. Horrocks (C.) 25,259. Maj. 2,752.
- ASTON.** See 59
- ATTERCLIFFE.** See 520
- 24—AYLESBURY (Bucks.)**
*Sir S. SUMMERS (C.)
G. D. WESTERN (Lab.)
T. JOYCE (L.)
63,262—1959. *Summers (C.) 22,504. Gray (Lab.) 15,549. Fry (L.) 7,897. Maj. 8,955.
- 25—AYR** ●
G. YOUNGER (C.)
A. EADIE (Lab.)
46,269—1959. *Moore (C.) 19,659. Eadie (Lab.) 16,305. Maj. 5,356.
- 26—AYRSHIRE C.**
G. R. RICKMAN (C.)
*A. C. MANUEL (Lab.)
50,510—1959. *Manuel (Lab.) 21,901. Spencer-Nairn (C.) 20,225. Maj. 1,676.
- 27—AYRSHIRE N. & BUTE**
*Sir F. MACLEAN (C.)
D. LAMBIE (Lab.)
R. GAMMON (L.)
44,350—1959. *Maclean (C.) 20,270. Lambie (Lab.) 12,218. Maj. 8,052.
- 28—AYRSHIRE S.**
W. H. HUNTER (C.)
*Emrys HUGHES (Lab.)
47,936—1959. *Hughes (Lab.) 24,774. Hunter (C.) 14,105. Maj. 10,669.
- B**
- 29—BANBURY (Oxfordshire)**
*H. N. MARTEN (C.)
G. T. FOWLER (Lab.)
F. WARE (L.)
J. HAYWARD (Farmers' cand.)
70,178—1959. Marten (C.) 26,413. Buckle (Lab.) 19,699. Colman (L.) 6,074. Maj. 5,714.
- 30—BANFFSHIRE**
W. H. K. BAKER (C.)
H. DICKSON (Lab.)
T. A. MacNAIR (L.)
30,880—1959. *Duthie (C.) 14,559. Irvine (Lab.) 5,992. Maj. 8,567.
- 31—BARKING** ●
G. C. WATERER (C.)
*T. DRIBERG (Lab.)
N. DONAHUE (L.)
50,326—1959. Driberg (Lab.) 23,454. Dibben (C.) 11,454. Evans (L.) 5,648. Maj. 12,000.
- 32—BARKSTON ASH**
M. J. H. ALISON (C.)
N. HOLDING (Lab.)
58,246—1959. *Ropner (C.) 26,200. Bowes (Lab.) 18,647. Maj. 7,553.
- 33—BARNET (Herts.)** ●
*R. MAUDLING (C.)
D. H. P. LEVY (Lab.)
H. TINKER (L.)
Rev. P. FIGGIS (Ind.)
65,493—1959. *Maudling (C.) 55,156. Pridoux (Lab.) 19,737. Maj. 15,599.
- 34—BARNSELY** ●
Miss J. V. HALL (C.)
*R. MASON (Lab.)
J. DOSSETT (L.)
69,658—1959. *Mason (Lab.) 42,565. Bent (C.) 15,189. Maj. 27,376.
- BARONS COURT.** See 351
- 35—BARROW-IN-FURNESS** ●
P. L. DAVIES (C.)
*W. MONSLOW (Lab.)
51,607—1959. *Monslow (Lab.) 25,194. Metcalf (C.) 19,220. Maj. 3,974.
- 36—BARRY (Glam.)**
*H. R. GOWER (C.)
D. MARQUAND (Lab.)
64,319—1959. *Gower (C.) 50,313. Evans (Lab.) 20,790. Maj. 9,525.
- 37—BASINGSTOKE**
D. B. MITCHELL (C.)
B. TILLEY (Lab.)
B. GOLDSTONE (L.)
68,698—1959. *Freeth (C.) 25,514. Conbeer (Lab.) 14,070. Housden (L.) 9,126. Maj. 11,244.
- 38—BASSETLAW (Notts.)**
R. W. M. ORME (C.)
*F. J. BELLENGER (Lab.)
60,752—1959. *Bellegger (Lab.) 27,875. Cowling (C.) 20,162. Maj. 7,715.
- 39—BATH** ●
Sir E. BROWN (C.)
F. S. MOORHOUSE (Lab.)
B. PAMPLIN (L.)
G. YOUNG (World Govt.)
56,806—1959. *Pitman (C.) 24,048. Mayer (Lab.) 17,515. Allen (L.) 6,214. Maj. 6,555.

BAT - CHR

40-BATLEY & MORLEY • P. J. D. MARSHALL (C.) *Dr. A. BROUGHTON (Lab.) J LESTER (L.) 56,436-1959. *Broughton (Lab.) 26,781. Garden (C.) 19,115. Maj. 7,666.

BELFAST, 4 seats

47-East • *S. McMASTER (U.U.) S. WATT (N.I. Lab.) D. McCONNELL (Ir. Rep.) 58,196-1959. *McMaster (U.U.) 26,510. Gerdner (N.I. Lab.) 16,412. Boswell (S.F.) 1,204. Maj. 10,058.

60-Edgbaston • *Dame Edith PITT (C.) A. J. KAZANTZIS (Lab.) 50,966-1959. *Pitt (C.) 26,401. Hinks (Lab.) 11,473. Maj. 14,928.

BRADFORD, 4 seats

86-East • D. T. LEWIS (C. Nat. L.) *F. McLEAVY (Lab.) 43,416-1959. *McLeavy (Lab.) 20,056. Dalglissh (C. Nat. L.) 14,529. Maj. 5,527.

82-BOSWORTH (Leics.) • P. L. BRAITHWAITE (C.) *W. L. WYATT (Lab.) J. M. DAVID (L.) 67,114-1959. Wyatt (Lab.) 27,734. Braithwaite (C.) 26,341. Maj. 1,393.

BRISTOL, 6 seats

99-Central • J. R. E. TAYLOR (C.) A. M. F. PALMER (Lab.-Co-op.) D. H. R. BURGESS (Ind.) 41,367-1959. *Awbery (Lab.) 19,905. Pine (C.) 17,209. Maj. 2,696.

103-South East • R. S. O'BRIEN (C.) *A. N. WEDGWOD BENN (Lab.) 62,150-1959. *Benn (Lab.) 26,273. St. Clair (C.) 20,446. Maj. 5,827.

BUTE & N. AYR. See 27

113-CAERNARVON • Miss S. M. ROBERTS (C.) *G. O. ROBERTS (Lab.) R. E. JONES (Welsh Nat.) 40,671-1959. *Roberts (Lab.) 17,506. Howson (C.) 9,564. Jones (Welsh Nat.) 7,293. Maj. 7,942.

121-CARDIFF S.E. • E. R. DEXTER (C.) *L. J. CALLAGHAN (Lab.) 65,632-1959. *Callaghan (Lab.) 26,915. Roberts (C.) 26,047. Maj. 868.

CATHCART. See 235

137-CHIPPENHAM (Wilts.) • *D. E. AWDRY (C.) G. H. RADICE (Lab.) C. LAYTON (L.) 55,111-1959. *Eccles (C.) 21,696. Forster (Lab.) 12,911. Hall (L.) 7,059. Maj. 8,785.

140—CIRENCESTER/TEWKSBY
*N. RIDLEY (C.)
J. M. BOWYER (Lab.)
A. G. de MONTMORENCY (L.)
61,626—1959. Ridley (C.) 28,169. Bowyer (Lab.) 16,314. Maj. 11,855.

160—DARWEN (Lancs.)
*C. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
G. R. CRUYER (Lab.)
S. HOLT (L.)
58,014—1959. *Fletcher-Cooke (C.) 27,483. Cruyer (Lab.) 19,141. Maj. 8,342.

180—DUDLEY
D. A. R. HOWELL (C.)
G. E. C. WIGG (Lab.)
R. C. S. FOWLER (L.)
74,562—1959. *Wigg (Lab.) 31,826. Spiller (C.) 26,101. Maj. 5,725.

200—East
R. L. McEWEN (C.)
E. G. WILLIS (Lab.)
54,581—1959. *Willis (Lab.) 22,244. Earl of Dalkeith (C.) 21,932. Maj. 312.

CIR - GLA
220—FAVERSHAM (Kent)
Mrs. E. M. S. OLSEN (C.)
*T. G. BOSTON (Lab.)
P. HAYDEN (L.)
60,500—1959. Wells (Lab.) 24,327. Olsen (C.) 24,074. Maj. 255. By-election, June 4, 1964, on death of Wells: Boston (Lab.) 24,749. Olsen (C.) 19,808. Eckley (Ind.) 552. Maj. 4,941.

COLNE. See 430

DEPTFORD. See 360

EAST LOTHIAN. See 52

EAST PERTHSHR. See 470

GLASGOW, 15 seats

DARTFORD (Kent)

DORSET W.

EAST SURREY. See 561

FALKIRK. See 545

GARSTON. See 343

GLA—LEW

GLASGOW, contd.

- 239—Govan
 - P. BREUER (C.)
 - *J. RANKIN (Lab.-Co-op.)
 - G. McLENNAN (Com.)
- 44,517—1959. *Rankin (Lab.-Co-op.) 23,139. Horton (C.) 13,319. McLENNAN (Com.) 1,869. Maj. 9,820.
- 240—Hillhead
 - *T. GALBRAITH (C.)
 - D. T. REID (Lab.)
- 35,580—1959. *Galbraith (C.) 20,094. Duncan (Lab.) 9,517. Maj. 10,777.
- 241—Kelvingrove
 - *F. J. P. LILLEY (C.)
 - Dr. M. S. MILLER (Lab.)
- 28,407—1959. *Lilley (C.) 12,355. Mrs. McMASTER (Lab.) 11,254. Park (L.F.P.) 740. Maj. 1,101.
- 242—Maryhill
 - N. J. ADAMSON (C.)
 - *W. HANNAN (Lab.)
 - G. BARLOW (Anti-Viv.)
- 43,190—1959. *Hannan (Lab.) 21,898. Adamson (C.) 12,511. Maj. 9,582.
- 243—Pollok
 - R. D. KERNOHAN (C.)
 - A. GARROW (Lab.)
 - R. STRAKER (L.)
- 82,094—1959. *George (C.) 24,338. Smith (Lab.) 17,072. Maj. 7,266.
- 244—Provan
 - K. B. MILLER (C.)
 - H. D. BROWN (Lab.)
- 60,027—1959. Reid (Lab.) 21,608. Kernohan (C.) 17,241. Maj. 4,567.
- 245—Scotstoun
 - R. B. ANDERSON (C.)
 - *W. W. SMALL (Lab.)
- 56,819—1959. *Small (Lab.) 24,690. Bias (C.) 21,320. Maj. 3,370.
- 246—Shettleston
 - G. WEIR (C.)
 - *Sir M. GALPERN (Lab.)
- 46,358—1959. *Galpern (Lab.) 22,916. Donaldson (C.) 14,745. Maj. 8,173.
- 247—Springburn
 - R. B. BLACK (C.)
 - R. BUCHANAN (Lab.)
 - N. McLELLAN (Com.)
 - A. MCINTOSH (Scott. Nat.)
- 37,248—1959. *Forman (Lab.-Co-op.) 16,297. Taylor (C.) 10,167. Hart (Com.) 1,255. Maj. 6,130.
- 248—Woodside
 - N. M. GLEN (C.)
 - *N. G. CARMICHAEL (Lab.)
 - J. HOUSE (L.)
 - D. J. STEVENSON (Scott. Nat.)
 - R. VALLAR (Soc. pty G.B.)
- 40,035—1959. *Grant (C.) 16,567. McGinley (Lab.) 14,485. McLaughlin (L.) 2,585. Maj. 2,024. By-election Nov. 22, 1962 on appointment of Sir James Guthrie, Justice of the Court of Session. *Carmichael (Lab.) 8,305. Glen (C.) 6,955. House (L.) 5,000. Niven (Scott. Nat.) 2,562. Aldred (Ind. Soc.) 154. Vallar (Soc. Pty of G.B.) 85. Maj. 1,368.
- 249—GLOUCESTER
 - J. H. R. STOKES (C.)
 - *J. DIAMOND (Lab.)
 - Mrs. S. ROBSON (L.)
 - R. E. ECKLEY (Ind.)
- 54,905—1959. *Diamond (Lab.) 19,450. Scott (C.) 16,679. Lott-Phillips (L.) 7,536. Maj. 2,771.
- 250—GLOUCESTERSHIRE S.
 - *F. V. CORFIELD (C.)
 - M. F. L. COCKS (Lab.)
 - B. S. SHERRIFF (L.)
- 68,781—1959. *Corfield (C.) 26,168. Holland (Lab.) 21,567. Maj. 4,601.
- 251—GLOUCESTERSHIRE W.
 - D. St. P. BARNARD (C.)
 - *C. W. LOUGHLIN (Lab.)
 - Brig. R. A. COOK (L.)
- 56,407—1959. *Loughlin (Lab.) 21,634. Lloyd-Baker (C.) 16,225. Ruddle (L.) 5,921. Maj. 5,411.
- 252—GOOLE (W. Yorks.)
 - C. D. CHAPMAN (C.-Nat. L.)
 - *G. JEGGER (Lab.)
 - W. CARR (Com.)
- 54,050—1959. *Jeger (Lab.) 26,352. Sisson (C.-L.) 16,581. Maj. 9,771.
- GORBALS. See 238
- GORTON. See 406
- 253—GOSPORT & FAREHAM
 - *Dr. R. F. B. BENNETT (C.)
 - Rev. J. R. STURGES (Lab.)
 - E. BARBER (L.)
- 82,053—1959. *Bennett (C.) 35,808. Pratley (Lab.) 19,654. Maj. 16,154.
- GOVAN. See 239
- 254—GOWER (Glam.)
 - J. H. P. GRIFFITH (C.)
 - *I. DAVIES (Lab.)
 - J. G. GRIFFITHS (Welsh Nat.)
- 49,119—1959. *Davies (Lab.) 27,441. Heseltine (C.-Nat. L.) 9,337. Griffiths (Welsh Nat.) 8,744. Maj. 17,804.
- 255—GRANTHAM (Lincs.)
 - *J. B. GODBER (C.)
 - P. HORTON (Lab.)
- 82,877—1959. *Godber (C.) 27,482. Skelington-Lodge (Lab.) 20,867. Maj. 6,615.
- 256—GRAVESEND (Kent)
 - *P. M. KIRK (C.)
 - A. J. MURRAY (Lab.)
 - J. H. BARNETT (L.)
- 71,408—1959. *Kirk (C.) 27,124. Mischon (Lab.) 24,962. Maj. 2,162.
- 257—GREENOCK
 - D. R. G. SILLARS (C.)
 - *Dr. J. D. MABON (Lab.-Co-op.)
 - C. M. BARCLAY (L.)
 - J. S. THOMSON (Ind.)
- 46,549—1959. *Mabon (Lab.-Co-op.) 19,320. Riddell (L.) 10,258. Turpie (C.) 8,616. Maj. 9,082.
- GREENWICH. See 363.
- 258—GRIMSBY
 - W. PEARSON (C.)
 - *C. A. R. CROSLAND (Lab.)
- 82,263—1959. *Crosland (Lab.) 24,729. Pearson (C.) 24,628. Maj. 101.

- 259—GUILDFORD (Surrey)
 - *Sir R. NUGENT (C.)
 - G. E. H. GRIFFITH (Lab.)
 - C. MARTIN (L.)
- 60,714—1959. *Nugent (C.) 27,198. Bellierby (Lab.) 13,756. Braybrooke (L.) 6,318. Maj. 13,442.
- H
- HALESOWEN. See 458.
- 260—HALIFAX
 - *M. V. MACMILLAN (C.)
 - Dr. S. SUMMERSKILL (Lab.)
 - J. CROSSLEY (L.)
- 64,455—1959. *Macmillan (C.) 29,212. Shore (Lab.) 26,697. Maj. 2,515.
- HALLAM. See 522
- HALL GREEN. See 61.
- 261—HALTEMPRICE (E. Yorks.)
 - *P. H. B. WALL (C.)
 - P. ALLISON (Lab.)
 - S. BURNLEY (L.)
- 58,501—1959. *Wall (C.) 26,102. Bancroft (Lab.) 9,750. Cooper (L.) 7,562. Maj. 16,552.
- 262—HAMILTON (Lanarks.)
 - I. DOCHERTY (C.)
 - *T. FRASER (Lab.)
- 52,588—1959. *Fraser (Lab.) 27,423. Davidson (C.) 11,510. Rollo (Scott. Nat.) 4,580. Maj. 15,913.
- HANDSWORTH. See 62
- 263—HARBOROUGH (Leics.)
 - *J. A. FARR (C.)
 - G. H. PERRY (Lab.)
 - E. RUSHWORTH (L.)
- 80,122—1959. *Farr (C.) 29,281. Maddy (Lab.) 16,767. Rushworth (L.) 11,553. Maj. 12,214.
- HARLINGTON. See 271.
- 264—HARROGATE (W. Yorks.)
 - *J. E. RAMSDEN (C.)
 - E. LYONS (Lab.)
 - B. BLACK (L.)
- 55,141—1959. *Ramsden (C.) 29,466. Singleton (Lab.) 10,196. Maj. 19,270.
- 265—HARROW C.
 - J. A. GRANT (C.)
 - R. V. SPURWAY (Lab.)
 - D. F. JOYNER (L.)
- 45,512—1959. *Bishop (C.) 25,815. Powe (Lab.) 14,049. Maj. 9,764.
- 266—HARROW E.
 - *A. I. COURTNEY (C.)
 - Miss J. RICHARDSON (Lab.)
- 47,954—1959. *Courtney (C.) 23,554. Rees (Lab.) 17,607. Maj. 5,947.
- 267—HARROW W.
 - *A. J. PAGE (C.)
 - K. W. CHILDHOUSE (Lab.)
 - Dr. A. BENDER (L.)
- 53,756—1959. *Braithwaite (C.) 30,512. Jenkins (Lab.) 12,512. Maj. 18,000. By-election March 17, 1960, on death of Braithwaite. Page (C.) 18,526. Wallbridge (L.) 7,100. Jenkins (Lab.) 6,030. Dayton (Ind.) 1,560. Maj. 11,426.
- 268—HARTLEPOOLS
 - G. H. DODSWORTH (C.)
 - E. LEADBITTER (Lab.)
- 59,703—1959. *Dodsworth (C.) 25,463. Jones (Lab.) 25,281. Maj. 182.
- 269—HARWICH (Essex)
 - *J. E. RIDSDALE (C.-Nat. L.)
 - D. J. WINNICK (Lab.)
 - T. E. DALE (L.)
- 66,350—1959. *Ridsdale (C.-L. Unionist) 25,653. Robinson (Lab.) 11,588. Dale (L.) 5,507. Rose (Ind.) 3,744. Maj. 12,065.
- 270—HASTINGS
 - *Sir N. COOPER-KEY (C.)
 - H. A. FOUNTAIN (Lab.)
 - J. J. ARNOLD (L.)
- 49,701—1959. *Cooper-Key (C.) 22,458. Bryant (Lab.) 13,576. Maj. 8,822.
- 271—HAYES & HARLINGTON
 - L. E. SMITH (C.)
 - *A. M. SKEFFINGTON (Lab.)
 - F. STANLEY (Com.)
- 46,512—1959. *Skeffington (Lab.) 18,501. Grant (C.) 14,149. Gay (L.) 4,255. Foster (Com.) 527. Maj. 4,152.
- HEELEY. See 523
- 272—HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
 - *J. ALLASON (C.)
 - G. D. HITCHCOCK (Lab.)
 - J. WHITESIDE (L.)
- 82,087—1959. *Allason (C.) 30,189. Floud (Lab.) 21,954. Neilson (L.) 8,358. Maj. 8,235.
- 273—HEMSWORTH (W. Yorks.)
 - J. R. M. KEATLEY (C.)
 - *A. BEANEY (Lab.)
- 64,957—1959. *Beaney (Lab.) 45,153. Leay (C.) 9,788. Maj. 35,365.
- 274—HENDON N.
 - *Sir I. ORR-EWING (C.)
 - A. R. JINKINSON (Lab.)
 - J. HOLMES (L.)
- 51,137—1959. *Orr-Ewing (C.) 21,898. Gennet (Lab.-Co-op.) 16,566. Hills (L.) 4,598. Maj. 5,352.
- 275—HENDON S.
 - *Sir H. LUCAS-TOOTH (C.)
 - A. A. GRANT (Lab.)
 - P. BILLENNESS (L.)
- 52,009—1959. *Lucas-Tooth (C.) 22,971. Archer (Lab.) 11,016. Billenness (L.) 7,184. Maj. 11,955.
- 276—HENLEY (Oxfordshire)
 - *J. HAY (C.)
 - A. LEDGER (Lab.-Co-op.)
 - A. W. GILES (L.)
- 64,617—1959. *Hay (C.) 24,417. Ledger (Lab.-Co-op.) 15,014. Truman (L.) 6,261. Maj. 9,403.
- 277—HEREFORD
 - *J. D. GIBSON-WATT (C.)
 - T. J. H. BISHOP (Lab.)
 - K. S. VAUS (L.)
- 49,462—1959. *Gibson-Watt (C.) 17,765. Day (L.) 10,185. Wardie (Lab.) 8,097. Maj. 7,578.

- 278—HERTFORD
 - *Lord BALNIEL (C.)
 - T. A. DEACON (Lab.)
 - Mrs. A. HARMAN (L.)
- 74,450—1959. *Bainiel (C.) 51,418. Southgate (Lab.) 22,597. Maj. 8,821.
- 279—HERTFORDSHIRE E.
 - *Sir D. WALKER-SMITH (C.)
 - D. C. G. POTTER (Lab.)
 - E. W. MORGAN (L.)
- 76,180—1959. *Walker-Smith (C.) 28,201. Bidwell (Lab.) 18,020. Spargo (L.) 8,656. Maj. 10,181.
- 280—HERTFORDSHIRE S.W.
 - *G. LONGDEN (C.)
 - S. J. BIDWELL (Lab.)
 - D. BROWN (L.)
- 74,502—1959. *Longden (C.) 29,724. Whitlock (Lab.) 19,487. Banks (L.) 9,278. Maj. 10,237.
- 281—HESTON & ISLEWORTH
 - *R. Reader HARRIS (C.)
 - J. DORE (Lab.)
 - H. SEIGAL (L.)
- 52,703—1959. *Harris (C.) 24,485. Ponsoby (Lab.) 15,636. Letch (L.) 4,867. Maj. 9,850.
- 282—HEXHAM (Northd.)
 - *R. M. SPEIR (C.)
 - J. ALDERSON (Lab.)
 - D. A. ROBSON (L.)
- 54,122—1959. *Speir (C.) 25,500. Roberts (Lab.) 14,980. Maj. 10,520.
- 283—HEYWOOD & ROYTON
 - *J. A. LEAVEY (C.)
 - J. BARNETT (Lab.)
 - W. E. CRITCHLEY (L.)
- 59,733—1959. *Leavey (C.) 19,742. Nevin (Lab.) 17,588. MacPherson (L.) 11,713. Maj. 2,154.
- 284—HIGH PEAK (Derbyshire)
 - *A. D. WALDER (C.)
 - J. F. H. ROPER (Lab.)
 - D. WRIGLEY (L.)
- 48,445—1959. *Walder (C.) 18,738. Coonan (Lab.) 13,827. Cawley (L.) 8,138. Maj. 4,911. By-election Mar. 16, 1961 on death of Walder. *Walden (C.) 15,069. Halsall (Lab.) 11,201. Wrigley (L.) 10,674. Maj. 1,868.
- HILLHEAD. See 240
- HILLSBOROUGH. See 524
- 285—HITCHIN (Herts.)
 - *M. MADDAN (C.)
 - Mrs. S. WILLIAMS (Lab.)
 - Mrs. E. DANGERFIELD (L.)
- 87,825—1959. *Maddan (C.) 30,193. Benenson (Lab.) 25,818. Glenton (L.) 8,481. Maj. 4,375.
- 286—HOLLAND WITH BOSTON
 - *Sir H. BUTCHER (Nat. L.-C.)
 - W. LONG (Lab.)
- 71,064—1959. *Butcher (Nat. L.-C.) 29,015. Williamson (Lab.) 17,839. Valentine (L.) 7,534. Maj. 11,174.
- 287—HONITON (Devon)
 - *R. MATHEW (C.)
 - Mrs. M. CLARK (Lab.)
 - W. DEAL (L.)
- 61,067—1959. *Mathew (C.) 25,999. Halse (L.) 12,906. Morgan (Lab.) 6,928. Maj. 15,055.
- 288—HORNCastle (Lincs.)
 - *Sir J. MAITLAND (C.)
 - R. BRUMBY (Lab.)
 - T. F. SMITH (L.)
- 42,778—1959. *Maitland (C.) 19,799. Peck (Lab.) 9,928. Maj. 9,871.
- 289—HORNCHURCH
 - *G. W. LAGDEN (C.)
 - S. T. WILLIAMS (Lab.)
 - R. TAYLOR (L.)
- 90,828—1959. *Lagden (C.) 34,852. Richardson (Lab.) 27,550. Jones (L.) 11,056. Maj. 7,322.
- 290—HORNSEY
 - *Lady GAMMANS (C.)
 - C. S. YEO (Lab.)
 - S. SOLOMON (L.)
 - M. MORRIS (Com.)
- 68,691—1959. *Gammans (C.) 30,048. Mistryn (Lab.) 27,710. Solomon (L.) 5,706. Jones (Com.) 1,107. Maj. 12,538.
- 291—HORSHAM (W. Sussex)
 - P. M. HORDERN (C.)
 - A. E. PEGLER (Lab.)
 - O. BURNE (L.)
 - J. LEE (Christian Progressive)
- 85,816—1959. *Gough (C.) 37,275. Fealer (Lab.) 24,012. Maj. 13,263.
- 292—HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING
 - P. C. PRICE (C.)
 - T. W. URWIN (Lab.)
- 55,897—1959. *Urwin (Lab.) 25,960. Arbutnot (C.) 11,398. Maj. 24,562.
- 293—HOVE
 - *A. A. H. MARLOWE (C.)
 - T. J. MARSH (Lab.)
- 69,143—1959. *Marlowe (C.) 36,150. Marsh (Lab.) 12,206. Maj. 23,944.
- 294—HOWDEN (E. Yorks.)
 - *P. E. O. BRYAN (C.)
 - A. DAY (Lab.)
 - J. O. K. CRAWFORD (L.)
- 47,873—1959. *Bryan (C.) 20,681. Rhodes (Lab.) 7,809. Hargreaves (L.) 7,384. Maj. 12,872.
- 295—HUDDERSFIELD E.
 - *J. A. FERGUSON (C.)
 - *J. P. W. MALLALIEU (Lab.)
 - B. JENNINGS (L.)
- 51,193—1959. *Mallalieu (Lab.) 22,474. Beard (C.) 19,589. Maj. 3,085.
- 296—HUDDERSFIELD W.
 - J. ADDEY (C.)
 - K. LOMAS (Lab.)
 - *D. W. WADE (L.)
- 50,748—1959. *Wade (L.) 25,273. Marsden (Lab.) 15,621. Maj. 9,652.
- HULL. See 314-316
- 297—HUNTINGDONSHIRE
 - *D. L. M. RENTON (C.-Nat. L.)
 - L. J. POTTER (Lab.)
 - P. THOROLD (L.)
- 50,483—1959. *Renton (Nat. L.-C.) 20,254. Fear (Lab.) 11,983. Vanderplank (L.) 5,589. Maj. 8,271.

- 298—HUYTON (Lancs.)
 - H. TUCKER (C.)
 - *J. Harold WILSON (Lab.)
 - M. BAKER (Ind.)
- 86,129—1959. *Wilson (Lab.) 53,111. Woolfenden (C.) 27,184. Maj. 5,927.
- I
- 299—ILFORD N.
 - *T. L. IREMONGER (C.)
 - J. A. PUNSHON (Lab.)
 - D. MILLS (L.)
- 66,769—1959. *Iremonger (C.) 29,609. Green (Lab.) 15,964. Mills (L.) 7,915. Maj. 15,647.
- 300—ILFORD S.
 - *A. E. COOPER (C.)
 - A. J. SHAW (Lab.)
 - P. MCGREGOR (L.)
- 58,066—1959. *Cooper (C.) 23,876. Horrie (Lab.) 16,569. Nethercliff (L.) 6,832. Maj. 7,307.
- 301—ILKESTON (Derbyshire)
 - J. N. L. TILLET (C.)
 - R. FLETCHER (Lab.)
 - Mrs. M. EDWARDS (L.)
- 68,796—1959. *Tillet (C.) 21,644. 59,930. Walters (C.) 18,286. Maj. 21,644.
- 302—INCE (Lancs.)
 - F. H. G. H. GOODHART (C.)
 - M. T. MCGUIRE (Lab.)
- 54,140—1959. *Goodhart (C.) 30,752. Cleag (C.) 11,795. Maj. 18,957.
- 303—INVERNESS
 - *N. L. D. McLEAN (C.)
 - A. C. McLEAN (Lab.)
 - D. R. JOHNSTON (L.)
- 50,087—1959. *McLean (C.) 15,728. Bannerman (L.) 11,653. Coulter (Lab.) 8,073. Maj. 4,075.
- 304—IPSWICH
 - T. A. HAGGER (C.)
 - *Dingle FOOT (Lab.)
 - Miss M. SYKES (L.)
 - D. R. M. BROWN (Nat. Demo. Pty.)
- 78,463—1959. *Foot (Lab.) 25,838. Cobbold (C.) 22,625. Sykes (L.) 14,359. Maj. 3,215.
- 305—ISLE OF ELY
 - *Sir H. LEGGE-BOURKE (C.)
 - C. SHAW (Lab.)
- 61,004—1959. *Legge-Bourke (C.) 26,173. Pauc (Lab.) 19,705. Maj. 5,468.
- 306—ISLE OF THANET
 - *W. R. REES-DAVIES (C.)
 - E. WISTRICH (Lab.)
 - D. NORRINGTON (L.)
- 78,664—1959. *Rees-Davies (C.) 29,455. Fountain (Lab.) 17,553. Macdonald-Jones (L.) 6,998. Maj. 11,898.
- 307—ISLE OF WIGHT
 - *M. WOODNUTT (C.)
 - W. H. J. MANN (Lab.)
 - Miss B. BLISS (L.)
- 69,215—1959. *Woodnutt (C.) 51,228. Amey (L.) 18,396. Maj. 12,882.
- ISLEWORTH. See 281.
- ISLINGTON. See 368-370
- ITCHEN. See 533.
- J
- 308—JARROW
 - T. T. HUBBLE (C.)
 - *E. FERNYHOUGH (Lab.)
- 50,668—1959. *Ferryhough (Lab.) 25,638. Hubble (C.) 15,286. Maj. 10,552.
- K
- 309—KEIGHLEY
 - *W. M. J. WORSLEY (C.)
 - J. BIXNS (Lab.)
 - W. E. JONES (L.)
- 48,415—1959. *Worsley (C.) 20,620. Hobson (Lab.) 20,456. Maj. 170.
- KELVINGROVE. See 241
- KEMPTOWN. See 97.
- KENSINGTON. See 371-372
- 310—KETERING (Northants.)
 - J. H. LEWIS (C.)
 - Sir G. de FREITAS (Lab.)
- 80,469—1959. *Mitchison (Lab.) 32,935. Lewis (C.) 29,448. Maj. 3,485.
- 311—KIDDERMINSTER
 - Sir T. BRINTON (C.)
 - G. W. JONES (Lab.)
 - L. KING (L.)
 - M. S. BLAIR (Brit. Comwltth Pty)
- 60,606—1959. *Nabarro (C.) 27,699. Tomkinson (Lab.) 18,356. Maj. 9,343.
- 312—KILMARNOCK
 - G. H. WEBSTER (C.)
 - *W. ROSS (Lab.)
 - I. M. WILL (L.)
- 48,824—1959. *Ross (Lab.) 25,379. McNaught (C.) 15,087. Maj. 10,292.
- 313—KING'S LYNN
 - *D. G. BULLARD (C.)
 - J. D. PAGE (Lab.)
- 53,186—1959. *Bullard (C.) 21,671. Jackson (Lab.) 19,906. Maj. 1,765.
- 314—KINGSTON upon HULL E.
 - Mrs. M. HEATH (C.)
 - *H. PURSEY (Lab.)
 - N. W. TURNER (L.)
- 73,151—1959. *Pursey (Lab.) 30,667. Heath (C.) 17,648. MacCallum (L.) 10,043. Maj. 13,019.
- 315—KINGSTON upon HULL N.
 - *J. M. COULSON (C.)
 - H. SOLOMONS (Lab.)
 - Mrs. L. MILLWARD (L.)
- 61,783—1959. *Coulson (C.) 25,612. Foord (Lab.) 22,910. Boucher (L.) 5,604. Maj. 702.
- 316—KINGSTON upon HULL W.
 - J. G. BELLAK (C.)
 - J. JOHNSON (Lab.)
- 61,577—1959. *Hewison (Lab.) 25,446. Farrell (C.) 25,011. Maj. 2,435.
- 317—KINGSTON on THAMES
 - *J. BOYD-CARPENTER (C.)
 - T. BRADDOCK (Lab.)
 - S. RUNDLE (L.)
- 58,884—1959. *Boyd-Carpenter (C.) 31,649. Braddock (Lab.) 15,408. Maj. 10,241.

- 318—KINROSS & W. PERTH
 - *Sir A. DOUGLAS-HOME (C.)
 - A. FORRESTER (Lab.)
 - C. M. GRIEVE (Com.)
 - A. DONALDSON (Scott. Nat.)
- 32,927—1959. *Leburn (C.) 16,256. MacKenzie (Lab.) 4,008. Donaldson (Scott. Nat.) 3,568. Maj. 12,248. By-election, Nov. 7, 1963, on death of Leburn. Douglas-Home (C.) 14,447. Millar (L.) 4,819. Forrester (Lab.) 3,752. Donaldson (Scott. Nat.) 1,801. Smith (Ind. C.) 78. Rushton (Ind.) 45. Wort (Ind. C.) 25. Maj. 9,528.
- 319—KIRKCALDY BURGHs
 - N. GOW (L.-C.)
 - *H. P. H. GOURLAY (Lab.)
 - Dr. J. C. LEES (Scott. Nat.)
- 52,355—1959. *Gourlay (Lab.) 25,428. Law (C.) 14,186. Blyth (L.) 4,020. Maj. 11,242.
- KIRKDALE. See 344
- 320—KNUTSFORD (Chesh.)
 - *Sir W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT (C.)
 - D. DOLLIMORE (Lab.)
 - M. HUNKIN (L.)
- 62,495—1959. *Bromley-Davenport (C.) 27,270. Tellow (L.) 8,117. Selwyn (Lab.) 7,945. Maj. 19,153.
- L
- LADYWOOD. See 63
- LAMBETH. See 356, 376, 389
- 321—LANARK
 - W. H. BEAL (C.)
 - *Mrs. J. HART (Lab.)
- 64,165—1959. *Hart (Lab.) 25,171. Maitland (C.) 24,631. Maj. 340.
- 322—LANARKSHIRE N.
 - J. A. CORRIE (C.)
 - *Miss M. HERBISON (Lab.)
- 47,032—1959. *Herbison (Lab.) 21,152. Younger (C.) 14,885. Maj. 6,269.
- 323—LANCASTER
 - *H. BERKELEY (C.)
 - E. GARDNER (Lab.)
- 44,068—1959. *Berkeley (C.) 20,785. Gardner (Lab.) 15,255. Maj. 5,528.
- LANGSTONE. See 479.
- LEEDS, 6 seats
- 324—East
 - J. A. FAWCETT (C.)
 - *D. W. HEALEY (Lab.)
- 66,944—1959. *Healey (Lab.) 28,707. Fawcett (C.) 23,922. Maj. 4,785.
- 325—North East
 - *Sir K. JOSEPH (C.)
 - K. GOULD (Lab.)
- 54,740—1959. *Joseph (C.) 26,240. Waterman (Lab.) 14,709. Maj. 11,531.
- 326—North West
 - *Sir D. KABERRY (C.)
 - D. B. MATTHEWS (Lab.)
 - R. H. J. RH

NEW—SOU

440—NEWTON (Lancs.)
D. C. STANLEY (C.)
*F. LEE (Lab.)
C. L. JONES (L.)

NORFOLK, 4 seats

441—Central
*I. GILMOUR (C.)
G. B. L. BENNETT (Lab.)
G. M. GOODE (L.)

442—North
F. H. EASTON (C.)
B. HAZELL (Lab.)

443—South
*J. HILL (C.)
F. R. THOMPSON (Lab.)
B. TURNER (L.)

444—South West
P. L. HAWKINS (C.)
*A. V. HILTON (Lab.)
V. WELCH (Ind.)

445—NORMANTON (W. Yorks.)
F. K. ROBERTS (C.)
*A. ROBERTS (Lab.)

446—NORTHAMPTON
Mrs. J. C. KNIGHT (C.)
*R. T. PAGET (Lab.)
Miss I. WATSON (L.)

447—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE S.
*A. A. JONES (C.)
I. WILDE (Lab.)

NORTHFIELD, See 64.

448—NORTH FYLDE
*R. STANLEY (C.)
R. G. TRUMAN (Lab.)

449—NORTHWICH (Cheshire)
*Sir J. FOSTER (C.)
J. CRAWFORD (Lab.)
G. TORDOFF (L.)

NORTHWOOD, See 504.

450—NORWICH N.
A. E. TURNER (C.)
G. D. WALLACE (Lab.)

451—NORWICH S.
*G. RIPPON (C.)
C. B. B. NORWOOD (Lab.)

NORWOOD, See 376.

452—Central
*J. K. CORDEAUX (C.)
J. J. DUNNETT (Lab.)

453—North
P. D. FRY (C.)
*W. C. WHITLOCK (Lab.)
J. H. PECK (Com.)

454—South
*W. G. CLARK (C.)
W. F. BACK (Lab.)
B. STRATFORD (L.)

455—West
*P. H. B. TAPSELL (C.)
M. ENGLISH (Lab.)

456—NUNEATON (Warwicks.)
D. S. MARLAND (C.)
F. G. BOWLES (Lab.)
J. CAMPBELL (L.)

NOTTINGHAM, 4 seats

457—OGMORE (Glam.)
R. M. THOMAS (C.)
*W. E. PADLEY (Lab.)
Mrs. M. TUCKER (Welsh Nat.)

458—OLDBURY/HALESOWEN
P. H. LUGG (C.)
J. HORNER (Lab.)
C. FLORIS (L.)

459—OLDHAM E.
A. NUTTING (C.)
C. MAPP (Lab.)
Miss M. BURTON (L.)

460—OLDHAM W.
W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT (C.)
*F. L. HALE (Lab.)

461—ORKNEY & SHETLAND
J. L. FIRTH (C.)
I. MACINNES (Lab.)
J. GRIMOND (L.)

462—ORMSKIRK
*Sir D. GLOVER (C.)
J. HAROLD (Lab.)

463—ORPINGTON
N. D. McWHIRTER (C.)
P. A. W. MERRITON (Lab.)
*E. LUBBOCK (L.)

464—OSWESTRY
*W. J. BIFFEN (C.)
G. J. COSTLEY (Lab.)
T. CROWTHER (L.)

465—OXFORD
*C. WOODHOUSE (C.)
D. E. T. LUARD (Lab.)
I. R. M. DAVIES (L.)

466—PAISLEY
M. CRICHTON (U.)
*J. ROBERTSON (Lab.)
J. M. BANNERMAN (L.)

467—PARK
PARK, See 525.
PAVILION, See 98.
PECKHAM, See 379.
PEEBLES, See 502.

468—PENISTONE (W. Yorks.)
B. ASKEW (C.)
*J. MENDELSON (Lab.)
R. SWINDEN (L.)

469—PENTLANDS
PERRY BARR, See 65.
PERTHSHIRE W./KINROSS See 318.

470—PERTH & PERTSHIRE
*I. MacARTHUR (C.)
F. L. FORRESTER (Lab.)
Dr. R. McINTYRE (Scot. Nat.)

471—PETERBOROUGH
*Sir H. NICHOLLS (C.)
D. SAUNDERS (Lab.)
L. YOUNG (L.)

472—PETERSFIELD (Hants.)
*Miss J. M. QUENNEL (C.)
Lady WILSON (Lab.)
R. M. DIGBY (L.)
Miss R. de BOUENVILLE (Ind. Loyalist)

473—PLYMOUTH—Devonport
*Miss J. H. VICKERS (C.-Nat. L.)
R. E. CRABB (Lab.)

474—PLYMOUTH—Sutton
*I. M. FRASER (C.)
Dr. J. E. O. DUNWOODY (Lab.)
C. G. E. COCKS (L.)

475—PONTEFRAC
J. F. WHITFIELD (C.)
*J. HARPER (Lab.)

476—PONTYPOOL
P. MENDEL (C.)
*L. ABSE (Lab.)
W. E. JONES (Com.)

477—PONTYPOOL
A. T. R. FLETCHER (C.)
*R. LEDGER (Lab.-Co-op.)
D. GEARY (L.)
E. BATES (Ind.)

478—POOLE
H. O. MURTON (C.)
H. TOCH (Lab.)
H. C. R. BALLAM (L.)

479—PORTSMOUTH—Langstone
I. S. LLOYD (C.)
T. A. MOLLOY (Lab.)
R. COLLINGS (L.)

480—PORTSMOUTH S.
*Sir Jocelyn LUCAS (C.)
R. W. S. PRYKE (Lab.)

481—PORTSMOUTH W.
*Brig. T. H. CLARKE (C.)
F. A. JUDD (Lab.)

482—PRESTON N.
*Julian AMERY (C.)
R. W. KERR (Lab.)

483—PRESTON S.
*A. GREEN (C.)
P. MAHON (Lab.)

484—PUDSEY
*J. HILEY (C.)
B. P. ATHA (Lab.)
J. T. WILSON (L.)

485—READING
*P. EMERY (C.)
J. M. H. LEE (Lab.)
M. BURNS (L.)

486—REIGATE (Surrey)
*Sir J. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (C.)
C. J. GARNSWORTHY (Lab.)
T. A. STOWELL (L.)

487—RENFREWSHIRE E.
*Miss B. H. ANDERSON (C.)
J. S. GORDON (Lab.)
M. STARFORTH (L.)

488—RENFREWSHIRE W.
R. P. PATON (C.)
N. BUCHAN (Lab.)
G. McFADYEAN (L.)

489—RHONDDA E.
D. C. PURNELL (C.)
*G. E. DAVIES (Lab.)
Mrs. A. POWELL (Com.)
G. JAMES (Welsh Nat.)

490—RHONDDA W.
N. LLOYD-EDWARDS (C.)
*I. R. THOMAS (Lab.)
V. DAVIES (Welsh Nat.)

491—RICHMOND (Surrey)
*A. ROYLE (C.)
A. C. BROWNJOHN (Lab.)
J. BAKER (L.)

492—RICHMOND (N. Yorks.)
*T. P. G. KITSON (C.)
G. KNOTT (Lab.)
K. SCHELLENBERG (L.)

493—RIPON (W. Yorks.)
*Sir M. STODDART-SCOTT (C.)
P. O'GRADY (Lab.)
R. H. S. DUNCAN (L.)

494—ROCHDALE
T. NORMANTON (C.)
*J. McCANN (Lab.)
Dr. T. L. HOBDAY (L.)

495—ROCHESTER/CHATHAM
*J. CRITCHLEY (C.)
Mrs. A. P. KERR (Lab.)

496—ROMFORD
A. T. R. FLETCHER (C.)
*R. LEDGER (Lab.-Co-op.)
D. GEARY (L.)
E. BATES (Ind.)

497—ROSS & CROMARTY
*Sir J. MacLEOD (Nat. L.)
W. A. ROSS (Lab.)
A. R. MACKENZIE (L.)

498—ROSSENDALE
C. C. BAILLIEU (C.)
*A. W. J. A. GREENWOOD (Lab.)

499—ROTHERHAM
J. M. BARRASS (C.)
*B. K. O'MALLEY (Lab.)

500—ROTHER VALLEY (W. Yks.)
R. W. HADFIELD (C.)
*D. GRIFFITHS (Lab.)

501—ROWLEY REGIS/TIPTON
G. R. ANSTEE (C.)
*A. HENDERSON (Lab.)

502—ROXBURGH/SELK/PBLES.
*C. E. M. DONALDSON (C.)
R. K. MURRAY (Lab.)
D. STEEL (L.)
A. J. C. KERR (Scot. Nat.)

503—RUGBY
*A. R. WISE (C.)
D. H. CHILDS (Lab.)
S. GOLDBLATT (L.)
A. S. FROST (Scot. Cr.)

504—RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD
*F. P. CROWDER (C.)
P. T. A. MARLOWE (Lab.)
R. A. WALKER (L.)

505—RUNCORN (Cheshire)
M. CARLISLE (C.)
P. L. JACKSON (Lab.)
R. JORDAN (L.)

506—RUSHCLIFFE (Notts.)
*M. REDMAYNE (C.)
A. C. LATHAM (Lab.)

507—RUTHERGLEN (Lanarks.)
I. M. SPROAT (C.)
*J. G. MACKENZIE (Lab.)
R. N. ARMSTRONG (Scot. Nat.)

508—RUTLAND & STAMFORD
*A. LEWIS (C.)
A. V. BUTLER (Lab.-Co-op.)

509—RYE (E. Sussex)
*B. G. IRVINE (C.)
A. E. ARBLASTER (Lab.)
K. WELLINGS (L.)

510—SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex)
*R. A. BUTLER (C.)
M. D. CORNISH (Lab.)
F. D. P. MOORE (L.)

511—ST. ALBANS
*V. H. GOODHEW (C.)
B. DOUGLAS-MANN (Lab.)
W. G. BROWN (L.)

512—ST. HELENS
H. K. SPEED (C.)
*L. SPRIGGS (Lab.)

513—ST. IVES (Cornwall)
*G. HOWARD (Nat. L.-C.)
T. F. G. JONES (Lab.)
G. WHITMARSH (L.)

514—SALFORD E.
J. H. FRANKS (C.)
*F. ALLAUN (Lab.)

515—SALFORD W.
A. E. CLARK (C.)
S. ORME (Lab.)

516—SALISBURY
*J. G. MORRISON (C.)
L. A. MILLS (Lab.)
H. CAPSTICK (L.)

517—SCARBORO & WHITBY
*Sir A. SPEARMAN (C.)
P. HARDY (Lab.)
R. S. ROWNTREE (L.)

518—SEDFIELD (Durham)
C. F. THRING (C.)
*J. SLATER (Lab.)

519—SEVENOAKS (Kent)
*Sir I. C. RODGERS (C.)
P. B. PEARCE (Lab.)
Mrs. N. PENMAN (L.)

520—SHEFFIELD, 6 seats
520—Attercliffe
H. L. LAMBERT (C.)
*J. B. HYND (Lab.)
C. WOOD (L.)

521—Brightside
A. LEITCH (C.)
*R. E. WINTERBOTTOM (Lab.)
H. HILL (Com.)

522—Hallam
*J. H. OSBORN (C.)
A. G. KINGSCOTT (Lab.)
G. H. MANLEY (L.)

523—Eccleley
*Sir P. ROBERTS (C.)
F. O. HOOLEY (Lab.)

524—Hillsborough
R. J. LAWTHER (C.)
*G. DARLING (Lab.-Co-op.)

525—Park
F. W. ADAMS (C.)
*F. W. MULLEY (Lab.)

526—SHIPLEY (W. Yorks.)
*G. A. N. HIRST (C.)
C. PRICE (Lab.)
J. P. HEPPELL (L.)

527—SHREWSBURY
*Sir J. LANGFORD-HOLT (C.)
J. O. MURPHY (Lab.)
G. K. ROBERTS (L.)

528—SKIPTON (W. Yorks.)
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R. MacSWEEN (Lab.)
W. E. H. PICKARD (L.)

529—SMETHWICK
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*P. Gordon WALKER (Lab.)
D. K. HUGILL (L.)
D. T. DAVIES (Ind.)

530—SOLIHULL (Warwicks.)
W. P. GRIEVE (C.)
T. W. K. SCOTT (Lab.)
L. FARRELL (L.)

531—SOMERSET N.
A. P. DEAN (C.)
D. T. WHITE (Lab.)
M. E. WILLIES (L.)

532—SOUTHALL
Miss B. MADDIN (C.)
*G. A. PARGITER (Lab.)
J. BEAN (Brit. Nat. P'ty.)

533—SOUTHAMPTON—Itchen
G. G. OLSON (C.)
*H. M. KING (Lab.)
J. CHERRYSON (L.)

534—SOUTHAMPTON—Test
*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
R. C. MITCHELL (Lab.)

535—SOUTHEND E.
*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

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D. EVANS (L.)

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D. EVANS (L.)

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D. EVANS (L.)

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D. EVANS (L.)

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D. EVANS (L.)

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E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

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G. G. OLSON (C.)
*H. M. KING (Lab.)
J. CHERRYSON (L.)

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*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
R. C. MITCHELL (Lab.)

567—SOUTHEND E.
*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

568—SOUTHEND W.
*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

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G. G. OLSON (C.)
*H. M. KING (Lab.)
J. CHERRYSON (L.)

570—SOUTHAMPTON—Test
*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
R. C. MITCHELL (Lab.)

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*Sir A. SPEARMAN (C.)
P. HARDY (Lab.)
R. S. ROWNTREE (L.)

572—SEDFIELD (Durham)
C. F. THRING (C.)
*J. SLATER (Lab.)

573—SEVENOAKS (Kent)
*Sir I. C. RODGERS (C.)
P. B. PEARCE (Lab.)
Mrs. N. PENMAN (L.)

574—SHEFFIELD, 6 seats
574—Attercliffe
H. L. LAMBERT (C.)
*J. B. HYND (Lab.)
C. WOOD (L.)

575—Brightside
A. LEITCH (C.)
*R. E. WINTERBOTTOM (Lab.)
H. HILL (Com.)

576—Hallam
*J. H. OSBORN (C.)
A. G. KINGSCOTT (Lab.)
G. H. MANLEY (L.)

577—Eccleley
*Sir P. ROBERTS (C.)
F. O. HOOLEY (Lab.)

578—Hillsborough
R. J. LAWTHER (C.)
*G. DARLING (Lab.-Co-op.)

579—Park
F. W. ADAMS (C.)
*F. W. MULLEY (Lab.)

580—SHIPLEY (W. Yorks.)
*G. A. N. HIRST (C.)
C. PRICE (Lab.)
J. P. HEPPELL (L.)

581—SHREWSBURY
*Sir J. LANGFORD-HOLT (C.)
J. O. MURPHY (Lab.)
G. K. ROBERTS (L.)

582—SKIPTON (W. Yorks.)
*G. B. DRAYSON (C.)
R. MacSWEEN (Lab.)
W. E. H. PICKARD (L.)

583—SMETHWICK
P. H. S. GRIFFITHS (C.)
*P. Gordon WALKER (Lab.)
D. K. HUGILL (L.)
D. T. DAVIES (Ind.)

584—SOLIHULL (Warwicks.)
W. P. GRIEVE (C.)
T. W. K. SCOTT (Lab.)
L. FARRELL (L.)

585—SOMERSET N.
A. P. DEAN (C.)
D. T. WHITE (Lab.)
M. E. WILLIES (L.)

586—SOUTHALL
Miss B. MADDIN (C.)
*G. A. PARGITER (Lab.)
J. BEAN (Brit. Nat. P'ty.)

587—SOUTHAMPTON—Itchen
G. G. OLSON (C.)
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*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
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D. EVANS (L.)

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*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

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J. CHERRYSON (L.)

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G. G. OLSON (C.)
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*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
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*Sir J. FLETCHER-COOKE (C.)
R. C. MITCHELL (Lab.)

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*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
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D. EVANS (L.)

602—SOUTHEND W.
*Sir S. McADDEN (C.)
E. J. TREVETT (Lab.)
D. EVANS (L.)

603—SOUTHAMPTON—Itchen
G. G. OLSON (C.)
*H. M. KING (Lab.)
J. CHERRYSON (L.)

SOU - YOR

536—SOUTHEND W. ● *H. P. G. CHANNON (C.) M. R. WINSBURY (Lab.) G. H. MILLAR (L.) 64,132—1959. *Channon (C.) 27,612. Harvey (L.) 10,577. Pearson-Clarke (Lab.) 9,219. Maj. 17,055.

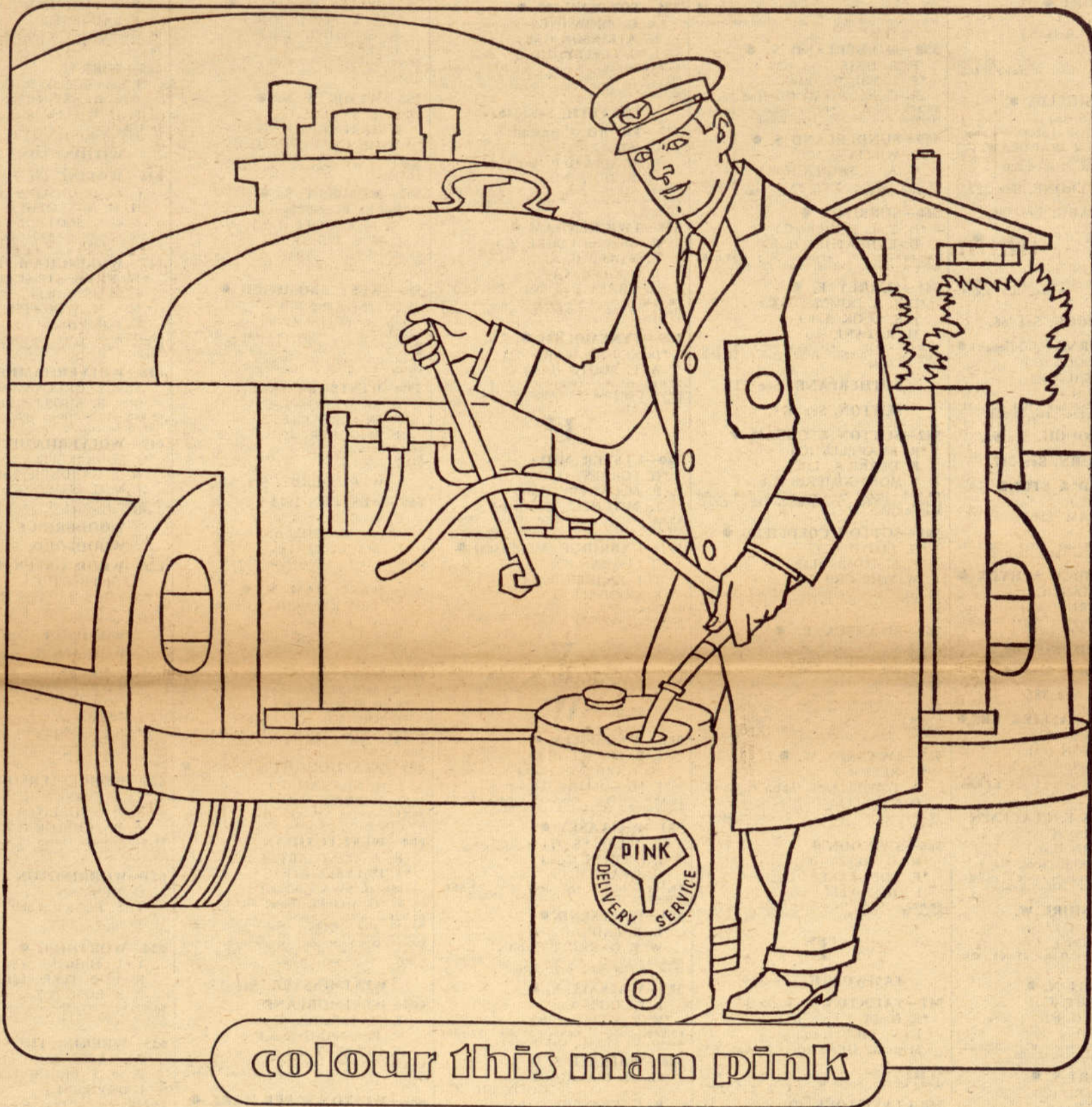
555—STRETFORD ● *Sir S. STOREY (C.) E. CAVANAGH (Lab.) M. P. WINSTANLEY (L.) 69,369—1959. *Storey (C.) 32,888. Reid (Lab.) 23,538. Maj. 9,350.

573—TORQUAY ● *F. M. BENNETT (C.) Mrs. T. W. THOMPSON (Lab.) H. L. J. BRUNNER (L.) 73,276—1959. *Bennett (C.) 29,527. Cooper (Lab.) 11,784. Kellock (L.) 10,685. Maj. 17,745.

592—WATFORD ● *F. W. FAREY-JONES (C.) R. H. TUCK (Lab.) Miss M. NEILSON (L.) 53,543—1959. *Farey-Jones (C.) 21,216. Short (Lab.) 18,315. Steers (L.) 5,753. Maj. 2,901.

612—WIMBLEDON ● *Sir Cyril BLACK (C.) Dr. J. R. DALY (Lab.) G. E. SCOTT (L.) 40,947—1959. *Black (C.) 21,538. Kershaw (Lab.) 10,678. Maj. 10,860.

Why carry the can yourself when the Pink Paraffin man delivers right to your door?



This is a Pink Paraffin man. He is filling a can with Pink Paraffin. When it is full, he will deliver it to that house. People should have their Pink Paraffin delivered, instead of lugging around their own heavy cans. Especially when

Pink Paraffin costs only about 1d. an hour to burn. And smells nice. And won't rust their heaters. So it's really very clever to ring for Pink Paraffin. And the Pink man will deliver it right to your door, wherever you live!



Your child can win a £2 paintbox

In the great Pink Paraffin Colouring Competition! Get the competition painting leaflet and entry form from your Pink Paraffin man. There are 500 giant paintboxes to be won, and the competition is open to all children between the ages of 5 and 12.

THE TIMES
28-7-64

PROPAGANDA DRIVE AGAINST BASQUES

NATIONALISM WORRIES FRANCO REGIME

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GUERNICA, Spain, July 27.—Basque nationalism is causing concern to General Franco's regime. Several alleged Basque separatists and agitators have been arrested in recent months in this northern region whose historic and spiritual centre is the old town of Guernica, a name that evokes a tragedy of the Spanish Civil War.

El Espanol of Madrid, organ of the Information Ministry and a main channel of Government propaganda, is leading a campaign against the outlawed Basque nationalist movement. The publication asserts in almost every issue that communists have infiltrated Basque nationalism.

Members of the underground here deny they are linked with communism. They emphasize that the Basque nationalist movement has, during the past few years, built an efficient clandestine labour organization, and claim they enjoy the support of a large part of the local Roman Catholic clergy.

The Basque nationalists seem to be better organized and more militant than other underground groups in Spain.

MESSAGE TO VATICAN

One hundred Basque priests submitted a joint message to the Ecumenical Council in the Vatican last autumn, denouncing what they described as violations of basic human rights by the Franco regime.

The active nationalists are undoubtedly only a minority among Spain's Basques. The exact size of the Basque population is unknown because Government statistics ignore the ethnic groups that make up the Spanish nation. It is thought that the Basques number between 2 million and 3 million, representing the second largest minority in Spain after about 5 million Catalans.

During the Spanish Civil war the Basques fought on the Republican side under their own Government and President. Nazi aircraft supporting General Franco's forces, strafed and bombed Guernica on April 28, 1937.—*New York Times News Service.*

FEDERAL REPUBLIC'S FIRST LARGE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CONTROLLING INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

From Our Own Correspondent—BONN, AUG. 12

Many of the "classic" coal and steel towns of the Ruhr no longer have a rising industrial production; the most rapidly expanding industrial area of west Germany today is not the "Coal Pot", but the line of big towns along the banks of the Rhine, basing their new prosperity on the chemical and oil industries.

These findings form the basis of a development plan for North Rhine-Westphalia which the *Land* Government in Düsseldorf has just published. It is intended to provide the guide-lines for the development of west Germany's most populous *Land*, with nearly 15 million inhabitants, up to 1980. This is the first attempt at regional planning in west Germany at the *Land* level; the programme was ordered by the Government after the passing of a *Land* planning law in 1962.

Between now and 1980, a million more people will come to live and work in the Rhineland in the industrial and commercial conurbations stretching the 50-odd miles from Duisberg in the north to Bonn in the south, the planners calculate. This will mean seven and a half million people against 6,200,000 in the old Ruhr area, where the increase is expected to be only about 500,000. Looking to the turn of the century, the planners estimate that the *Land* will have more than 20 million inhabitants.

PROBLEM ACUTE

Just how effective the new development plan will prove has been immediately questioned here; the guiding principle of the west German economy remains free enterprise, with the Federal Government stoutly opposed to central planning. Dr. Meyers, the Chief Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, and the *Land* Government believed, however, that they must put down some general principles if one of Europe's greatest industrial areas was not to develop haphazardly and if major social problems were to be avoided. The various local

development regulations are now subordinate to the coordinating plan.

Against critics who argue that the time for such a plan was 10 or 15 years ago, the *Land* planners reply that the early post-war years gave no idea of the tremendous industrial development to come. Only recently has the problem become really acute.

The Germans want to prevent a further spread of what the planners call "mish-mash development", the proliferation of factories, offices, roads and housing estates across the countryside according to the interest of those directly involved without regard to the needs of a balanced community. While the Ruhr area has been declining in importance, industrial centres have been growing up in the Aachen area, near the Belgian frontier, around Wuppertal and Bielefeld, in Westphalia, as well as along the Rhine.

The development plan foresees "decanting" some of the Ruhr population in a series of new towns, to be built about 10 miles south of the area, with light industries of their own.

MORE PARKS

Four-fifths of the total area of North Rhine-Westphalia is still agricultural land—part of the explanation for the surprisingly countryfied environs of the Ruhr, compared with other European industrial areas—and this countryside, both for farming and town dwellers' recreation, the planners want to keep. Further national parks are also envisaged.

The plan is now binding on all local authorities and the many private development bodies in the *Land*. To enforce the programme the *Land* Government has, besides existing laws, the instrument of the DM3,000m. (more than £270m.) which it spends annually, directly and as subsidies to the local authorities, on communal development. So long as the present system of business taxation remains, however, the local authorities will continue to welcome any firm which wants to settle inside its boundaries—for this tax is their chief source of revenue. This fact also explains the "mish-mash development" between the Rhine and the Ruhr during the past decade.

available to the United States Ambassador in Leopoldville to protect property, to guard the aircraft, and to keep them in running order.

Mr. Mennen Williams, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left last night for urgent consultations with the Congolese Government about a situation that is now regarded here as serious. For the third time in 10 days the Administration finds itself reacting to a crisis overseas, and the potential consequences of this one are seen to be as great as either of the other two in the long run.

AFRICAN AID

It is strongly felt here that other African countries must be persuaded to go to Mr. Tshombe's assistance, however they may dislike his record, and Mr. Williams will be concerned with attempting to bring this about. There are some hopes of Nigeria, and Ethiopia has been mentioned as a possibility, but at present Mr. Williams has no plans to visit either country.

Meantime, the military situation continued to deteriorate today and the State Department said that the rebels, who took Stanleyville so easily a few days ago, had asked the United States to remove its consulate. The embassy at Leopoldville was now trying to arrange this.

The rebels were reported to be advancing on the key city of Bukavu in Kivu province and, with the example of Stanleyville before them, officials here were none too sanguine about its ability to hold out.

FRENCH INTEREST

The contingent consists of 40 parachute troops of 82 Airborne Division, 10 other Army men, and 56 Air Force maintenance staff. They left Fort Bragg, North Carolina, last night, and were due in Leopoldville tomorrow morning.

Mr. Tshombe is understood to have requested much more equipment than the United States is prepared to supply, but no final decision has been made on the exact extent of American willingness to increase its assistance. There is a lingering hope here that France, whose interest in the area is great, might be prepared to give some additional assistance. Belgium is already doing so.

Mr. Averell Harriman, the Under-Secretary of State, whose visit to Brussels last weekend resulted in the

It was now known that the additional costs to be met by airlines operating domestic services at state and non-state airfields would be at the same levels. Applicants were required last March to provide particulars of actual and estimated costs, revenues, and passenger load factors on all United Kingdom scheduled domestic air services.

MARGINAL PROFITS

"It emerged from our study of the information provided", the board say, "that the general situation of unprofitability persisted on all but a few domestic routes and that this situation was likely to continue. While marginal profits were forecast on some routes by a minority of operators, these were not substantial enough to justify imposing heavier losses on others."

The board explain that it was not expected early this year that the Channel Islands airports would increase their charges. They were informed in April that charges would be increased at Jersey to meet the cost of improvements.

Guernsey and Alderney airport charges are to remain at their present levels; but because of the long-standing practice of common-rating Channel Islands tariffs, increases are granted on routes to all three islands to produce the total revenue needed.

B.E.A. said yesterday that from London to Glasgow, Edinburgh or Belfast, the Monday-Friday winter fare would go up from £5 14s. to £6 1s., the weekend fare from £4 7s. to £4 12s., and the off-peak fare from £3 3s. to £3 7s.

Between Birmingham and Belfast the fare for any day of the week will be increased from £5 10s. to £5 17s. The new Manchester to Glasgow or Edinburgh fares will be: Monday-Friday, £4 18s. (£4 13s.), weekend, £3 15s. (£3 11s.).

SPANISH HOTELIER GETS PAYMENT

MALGRAT, COSTA BRAVA, Aug. 12.— Señor J. M. Roura, manager of the Monteplaya Hotel here, said tonight that he had received full payment of the debt owed him by Sigma Tours, a Manchester travel agency.

He added that he was going to the local judge to withdraw his complaint of unpaid bills. Because of the complaint

SCOT HELD BY SPANISH POLICE

CONSUL'S EFFORTS TO GAIN ACCESS

From Our Correspondent

MADRID, AUG. 16

Madrid police have arrested a Scot and a Spaniard, both of whom, they allege, were in contact with other people with the intention of developing a campaign of violence and terrorism in Madrid and other Spanish cities.

The police said that the Scot, Stuart Christie, aged 18, a dental mechanic, of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, entered Spain from France at La Junquera, on the Catalonian frontier, and reached Madrid by hitch-hiking. Statements that he made under cross-examination, the police said, led to the arrest of the Spaniard, Fernando Carballo.

Both men were alleged to have been found with explosives in their possession. The police claimed that Christie and Carballo proposed to carry out acts of violence against official buildings and private residences "to create an atmosphere of alarm".

SENTENCE COMMUTED

During May and June more than 40 small plastic bombs exploded in Madrid. A man called Ruiz Márquez, alias Colonel Montenegro, was tried on July 6 by a military court. His sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment. Five accomplices were given sentences ranging from 12 to 20 years.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Mr. W. L. Harding, British vice-consul, said he had tried unsuccessfully to visit Christie. The Spanish police had told him the Scot was being held by military authorities because the suspected offence was of a military nature.

Mr. Harding said he hoped to see Christie next week. Christie was being held on an unspecified charge.—*Reuter.*

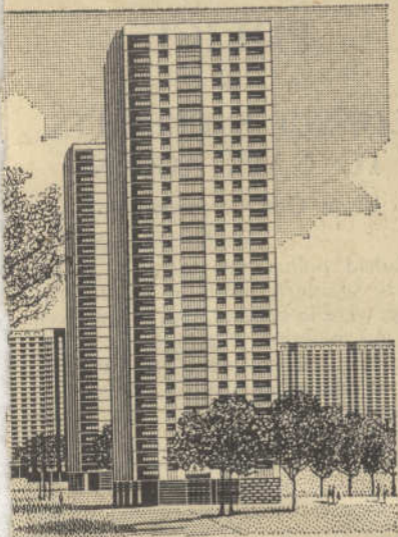
RELEASE APPEAL BY ANARCHISTS

A group of young people describing themselves as members of the Glasgow Federation of Young Anarchists gathered outside the Spanish consulate in Glasgow during the weekend after hearing that Christie had been arrested in Madrid. Placards protested against the arrest and appealed for his release.

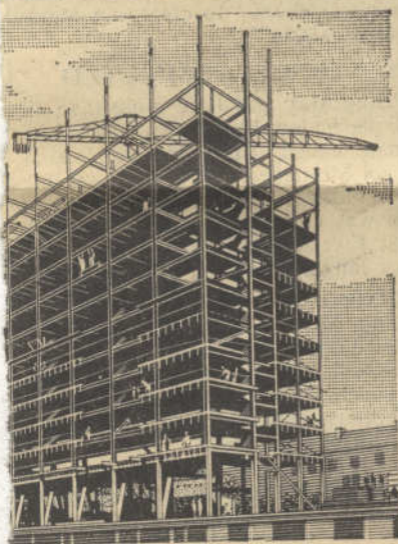
Mr. Tom Fraser, Labour M.P. for Hamilton, said that he was getting in touch with Mr. Butler, the Foreign Secretary, about Christie's arrest.

Thirty members of seven Young Socialist branches in Glasgow decided last night to support the Glasgow Federation of Anarchists and to petition Scottish Labour M.P.s to ask for Christie's deportation from Spain. The Young Socialists also plan a protest march through the city on Saturday to the office of the Spanish Vice-Consul in Glasgow.

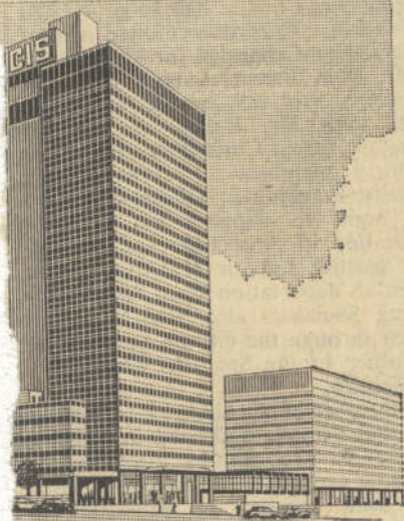
A member of the Glasgow federation said that Christie had been in London for nearly two months after leaving Glasgow early in June, and while there had been engaged in anti-apartheid protests.



Steel framed construction and steel floor decking
a week. 28 and 31 storey blocks at Red Road,
flats. Architects: Sam Bunton & Assoc. with
partment.



High tensile steel framework and ribbed steel floor
speed this 17 storey block at Motherwell. Thomas
PTI., Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.



100 tons of structural steel were used in the

DAILY MAIL
22-8-64

DAILY MAIL, Saturday, August 22, 1964

DEEP-FREEZE BANK BRINGS
HOPE TO THE BLIND

New eyes for old

A BIG advance in eye surgery announced yesterday will enable a deep-freeze eye bank to be set up in London.

Three leading ophthalmic specialists have solved the problem of storing corneas from dead people for long periods.

Their work enables a cornea to be grafted to the living more than a month after it was obtained.

Already the three surgeons — Mr. Patrick Trevor-Roper, Mr. Thomas Casey and Mr. Friedrich Mueller—have successfully grafted deep-frozen corneas to three men, three women—one aged 73—and a boy of 15.

The operations gave them new and clear vision after injury or natural blindness threatened to rob them of their sight.

Five of the patients given "new" eyes six months ago can now see clearly. The other two, who received the cornea

By CLIVE BORRELL

grafts only two months ago, are progressing successfully. The discovery follows more than two years of research carried out at London's Westminster Hospital.

The surgeons found that by injecting a few drops of dimethyl sulphoxide into an eye from a dead person and freezing it at minus 79 degrees centigrade (minus 110 F.) an eye can be banked for more than a month, and, if necessary, flown anywhere in the world.

Work on the same problem had been done earlier by Dr. Audrey Smith at the Medical Research Institute in London.

Previously corneas could be stored for only two or three days. After about 48 hours the delicate eye tissue began to disintegrate.

Mr. Trevor-Roper, 48, is consultant ophthalmic surgeon at Westminster Hospital and Moorfields Eye Hospital. Mr. Mueller, who studied medicine in Vienna, is registrar of the Corneo-Plastic Unit at Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

Mr. Casey, who comes from Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, Eire, is senior registrar of

the Glaucoma Unit at Moorfields and registrar at Westminster Hospital.

Last night Mr. Trevor-Roper said: "With further research and investigation. I am quite confident we shall eventually find a chemical solution which will enable us to store eyes for much longer periods."

"The operation itself takes about half an hour to perform. It is very delicate and critical—rather like a watchmaker's job. After the grafting the patient is kept in hospital for about a month."

"We delayed announcing the results of our experiments because we wanted to make sure that the eyes did not go opaque after a few months."

"Now we are satisfied with these first seven graftings. This new process opens up unlimited scope."

An eye bank will be set up at Moorfields. Architects are working out designs.

An official at the hospital said: "There is still a desperate shortage of eyes, and we would welcome many more."

In the past people suffering from damaged corneas have had to go into hospital and perhaps wait for weeks for someone to die before a grafting operation could be performed.

21-8-64

12—EVENING STANDARD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21 1964

THREE MEN, THREE WOMEN AND A BOY MAKE MEDICAL HISTORY

New eyes from deep freeze

By PETER FAIRLEY

Three men, three women and a boy of 15 have made medical history by becoming the first people to see clearly through "deep frozen" eyes. And as a result, Britain is likely to become the first country to set up "eye banks."

The restoration of sight to the seven — announced in the British Medical Journal today—marks an important step forward in spare-part surgery.

All seven had operations at the Westminster Hospital. Surgeons there replaced damaged corneas in their eyes with healthy corneas which had been kept in cold storage for periods of UP TO A MONTH.

Previously cornea-grafting

operations have had to be performed within 48 hours of a "spare" set of eyes becoming available because of the difficulty of preserving them. Wastage has been enormous.

Today's news suggests that it may be possible to "bank" eyes for long periods—perhaps for years—and call for them when required.

The secret of how to do it is outlined today by a team of ophthalmologists—Dr. F. O. Mueller, Mr. Thomas Casey and Mr. Patrick Trevor-Roper.

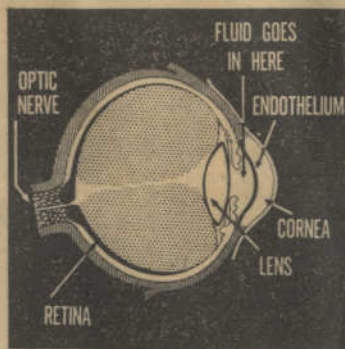
Nine operations

They took up a discovery made by Medical Research Council scientists two years ago and improved on it.

For some time it had been thought that eyes could be stored at low temperatures if they were immersed in glycerol—car "anti-freeze."

But when surgeons tried to transplant the corneas into blind people they found that they went cloudy soon afterwards.

This was because a thin layer



A map of the human eye, showing the cornea, the endothelium—which has to be kept intact—and the place where the chemical preservative is injected.

of tissue lining the back of the cornea—known as the endothelium—began disintegrating.

Now the Westminster team reports that by injecting a few drops of a chemical called dimethyl sulphoxide right into the middle of the eye just before it is put into cold storage the endothelial layer can be kept intact.

Nine operations have been

carried out at the hospital using eyes "banked" in this way at -79°C . Five patients can see clearly more than six months later, and two other grafts appear successful after two months.

The doctors say: "Although the number of grafts performed is small, our results indicate a higher success-rate than the methods previously used... The behaviour of the deep-frozen material does not appear to differ from that of fresh donor material as long as it is treated and handled appropriately and the cases selected carefully."

Damaged

The two failures, they suggest, were probably due to the endothelial layer being damaged by the surgeon's instrument as he grafted the cornea.

Rabbits' eyes, they add, have been successfully deep-frozen for up to 114 days. Now, "further investigations will show if there is a time-limit for the low temperature storage of human eyes..."

FOOTNOTE. — The seven successes include a 63-year-old man whose eyes were injured during sand blasting, a woman partially blinded by lime burns

15 years ago, a man and a woman who had suffered from eye ulcers since childhood and a 73-year-old widow who had undergone two previous cornea grafts.

They do not know who donated their "new" eyes.

Man remanded on assault charge

Accused of assaulting P-c Dowie, causing him actual harm, John Charles P-waiter, of Boswell House, well Street, Bloomsbury, Clerkenwell today re-£20 bail until September. The offence is alleged to have been committed at Street, Holborn, on

Woman to

Miss I... of Am... delibera... herself... St. P... Mary... sul

OVERSEAS NEWS

VATICAN COUNCIL OPENS HISTORIC DEBATE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

DRAFT WELCOMED BY AMERICANS: SPANISH CARDINAL URGES REVISION BY EXPERTS

From Our Own Correspondent—ROME, SEPT. 23

The Vatican Council took the bit of history between its teeth today by starting its debate on religious liberty. Not all of the fathers who spoke this morning much liked the draft declaration before them, but even the most diffident have the distinction of being members of the first General Council of the Roman Catholic Church ever to have discussed this issue.

The sense that history was being made was clear both from the speeches of supporters of the declaration and its critics. Describing this opportunity for full and free discussion as "cause for joy", Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, asserted that the Roman Catholic and non-Catholic worlds alike were awaiting this declaration.

Cardinal Meyer, of Chicago, added that its importance was so far-reaching that if the Council failed to approve the declaration nothing else that it might do would come up to the expectations of men.

Apparently it was just the far-reaching nature of the declaration which was too much for some of the more conservative-minded fathers. It seemed, according to the Spanish Cardinal Quiroga y Palacios, Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, to be solemnly reconfirming the very liberalism which the Church in the past had so often condemned.

GRAVE DANGERS

It might laudably be concerned with furthering union with non-Catholics, but it appeared to ignore the grave dangers to faith and charity among faithful Catholics, to which it opened the way. It seemed to him to have been written with "so called" Protestant countries in mind, and paid no attention to the situation in Roman Catholic countries.

He wanted it to be handed over to a mixed commission of experts for complete recasting.

Cardinal Ottaviani, the Secretary of the Holy Office, cast doubts on such statements in the text as that which argued that a man was worthy of honour (perhaps "respect" would give better the meaning of the Latin word) even though he were in error. He could go so far as to say that a man in error deserved charity and kindness, but it was not clear to him how a man in this position was entitled to honour.

It was not true that a state was incompetent to choose a religion, for if this were so it would be necessary to suppress all concordats made by the Holy See, and with them the many benefits which these concordats produced. It was not lawful, moreover, to admit freedom to spread a religion when this might harm the unity of the Roman Catholic nation and end by weakening it.

These views represented the extremes in what is quite clearly shaping into a discussion of crucial importance. The draft has already been somewhat reshaped since

it was first introduced, but not debated, at the last session.

Bishop de Smedt of Bruges, in presenting the revised draft, said 380 written observations and amendments to the original text had been received and examined. They had tried to avoid two particular dangers: that of making the declaration a simple list of practical points; and, that of turning it into a merely juridical treaty.

He went on to say that the basic foundation of religious liberty was the nature of the human person as created by God. The right to religious liberty rested on the fact that, under the guidance of his conscience, every human person must obey God's call and will.

On the problem of restriction of religious liberty they did not appeal, he said, to the common welfare, but went more deeply to the end established by God for society. In a matter of this kind it was impossible to find any formulation which could not be distorted by abuse in the hands of ill-intentioned public authorities. This did not mean that public authorities were expected to be neutral, in the sense that they would have to be separated or indifferent to religion.

POLITICAL ENDS

Public authority had to favour indirectly the religious life which its citizens lived according to the dictates of their conscience. The state had no power to pass judgment on religious matters; to interfere directly in things touching the religious life of the citizen; or to subordinate the life of religious groups to its own political ends.

Some of the main contentions in the document can be summarized as follows:

1. In the religious field it is both a duty and an honour for man to follow the will of God, according to the dictates of conscience. This is the very root of the right to religious liberty.
2. The right to religious liberty in society puts men in a position to be able to practise privately and publicly their own religion, and no restriction should be placed on this religious practice.
- 3.—Religious liberty demands that there should be established in society the conditions required to guarantee it. The Council proclaims that religious liberty in society must be recognized and respected by all and everywhere.
- 4.—With love, prudence, and patience, in accordance with the ways of God, contact is established with those who do not have the true faith. But all coercion is to be excluded from the preaching of the Church, because the acceptance of faith must be fully free.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

5. An essential element of religious liberty is the right to practise one's religion publicly. Hence the Church proclaims not only the right to one's opinion and freedom to practise the rites of one's own religion, but also an individual genuine right to observe and to witness his private and public worship before God and men, whether individuals or groups, and to organize according to the precepts of his religion, the whole of his own individual, family, edu-

cultural, social and charitable life.

6. The exercise of this right must be adapted to the exigencies of the social nature of man. Hence it can be subject to restrictions. But it can be restricted legitimately only when it is in grave conflict with the end of society. Consequently it is unlawful for state authorities to discriminate in any way against religion. It is their duty to protect and encourage religious liberty.

7. Religious groups are entitled to carry on sincere and honest propagation of their religion, but they must refrain from any proselytism which would employ dishonest means. There can be no peaceful coexistence in the human family, the draft states, in the world today without religious liberty in society.

The full text includes certain limitations. It goes out of its way not to sanction such concepts as scepticism, in the sense of refusing to recognize the difference between truth and falsehood: a licensing of independence from divine authority, a shelving of the duty of reasonable investigation or indifferentism. Today's debate brought a plea from Cardinal Leger, Archbishop of Montreal, for liberty for those who wished to profess no religion at all.

Proceedings were opened today with a procession led by the Pope, who carried the reliquary containing the head claimed to be that of St. Andrew the Apostle which he has agreed to send back to the Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Patras. It has been in St. Peter's since 1462.

Picture on page 24.

GERMAN SCHOOL FOR LONDON

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BONN, SEPT. 23

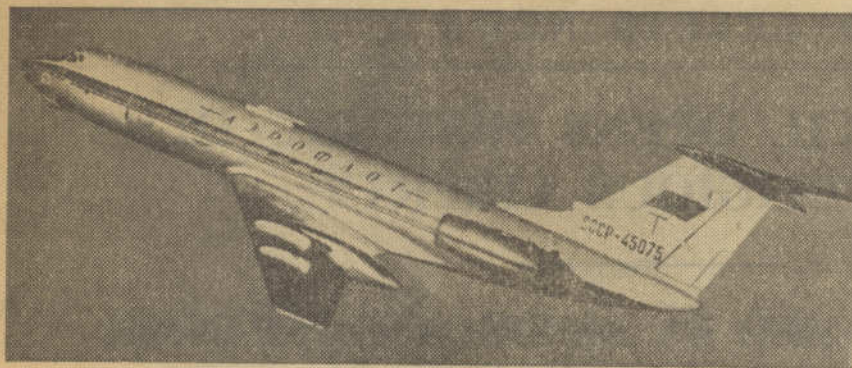
The west German Foreign Ministry confirmed today that there were plans to open a German school in London for about 80 to 100 children. It will be financed by the Federal Government and it is hoped to have it open early in the new year. The school will be confined at first to the primary level.

Its chief purpose is to serve the needs of the growing German community in London, but Austrian and Swiss children will also be admitted. The Federal Government maintains a number of German schools, including grammar schools, in various parts of the world.

At the moment there are apparently difficulties over finding suitable accommodation and teaching staff.

According to reports from London appearing in the German press today, a certain urgency has overtaken the planning in view of the efforts by the east German communist authorities to start schools in London first. The reports speak of an initiative coming from the London office of the east German Chamber of Foreign Trade.

TURIN.—A British documentary, *Listen to Steel*, by Daniel Ingram, has won the main prize at a two-day show here of films



Russia's new 64-passenger jet airliner, the TU-134. The twin jets are fitted close to the tail to give quieter flight to passengers.

PROVIDING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRANCE'S OUTCASTS

VOLUNTEERS MOVE INTO SQUATTERS' CAMPS

From Our Correspondent—STRASBOURG

Ever since the European Fair opened here a fortnight ago the buzz of small aeroplanes towing huge publicity signs has made a pleasant change from the usual roar of jet fighters over Strasbourg. The annual fair has long been considered a mirror of Europe's economic situation and the multiplication of these small aircraft suitably prepares the visitor for further proof of growing prosperity. Some 3,000 exhibitors have brought along giant cranes, and agricultural and road-building machines, gadgets to save time, money or effort, space-saving furniture, carpets, books, prize cows, flowers and vast quantities of food and drink to tempt the Alsatian gourmets. The whole fair demonstrates that the postwar economic boom is far from being a myth.

Yet tucked away on the first floor of Hall No. 1, between the temporary post office and the ultra-modern filing cabinets, is a reminder that some people have been left behind in the race for riches. Here, surrounded by large photographs of squatters' camps, derelict caravans, ramshackle huts, and dirty, sad-eyed children, sits Father Joseph Wresinski, who is well equipped to dispel any illusions about the disappearance of poverty.

SOCIALLY UNADAPTED

The exhibit has been arranged by an organization known as Aide à Toute Détresse, which seeks to improve the lot of France's million and a half *bidonville* dwellers. But, as Father Joseph hastens to tell you, it should not be thought that France is the only country with such a high degree of poverty; every western European country still has between 3 and 5 per cent of its population who are hopelessly destitute. It has been estimated that the total number of squatters in Europe is equal to the population of Switzerland.

This is difficult to believe, especially when bearing in mind the availability of pensions, unemployment benefits, health services and housing facilities, and the natural reaction is to brush off the problem by saying that there is no excuse for poverty nowadays and that if people are poor it is because they choose to be. Father Joseph agrees that this might be true of certain socially unadapted individuals like itinerant tramps but what, he says, are the children and whole families

squatters, with the tacit agreement of society, conclude that schools, child welfare centres, and the like are not for them.

The aim of Aide à Toute Détresse is to break this vicious circle. Living and working inside camps, the institution's volunteers try to encourage squatters to take on the responsibility for improving their conditions. Besides providing a link with the outside world to help overcome administrative difficulties the camp volunteers organize various activities which are designed gradually to adjust inmates to normal life. For example, women may learn hygiene, housekeeping, child welfare and sometimes a trade. The Noisy-le-Grand camp even has its own beauty institute. At a later stage workshops are opened near by to enable particularly the women to earn a living. For the children, special courses are arranged to help them to catch up lost schooling and give them some knowledge of civics.

SPECIAL TAX

The whole scheme is designed to give camp-dwellers confidence and self-pride. To take part in the activities a subscription must be paid, which includes a special tax for providing funds for the upkeep of the camp. This is done to encourage community spirit. All the services are optional and no pressure is brought on camp inmates to join in. Another aspect of Aide à Toute Détresse which distinguishes it from most charitable bodies is that it refuses to give any material assistance, except in truly desperate cases, and strives to convince local churches and charities to do likewise.

As soon as a family is considered ready for moving out of the camp, Aide à Toute Détresse sets about finding a house, a steady job for the father and a school for the children.

Progress is slow and under present conditions it takes five years to resettle a community of 200 families (with an average of five children each) like the one in Noisy-le-Grand. But having finally convinced the French authorities of the possibility of recuperating these so-called "hopeless" cases, Aide à Toute Détresse has succeeded in having a special adaptation centre included in the Government's next social drive. The project, which was inspired by the Frimhurst Centre at Frimley Green, Surrey, will provide accommodation and training in modern living along the lines of Father Joseph's original ideas.

FAMILY LIFE

maximum of two

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER WAS INDONESIAN

MALAYSIANS CAPTURE PARACHUTIST

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KUALA LUMPUR, SEPT. 23

One of three Indonesian aircraft which carried Indonesian parachute troops to Labis, in central Johore, just after midnight on September 2 crashed in the Straits of Malacca. This was disclosed this morning in Kuala Lumpur by Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, after the weekly Cabinet meeting. He said that the fate of the occupants was not known but intelligence reports stated that a dinghy believed to be from the aircraft had been recovered.

Sources here today said that the Indonesian Air Force was investigating reports that a Hercules transport aircraft was missing, but the date and other information were not revealed.

Six Indonesian parachute troops were killed in the Labis district today, and two members of the security forces were wounded, one of them fatally.

A man loitering outside a house in Labis was invited to join a dinner party; meanwhile a guest went for the police. The newcomer later told the special branch that he was an Indonesian officer and that he had landed by parachute. He was allowed to finish his meal, his first for several days, and then he led a police party into the jungle to recover a parachute, grenades, and ammunition which had been buried.

Malaya and Singapore will be declared aerial defence zones tomorrow and unauthorized aircraft will be intercepted and shot down if necessary; the air space of Sabah and Sarawak was declared to be a protected area on February 23.

About 16,000 Malaysians will be called up for national service next month and a system of air raid warning is being planned.

JET CRASH

An Indonesian aged 23 was sentenced to death at the Singapore assizes today on a charge of exploding a bomb at the R.A.F. base at Changi. He was alleged to have been trained by the Indonesian secret service.

An R.A.F. Canberra jet aircraft crashed in a rubber estate at Kuantan, in Pahang state, today and the pilot and navigator were taken to a Service hospital in Singapore.

BANGKOK, Sept. 23.—Malaysia and Thailand will hold top-level talks here starting on October 1 on policing their jungle frontier, Air Chief Marshal Thawee Chullasapaya, the Thai deputy Defence Minister, said here today.

Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, the Prime Minister, will lead the Thai delegation. Malaysia is reported to be concerned that Indonesian guerrillas who landed in Malaysia may link with Malayan communist terrorist remnants and set up a base in the jungles along the frontier.—*Reuter*.

E. AFRICAN THEORY ON RIGHT TO AID

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

DAR ES SALAAM, SEPT. 23

Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Vice-President of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, said that questions of foreign aid were vital to everyone, for the whole world was involved in the prosperity of everyone and no section could be left poor without cost to the rest. He was opening a conference on foreign aid at the University of Dar es Salaam today.

CENTRAL ASIAN CONTRASTS—I

Passive Acquiescence in Russianization

By Monitor

Our Correspondent has just completed an 8,000-mile journey across the Soviet Union which took him from its Polish to its Chinese frontiers. During his six-week tour he visited the capitals of the Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, the oil city of Baku, capital of Azerbaijan and its synthetic-industry satellite of Sumgait, as well as the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan and Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

The rickety path of tram No. 1 in Tashkent runs from the airy modern station surrounded by tree-lined European avenues to the oriental hubbub of Akhunbabayev Square. The square is about two miles downhill among a tangle of clay huts, where donkeys bearing Ali Baba-like figures kick up dust as penetrating as Portland cement. The three red and cream carriages of the ancient tram, often festooned with almost naked little Asian boys (who chatter among themselves in Russian) link the European and native quarters of this teeming city, which are as sharply divided in architecture and hygiene as in population and garb.

At the Asian terminus old women in striped silk costumes squat on the ground selling milk from buckets, interminably ladling the tepid liquid over pieces of ice. In the Kolkhoz market just behind the sixteenth-century Kukildash mosque mountains of water melons are sold by picturesque figures in white robes, coloured sashes and skull caps. Countless little shops—stove repairer,

Samarkand. The five-storey apartment blocks in the suburbs of Bokhara, which creep out towards the surrounding desert, could be in a different hemisphere from the sandy rabbit warren of the old city there. The medieval housing can even be seen in the outskirts of the new rectilinear cities of Alma Ata and Dushanbe.

It would be wrong, however, to think that in the old quarters conditions are bad. Drainage is primitive but motor scooters roar up the narrow alleyways. I noticed that water was piped almost to every house which I picked to examine, and exotic backwaters of traditional life are served by one of the most advanced medical services in Asia. Four-fifths of Uzbekistan territory has television, and it is one of the most revealing sights in the Soviet Union today to see the forest of aerials over the shanty housing in Bokhara. An open-air dancing establishment adjoins the magnificent carved tomb of Shah Ismail, which survived from the tenth century, buried by an accumulation of other tombs. Under the seventeenth-century dome of Lyabihauz Mosque there is now a billiard hall where young men incongruously attired in native skull caps and American-style checked shirts spend their siesta hour noisily under a red banner which declares that "In 1964 Bokhara will give the country 10 billion cubic metres of gas".

STANDARD HOMES

An effort is afoot now to wipe out the traditional private housing and move everyone into the standard Soviet apartment blocks. Mr. Rashidov, the Uzbek First Secretary, described the individual mud adobe construction as a "bulwark of the old way of life, preventing the elimination of feudal attitudes". The large walled backyard containing a man's chickens and livestock is regarded as an obstacle to the development of communal attitudes and blamed for the survival of religion and the outdated treatment of women. The matter was given serious attention at the last party congress. Rashidov spoke of "intellectuals and even communists who stick to old, out-dated customs instead of participating in active anti-religious work". He ridiculed a school teacher who lost his purse and ran off to a *mullah* to have him pray for its return. He sneered at a communist who prayed to God to save his cattle.

It is clear, however, that on the whole religion has little appeal to the young. This was confirmed to me in so many words by a frail Imam at a delectable mosque I visited in Samarkand. Squatting cross-legged by a clear pool reflecting the slender carved pillars of his temple, he told me that his only contacts with young people were marriages.

Sometimes women are still not admitted to table and I saw several in veils. An educated Kazakh girl in Alma Ata told me with indignation about a visit to some friends in a country district of Kirgizia where the menfolk were treated royally "while we women were stuck away in some back room".

UNPOPULAR POLICY

The attack on the old housing is part of a resolute effort to eliminate these relics. A special organization has been set up to liquidate traditional housing by 1970. The First Secretary of the Tadzhik party, Mr. Rasulov, is pressing for an order to permit only multi-storey building—even in rural areas.

The unpopularity of this policy is quite evident and is one of the few blots on the otherwise skilful Russian policy of concession to tradition. A month ago the temperature in Samarkand was over 100 in the shade—and the disadvantage of those members of the elite, mainly Russian, who live on the upper floors of the new apartment houses was quite obvious. Every Uzbek and Tadzhik prizes the vine in his back yard. In one ordinary Uzbek household where I ate on a carpeted terrace completely

Continued on page 14



photographer, pram maker, a blacksmith's cavernous shop with two small boys pumping at a primeval bellows—line the road to the first stop. None of these one-man enterprises is privately owned and each bears a notice to show that it is subsidiary No. so-and-so of some large state-owned store. Passing narrow streets with open drains, the tram stops by a *chahana* where men of all ages—but rarely women—sit barefoot on carpeted platforms sipping green tea and ignoring the smoke billowing over them from a *shashlyk* stall with a barbecue looking like a drainpipe sliced into two. At the top of the hill past a store—"repair of watches—all systems"—there is a sharp grind to the right, and the mud and daub is left behind. Beyond the triumphal arches of a park the two civilizations blend.

COLONIZERS' TOWN

Here there is a "Pavilion for Quiet Reading" by a large artificial lake; a shady restaurant on an island where bus loads of American tourists take a breather; a boat station and beach; also another *chahana* overlooked by Soviet-erotic statues of sportswomen. Beyond this park as the tram trundles past great new office blocks the passengers change—the loose striped robes, boots and skull caps of the Uzbeks give way to tight European summer frocks and cotton suits. After the ugly new hotel and gigantic opera house notices like "atelier of modes—fur restoration" and "manicures, dyeing of hair, eyebrows and eyelashes" flit by as the dusty carriages rumble down the broad, shady street of the "new town" built by the Russian colonizers about a century ago. The whitewashed bungalows of the Russian settlers here, with irrigation channels between pavement and streets, resemble European cantonment towns in India. There is a green onion-domed Russian church, built since the war, with a few cripples begging at the entrance, and a museum filled with reproductions from all periods of western art. Before reaching the station with its plate glass walls and "room for mothers with children" the tram stops by a large new ice-cream parlour with plastic-topped tables, wicker chairs and beer vending machines.

In all of the older central Asian towns I visited this contrast of old and new was equally striking. A busy life continues without regard for the Russians in the maze of unbaked brick and daub housing around Tamarlane's tomb in



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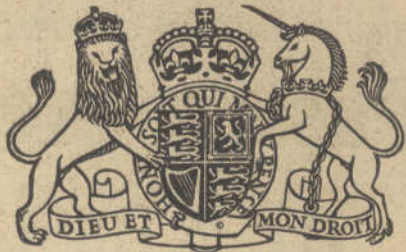
Autumn Books

V. S. PRITCHETT
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE
LEONARD WOOLF
BRIGID BROPHY
Vicky & Trog Cartoons

in today's

New Statesman

ALSO: *The Paralysed Economy*



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 24

By command of The Queen, the Earl Ferrers (Lord in Waiting) was present at London Airport this afternoon upon the departure of The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon and the Earl of Snowdon for Copenhagen and took leave of Her Royal Highness and the Earl of Snowdon on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 24

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and The Earl of Snowdon, attended by Mrs. Robin Benson left London Airport this afternoon in an Andover Aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Denmark on the occasion of British Week.

Her Royal Highness and Lord Snowdon were received at the Airport by Lt-Colonel D. M. Gluckstein (Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex) and Mr. F. L. Passmore (General Manager, London Airports).

Monsieur A. Königsfeldt (Danish Minister-Counsellor) was present and took leave of Her Royal Highness and Lord Snowdon.

Sir David Hunt, British High Commissioner in Uganda, left London yesterday en route for Kampala after a period of leave in Britain. He was accompanied by Lady Hunt.

Mr. D. J. C. Crawley, British High Commissioner in Sierra Leone, left London last night by air for Freetown after a period of leave in Britain. He was accompanied by Mrs. Crawley.

The Lord Mayor of London is to pay a three-day visit to Copenhagen from October 1 to 4 during the British week in Denmark, which is being organized by the Export Council for Europe.

A memorial service for Earl Howe will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Wednesday, September 30, at noon.

A memorial service for Admiral Sir Alexander Madden will be held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at noon on Monday, October 19. All friends will be welcome and those wishing to have seats reserved should apply to the Navy Department (Memorial Service), Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, S.W.1, by first post on October 9. Dress for officers will be No. 5s. Mourning bands will not be worn. Retired officers may wear uniform if desired.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Sir David Anderson, 69; Mr. Raymond Glendenning, 57; Sir Edward Hallstrom, 78; Sir David Hunt, 51; Professor Hugh Hunt, 53; Dr. D. G. James, 59; Mr. Arthur Moyle, 70; Mr. Dennis Noble, 66; Mr. Dmitri Shostakovich, 58; Right Rev. Dr. Bertram Simpson, 81; Dr. Eric Williams (Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago), 53; Mr. James Woodford, 71; Sir Thomas Yates, 68.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. L. E. T. HUE WILLIAMS AND
MISS A. M. HUBBARD

The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hue Williams, of 39 Campden Hill Gate, Duchess of Bedford Walk, W.8, and Angela Mary, younger daughter of Mr. Ralph Hubbard, of The Cottage, Goodwood, Chichester, and the Hon. Mrs. Hubbard, of Crossways Cottage, Sunningdale.

MR. D. R. S. BOOTH AND MISS J. BERNITZ
The engagement is announced between Dermot Robert Strangways, only son of Captain and Mrs. C. W. Booth, of Scotlands House, Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernitz, of Melrose, Johannesburg, South Africa.

MR. J. M. CARTWRIGHT AND MISS
R. F. HERALD

The engagement is announced between Julian Mountfort, son of the Rev. John and Mrs. Cartwright, of The Vicarage, Martock, Somerset, and Rosemary Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Herald, of Wayside, Creskeld Lane, Bramhope, near Leeds.

MR. M. J. DUCKER AND MISS F. R. WILKS

The engagement is announced between Michael James, only son of the late Mr. F. E. R. Ducker and Mrs. M. A. Hulme, of Heathrow, Baughurst, Hampshire, and Frances Rosemary, only daughter of the late Mr. W. Hugh Wilks and of Mrs. Hugh Wilks, of 11 Watford Heath Farm, Oxhey, Hertfordshire, and Bays, Kingsgate Avenue, Kingsgate, Kent.

MR. A. C. S. GARDINER AND MISS
R. CHANTER

The engagement is announced between Andrew Charles Stanley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Gardiner, of Brendon, Wentworth Avenue, Finchley, N.3, and Ruth, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

B10



TOTALITARIAN INTOLERANCE

VATICAN PLEA FOR CONDEMNATION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ROME, SEPT. 24

Cardinal Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, made his contribution this morning to the Vatican Council debate on religious liberty with a reminder that their declaration should include a clear statement against religious intolerance in totalitarian countries.

With a clear reference to the situation in the communist world, of which he has more first-hand knowledge than any other cardinal present at the Council, he said that some Governments today were militantly atheistic, while others granted religious freedom only when this could be distorted so as to mean the suppression of all religion.

He found the draft declaration on religious liberty now under debate acceptable as it stands so long as it did not remain silent on what he called the tragic fact that there were nations which enjoyed no religious freedom. In these countries Roman Catholic education was barred from using any of the public media of communication and was even punished as a crime. This was against the idea of sincere tolerance as expressed by the Council in keeping with the needs of the pluralistic society of today.

It was also against scientific principles, because nothing was more anti-scientific than to suppress the opinions of others. Those who acted in this way set themselves up as infallible and proclaimed an atheistic intolerance which was far worse than any conceivable religious intolerance.

The Council should find a way to speak out in the name of all men, he concluded, in order to arouse the conscience of the world and to prevent these deplorable situations where atheism had all the privileges and religion had no rights.

services to

Labour's 1964 Manifesto,

Road Services will be given all necessary powers to extend their fleet of road vehicles and to develop a first-rate national freight service." As, in fact, British Road Services at present have the same powers as private hauliers the implication is that Labour intend to nationalize us by strangulation—i.e., without compensation. There are three weeks for Mr. Wilson to make the position of his party plain.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BRIDGE, Chairman, Road Haulage Association Limited Yorkshire (West Riding) Area,

Flowers Transport Limited, Skeldergate, York, Sept. 21.

Sir.—Mr. Wilson should consider that any failure of private landlords to maintain their property or to build new is almost entirely the fault of Labour propaganda.

The hostility of our alternative Government to private landlords, their unqualified abuse of all who own rented houses, the experience of the workings of rent control and rent tribunals which made no pretence of impartiality and finally the threat, by no means yet void, of handing all rented houses over to the local authorities have long combined to make it extremely imprudent to invest money in property to let. Improvement grants, though useful where the landlord has security, are in this context irrelevant.

Moreover the present rate of estate duty and still more the Labour threats of an increase have well-nigh driven out the hereditary landlord, the one owner who more than any other could be expected to have an interest in his estate and tenants over and above the financial.

If Socialists were ever able to convince the electorate that, like their Swedish colleagues, they had learnt a little sense in this matter, then money might be expected to flow back into both the building and repair of houses to let.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVE LLOYD-BAKER.

Hardwicke Court, Gloucester, Sept. 22.

Sir.—Lord Ogmore says that the Tories have adopted the policy of joining the Common Market. Have they? I wrote to Central Office and was told that the Common Market "was no longer a live issue".

This is pure rhubarb. We shall probably be asked to join in the next few years.

Carlos, Irene Escape Injury In Collision

Hit Truck in France; Flying to Rome Today

PARIS, April 27.—Netherlands Princess Irene and her fiancé, Prince Carlos Hugo of Borbon-Parma, narrowly escaped injury last night when their car was in collision with a milk truck near the Belgian border, police said today.

The princess displayed small red bruises on her fingers and hands at a prewedding reception tonight. But she said: "It's nothing. We had a lucky escape."

"We went out for a spot of fresh air and we spilled some milk," Prince Carlos added. The couple returned to Paris in a taxi.

Neither would say where they had been nor if they had left the country. Sources close to the Dutch royal court said there had been no meeting with the Dutch royal family in the Netherlands. There were rumors the couple might have gone to Brussels in hopes of persuading King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola to attend the wedding, or for a secret meeting with Queen Juliana, Princess Irene's mother.

Meanwhile, Princess Irene plunged into last-minute preparations for the wedding, to be held Wednesday morning in the vast Basilica of St. Mary Major in Rome.

"There is so much to do," she told reporters. "... now I have to run, I'm so busy."

Flying to Rome Today

The couple will fly from here to Rome tomorrow morning and drive straight to the Grand Hotel, where they will stay until Wednesday night.

The Paris couture house of Pierre Balmain said today the princess' wedding dress was made of white silk faille veiled all over with a double layer of transparent white silk organza.

Pro Teams Win NBA Title

Chamberlain collected 30 and Rodgers 19 for the losers.

Chamberlain cut his left hand on the basket rim in the first period, for which he required treatment three times. Tom Meschery, of San Francisco, received a sprained ankle going for a rebound as the game got rough at times.

'Best Team of All'

"This has to be the best Celtic team of all," Russell summed up afterward. "The league was tougher this year so we had to be better to win. No one can tell me San Francisco isn't a great team. We all know Cincinnati was terrific. Boston had to be something special. "I've played with great guys all my career, but these are the greatest."

"No one picked us to win and they stuffed it down their throats," said coach Red Auerbach. "Winning these championships gets bigger every year. The first one still is the first one, something special, but next to 1957 this has to be the biggest."

"There is no chance of my coming back," Ramsey said. "Winning the last one like this makes retirement so much sweeter."

Jim Loscutoff also is retiring, while Clyde Lovellette and Willie Murrells have considered quitting.

The Proof

The Celtics agreed they proved the sports world what they already knew; that neither the loss of all-time playmaker Bob Cousy nor advancing years could end their reign.

"Give all the credit to the Celtics," said San Francisco coach Alex Hannum, who was one of the first visitors in the Boston locker room to offer congratulations. His players quickly followed.

"Boston truly is a great ball club," Hannum continued, "but I thought my team came back with great courage in the face of adversity."

"Tom Meschery turned his ankle

SPANISH ATTACKS ON AMERICAN POLICY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, JAN. 12

The reaction in Spain to the events in Panama is one of general indignation. There are strong ties between Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries in Central and South America, and the Madrid newspapers have attacked the United States Administration in a

behalf of the Tanganyika Government, and Mr. F. S. Miles, acting British High Commissioner in Tanganyika, for the British Government, for the use of £1,250,000 of the British Government's loan of £2,050,000 announced recently. The loan will be used to pay for the provision of permanent bridging on the road network in Tanganyika, on some of the needs of pilot village settlements, and on the imports needed for certain other projects of the Tanganyika Government. The remainder of the loan is, as announced earlier, to go towards the financing of a new dam at Nyumba ya Mungu.

Behind these national developments lie the broad changes within the communist world and between it and the rest. The dispute with China has tempered coexistence into a formal doctrine which is naturally reflected from the international level into national politics. The papal encyclical *Pacem in Terris* gave the process another push by emphasizing the common humanity of Marxists and non-Marxists and the compatibility of some of their social aims. The more pragmatic attitude of Russia towards economic problems has also worked a slow change abroad. Equally important has been the ability of capitalism to correct the abuses which, according to MARX, were to bring about its destruction.

findings that broad types of honours courses were more suited to many students than specialization in depth, and that it was premature for men to commit themselves irrevocably to a specialized course as early as their first year.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS

The president proposed the adoption of something more like the Cambridge tripos system. Undergraduates should start on an honours course at once, but there should be a break in the fifth term, when they could switch to a different subject. He also suggested that the first examination should cover two subjects, not necessarily closely related; undergraduates should have a wide choice.

The Kneale committee's terms of reference require them to take account of the article and the relevant sections of the Robbins report. It will probably be a long time before opinion here crystallizes, but, it is believed, there is wide support for far-reaching reforms in the B.A. course.

The Robbins committee recognized that

of preventing it is to work at becoming respectable democrats, able to take part in the dialogues and manoeuvres of the post-Gaullist period. In addition, they did relatively badly in the last elections and may feel that the stable and politically anaesthetized state of France is hardly fertile ground for revolution.

The Italians have different problems. They did unexpectedly well in the elections but are worried by a decline in actual membership. They must therefore look first to their organization in the light of the great migration to the northern cities. But they have also seen the Nenni Socialists lead the way into the Government, and must resolve the inevitable conflict between those who wish to follow and those who prefer to practise doctrinal purity in the wilderness.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD TO LOOK AT
B.A. COURSE

SYSTEM CRITICIZED

FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT
OXFORD, JAN. 23

Oxford University has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor W. C. Kneale, Professor of Moral Philosophy, to review the structure of the First and Second Public Examinations, it was announced today.

Most freshmen take a pass examination at the end of their second term—chemists may do so even before coming up—and proceed to a specialized honours course for the rest of their time at Oxford. This system was criticized last term by Mr. W. F. R. Hardie, President of Corpus Christi College, in the *Oxford Magazine*. His article anticipated the Robbins report's

To the realists among the western communists all this points up the folly of working for an orthodox revolution. But it does not present an obvious alternative. The basic difficulty is that if the communist parties come to accept a role as left-wing socialists, guardians of the social conscience, perhaps partners in leftish coalitions, they may destroy the very things that attract their members—the comfort of doctrinal certainty and discipline, the exercise of personal power, the alienation from the majority, and the dream of cataclysmic revolution. The question they have to face is whether political respectability within the democratic order means new life or slow death.

if honours courses were less specialized graduates would need a further course of study before they were ready to do research. In the numerous B.Phil. courses (which they commended) Oxford has already provided such preliminary postgraduate courses.

NEWCASTLE

The following honorary degrees will be conferred at the time of the installation of the Duke of Northumberland as first Chancellor of the university on April 30, 1964:—

D.C.L.—G. H. J. DAYSH, B.Litt., Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Geography in the University; FIELD MARSHAL SIR FRANCIS W. FESTING, formerly Chief of the Imperial General Staff; MR. QUINTIN HOGG, Minister for Science and Technology; LORD ROBENS OF WOLDINGHAM, chairman of the National Coal Board; ALDERMAN the REV. R. E. ROBSON, Vicar of Prudhoe, chairman of Northumberland Education Committee.

D.Sc.—E. G. COX, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.Inst.P., F.R.S., Secretary of the Agricultural Research Council; D. S. H. W. NICOL,

NEW ADVANCE

JOURNAL OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

APRIL, 1964

VOL. 4, NO. 4

MONTHLY THREEPENCE

LET'S GO FOR A BETTER BRITAIN



'Britain today demands new leaders and new policies. For 12 wasted years, the Conservatives have staggered from one crisis to the next.

'Now in a desperate effort to retain power they have swamped the country with promises they can never carry out.'

These are the opening sentences of a message from Harold Wilson in Labour's latest campaign broadsheet, *Let's Go for a Better Britain*.

Then in a few brief sentences Harold Wilson explains just what the coming General Election is about:

'We in the Labour Party reject the Conservative appeal of blatant self interest. We seek to build a society in which everyone has a fair share of the growing wealth we can win from scientific revolution. We intend to honour the right of every man to a decent modern home at a price he can afford. We shall give our young people better chance to nourish and develop their talents in this highly competitive age.'

Majority

'We seek to build a new Britain which holds her head high as a vigorous, dynamic country where social and national need comes before private profit. We believe this is the kind of Britain the vast majority of our people want.'

That's the issue in a nutshell. That's why Labour must win. That's why Labour will win.

Dynamic

More and more people are feeling frustrated and are becoming convinced that the Tories, clinging to an out-dated outlook, cannot give the nation the leadership that is needed.

Our task is to convince these electors that Labour has the right outlook and

the dynamic policies to take Britain into the second half of the 60s, and into the 70s, and also the determination and ability to carry them through.

Weeks

Events are moving fast. It may be only a few weeks before the Tories decide to have the General Election, feeling that to delay until the Autumn may be even worse for them.

Important

The first shots in the campaign are the contests now taking place for the county councils and the struggle for the new Greater London Council. The county councils have important responsibilities: the education services, including further education, youth service, youth employment service and community centres; welfare services; care of children;

town and country planning; libraries and health services, etc. The Greater London Council will have important powers affecting the lives of over eight million people.

First

These elections will take place on varying dates between 6-11 April. They will be followed in May by elections for the municipal boroughs and the urban and rural districts. Greater London will have the first elections for the 32 new London boroughs. There will also be the elections for the all-purpose county boroughs taking in the big towns.

At the equivalent council elections of 1961 the Labour Party suffered a loss of 627 seats. Labour can therefore record many hundreds of gains at the coming council elections by winning back these losses and securing further advances.

This will extend Labour's influence in the constructive work of local government but will also give a great impetus to La-

bour's campaign to win the General Election.

A number of Young Socialists will be candidates at these council elections and others will be acting as election agents. Many branches are accepting responsibility for the complete

election organization in an entire ward or polling district.

Should the Tories announce the General Election before the summer, the most talked of dates are 28 May or 4 or 11

continued on page 12



Brighton 1964

FULL REPORTS AND PICTURES OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS
EASTER CONFERENCE IN NEXT MONTH'S NEW ADVANCE

NEWS

FOUR FOR THE COUNCIL

Heston & Isleworth Young Socialists will have four members contesting seats in the Council elections (See Page 4).

This branch is very active inside the local Labour Party. Amongst its members are two Ward chairmen, two Ward secretaries, and one Ward propaganda secretary. Four members will be acting as Ward sub agents for the local elections.

'IMPRESSIVE'

Hornsey Y.S. helped to collect what are described as "impressive commuter figures" of signatures to a petition protesting against the proposed closing of Haringway railway station.

WORTHING'S YEAR OF VARIED ACTIVITY

The annual report of the **Worthing** Young Socialists shows a year of varied activity. Fifteen speakers addressed branch meetings and subjects included the Youth Service, economic expansion, the work of the County Council, a doctor speaking on fluoridation, agriculture, transport, education, living in a free society, civil defence, and the work of an M.P. by **Mr. A. E. Oram, M.P.**

Robbins

Discussions included traffic plans for Worthing, raising the school leaving age, the New-som and Robbins reports, higher education and the value of civil defence. Public ownership was discussed following a tape recording of **Aneurin Bevan** speaking on the steel industry and another discussion provoked by the talk on 'a Free Society' covered all aspects of living.

A team entered the regional general know-

£13 for Freedom from Hunger

Trimdon Y.S., in Durham raised £13 16s. 11d. for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Organisers of the effort were Messrs. **K. Tunstall**, secretary, **K. Ellis**, chairman, and **A. Jordan**, treasurer.

ALL OF CLAUSE IV

Latest issue of the **Buckhurst Hill** and **Loughton Y.S. News** has the novel idea of publishing the full Labour Party Objects as in Clause IV of the Constitution—all seven paragraphs and not just the much-publicised paragraph 4.

The Y.S. has taken over full responsibility for the election organisation in an important polling district in the very marginal South Ward. Members canvass regularly on Sundays, including work in other nearby marginal constituencies.

SOMERSET YS TO MARCH AT WHITSUN

Twenty-one delegates representing 7 branches attended the annual meeting of the **Somerset Y.S. Federation**.

Consideration is to be given to arranging a march through the centre of the county over the Whitsun weekend to protest against the threatened closure of the main cross-county railway line.

The **Wincanton** branch reported it had given £75 to the General Election Fund of the **Wells** Constituency Labour Party. **Weston-super-Mare Y.S.** is to take over the **Milton** and **Wirral** Ward for the General Election preparations.

Yeovil Y.S. is to be responsible for election preparations in West Ward of **Yeovil Town**. The Y.S. obtained £32 profit on a recent dance.

Peasedown St. John Y.S. members are to undertake distribution of literature and canvassing in rural parts of their constituency.

Seems that rural 'Zummerzet' can teach other areas a thing or two!

'Get out on the knocker'

Bexley Young Socialists, although not a large-membership branch, has amongst its members university students, architects, and teachers, and over the past twelve months members have taken part in canvassing as a regular activity. **Michael Brett**, who is giving up his post as secretary, having reached the age of 26, in his annual report said: "A Young Socialist on the doorstep makes the greatest impact on the voter. It disheartens the Tory to see a young swinging party. It heartens the older Labour voter. It can swing the 'don't know' our way. A Young Socialist can talk to new young voters in their own language. Get hold of your Ward secretary or organiser now and find out about canvassing. If there is none being done, well, KICK THEM. Get out on the knocker now, remember, there's some real fab birds and blokes behind the doors of Bexley".

Amnesty

Branch meetings during the next few months include some interesting speakers and subjects: **The Unknown Political Prisoner**, the work of **Amnesty International**; **Cuba Today** by a Counsellor at the **Cuban Embassy**; a speaker from **Justice on Penal Reform**; **The Critics**, a discussion on the week's entertainment; A speaker on the work and aims of **Theatre Workshop**, **Stratford, East London**; **India Today**, a speaker from the **Indian Embassy**.

Progress Report

NEW BRANCHES

New Y.S. branches have been formed at

Hampden Park Ward (Eastbourne)
Halifax
Erdington Ward (Sutton Coldfield)
Oadby (Leicester South-East)
Burnley
Hebburn (Jarrow)
Sowerby
Berwick and East Lothian
Ardrossan (Bute & N. Ayrshire)
Newmarket (Bury St. Edmunds)
Exeter
New Mills (High Peak)
Belper
Lamorby (Chislehurst)
Cumnock (South Ayrshire)
Consett
Wakefield
Queensbury (Bradford South)
Garforth (Barkston Ash)
Coggeshall (Maldon)
Hattersley (Stalybridge & Hyde)

BOLTON YS ARE WORKING TO WIN

Bolton Young Socialists have great influence throughout the **Bolton Labour Party**. As reported in last month's *New Advance*, four Young Socialists are standing as candidates in municipal elections: **Derek Ball**, **Thomas Hall**, **John Nappin** and **Michael Wright**. All are attacking seats held by Tories or Liberals.

Branch members are working hard to win at least some of these contests and are also taking a very active part in campaign activity to gain both Parliamentary seats at the General Election.

Young Socialists hold many responsible offices in the Party: six serve on the Executive Committee of the **Borough Labour Party**, **Michael Wright** being a member of the publicity sub-committee.

Virile

John Nappin is vice-chairman of the **East Constituency Party** and **John Lopez** is the Party's secretary; somehow John also manages to be secretary of this virile Y.S. branch. Six Young Socialists are on

this Party's executive committee. Three other members are on the executive committee of the **West Constituency Party**.

John Lopez is also the removals and postal votes officer for the **East Constituency**, a post which may well help to win that marginal seat.

Elections

During the municipal elections and the **Parliamentary** election, **Ann Walker**, Y.S. assistant secretary, will be responsible for the deployment of Y.S. members throughout the town and for the co-ordination of their work.

The **Bolton Y.S.** has carried through a series of nine lectures attended by members, Party members, and not just Young Socialists. Subjects covered were **The Municipal Candidate** and **Ward Organisation**, **Health**, **Reconstruction of Bolton**, **Housing**, **The Whip and Group Loyalty**, **The Group and Labour Party Policy**, **Education**, **Local Government Finance**. The series concluded with a talk by a local government officer on 'The other side of the Fence'.

Successful

Members helped in council by-elections at **Brighton** and **Lewes**, where the candidate was a Young Socialist and was successful. In **Worthing** itself members

worked in two council by-elections, a Young Socialist being election agent in **Offington** ward.

Caravan

Young Socialists have joined canvassing teams organised by the Party's election agent, **Miss Pat Croft**, who is also the **Youth Officer**. Five members attended a one-day school on **Labour's policy** for the **General Election** and a number of members helped in the caravan tour of **Sussex** arranged by the **Co-operative Party**.

Branch secretary, **Jill Mumford**, concluded her report: "We feel that this report indicates a very active year for the Young Socialists, both in our group and in the work of the **Labour Movement** in general. We would like to thank all who have supported us throughout the year, and especially our **Youth Officer**, **Miss Pat Croft**, who has worked very hard on our behalf".

THE BRAIN DRAIN?

Last month *New Advance* reported that the **Chipping Norton** Y.S. had 160 members in that town of only 4,000 people. At the annual meeting of the local Conservative Party a Tory Alderman complained "that the loss of a lot of young conservatives to the young socialists group is simply because it is a club".

Mr. D. Roache, the Y.S. Youth Officer, has retorted that only about 15 members of the Y.S. branch were formerly young conservatives but "these had joined a year ago, and since then had changed their political views and had become young socialists".

MARRIED

Miss Pat Fellows and **Alan Foulks**, East Flintshire's constituency youth officers, were married last month. Until recently they were secretary and chairman respectively of **Shotton** Y.S. and they are both postal vote officers for the General Election.

LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA

Sittingbourne Y.S. recently had a talk by **Peter Wood**, a Labour candidate in last year's Australian General Election. Mr. Wood, who is in this country to study British electoral organisation during the coming General Election, gave the Y.S. an account of the Australian political scene.

IT WAS NORWICH VERSUS NORWICH

Ten teams took part in the Eastern Region's six-a-side football competition held at **Colchester** and were cheered by some 150 other Young Socialists. **Norwich North** and **South** branches met in a keenly contested final, won by the North branch.

THE SOUTH BEDS STORY

TERRY ASHTON

THIS is a story worth relating. The relationship between one Young Socialist branch and its parent party at constituency level, from the formation of the branch to the present day.

In June 1961, **Robert Clarke**, who had introduced me to the Young Socialists, and I approached the secretary of the South Beds Labour Party about forming a separate branch from the Luton group we had been attending. He welcomed us with open arms, offered us the use of the Constituency Labour Party Meeting Room and circularised a list of possible members for us. Within a short period we held our first meeting, elected officers, and drew up a programme. Two of our members were elected on to the executive committee of the Beds & Herts Y.S. Federation, two on to the general management committee of the Constituency Party and one on to the executive.

REFUSED

There had been previously another branch in the constituency, but this was a jive club and served no useful purpose. At the first constituency meeting we attended, the general management committee refused to consider a new youth officer despite the fact that the existing one had no interest in Young Socialists. This was the first of many disillusionments for us. We had found an attitude of complete lack of faith in the Labour Party and it

was apparent that many did not expect to see another Labour Government.

Many of the delegates had turned up for the first time that year to see the heralded Young Socialists, but they ceased to smile when our vice-chairman told them off for their complacency and general lack of effort on behalf of the Labour Party. They answered from their years of experience: they believed that nothing could be done in the way of progress towards winning this seat, and most of all they obviously did not expect our Young Socialists branch to last long. We were to prove them wrong on both counts.

We began our campaign by decorating the rather dowdy Party premises. In December that year, with the branch progressing nicely, we had our first chance to prove ourselves. A by-election on the Rural District in a newly created seat to deal with the increasing population.

A huge new estate needed canvassing, but such was the morale of the local Party that it did not look as if it would ever get done. The constituency secretary turned in desperation to the Young Socialists. He asked for a modest five canvassers. We brought along a dozen and the next time 14. The Labour candidate was returned with a two to one majority.

ENJOYED

Morale was so low among the senior Party that this failed to im-

press them. The branch, however, had so enjoyed canvassing that they continued to canvass for the marked register while the senior party continued to sit on their posteriors and remember better days.

INCREASED

At the annual meeting, 1962, I was elected a vice-chairman, as a delegate from my local Party and the Y.S. increased their delegation to four. At this meeting the Y.S. made their presence felt but not without resentment among senior members. One of our members became chairman of his local party and another became vice-chairman. Our fight to revive South Beds Party had begun in earnest.

That May Dunstable local Labour Party decided to fight only four of the six wards. With the Liberal revival at its height they concentrated their effort in only one ward. One was unopposed and the Young Socialists fought the other two. We did all the canvassing, delivery, and polling day work and Young Socialists were predominant at the count. The local Party won the seat they fought, the most marginal, with a slight majority over the Liberal. The Y.S. won the two they were fighting, one of which had never been won by the Labour Party before, with large majorities. Almost immediately after the branch was plunged into a County Council by-election doing a great deal of canvassing and polling day work once more. The result

A story to warm the cockles of your heart

was another great Labour victory.

At the Party's first meeting after the local elections praise for the branch was bountiful, but the Y.S. made it clear that what they wanted was not praise but support in building up party organization. This sentiment was not appreciated. The senior party's attitude was still dazed disbelief. A trip arranged by the Y.S. that summer to the Festival of Labour was very poorly supported. It was obvious that still more had to be done.

CAMPAIGN

In conjunction with a N.A.L.S.O. team the Young Socialists took part that summer in the membership campaign. Nearly five hundred new members were made. From these new members two new parties were formed, one with a Young Socialist as its secretary, and the basis was laid down for revitalization of two other parties. All these parties are now functioning well, three with Young Socialists' officers.

At the next annual meeting of the South Beds Constituency Party interest had increased so much that it was attended by more than three times the number that had been coming in recent years.

The Y.S. had taken such an interest in their local parties that there were seventeen Young Socialists on the management committee, and four were elected to the executive.

The Y.S. effort for last May began in early March and was the

most extensive effort they had undertaken. Canvassing in the villages and in the towns to obtain a marked register on which to base our election day effort. That year Labour secured the biggest groups on both the town councils; in Leighton Buzzard they have never before had control and in Dunstable they had grown from the smallest and least effective group to within reach of control. In both cases due to the 'showing the way' policies of the Young Socialists branch.

Last summer the Y.S. branch worked with a team of N.A.L.S.O. students on a mass attack on the unmarked register, identifying some 22,000 electors in all. This work is being continued on a weekly basis by the branch.

ENCOURAGED

In the two and a half years of this branch's existence a complete change has come over this constituency. Dozens of new faces have appeared in the ranks of party workers, encouraged by the fresh attitude of the Party. Labour's strength on the local councils has increased greatly. Most of all the Party is in a position to fight the General Election *and win it.*

I do not know if the National Executive Committee had South Bedfordshire in mind when they inaugurated the Young Socialists movement, but here we have done our job and without doubt the result will be a Labour M.P. for this constituency.

NEWS YOUNG SOCIALISTS FIGHT THE TORIES

'We've heard it all before'

Gordon Bagier, prospective Parliamentary candidate for Sunderland South, in a recent speech to the **Sunderland Young Socialists** said "Labour seeks to build a society in which everyone has a fair share of the wealth which the scientific revolution can win the nation". He said that only the threat of a General Election had made the Tories reverse all their previous thinking and accept national planning. With an election imminent the Conservatives were again promising full employment.

"We've heard this before. In the 1959 election, the Tories promised full employment, yet today in Sunderland there are 1,500 more unemployed than in 1959", he said.

"Young people have an important part to play. Your job is to inform the people of your generation of the true facts of 12 wasted years of Tory rule. Get people to compare Tory promises with the Tory record".

New Advance has received details of further Young Socialists who will be candidates in the council elections.

Three members of the East Midlands Young Socialists Regional Committee will be candidates: **John Mann** will contest the Irchester & Wollaston electoral division for the **Northants** County Council; **Geoffrey Bacon** the Arnold electoral division for the **Nottinghamshire** County Council and **Miss Janis Burnett** will be a candidate in the **Ripley Urban District** Election.

Heston & Isleworth Young Socialists has four members who will contest seats for the borough council: **Mike Rickwood** will stand in Isleworth North Ward; **Mick Watts** in Cranford Ward; **Jim Richards** in Heston East Ward and **David Wetzel** in Hounslow South Ward.

Mr. R. C. Foster, secretary of the **Dagenham** Young Socialists branch will be a candidate in that borough; **Mr. T. J. Gallagher**, 23, chairman of **Keighley** Young Socialists and secretary of the Society of Woodworkers' local branch, will contest South Ward which he fought unsuccessfully last year.

In **Wallsend**, **Raymond Roll**, Y.S. branch chairman and chairman of his branch of the Boilermakers' Society is the candidate for Willington Quay Ward. At 23 he is Wallsend Labour's youngest ever candidate, **Barry Leashwod**, chairman of **Doncaster** Y.S. again fights Bessacarr Ward, which he failed to win last May by only 104 votes.

West Bromwich Y.S. has three members who will be candidates in the borough elections: **Ron Lowe**, 22, will contest Spon Lane Ward; **Malcolm Hassall**, 24, is a candidate for the second year, this time in the Labour stronghold of Hateley Heath Ward; Y.S. branch secretary, **Tony Bratt**, 23, contests Charlemont Ward, where his agent will be **Doug Parish**, the ward secretary, also a Young Socialist.

Two other Y.S. members, **Diane Sower** and **Des Sharratt**, both ward secretaries, will be agents in their respective wards. Since the death of the Constituency Party Secretary, Diane has been doing that work and has gained the appreciation of all Party members.

Hendon South Y.S. has a second candidate, **Robert Collins** in Childs Hill Ward, and **Leon Marks** of **Hendon North** Y.S. will contest the West Hendon Ward.

In Birmingham, **John Charlton** of **Selly Oak** Y.S. is candidate in Hall Green Ward and **J. Sever** in Edgbaston Ward.

David Ayers again contests Kirkley Ward at **Lowestoft** which he fought in a by-election last October.

At **Croydon**, **Eric Smith** is candidate for Upper North Ward. **Fred Hunter**, treasurer of **Grangemouth** Y.S., contests that ward in the **Eston U.D.C.** elections.

In **Brentford and Chiswick**, **Frank Field** is the candidate in Turnham Green Ward.

Derek Tasker fights in the Woodhouse Ward of **Brighouse** and his election agent will be **Frank Clayton**, another member of the Y.S.

Worthing Y.S. have three candidates in the local elections. Two will contest Sussex County Council seats: **R. Smith**, a 'Y' voter, in Central Ward, and **T. Davis**, branch vice-chairman, in West Tarring Ward.

David Sewell, also a 'Y' voter, will fight South Ward at **Hartlepool**.

At **Watford**, **P. Tuckwell** will contest Kings Ward.

New Advance has now received reports of thirty-six Young Socialists who will be council candidates. The editor will welcome reports of others.

ONE PENNY A WEEK FOR LEISURE

An outspoken attack on Britain's miserly attitude to the arts and to sport was made by **Mr. Robin Brumby**, 25-year-old prospective Parliamentary candidate for Horncastle at an East Midlands Young Socialists school on 'Leisure for Living'. "We spend a mere pittance in this country upon theatres, art galleries and opera houses", he said. "Nor do we do much better for our sportsmen and sportswomen. Certainly our record in comparison with foreign countries is poor. This is not just a question of inaction by the Tory Government. Local authorities have the power to spend a 6d. rate upon arts and entertainment. With a few honourable exceptions, most local authorities spend practically nothing".

Continued on page 8

Y.S. Led the Campaign

BACK TO POLITICS say workers for Charity

This is the headline from the *Barrhead News* talking about local Young Socialists who helped to raise £600 for the Freedom from Hun-

ger Campaign. **Andrew Murray** was appointed treasurer of the campaign committee.

At first the adults of the town were apathetic towards the appeal—so the teenage campaigners

undertook a 24-hour fast on the dusty car park in the middle of the town's Main Street. "The fast worked. After that money came slightly more easily—especially from Sunday night dances for teenagers", it was stated.

Andrew Murray, of the Y.S. branch was made the campaign treasurer and, having passed by £100 the target for the appeal, **Andrew** told the local paper: "Now the Young Socialists can get back to spending a lot of time being interested and active in the world of politics."

WHY NOT DISPLAY THESE A-A POSTERS?

The Anti Apartheid Movement has issued a striking poster to help the World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners.

Many Young Socialists will be helping to secure completed petition forms for this campaign. Why not display these campaign posters? They may be obtained 1/- each, £1 for 25, or £2 for 50 from Anti Apartheid Movement, 15 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

FRIDAY 1 MAY, 1964 — 8 p.m.

HALLE ORCHESTRA

Sir John Barbirolli

Soloist — Geza Anda

Overture, La Gazza Ladra	Rossini
Walk to the Paradise Garden	Delius
Piano Concerto No. 3 in C Minor	Beethoven
Symphony No. 8 in G	Dvorak

Tickets: 25s. (box seats), 20s. and 10s.

from

Mr. D. Richards, The Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

RICHARD PIERCE, secretary, Chippenham Y.S.

A SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH?

ONE Commonwealth government, at least, is distinguished by 'devotion to Socialism'. At least according to Fenner Brockway, M.P., writing of Ghana today in *Tribune*.

Yet he goes on to claim that President Nkrumah's determined devotion to his welfare revolution (and disdain of 'those who would resist his purpose') is the basic reason for the establishment of a one-party State in Ghana. Is not this to confuse nourishing Socialist 'cheese' with sterile nationalist 'chalk' in the new Africa?

CREATIVE

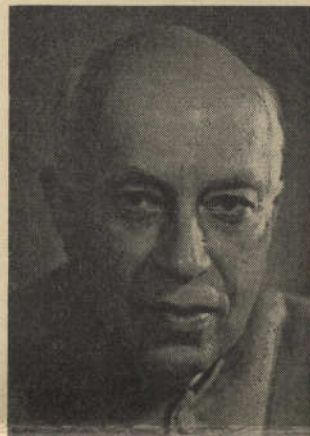
With 90 per cent of her children now attending good schools, new universities, hospitals, clinics and housing estates springing up all over the country, and living standards rising, due to successful co-operative farming, the great Volta Dam project, etc., Ghana is certainly 'engaged in a great creative task'.

But if, as Mr. Brockway implies, Nkrumah is backed by a vast majority of Ghanians anyway, why must he interfere with his judiciary and detain his political opponents without trial—copying some of the methods that made even our Tory government nudge South Africa gently out of the Commonwealth?

President Nkrumah does not wave a ceremonial fly-whisk during his speeches, like Dr. Kenyatta of Kenya. Yet he seems to share the same partial pre-occupation with building up his 'image' (Macmillan style), perhaps hoping he will become a permanent focus-point for his people's loyalties. Even a reflective mature statesman like President Nyerere of Tanganyika is now talking of concentrating sweeping uncheckable personal power into his own hands.

He at least has some little excuse after the devastations of the recent army mutiny. But are

either the South African style internal repression, or the national 'personality cults' practised by Nkrumah, Banda and other new African leaders best either for their own people or for the Commonwealth to which we all belong?



Nehru—a great Socialist

I HAVE especially mentioned the newest Commonwealth men and measures (excluding Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Malaysian Tunku, and Lee Kuan Yee, a Socialist leader of the new Federa-

tion) because I believe it is they, allied I hope with a British Labour Government, who can above all give new meaning and purpose to our family of nations.

A family whose members rarely, if ever, speak to one another soon breaks up. The Commonwealth could have done just this had Britain entered the Common Market without, as seemed likely last year, even having negotiated associate membership for the Dominions who helped so valiantly in two World Wars—or even adequately consulted them.

But Commonwealth leaders should not have to wait for a crisis before they confer. With such problems as the quota of imports each of their countries ought to take from Commonwealth producers often causing friction, e.g., between New Zealand and Britain over dairy food-stuffs, there are plenty of excuses for regular monthly 'summit' meetings, in

each Commonwealth capital in turn.

Then there are matters that should concern our world family because they concern every human being. They include the twin challenges presented by the under-nourished two-thirds and the Communist one-third of our human race. These challenges could be met together at monthly Commonwealth meetings if two main conditions are observed.

One is that the spirit of goodwill Canada showed when she met the dire need of Russian peasants for grain after a poor harvest, should be adopted habitually by the richer 'white' dominions in the setting up of a Development Fund. Any budget surpluses, plus regular appeals to taxpayers, could help swell its aid to any country desperately needing agrarian, factory-building or disease fighting aid. This way the Commonwealth can never become merely an exclusive 'rich man's club' mainly for whites.

EXAMPLE

The other condition is the necessity for emergent Commonwealth countries like Ghana, North (and South) Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the East African States and British Guiana, etc., to follow the example of Pandit Nehru, one of the greatest Socialists of our time. He has managed to equal Ghana's achievements in industrialization and improvement of living standards, while leaving his political opponents alone and heading a democracy that inspires many Asians, whom Communist propaganda might otherwise seduce. As long as the Commonwealth has men of Mr. Nehru's calibre among its leaders it need not fear for its future positive existence.

The text of the Editorial Comment in the official organ *Janata Weekly*, of the Praja Socialist Party on the solution of the Indian National Congress on 'Democracy and Socialism'.

WHAT INDIA'S SOCIALISTS SAY ABOUT NEHRU'S SOCIALISM

AT Bhavaneshwar the Congress has pledged its loyalty to 'Democracy and Socialism.' Shri S. K. Patil and Shri K. D. Malaviya are the extreme ends of the Congress-spectrum of socialism. This spectrum extending from 'ultra-violet' to 'infra-red' is indeed colourful! It is true that in different countries and in different epochs manifestations of socialism have changed. However, right from the time of early utopianism to our present age of modern socialism,

the values of socialism have remained unalterably fixed. Economic equality, social mobility, equality of opportunity and freedom and security have remained the guiding values that have illuminated the path of all socialists. The Congress Party's claim to socialism must be tested against the touchstone of these socialist values.

In the pre-independence India, the ratio of minimum and maximum incomes was 1:110. Under the Congress regime this disparity in incomes has widened to the extent of 1:320. Within ten years 10 big industrialists in India have increased their wealth from Rs. 100 crores

to Rs. 250 crores. There are six crore people whose daily income is only 25 nP. Only one Indian out of every hundred has a monthly income above Rs. 50 Can equality of opportunity be fostered in this climate of glaring inequality?

The structure in India under the Congress rule has always been heavily loaded in favour of the rich to the detriment of the poor. From 1945 to 1960 the direct taxes whose incidence is on the richer sections were raised from Rs. 193 crores to only Rs. 202 crores, whereas the indirect taxes whose burden falls on the poor were raised during the same

period from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 854 crores. Is it to be construed as a march towards socialism?

While professing its loyalty to socialism, in reality the Congress is wedded to the ideology and programme of a welfare state that merely aims at welfare and developmental activities without introducing fundamental structural changes in the society. On the other hand, genuine socialism aims at a radical reconstruction of the society. The piecemeal approach of the Congress towards problems of nationalisation gives no evidence that the ruling

Continued on page 6

THE *Land* (state) in which the south German town of Freiburg is situated, Baden-Württemberg, which has within its boundaries the Black Forest, is now in respect of each head of population the most industrialised *Land* in west Germany. Industry and the crafts account for 57 per cent of its product, agriculture for less than 10 per cent. In the *Land* are to be found big cities like Stuttgart and smaller points of industry such as the coalmine at Buggingen not far from Freiburg.

It is the leader of the mining and energy workers union (IG Bergbau und Energie) in the Freiburg district, Hans Hörmann, who is the Chairman of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) there, and also represents the area in the Bundestag (lower house) as an M.P.

One of the largest unions in the Freiburg district, with some 4,400 members, is IG Metal which last year was involved in a

THE DGB AND SPD IN FREIBURG

Dr. David Harriss

strike and lock-out in the whole of Baden-Württemberg, the first in the engineering industry for thirty years.

Kurt Hirschman of IG Metall is the Chairman of the DGB (German Confederation of Trade Unions) in the district and is also active in the SPD, being recently nominated as one of the party's candidates for the coming Baden-Württemberg elections.

INFORMAL

Thus, although no structural link exists between the SPD and the trade unions, the party in the area nevertheless draws a lot of its strength from its

informal connection with the DGB.

One of the big tasks facing the DGB here, the unions believe, is the organisation of the majority of workers who are now outside the unions: trade union membership in the area is some 30,000 out of a total of about 143,500 employees. Such a step forward would greatly strengthen the hand of the SPD, weakening the argument of those who say that the votes of employees, manual and white collar, at present outside the labour movement must be won not by showing them the strength of the case for trade unionism and of socialism for themselves



An economist, Dr. Harriss is a former CLP chairman and town councillor now living in Germany.

but by diluting these principles and pursuing a policy of weakness.

Not long ago the leader of IG Metall, Otto Brenner, observed that, 'Politically we have banished the *Führerprinzip*, but in our industry the autocrats are still enjoying themselves.'

And yet particularly since the adoption in 1959 of the Bad Godesberg programme the SPD proposes to make no fundamental challenge to the *Führerprinzip* in industry. The party is committed to the retention of the present property system.

It is impossible not to be struck by the absence of a socialist programme. What, however, is to be noticed at the same time is, in the unions and SPD in Freiburg, the immense feeling of goodwill felt towards the Labour Party in Britain.

INFLUENCE

It is clear that should a Labour government act decisively in undermining the power of the wealthy few, taking effective measures to place the ownership of Britain in the hands of its people, beginning with a thoroughgoing socialist nationalisation of the steel industry, this will have an immense influence on the attitude of the German labour movement and SPD to the ending of the rule of the *Führerprinzip* in Germany's economic life. In the present situation the Labour Party has a huge responsibility not only to the British people but also to its comrades on the Continent who look to it to give a socialist lead.

NEHRU'S SOCIALISM BY INDIA'S SOCIALISTS

From page 5

party has the will to introduce a new concept of social ownership. Its halting policy about nationalisation is merely an indication of statism and not socialism.

Does the Congress Government show respect for the value of freedom and security? The ruling party has exploited the experiment of democratic decentralisation merely for distributing patronage among its supporters and has created a 'new class' on the rural side in whose hands wealth and power is concentrated. Only those who submit meekly to this new class can preserve their freedom and security.

Almost every party in India today swears by socialism. Socialism is the current coin of our time. The P.S.P. affirms its faith in 'Democratic Socialism'. The Communist Party champions the cause of 'Marxian Socialism'. The Socialist Party claims to believe in 'Militant Socialism'. The Revolutionary Socialist Party speaks in the name of 'Revolutionary Socialism'. Even the Hindu Mahasabha felt it expedient to formulate its thesis of 'Hindu Socialism'. At long last now the Congress Party has come out with the slogan of 'Socialism and Democracy'.

It is not merely the professed objective of socialism but agency as well that is relevant in the task of building up socialism. The complexion and the composition of a party constitutes one of the most dominant factors that gives meaning and purposefulness to the resolve of a party to establish socialism. The composition of the Congress as it stands is too complex and intricate so as to translate into action the simplified slogan of 'Socialism and Democracy'.

Because a number of parties in India are now swearing by socialism it is all the more necessary for the P.S.P. to refine and sharpen its features as a genuine socialist party and constantly strive for the clarification and enrichment of its socialist content.

—M.R.D.

Letters to the editor

Votes at 18 Survey

TWO other Y.S. members and I carried out a local survey about votes at 18. We interviewed 100 people over the age of 21, of whom 43 were for and 57 were against votes at 18.

Personally, I think that life begins at 18. After all one can drink, smoke, gamble and fight for the country at 18. Why then can a person not at 18 have the right to say which party is to send him out to be killed?

D. Kidd,
Press Officer,
Thornaby Y.S.

A weak argument

OF course the voting age should be lowered to 18! I am just 20 and so shall not be able to vote in the forthcoming General Election: this means that not until I am over 25 shall I have any say in how my country is run! Surely this is a ludicrous situation.

The argument that many an 18-year-old could not care a hang about politics and would

not bother to vote anyway is a very weak one indeed: is this type of person really likely to care very much more at 21?—and besides, many men of 28, 38, 48 . . . don't bother to vote either—so what! I strongly reject the notion that maturity and age are synonymous. Some people are mature at 18, some never will be mature. The young people who would take the trouble to vote at this early age are surely the more responsible ones who have given the matter some thought.

Let's see a Labour Government do something about this.

Margaret Dews,
Sedgley Y.S.

Take a look at the arts!

IN a leaflet advertising *New Advance* I read that the journal catered for all interests. On glancing through I see only politics and pop. Could not we have at least a column for the arts? I am convinced that *New Advance* would be much the better for a few book reviews or an occasional look at art and classical music.

Robin Percival,
Widnes Y.S.

Try fighting the Tories!

THE two members of the Denny and Dunipace Labour Party who attacked the 'centralist' policies of the Labour Party, are quite right in believing that the next Labour Government will not create a Socialist Britain. But surely they do not expect socialism to come overnight?

They say that 'a true Socialist Party' should carry out various left-wing measures. But a true Socialist Party would, in fact, be unable to carry out any of its policies for a long time. The Labour Party, with its modest but practical policies, is able to give Britain radical reforms. A Party substantially more to the left could give Britain nothing. The Labour Party is the only instrument capable of producing socialism, even if it does work slowly.

I suggest that certain comrades stop making Labour's task more difficult, with needless attacks, and get down to the job of fighting the Tories.

Chris Gore,
Chairman,
North Lewisham Y.S.

Your letters are welcome, but please be brief!

What About the Workers?

IT is a sad reflection on the Y.S. that there was only one resolution on the conference agenda concerned with the 'Scientific Revolution'. In an age when occupational boundaries are changing so rapidly, it is a pity that the Y.S. is not quick to take note of such developments.

Those who suggest that the new managerial classes are not 'working class' disregard the whole essence of our socialist faith. Anyone who works, by hand or brain, for an income is working class whether he likes to consider himself 'middle class' or not. This misinterpretation of the term 'working class' is, regrettably, often heard within the Y.S. and may have been heard at the conference. I hope that at least one astute and realistic delegate got up and said that every man who works is working class—those in the offices as well as those on the shop floor.

There is a peculiar kind of inverted snobbery that is often propagated by some people. They imply they are 'working class' by virtue of the fact that they work on the shop floor. They go on to dispute the fact that the typist, the clerk, the wages officer are in the same category. Of course, there is a hell of a lot of snobbery amongst office workers but, even so, we have no alternative but to accept that whilst they are employed and derive an income from any concern they are, in fact, working class people. Let us not delude ourselves that manual workers have the exclusive right to the title 'working class'. Young Socialists, being an organization that seeks to ELIMINATE class barriers, has little time for those who wish merely to promote class differences, even theoretically.

A resolution on the agenda wanted the National Committee to have power to veto the names of conference delegates AND resolutions. This is the 'new' democracy exer-

Victan

cised so efficiently by the Young Conservatives.

Do we want it?
I hope Conference answered . . . NO!

I HOPE that the next time any lobby of Parliament is held under the auspices of the party that Young Socialists as well as M.P.s will be able to speak at the rally held in conjunction with the lobby. As much as the speeches of our M.P.s are relevant and factual there is need for voices from the rank and file.

The Greater London Council elections take place on April 9th. Young Socialists will be out to slam the Tory hopes of victory. The Tories had hoped that the new council would have a built-in Tory majority, and indeed it could be said that they manipulated it that way in order to stop Labour from ruling the capital. The Tories have got to be stopped in London. If, by a fluke, they manage to win then the tide could turn against Labour, particularly with the press prepared to exaggerate any Conservative success. The election in London is VERY IMPORTANT to the party nationally. Let us all ensure a great Labour victory in the election that the Tories boasted they would win.

On January 5th, 1959 Jose Miro Cardona was appointed the Prime Minister of Cuba by Fidel Castro. Cardona was heralded as one of the 'sons of the great revolution'.

On March 22nd, 1961 Cardona, now in exile, formed the 'Cuban Revolutionary Council' to oust Dictator Castro.

He is now accused of

being a 'traitor to the Country and the revolution'

WHY?

Because he had the courage as a Socialist to oppose and disagree with Fidel Castro the man who has BANNED all opposition and relies strongly on the Communists.

Edward Martell's People's League for the Defence of Freedom (a strange name for an organisation that wants to restrict trade unionists) once held a referendum on whether or not the British Communist Party should be banned. Certain Martell supporters adhere to this opinion and state this clearly. Any attempt to ban, restrict or oppress any minority merits our strong condemnation. We may bitterly oppose and abhor the policies of the Communist Party but they have every right to propagate their views, however unpopular.

The Fascists are at it again. In Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow as well as London, the cancer of fascism is rearing its filthy head. Not only do we see such poison in the form of organised groups but also amongst ordinary people who are duped into accepting such views as 'out with the coloureds!' They will deny they have any sympathy with the Mosleyites, Jordanites and the rest of the fascists but they mouth the same clichés. Make no mistake about it . . . unless WE do something as Young Socialists the cancer could spread. Let us ally ourselves with those good people who also oppose the racials.

SINCE commencing this column in October 1962 there has been a slow flow of letters from readers expounding their hatred, dislike, dis-

trust, suspicion and absolute abomination of the views expressed beneath this pseudonym. Those deep thinking epistles have often been the target of some rather vitriolic attacks from Young Socialists. This was a very good thing, for the whole idea of writing on the subjects I did was to create discussion. That does NOT mean to say I did not believe what I wrote . . . I do not apologise for anything I put in the column. I know the contents sometimes bit hard and deep but that was the idea, of course.

From Capital Punishment to the H-Bomb, Workers' Control to Woodrow Wyatt, Panzer troops to sex magazines, insurance nationalisation to Fidel Castro. All have been highlighted at one time or another in this column, with others too numerous to mention. If I have aroused your wrath then my hope has been rewarded for discussion and debate is the thing that makes Socialists tick.

My only regret is that since writing the column some people endeavoured, relentlessly to "connect" me with one or other of the so-called "groups within

the Y.S." There was even an attempt to associate me with the "Campaign for Democratic Socialism." Astute readers of this column will be able to nail that lie by referring to my views on that particular Band of Hope.

However, I did enjoy writing the column. If you enjoyed reading it, that pleases me. If some of the contents offended you—that was probably the deliberate intention.

In bringing to an end the life of "Victan" I would ask you to remember one particular appeal that all Socialists SHOULD be concerned with—the Spanish Democratic Defence Fund. I realise this is election year yet I do hope some of you will assist—even in a small way—our persecuted brothers in Spain.

And don't forget—NOW is the time to abandon the four walls of your Labour Rooms, etc., and get out on the streets to spread Labour's policies to Britain.

Whether we have a Labour government this year—IS UP TO YOU.

All the best to you and your branch.

David Warburton,
'Victan' R.I.P.

Book now!

YOUNG SOCIALISTS SUMMER SCHOOLS AT BUXTON AND OXFORD

TWO Young Socialists' Summer Schools will be held this year—at Derbyshire Conference House, Buxton, from 18-25 July, and at The Rookery (Ruskin College), Oxford, from 15-22 August.

Main subjects to be discussed at the schools will be 'International Affairs' and 'Home Policy' and each course will deal with Labour's policy and important current issues. Lectures on the 'Organisation and Training of Youth' will also be given to all students at each school.

Students are not required to be members of a Young Socialist branch, but they must be individual members of the Labour Party and be between 15 and 25 years of age.

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, is awarding, through the Regional Councils, eleven Laski Scholarships to these schools.

The cost at each school will be £8 10s. per student, exclusive of travel. Applications should be made to the Chief Youth Officer, The Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

THE CULTURAL RIFT

Michael Redclift Secretary, Penarth Y.S.

ONE PENNY A WEEK FOR LEISURE

Continued from page 4

Mr. Brumby continued: "The Labour Party has no desire to tell anyone what to do with their free time. What we are concerned about is to see that everyone has full and varied facilities at their disposal—theatres and concert halls, running tracks and swimming baths, to mention just a few. It is up to the community to see that these facilities are available for the individual to use and enjoy.

Countryside

"The Labour Party would channel more funds to the Arts Council for the encouragement of the arts, and would set up and finance a Sports Council. The National Parks Commission would work to ensure that the beauties of the British countryside are available to all desiring a change from urban life.

Heritage

"These steps would cost money", said Mr. Brumby. "But a great deal could be done at no great expense. What Labour proposes could be done at a cost of less than a 1d. per week per head of population. This is surely not too high a price to pay for preserving and extending our great heritage in the arts, and for giving a better deal to our sportsmen and sportswomen".

WEMBLEY SOUTH

DANCE

COPLAND SCHOOL,
HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY
SATURDAY, 18 APRIL

7.30 — 11.0 p.m.

Tickets: 3s. 6d. single, 6s. double

A. Griggs, 3 Clifton Way,
Alperton, Middx.

THE Labour Party is, quite rightly, committed to large-scale educational reforms at a time when Britain has one of the best educational systems in the world working in some of the worst conditions conceivable. It is a system, nevertheless, that is in need of reform if only because of its anachronisms.

I would like to consider the practical effects that this system has had on current society and the impracticalities of changing the existing social structure of this country (which we feel is necessary) without introducing also measures of a different kind. These are measures which those on the Left of politics have been considering for some time, but I maintain for the wrong reasons and without sufficient priority being given to them.

FORCED

Our existing educational system, today contrary to the demands of progress, was conceived in an age when one principle was held widely. This principle even the Tories have now been forced to disregard. It is that while the vast majority of people should be given simply enough education to enable them to play their part in national production, a small minority justify education for its own sake. The Labour Party's aim has been to extend this view — that education is worth having in itself—to the whole of society.

Nevertheless even if affected on a large scale (as is intended) the imposition of these ideals cannot alter society until society itself is sufficiently national in outlook to be susceptible to change. We must, of course, create this national consciousness where it does not already exist: by breaking down the class barriers that segregate us, and by pursuing policies which, because of their beneficial character, are recognised as being in the interest of everyone but the dishonest and corrupt.

In the way of such progress would seem to be a force which no social democrat can afford to ignore—I call this force the 'cultural rift'. By this I mean that there is a cleavage in society between those who are well-informed and act on one set of dogmas (what Galbraith in *The Affluent Society* might call our 'conventional wisdom') and those that are not well-informed and act on another set of dogmas. The Labour Party, like any other institution, contains both groups. It contains both Newsom's 'eggheads' and his 'serfs'.

ble groups exist? I think that almost every feature of our social existence exhibits this gulf: 56 per cent of the population read either the *Express* or the *Mirror* while only 12 per cent read the *Telegraph*, *Times* and *Guardian*. One group of people are reading one edition of the news while another group are reading an entirely different edition of the same news. One group of people know the nature of the debates in Parliament on any one day, while another does not know even the name of its M.P.

Certainly a survey on the knowledge of Party

Even within the Labour Party we get it — only a minute proportion of Party workers have had a University education yet one hundred and eleven Labour M.P.s (in 1959) have received one.

One can trace in such developments something of what Michael Young describes in his book *The Rise of the Meritocracy*. But even to say that they have been anticipated or are unavoidable is not to deny that they are dangerous. There is even a caste system amongst our graduates — 'Oxbridge' and 'Redbrick'.

On this, as on most issues, the Party's policy is explicit — we will abolish the 'eleven plus' and fee-paying at universities, we will raise teachers' training colleges and C.A.T.s up to university status. All these reforms are desirable, all of them are urgent — but they are the means to an end and not the end in themselves.

Faced with the hostility of much of the middle-class on the one hand (a hostility which is largely groundless and avoidable) and the apathy of the rest of the people on the other, it will be more difficult to make such reforms work.

GEOGRAPHICAL

In America the problem of the 'cultural rift' has already taken on geographical proportions (Boston, Philadelphia and the Rest). This despite the lack of any traditional 'class' element in society (that is to say any classes on present day materialistic lines). In Britain, also, we are tending to create a class system embodying material affluence and not traditional prestige; yesterday's 'white-collared' worker is today's clerical nonentity. Such developments, which of course many Marxists choose to ignore, make the problem that much more complex.

For even if today's 'serf' is affluent he may also be ignorant through no fault of his own. Such ignorance is socially undesirable and obviously dangerous.

DAILY EXPRESS

THURSDAY MARCH 19 1964
Daily Mirror
Britain could give it up—Jellicoe
BIG TORY
SHOCK OVER Do, do

56%

The Daily Telegraph

THE TIMES

THE GUARDIAN
Thursday March 19 1964

12%

Perhaps it appears that what I am condemning is unavoidable—the division of society into two groups, one of which is composed of intellectuals. Intellectuals may be unavoidable without being completely divorced in sentiment from the mood of the people (indeed one could argue that they should reflect this mood on its highest plane). I am afraid that unless some compromise is found between the two groups it will be impossible to govern on anything approaching the lines which we in the Labour Party would hope to do. In such circumstances it would be hypocrisy to call ourselves a 'national party'.

What evidence is there that two such incompatible

politics conducted recently indicates that a significant proportion of the electorate is voting for the wrong Party. I do not mean that they are just voting Tory, but that they are voting for a Party the policy of which they do not agree with (obviously here is a case for Young Socialists to put over Labour's policy with more zest).

This dichotomy is partly the result of our existing educational system, of course—so long as only 8 per cent of our population get any higher education things will not change. Yet in fighting an election this year we are faced with this situation, there is this dichotomy however much we may like to change it.

THE EDITOR WRITES

ON July 17th, 1936, Spanish fascists started a military rebellion against the elected Republican Government of Spain. The rebels received help with so-called volunteers and war material of all kinds from other powers, particularly fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, whilst the democratic governments of Europe adhered to a non-intervention pact. The British Labour Movement demanded time and time again that the legitimate government of Spain should be given facilities, denied to them by the operation of this pact, to buy arms to defend themselves. Republican Spain fell into dictator Franco's hands in the early part of 1939.

Reading the article below by a Spanish Socialist my thoughts went back to the start of the fascist uprising. I was joint manager of a British Workers' Sports Association team visiting Barcelona with some thousands of trade union and socialist sportsmen from many European

countries to take part in a great International Workers' Olympiad.

Ours was the last train to get through and we were in Barcelona for some six days of the initial struggle. I will always remember the reception given to the sportsmen's procession of solidarity through Barcelona after the fascists had been cleared from that town.

All over Britain local groups raised money for ambulances, medical supplies and food for the Spanish democrats. Members of my branch of the Labour Party's League of Youth were out over weekends for a long period; Saturday evening open-air meetings to secure public support and on Sunday mornings collecting milk and other tinned food with a full barrow load collected every time. Similar activity took place throughout the country.

Today many have forgotten what took place and most Young Socialists will know little of the

events. Some individuals, either through ignorance or by the deliberate distortion of history, imply that the Spanish Civil War was caused by a republican insurrection. For the record, a People's Free Government was established by the elections on 16th February, 1936, comprising 270 persons of the total Cortez, the then Spanish Parliament of 473 members. Of the People's Free Government some 167 were of progressive centerist groups, 89 were members of the Socialist Party and only 16 were of the Communist Party.

A. Ranmos Oliveira in a preface to a pictorial account of *The Spanish People's Fight For Liberty*, published in 1937 by the Press Department of the Spanish Embassy in London, wrote:

"Those who have permitted Fascist intervention in Spain and with that intervention the overthrow of international law, must not be surprised if one day, and that no distant day, they see Europe as Guernica" (a town destroyed by fascist bomber planes). How true.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Roderick Seville *Spanish Socialist Party*

IT IS difficult to sum up in a brief article what the Spanish Civil War was all about. No-one who took part in our war can be absolutely objective in describing all our fears and all our hopes, for the war was indeed a bitter experience, and although it happened a long time ago, to many of us, even though we cannot be considered young any longer, much of our way of thinking is conditioned by what happened to us when we were very young and carefree. Another drawback is that we have spent half a lifetime, all of our adult life, in a foreign country, England in my particular case. One gets used to different customs, attitudes and outlooks, yet one's heart is in Spain. The hard fact is that one is mixed up emotionally.

PAMPHLETS

I always find myself perplexed whenever I have to discuss with British people the Spanish Civil War. Many of you have read many of the books, pamphlets and tracts written on the subject by all sorts of people. Many of you appear to know

much more than we do about what really took place in Spain during those fateful years, and the fascinating fact is that your own *idea* of those tragic events does not fit, to a great extent, with what we saw, heard and endured in Spain during the war and prior to it.

RUBBISH

More rubbish has been written in recent times about the Spanish Republic, and its men, than about any other country. It is useless to try to put matters right by pointing out to people that you were there all the time. You are dismissed as an embittered old crank, as an out-of-touch refugee. Apparently it is all right if you leave your country to seek fortune and a better way of life abroad. You are taken as you are and, by stages you are accepted into the community, but if you left your country to save your skin, that is different. You are not entitled to your own opinion. Unless, of course, you happen to be a Communist, a Trotskyist or something similar. Then, you are a heroic, valiant and courageous "republican". But if you

Continued on page 10



A victim of one of Franco's air attacks on Madrid

Continued from page 9

hold democratic and socialist beliefs, if you are, for instance, a member of the Spanish Socialist Party and of the General Union of Workers of Spain, then you are out of the running, even though the party and the trade union were the most important mainstay of the Spanish Republic, indeed quite often the only one.

Of all the socialist parties that at the time belonged to the Second International, the only party which took up arms and fought facism to a halt, during October 1934, was the Spanish Socialist Party. I do not belittle the efforts of the Austrian socialists in February 1934, but the armed rising of the Spanish socialists was on a much larger scale. Yet, now and then you will find in certain left-wing weeklies, published in this country and elsewhere, many a derogatory remark about the Spanish socialists. The reason for this lies, I believe, in that almost every "history" of the Spanish Civil War and of what took place prior to it in Spain is based on undiluted propaganda issued by and through the medium of communist and fascist propaganda set-ups, and these totalitarian media have no respect for the truth.

CRIMES

For instance, many of the crimes committed in Spain both before and during the war were neither perpetrated nor even encouraged by the Spanish Socialist Party, yet Franco assures all and sundry that we, and we alone, committed them. Recently, the trial of 33 Spanish socialists took place in Madrid. The prosecution maintained that those members of our party, many of whom were too young to have taken part in the war, have not "changed", according to Franco, in their belief in "violent" socialism and therefore they were but a continuation, so to speak, of the old and outlawed Socialist Party.

Likewise with communist propaganda: in a recent copy of the monthly "World Marxist Review" dealing with the last Congress at Amsterdam of the Socialist International, although mention is made of a resolution condemning Franco and also other

matters concerning Spain, the fact that our party, as a full member of the Socialist International, was represented at the congress by our General Secretary, is totally ignored. We do not exist...

And this is not the whole story by any means. We have groups of our party all over the world. We did have one of these groups, or *Agrupación Socialista*, as we call them in Spanish, in Cuba. One of the first "revolutionary measures" taken by Fidel Castro was to round up our comrades who had taken refuge in Cuba.

The following Young Socialists branches have sent donations to the Spanish Solidarity Fund:

Feltham £1, Wood Green £1, Rotherham 5s., Letchworth 10s., Pease-down St. John £1 1s., Kingswinford 5s., St. Pancras North 10s., Sunderland £1, Holmfirth £1, West Bromwich £1, South Paddington 10s., Romford £1, Codnor £1 1s., Tottenham 10s., Tyldesley 5s., Withington 10s., Aberdare £1, Harlestone 10s., Wandsworth Central £1 1s., Redditch £1, Yeovil £1 1s., Haywards Heath £1 1s., Stoke Newington & Hackney North £1 1s., Hendon North £1, Harrow Central 10s., Norwich North & South £1 1s.

Thanks are extended to these branches, but we are still far off the target of the appeal. Please send donations as soon as possible to Mr. H. R. Underhill, Labour Party, Transport House, London, S.W.1 marked 'Spanish Solidarity Fund'.

To a certain degree it is a misnomer to describe the war in Spain as a civil war, because it was, to all intents and purposes, an international one. On the one hand the Fascists, and on the other the Communists, both on an international scale, tried their utmost to destroy freedom and crush all the democratic political parties and free trade unions in Spain. We of the Spanish Socialist Party (*Partido Socialista Obrero Español*), General Union of Workers of Spain (*Unión General de Trabajadores de España*) and National Federation of Young Socialists of Spain (*Federación Nacional de Juventudes Socialistas de España*) cannot

be accused of ever having acted against the unity of the working class.

Early in 1937, an anti-Stalinist party, the P.O.U.M., which had members mostly in Catalonia and was at any rate a minority political party, had suffered persecution at the hands of the Spanish and foreign Communists. We defended the P.O.U.M. on the grounds that being anti-Stalinist or even anti-communist was not a crime in Republican Spain.

The Spanish socialists always have struggled to preserve democracy and freedom in our country. Many people in Spain look up to the P.S.O.E. seeking guidance and encouragement. This is the reason why so many people, in particular young people, from all sections of the Spanish community, are coming over to us. They either want to become members of our organizations or join us in the struggle against Franco.

DEMOCRAT

Not long ago, we did our best to set up an all-embracing organization, namely the Union of Democratic Forces in Spain. This union automatically excludes all totalitarian forces, that is, the Communist Party and the fascist Falange Party. Grouped together in the union are our Party and the U.G.T., the Basque Nationalists, the Republican Party, the Christian Democrats, and other bodies. We also have a trade union alliance, or *Alianza Sindical*. The General Union of Workers of Spain, the National Confederation of Labour and Solidarity of Basque Workers are the members of this alliance.

Despite the fact that people in Spain are persecuted merely because they hold socialist principles, we have inside Spain a vigorous young socialist movement. Our comrades there need your help.

Many people in this country and elsewhere are using for their own purposes the tragedy of the Spanish people. You could help to stamp out this malpractice by asking your friends to channel their help and support for the Spanish people, financial or otherwise, through the Spanish Democrats' Defence Committee, jointly sponsored by the T.U.C. and the Labour Party. Any other bodies you may hear

about, are not working on behalf of the Union of Democratic Forces or of the Trade Unions Alliance or with their approval, irrespective of the fanciful and far-fetched names those bodies use when launching appeals to help the Spanish people.

GENEROUS

The best type of help you could give us would consist, strangely enough, of something that should be uppermost in your minds and young hearts all the time. Although sometimes you may disagree with the policies being pursued by the Labour Party, you should bear in mind that all young people ought to have a generous heart, so much so that, even without ever ceasing to be radical in outlook, all of you should support wholeheartedly the older organization through thick and thin.

All socialist and labour parties have many enemies both on the Right and on the so-called 'Left', and the normal practice followed by those enemies is to try and use the young socialists in an endeavour to bring about difficulties for the parent body. Beware of this! As a young socialist in Spain, I saw how those enemies tried to discredit our leaders and to split up our party and trade union. How well I recall those dramatic years! It saddens me to see, here in this country, that quite a few persons are keenly interested in inflicting damage on this wonderful Labour movement of yours.

ELECTION

Just as in 1945 many Spanish democrats looked to the Labour Party, now that a General Election is not far away, the majority of the Spanish people are looking again to the Labour Party.

With many socialist governments now ruling in Europe, with the strong possibility of having a socialist government both in Germany and in the United Kingdom and of having our Comrade Defferre as the next president of the French Republic, and with many socialist parties sharing governmental responsibilities with other democratic forces in some other European countries, the chances for the Union of Democratic

DICTATOR FRANCO



THE LITTLE MAN WHO OPPRESSES SPAIN

Forces of Spain of becoming the only possible alternative to Franco could be greatly enhanced.

FREEDOM

By helping the Labour Party to win the coming General Election you will be helping us; you will be helping the Spanish people to regain their freedom, thereby completing the full circle of the historical development of the Spanish Civil War. For the first time, our war could wholly belong to what we call history and the historians, good, poor or indifferent, could then write a true account of it.

The HIGH Price of Land

Michael Barnes, prospective candidate for Wycombe

Reprinted from *The Arrow*, the journal of the Wycombe Young Socialists.

THE Labour Party's proposal to set up a Land Commission is probably one of the least known, least understood, and yet most far-reaching of all the plans that the Party has put forward since 1959.

Let's have a look at exactly what is involved. Wherever building or re-building is about to be permitted by local planning authorities in the first instance the land involved will have to be acquired by the Land Commission. Now this certainly doesn't mean as some people have thought, that owner-occupiers are in any way threatened nor that land

everywhere is going to be nationalized. In fact Labour's plan specifically mentions three types of land which would *not* be acquired by the Land Commission. They are land on which houses and other buildings now stand, so long as they continue in use; land which is and remains farming land; and small sites on which the owner wants to build a house or a garage for his own use.

But what it does mean is that land which is about to be developed will no longer be the gold mine that it has been for the private speculators. Before any development can

take place, the land must by law be sold to the Land Commission.

The price that the Land Commission will pay for the land that it takes over will be made up of three parts: an amount based on the value of the site for its present use, an element of compensation to cover such things as loss of trade, and any additional amount that might be needed to encourage the owner to sell. But even so the total price is going to be a lot less than today's fantastic sums. With a single purchasing authority like the Land Commission the price will automatically be regulated because

no one will be fool enough to pay an inflated price for land when he knows that he will have to sell it to the Land Commission for a fair and reasonable price before it can be built on.

Having acquired the land the Commission will then lease it to those who intend to develop it. Where commercial developers are concerned, the terms of the lease will ensure that the community shares in the higher land values which arise over the years. When land is needed for development by local authorities and other public bodies, the Commission will either lease or sell the land to the authority concerned.

Now this is not *only* going to mean that house prices will no longer be forced higher and higher by the rising cost of land. It will also mean that schools, roads, hospitals and town centres can all be built or re-built much more cheaply than they can at the moment. Labour's Land Commission will do a lot to relieve the present appalling burden on the ratepayer and it will make a tremendous difference to towns like High Wycombe where so much clearance is being done.

All in all it's a wonderful policy. Let's make sure people know about it!



THE MAN IN THE STREET

Mike Kalaher Hemel Hempstead Y.S.

and nationalization

WE in the Labour Movement are all fully aware of Clause 4 and just exactly what it means for industry. But does the nation? This must be our task today—to enlighten unacquainted voters to the real mechanics and true picture of nationalization.

Once again the Tories are campaigning, under the guise of Aims of Industry, to reduce this form of industrial ownership to the lowest status in people's minds. We have had these campaigns, barrel-scraping *modus operandi* of the Tories before, in 1951, 1955, 1959 and now 1964. Remember Tate and Lyle's Mr. Cube campaign? It did irreparable damage.

When in 1945, the Labour Government carried out its intention to nationalize the Bank of England, railways, road transport, coal mines, gas, electricity and most other public utilities, the nation, except for the few, welcomed the action as the only possible and workable form of industrial resuscitation. This was not an unreasonable feeling as the country had only just been at war. The nationalization programme was greeted by all as the first of many steps to Socialism in Britain.

However, in 1953, the Tories were back in power and the field was theirs. The well-known campaigns started reaching a crescendo and fever pitch only

at General Election time. They began to run down nationalization and the industries both verbally and financially, the latter being the most important. By 1958 the people treated the industries with distrust and had the impression they were inefficient.

In 1959 again the people were told Labour will nationalize, by now a very dirty word. The Tories, very cleverly, had candidates in constituencies telling people that local firms were going to be nationalized. As usual Labour was not ready. Last minute leaflets had to be sent out by constituency agents denying the allegations.

The General Election 1964 must not be a repeti-

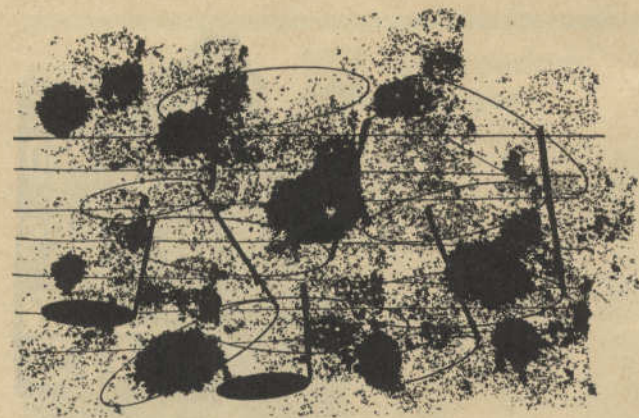
tion of the other fiascos. We must project the nationalization image everywhere and anywhere, let us not fool ourselves. This at present, is our Achilles heel.

Today many state owned industries are forging ahead: the Coal Board in the past few months has had a fine record, the Railways are making attempts at modernization, Gas and Electricity are progressive, and so on. But the Tories can and will ruin everything if we do not counteract their moves.

Only recently a case was brought to the forefront in the form of S. G. Browns of Watford. This firm was nationalized and had one of the best records of

industrial relations, co-operation and progress. In 1960 the Tories sold it to private enterprise and 4 years later—12 per cent redundancies! The workers of this factory urged the government to re-nationalize. You can imagine the answer!

We in the Labour movement have it within our power to acquaint the people on the shop floor, in the office, the factory, one the building site, and in the workshop with the right attitude to nationalization. The man in the street must be told that nationalization can work, is working and working well, but will work better under a Labour Government.



David Campbell's Column

R & B

AN elementary form of jazz, intended for backwoods audiences or their urban equivalents.

Thus one leading jazz writer dismissed the music making up the current craze in the pop world. The craze which, for better or worse, has brought the names of The Rolling Stones and Manfred Mann into line with the late Cyril Davies and Sonny Boy Williamson.

The Liverpool groups set the bandwagon moving, now everyone is jumping on. Rhythm and Blues is IN, IN, IN. Will the craze last? Of course it won't, but before it fades away many new fans will have been won for R&B. Meanwhile the beat boys will have discovered bebop or ragtime.

It isn't the first time that R&B has had a sudden boost. It was thriving, but on a relatively small scale, when the jazzmen caught on. On the whole they treated it kindly. Some of the present-day beat groups, however, seem determined to murder R&B.

Probably more than any other form of 20th-century music the origins of R&B are difficult to pinpoint. But it is certain that it started in the Southern States nearly 50 years ago.

Recordings were originally issued as 'Race Music' and intended for the Negro market. Consequently it was not until the late thirties that the white public began buying R&B discs in large quantities.

Most of the issues featured blues singers with simple instrumental backing — and the R&B speciality, the accented

after-beat. Then came the big bands, with Lionel Hampton's prominent, and they helped to popularise the sound on extensive tours.

THE name rhythm and blues was not generally recognised until after the war, when the derogatory 'race music' label was eventually dropped.

R&B has its file of legendary names — Dinah Washington, Earl Bostic, LaVern Baker, Fats Domino, Wynonie Harris, Bo Diddley, Etta James, Memphis Slim, Joe Turner are just a few. In Britain dozens of singers and instrumentalists claim the R&B title, only a few deserve it. The untimely death of Cyril Davies left the field wide open for a new name to take over at the top.

It could be Manfred Mann, whose hit 5-4-3-2-1 has a fine R&B flipside. Long John Baldry, Georgie Fame and the Blue Flames, or even the Rolling Stones, who have taken 'Not Fade Away' off a Buddy Holly EP.

A painless introduction to R&B can be found on the Tamla-Motown label LP (Motown 614) 'A Package of 16 Big Hits' featuring a series of excellent tracks by various artistes.

As a postscript to my article on Django Reinhardt last month the cheap Ace of Clubs label has brought out a memorable album 'The Quintet of the Hot Club of France' (ACL 1158), giving 14 Reinhardt-Grappelly titles all recorded in London. Good value for one pound.

LET'S GO FOR A BETTER BRITAIN

from page one

June. If this happens tens of thousands of Labour election workers will be hard at work continuously for from 10 to 12 weeks. The enthusiastic help of Young Socialists will be of the utmost importance. What part will your Young Socialist's branch be playing in these vital campaigns?

VITAL

Important as is further Labour advance in local government, the vital contest will be the General Election. A Labour Government will start to rebuild a new Britain — a Better Britain.

Let us not forget that in 1951 Labour secured more votes than the Conservatives; that poll is still the largest secured by any party at a British election. Yet Labour lost that General Election and the post-war Labour Government was defeated.

LESSON

The lesson is that to win the General Election Labour must secure votes in the right places. A high total national vote will not alone bring victory. Labour must get out the maximum possible vote in the marginal constituencies, that is the ninety-odd constituencies narrowly held by the Tories. To

win a majority of 40 seats the Labour Party must gain 75 of these Tory-held constituencies.

CLIMATE

National publicity, TV and radio broadcasts, the work of the Parliamentary Labour Party, local Party propaganda campaigns — all these will help to build a climate of opinion and an understanding of Labour's case. To win the marginal constituencies, however, there must be particular attention to all aspects of the pre-election campaign, and to building a first-class election organization.

Young Socialists must play the fullest possible part in this work. Many branches have already discussed plans with their constituency party and the designated General Election agent.

VOTES

Remember also, that more than two-and-a-half million young electors who will have their first-ever parliamentary votes at the General Election. They want to see a Better Britain. Young Socialists must help to explain Labour's policies to them and to secure their support for a Labour Government.

Book now!

YOUNG SOCIALISTS NATIONAL RALLY AT SKEGNESS

THIS year's National Rally of the Young Socialists will be held at the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre, Skegness, from 12-19 September.

Not only will there be lectures and study courses as well as other educational and political activities, but there will be a wide range of social and sporting

events for which the centre provides excellent facilities.

The all-in cost for the week, excluding travel, is £8 10s. per person.

Rally brochure and booking forms are available from Y.S. Rally, The Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

Do you want to know more about the Young Socialists?

All you have to do is enter here

Your name.....
and address.....

and send off at once to:

THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS
THE LABOUR PARTY
TRANSPORT HOUSE, SMITH SQUARE
LONDON, S.W.1.



Quebec Parish Helps Family With Leprosy

The generosity of the people of a Quebec parish is bringing a new lease on life to a stricken family in Colombia.

Rueda Silva and his wife, of Agua de Dios, have leprosy. They also have five children to support, the eldest nine years old.

When the disease struck, Mr. Silva was a newspaperman. Needing treatment, neither he nor his wife was able to continue working and the family was soon in dire straits.

On an impulse, he wrote to Pedro Bilbao, director of the CBC's Latin America department. He wanted to continue in his own line of work while undergoing treatment and needed money to buy a typewriter and a duplicating machine to turn out a weekly publication.

Mr. Bilbao happened to show the letter to Father Louis Apraiz of St. Georges de Windsor parish, in Richmond County, telling him there was nothing he could do and that he'd have to turn down the request.

"Turn it down?" exclaimed Father Apraiz. "Nothing of the kind. Give me the letter and do nothing till you hear from me."

The priest explained the problem to his parishioners. He started a campaign of individual subscriptions and was shortly able to hand over to Mr. Bilbao the \$570 needed to buy the equipment.

At a ceremony in the Colombian consulate on Stanley street yesterday, Father Apraiz blessed the equipment, all crated for shipment to Agua de Dios.

A satisfied Mr. Bilbao was also present and the host was Jaime Uribe, consul-general of Colombia in Montreal.

Mediators Bring Sides Together

U.S. Rail Talks

Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 13—In virtual secrecy, rail management and labor representatives resumed issue-by-issue bargaining today, a stone's throw from the White House, knowing that failure to agree by April 25 could touch off a coast-to-coast strike.

The negotiators are working under a temporary truce effected by President Johnson and under the guidance of a presidentially arranged five-man team of special mediators. The sessions began at the White House and have moved across the street to the executive office building in order that the President can pop in and otherwise make the two sides aware of his interest.

By arrangement, White House press secretary George Reedy is the sole source of information about the bargaining and except for word that issue-by-issue bar-

gaining was under way and that both sides were showing "a sincere desire to settle" he has been reluctant to pass on details.

It would be an "utmost exercise in futility" to try to predict an outcome, Reedy said yesterday. He did venture the view that the mediators obviously must have felt some optimism when they decided to bring the opposing parties into the same conference room.

The mediators had been shuttling from one side to the other before bringing the rail executives and brotherhood chiefs face to face yesterday afternoon. The session continued into the night.

This last-ditch round of negotiation apparently is the only possible source of solution to the tangled work rules dispute. Johnson has exhausted all presidential actions provided by existing legislation and Congress

Franco Lowers His Sights in Europe

MADRID — Smarting from repeated rebuffs because of its regime, General Franco's Spain has about given up hope of attaining associate status in the European Common Market.

Since applying formally for association with a view to eventual full membership, two years ago, the Franco government has lowered its sights. On February 17 Spain reiterated its request to be considered but on this occasion asked only that "exploratory talks" be initiated to see what ties between Spain and the European Economic Community would be worked out. There was no mention this time of "association," let alone full membership.

Spain is now seeking the kind of deal that was accorded Israel in March: commercial accords with the EEC that would offer tariff exemptions on some of this country's exports.

The application in 1962 for associate status with The Six was filed when it looked as if Great Britain would join the Common Market. Britain is Spain's biggest customer and

it seemed vital for Spain to stick close to Britain and avoid being left out in the cold, on the wrong side of the EEC's tariff barrier.

After President de Gaulle's veto of the British membership bid the need for Spain to establish a link with the Common Market became less urgent. Nevertheless, Spain's most important export outlets are with the Common Market countries (West Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxemburg) as well as with the United Kingdom and the United States. Citrus fruits and olive oil are this country's biggest earners of foreign exchange (except for tourism). As the tariff barriers within the Common Market group are progressively reduced Italy gains an increasing export advantage over Spain in these commodities.

This explains why Italy, at last week's Brussels session of The Six, vetoed discussion of Spain's application to be heard although none of the other Common Market countries, including politically hostile Belgium, objected to considering "exploratory talks."

Italy requested that the rights and obligations inherent in associate status with the EEC should be defined before permitting Spain's case to

come under review, even though at this stage Spain is no longer pressing for "association" and seeks merely commercial accords with The Six.

There are in Italy's stalling tactics strong political overtones. Socialist leaders hostile to Franco's authoritarian regime are in the centre-left government, among them deputy premier Pietro Nenni who fought against the Franco Nationalists during the Spanish civil war as a member of the International Brigade.

Freer Economics

With an eye to integration with Western Europe, the long ostracized regime of General Franco has eased, in the past two years, some of its authoritarian aspects. In this respect the greatest progress has been in economics. Free movement of labor and substantially eased restrictions on the movement of capital and goods have resulted.

Politically, "liberalization" has made slower progress, back-tracking at times, but it is a fact that authoritarianism does not weigh as heavily on the land as it used to.

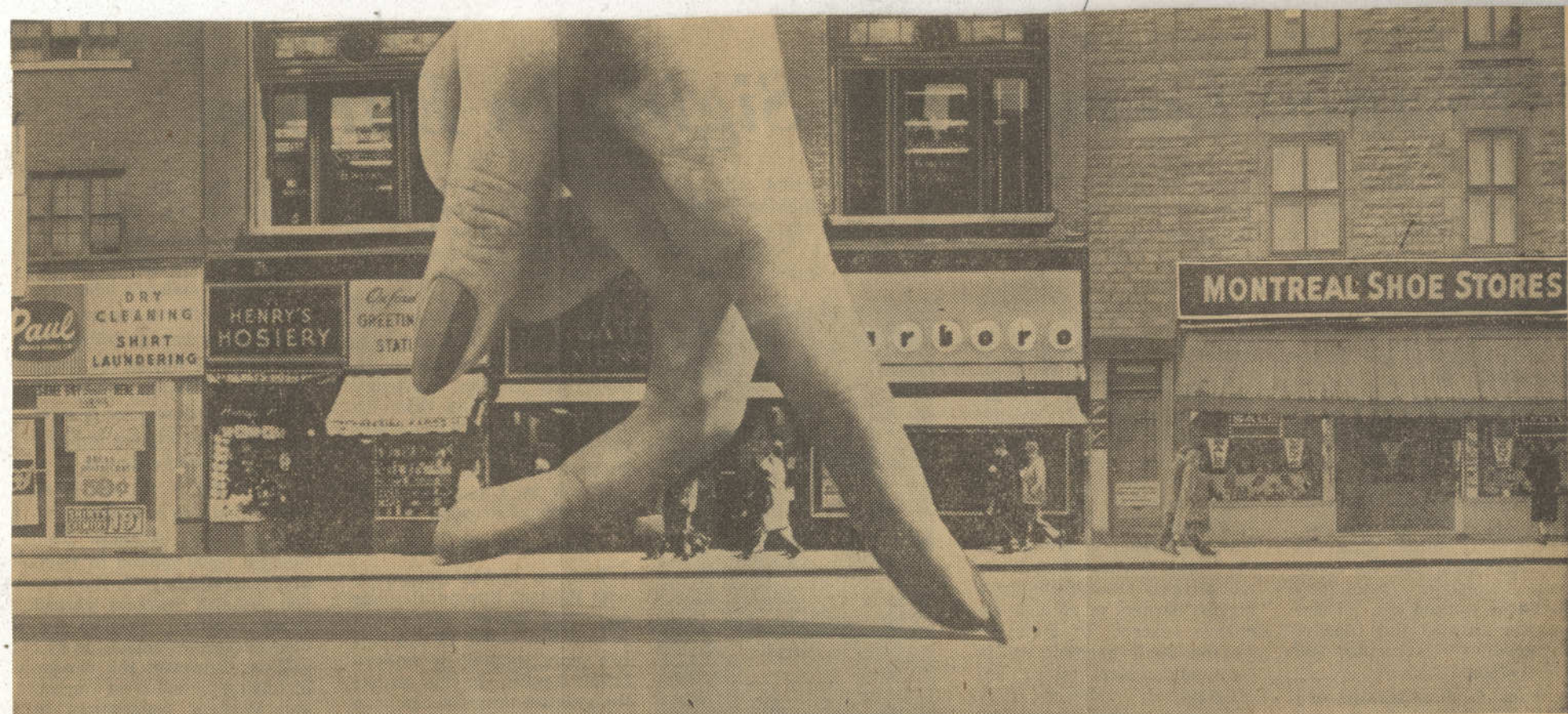
If Spain receives further

rebuffs from The Six there is a risk that the "liberal European" elements within the regime will lose ground to the totalitarian diehards who complain, not without reason, that exposure to foreign influences and ideas by way of the developing association with the European democracies is eroding away the Franco regime's basic iron-fisted concepts.

Spain has a serious trade deficit, but this is largely compensated by earnings from tourism (\$670 million in 1963) and remittances from the 300,000 Spanish workers abroad (\$200 million). Foreign exchange reserves amount to \$1.2 million. However, the danger of relying too much on tourism and workers' remittances to bridge the gap in trade is recognized. It is hoped that commercial arrangements with The Six can help redress Spain's trade balance. Failure to establish a tie with the European Common Market could jeopardize Spain's four-year economic development plan which is geared to some extent to a closer relationship with the EEC.



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DAILY TELEGRAPH
31-3-64

**FATHERLAND DAY
FOR BASQUES**

From Our Own Correspondent

MADRID, Monday.

A gathering of about 20,000 Basque nationalists yesterday celebrated at Guernica in the province of Vizcaya, Northern Spain, the "Aberre Eguna" or Day of the Fatherland.

A ceremonial visit was paid to the old oak tree traditionally linked with the lost liberties of the Basques, and near which the short-lived independent Basque State was declared in October, 1936.

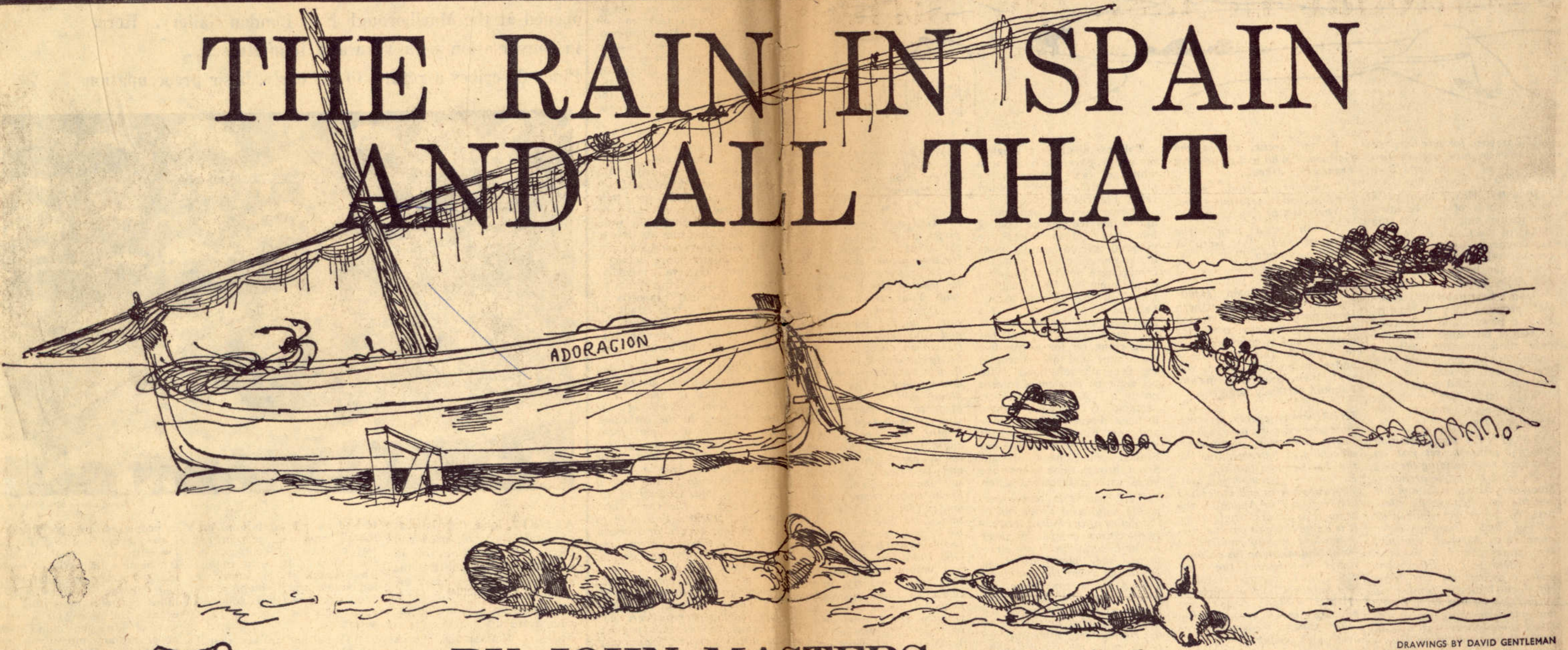
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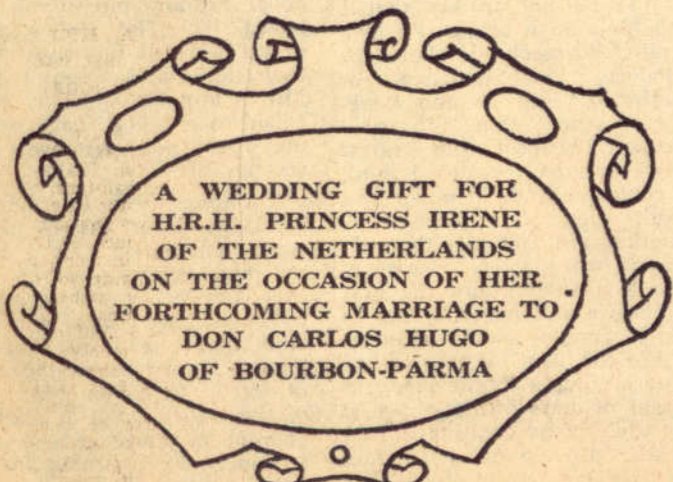
WEEKLY REVIEW

all over the world Christian Dior stockings

THE RAIN IN SPAIN AND ALL THAT



BY JOHN MASTERS



A WEDDING GIFT FOR H.R.H. PRINCESS IRENE OF THE NETHERLANDS ON THE OCCASION OF HER FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE TO DON CARLOS HUGO OF BOURBON-PARMA

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

Permit me, first, to offer my felicitations on your engagement to the gracious young man and prince, Don Carlos Hugo of Bourbon-Parma. The problem of a suitable wedding present has much exercised me. Whatever is tangible you already have, or can have. Of the intangible, happiness is not in my gift, or perhaps, a little, I can give—hard-earned, slow-learned knowledge of Spain and Spaniards, which might be of use to you (though, with my humble duty, I dare not conceal from you that your gentleman's chances of becoming King of Spain are no greater than your own). With respect, then, as a gift, this small compendium of Useful Information About Spain.

The country is squarish, ma'am, and largish. The middle part is called the meseta, and most of it is 2,000 feet or more above sea level. Mountains stab out of it, river gorges slash into it, and the simplest journey is an adventure. The climate merits a Castilian pun which describes it as eight months of winter and four months of hell. Spaniards are impervious to cold, though they will start fanning themselves and moan-

ing *Qué calor!* as soon as the temperature passes 70 deg. F. As it reaches well over 100 in places, they do plenty of fanning and moaning.

The principal rivers rise as far as possible from their eventual destination, thus creating a drama out of mere landscape. The rain is not notable for falling in the plains, but in torrents, which cause floods and sweep away whole towns. The overall incidence of rainfall, pertaining to the growth

factor of legumes and farinaceae. . .

MA'AM, all this is true, as a statistic scrawled across the face of a Goya might be true. But listen! Spain is a dolorous rocky land, harsh alike under sun or sleet. The air is clear, snow burns in white fire along the horizons, and cloud fleets sail across the huge sky with grace and firmness. Spain is a land of line, not decoration. On its plain colours, gold in Old Castile, dull green in New, man makes careful, proud marks, and is silent.

A modern artist to whom I showed Benaoaz and the sierra path round the back of Grazalema, also the bridge at Ronda by twilight, exclaimed, "That goddam El Greco! He wasn't painting what he saw!"

History: Princess, let us skip the Iberians, the Romans, and even the Visigoths, and begin in A.D. 711, when the Moors set out to conquer Spain (from south to north). Seven years later a Count Pelayo caught a number of them in a steep valley in the Asturias, and defeated them by the aid of visions, rolling rocks upon them, and other stratagems. Thus began the Reconquest, which travelled (from north to south) with the speed of a *tren correo*, taking 774 years to reach the far end. The other Europeans disregarded this continuous crusade running in their neighbourhood, looting and instead organised the towers of Constantinople and Palestine. For this the Spaniards considered the other Europeans to be pikers, show-offs, infidels, and cowards. They still do.

I pass over everything else except numerous bloody civil wars, culminating in The Civil War; which is still being fought in a lot of people's hearts; which cost Spain more casualties per capita than the second world war cost England; which was not fought between Fascist Beasts and Communist Swine, but between equally and therefore fatally divided Spaniards.

ABOUT that war, princess. . . The man in the Gerona park turned to me—this was in 1952—and said, "The truth is, man, we were animals. Animals. All of us." He held out his hand, a hard calloused hand, oil stained. "This hand has murdered. Not killed, man, murdered. I have seen women cut open, babies ripped out of their bellies. Not only by 'the others.' That's too easy an excuse. By us, too. Never again, man. Never again."

That was the feeling then—never again. Now a generation has grown up that did not live through those years. If I were a ruler of Spain I would go carefully now, ma'am, very carefully indeed.

The people of Spain divide themselves into five main groups: the Andalusians, down at the bottom, who are small and vivacious and presumably have more Moorish and gypsy blood than the

others; the Castilians and Aragonese in the middle, Spaniards proper, solid, blunt-spoken men of the meseta and the Pyrenees; the Catalans, top right corner—frenchieffed, Europe-oriented, modern, industrious, noisy, gregarious; the Basques up at the top, centre—immigrants from God knows where, with fantastic physical energy and appetites, a Turkic language, and names like Irribarrazurrigüete; and, in the top left corner, Asturians and Gallegos-Celts, small dark men, bagpipers, sailors, fishermen. If you want to know about mañana, siesta and all that, don't go to Spain, study a British workman.

WHEN we reached Sallent de Gallego one spring night, another passenger got out and vanished. Rain fell and thunder boomed in the rocky valley. My wife and I staggered out with suitcases and packs but did not know which way to go. In the sudden glare of lightning we saw three men, dark clothed and evilly cloaked, standing under the overhang of a barn. The next flash glinted in their cruel eyes. Did I see a knife blade? No one else near by, my wife frightened, both of us hungry, cold, tired, hardly a word of Spanish. . . I went slowly nearer, my heart thumping. I stammered out my recently learned phrase, "Which way to the inn?" "They leapt forward. "The inn? Ah, the inn! The señor and señora wish to go to the inn?" They seized the suitcases out of our hands, a man took off his coat and threw it round my wife's shoulders. "This way, careful of the puddle, this way. . . We parted at two in the morning.

In Spain, one respects privacy. One respects one's self. One respects others. Religion: As I said, Spain is squarish, but it is also pretty kinky in spots. Take religion. At this season of the year, which we call Easter and the Spaniards *La Semana Santa*, there are towns where half the

populace put on Ku Klux Klan type robes and tramp up and down the streets moaning and carrying on as though someone were dead or something. "It's real creepy," I heard a girl say, "but of course it's only put on for the tourists."

MA'AM, the arrows of the saetas pierce the women's hearts, and every one of them is his mother. A man kneels in the street, weeping inconsolably for his Brother. The bells groan and clang and the rocks weep. Remember, young woman, you have become not a Roman Catholic but a Spanish Catholic. The Pope is head of your Church, but he's only an Italian and needs keeping up to the mark in respect of his orthodoxy and fervour.

Food: Spaniards do not live *à la catalana*. They also eat bulls' testicles, marvellous smoked ham, and a repulsive soup made by stirring mayonnaise into hot water. Also squid, octopus, lobster, crayfish, three sorts of crab, baby eels in season, mussels, goose-neck barnacles, and six kinds of shrimp; but only one meat (veal), seldom very exciting. Foreigners drink sherry and brandy; Spaniards drink Scotch and a lot of beer.

In the Asturias they make the strongest cheese in the world (Cabrales), and excellent champagne cider. Ignore sommeliers and other wine-shooters who tell you that Rioja wines are better than Valdepeñas; they are not. Drink red wine the Spanish way, ice cold. Mix it with lemons, sugar, and soda water for *sangria*. *Sangria* is an excellent hot weather drink, but keep a club handy. For some reason it causes the mild to become argumentative and the argumentative down right aggressive. In the north and east of Spain, in summer, take *horchata de chufa*, and if Your Royal Highness can find out what *chufa* is, please drop me a postcard.

PRINCESS, it doesn't matter a d-mn what you eat, or where.

Try everything, everywhere. A cold Spanish omelette eaten on the peak of Aneto is not the same as the same omelette eaten at the *Reclusa* refuge, let alone in the *Castellana Hilton*. But do remember, before you begin to eat, to offer your food to all near by, with the phrase, *Le gusta?* and to say, *Buen provecho to anyone who is already eating as you pass. This will mark you as a peasant, to be avoided by the middle class—a very desirable outcome.*

I was walking once in Andalusia with my stepson and lecturing him, as we strode along, on Spanish cave art, about which I am as great an expert as the next man who can read the guide books. It was a stony road in an empty landscape, a low stone wall on the left, no man or woman or child in sight, nor house nor horse. Three men popped up behind the wall. They held out their hands to us, the broken bread, shining with olive oil, in them. The man in the middle called "Le gusta?" They were road labourers having their midday meal of bread and oil, garlic, and a little homemade sausage. They earned perhaps five shillings a day and they could so easily have sat tight, undisturbed, unseen.

WE TURN now to Art and Music. The novel form was invented by Cervantes but has not, since then, flourished in Spain. Modern art was invented by another Spaniard, Picasso, but "The Tree of Guernica" has not yet been hung in the Prado. (The tree of Guernica was a sacred oak under which the Basque-elected kings swore to keep their part of the contract of kingship.) The names of Velasquez and Goya will be familiar to you. The soul of Spain, however, has always expressed itself most powerfully in music and dance. Both are of great variety. In Ibiza there is a weird aboriginal music of glottal stops and sexual grunts. In Castile there is a comparatively "ordinary" folk music; everywhere, there is a bullfight *pasodoble*.

For the rest, Spain contains four different genres. In Andalusia the men wear tight trousers and hard Cordoba hats, the women flounces and Huelva hats; all clap their hands, stamp their feet, and shout *Olé* and *Anda, anda!* The dance is programmatic and fairly free-style, and the whole art form is called flamenco which, your Royal Highness, means "flemish," but why "flemish" is as great a mystery as *chufa*, so please. . . ?

Cataluña has the *sardana*, which is a sort of mass minuet danced with simple, monotonous fervour, back and forward, back and forward, back and forward; but Pablo Casals likes it. Pablo Casals is a Catalan. In the north-west, where the smoky Atlantic spray blows over heather and broom and springy cliff-top turf—here is the land of choirs and bag-

pipers. The bagpipe has only one drone, giving it a much wilder tone than the Scottish instrument's. Some mountain shepherds still carry a pipe in their calfskin pack, and it is a long step toward the inner soul of Spain, lady, the un sentimental lonely pride of it, to hear the skirl of *Sirihuelo* in the mists above Covadonga, no one else but you and the unseen shepherd in fifteen miles, except for the ghosts of the Moors who heard those same pipes just day in the valley there that day of 718, before the great rocks started rolling.

In the north is the greatest folk dance in the world, ma'am, the *jota* of Aragón. It is fast and intricate and combines wild energy with precise discipline. If a girl makes a false move she is likely to be dropped over the nearest house, for the men kick like stallions, from the hips, and the girls themselves kick from the knee, all close in an eight some formation, petticoats flying and stockings twinkling.

Jota songs, which are slow as the dances are fast, are sung fortissimo, especially in small rooms, and all are about Aragón, the Aragonese, the Ebro, the *jota* itself, the superb Aragonese, the glorious *jota*, and similar subjects, such as the *jota* and the Aragonese.

AH, PRINCESS, you must not think of yourself as a Spaniard but as an Asturian, or Catalan,

or Extremena. Then the Spaniard will know your roots. Choose your own, as we did.

I remember the moment of confirmation. It was late at night in the bullring at Huesca, which is the capital of Alto Aragón. The concert upright began with sardanas presented by a university group of Catalans. They were dressed in such gorgeous 18th-century style, they trod such stately measures, that we *baturros* of Huesca clapped them mightily between each dance. But also between each dance expectation rose another point, and people fidgeted on the curved stone, and when the Catalans finally bowed off the stage we gave one last burst of applause and then were still, all waiting in a sudden overpowering silence. After a long three, four minutes, faint from outside the arena we heard the tramping beat of the *ronalla*—guitars, castanets, mandolins, *bandurrias*—and it grew louder and stronger every second and then they came in through the great horsemen's gate, the people of the *jota*, la *ronda* *que ronda*, and every man and woman of us swept to our feet, heads up, cheering.

It was ourselves who swung by in white wool and black velvet and deep purple silk, we, the men of the Pyrenees and the girls of the high valleys, we who guard the sheep and smuggle the brandy, we who

Continued on next page

Easter Appeal For Britain's Needy Aged

Please have compassion on the desperate plight of the tens of thousands of needy aged in our own country at this moment. Thousands are in the greatest need. Living on small, quite inadequate incomes, existing in miserable conditions, so many are alone in their distress. For many the first urgent need is proper housing—small units, convenient, easy to manage, providing care as necessary and above all at reduced rents.

Action already taken!

Already donations in response to this National Appeal to Help the Aged are at work. For example, next week a substantial grant from Help the Aged sees the opening of another home for needy aged in South London. Rooms have been named in memory of donors' dear ones.

More—much more—is needed

Your gift can be increased tenfold because of official loans and subsidies. £1,000 can generate some £10,000 of housing for the needy aged.

£100 can enable a room to be named in memory of a dear one £2 and over enables your name to be recorded in the Book of Donors to be kept in the house

Please act now—seize your pen and send generously to the Hon. Trustee HELP THE AGED APPEAL (S.T.) Voluntary and Christian Service, BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 1, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.1. (Registered under the Charities Act, 1960) National Supporters include: Lady Barnett, Sir Adrian Boulton, Christopher Chataway, Richard Dimbleby



John Masters, the novel studied Spanish for three weeks in 1938, often with his wife and two young children, made nine successive explorations of Spain's varied provinces whose hard dence and fierce beauties repeatedly de him back. His book, "Fandango Rock" stills many of his experiences in Spain.



- 30 Piper at Sixty The artist talks to Vera and John Russell
33 Harold Hobson reviews a crowded week in the theatre
32 Bellini's lyric genius by Desmond Shawe-Taylor
39 The Backstage of Fashion by Ernestine Carter

- 32 Art: Joff Russell
31 Atticus
32 Ballet
34 Brainster
40 Fashion & Home
33 Films: De Powell
44 Garden: Lanning Roper
32 Music: Imond Shawe-Taylor
34 Radio: by Wilsher
34 Televis: Maurice Wiggin
33 Theatre: Arnold Hobson
43 Travel: Zabeth Nicholas
48 TV/Radio programmes

- 35-38 BOOKS Evelyn Waugh on Kipling Raymond Mortimer on Petrarch Cyril Connolly on Easter 1916 George Melly on John Lennon Ray Gosling on Shelagh Delaney The Role of the Paperback by John Burrow Other reviewers: Anthony Storr, Brian Crozier, Frederic Raphael, Tom Stacey



Don't worry, dear, your father's just the same!

I used to think, too, that there was someone in Brussels. But, do you know, it's nothing like that. If you ask Bill, I'm sure you'll find he flies everywhere by Sabena, like Daddy. Apparently there's something about the way they fly, and the kind of service they give on the ground as well as in the air. And when people fly as often as Daddy and Bill, they get pretty choosy. The Brussels thing is just that Sabena naturally fly everywhere via Brussels.

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CONTINUING JOHN MASTERS ON SPAIN



held Zaragoza for one hundred and twenty days against two Marshals of France, and bow our necks to no one.

Industry: Heavy industry is in the hands of the Basques, the textile industry is in the hands of the Catalans, and the Government also is full of crooks. (It is an old saying, ma'am, far be it from me to cast light upon the obvious).

Spain's best hope for industrial progress lies in hydro-electric power, and a journey to visit a few sites would not only show you the seeds of Spain's future but would take you to and through some of her most splendid scenery. Spain also has mines. The northern miners, the Asturians, are...

IMAGINE this wayside taberna, princess, set just on that hard edge dividing the slag heaps from the apple orchards. Steep hills rose to right and left and the sea filled the décollé between. There were four of us talking and drinking cider there, three Asturians and me, the baturro; and across the road there was a fifth man, under a gravestone. The deep-cut, echt-Deutsch tombstone letters said he was Herr Oberleutnant something or other, killed some lovely April day of 1937, flying back from Guernica, maybe.

The elder Asturian said, "We stopped them there." He pointed to the south pass. "They said they'd be through us in a week. Them and the German flyers and the Moors and all." He drank. "Took them a couple of years."

We all drank, except the German. "Who will come after Franco?" I asked.

"Another military man," the second Asturian said. "What else, in this country?"

"Spain is a pain," the youngest said. "A pain. A dolour, you know?"

"Yes," I said.

Agriculture: Spain stands fourteenth among Northern Hemisphere countries in the export of esparto grass for fertiliser and twenty-second in the growth rate of acreage under chichory cultivation, you say? Well, good God, ma'am, I should certainly hope so...

THERE are vineyards, princess, olive groves, cork oaks, wheat. There are pigs everywhere, especially in Extremadura. All the best conquistadores were Extremeano squireherds first. There are horses and mules and donkeys, and in Andalusia the army runs several stud farms. It is a fine thing to come across a military stallion under the lee of Mulhacén, on his arduous round to improve the local blood lines, a corporal riding him bareback and a couple of priapates walking beside, one blowing a mouth organ and the other singing cheerfully of death and suicide.

At Alhama de Granada, where they have many copper pots on the inn wall, there used to be a seven-year-old girl who, as she scrubbed the floor, sang in a coppersy Pfaf voice of lust, passion, and that special organic Andalusian despair—her face like a child angel's.

Politics: Spain is a kingless monarchy, governed by the iron whim of an extraordinarily clever professional soldier called Francisco Franco.

Francisco is a Gallego, never allows his feelings to control him and actually uses the immoral and un-Spanish mode of compromise. He achieves equilibrium not by a juggling act, with the Church, Army, Falange, Aristocracy, Big Business, and Landowners as the dumb-bells. The act has been going on for twenty-five years now and only occupies the general's left hand. With his right he puts on a foreign policy act of equal virtuosity, juggling German, Italian, British, French, American—and now Russian—dumb-bells with amazing ease. No one but Franco could have brought Spain through these twenty-five years without further disaster.

THERE was this taxi-driver, young lady, who drove me to the Valley of the Fallen, a twentieth-century companion piece to the Escorial; both are enormous, sad, glorifications of Death and Spain, the one above ground like a tombstone, the other below, the tomb itself. As we came out I asked the taxi-driver what he thought of it. He muttered something too technical for me to quite catch, and then, "How many hundreds of millions did that cost? And we in Madrid, twenty miles away, didn't even know they were making it! For how many years? Secrets, secrets! That man would like to keep his right hand a secret from his left."

We got into the car and drove off. The driver said, "You know the story about the creation?"

"No, I don't."

"God was giving out gifts, prizes to the nations and all the saints were there to speak for their people, and St. George spoke up for England and said he wanted the sea, and God said, You can have it, and St. Denis spoke up and said, For France I want el-amor, and God said, You can have it, and so on to the end, but St. James wasn't there because he was busy christening people down round La Coruna, where plenty don't show much sign of it to this day, I can tell you. . . . Well, God said, That's a pity, poor Spain won't get anything, but just then Santiago ran up, panting and apologising, and God said, Never mind, tell me what you want for Spain and if there's any left you can have it. And Santiago said, Lord give me, for Spain, what matters above all to a people—good government. And God shook out the bag till it was empty, and looked, and then said, I'm sorry, Santiago, that's all there is—the most beautiful women, the fairest country, the bravest men, the best air, the freshest water. You'll have to make do with these, but what you asked for . . . never . . . never!"

THAT brings me to the end, so let us rise in a balloon for a final survey. . . .

From this height you will notice that the foreign tourists have been ghettoed into the

islands and around the coasts, which have been allotted thus: the Costa Brava to the English; from Valencia to Alicante—to the Germans; around Malaga—to Americans and the gay boys; from Fuengirola to Gibraltar—to retired British military types who want to be near the Union Jack and an English doctor. This allotment leaves the magnificent beaches of the Atlantic coast—where the defecations of Phoenician sailors do not still foul the rocks, as they do in the tideless Mediterranean—to the Spaniards.

Those scattered points of anti-like activity are in fact tourists passing at a hand gallop by the Alhambra at Granada, the mosque at Córdoba, the cathedral at Toledo, the Prado in Madrid, the Alcázar and aqueduct at Segovia, the walls of Avila, and the castles of Coca, Almodovar, and Perelada. The other, more leisurely activity we observe is travellers earning extra talking points by visiting the black tapestry at Zamora; the choir stalls at Plasencia; Las Hurdes; or anything at all, anywhere, in the province of Teruel.

AND YOU, where should you go? . . . Princess, go to the drabdest city in Spain, it is called Leon. Look at the stained glass in the cathedral. . . . Look at a couple of the gorges—the Pontón in the Asturias, El Chorro near Monte Perdido in the central Pyrenees, and, severest of all, the Gorge of the Cares, also in the Asturias. You have to go on foot to see or traverse any of these, except the Pontón, but they are deeply, impressively Spanish. . . .

Any Spanish church is as worth going into as the great cathedrals, ma'am; and there are castles everywhere, and everywhere—views, poverty, clouds, soldiers, antiquity, police, grace, fiestas, shrimp shells, shrines, dancers, stones, and people—not just any people, but the people, Spain's magnificent, starving, proud, generous, polite, unbendable pueblo.

Yours, etc. JOHN MASTERS.

© John Masters, 1964.

PIPER AT SIXTY

A retrospective exhibition of John Piper's paintings has just opened at the Marlborough New London Gallery. Here, in conversation with Vera and John Russell, Piper describes a return to his early, basic preoccupations



Photograph by Lord Snowdon

AT SIXTY, John Piper is what he always was: tall, spare and erect, with the looks of an accessible Montezuma and the gait of one limbering up for the Olympic hop, step and jump. We caught up with him in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Limehouse, a Hawksmoor church with a hawk's nest in the roof and an obelisk-tomb that cried out for his attention.

Piper treats London as other painters treat Persepolis: as a place, that is, to be studied stone by stone and remarked on in wonderment. "The basic and unexplainable thing about my painting is a feeling for places. Not for 'travel', but just for going somewhere—anywhere, really—and trying to see what hasn't been seen before. When I was ten, and read Hilaire Belloc's 'Stane Street', which is about the road from Epsom to Chichester, I was already trying to draw trees to go with it; and later when I tried to write a novel it turned out to be about people going to places (in the upper Thames valley) and I got involved in detailed descriptions of sunsets and thunderstorms. I'm fascinated by people, but I've never selected an individual to paint; not directly, anyway."

"And with this feeling for places there goes an idea of abstraction." (Piper was one of the earliest of English abstract painters.) "My painting veers between the two and tries to combine them. The combination of topography with abstraction is not what the best contemporary painting is about, and sometimes I feel guilty because I keep returning to my basic preoccupations and don't concern myself with the right things—the things that Matisse and Picasso represent—but this may be because those right things are things I've no particular talent for. Whereas I remember shaking with excitement, more than forty years ago, when I first saw one of Monet's Rouen Cathedrals."

"I tried to like architecture and landscape in the way that Cotman liked them. His 'Greta Bridge' in the B.M. is a beautiful idea, with the big single arch and all the rocks in the stream and the feeling for salmon-fishing and the light you sometimes get in England that flattens buildings and trees into silhouette-y, Art Nouveau-y patterns. Of course Cotman's not only English. He's provincial—local, almost. It's very, very superior amateur work, which is good for the young sometimes. It's like a tophole amateur doing a pro's job."

"I've never been someone who can spend all his time alone in the studio. Collaboration of one sort or another, and ultimately the union of all the arts, are things that have excited me ever since I was working in a solicitor's office (my father's, actually—I got through all the exams except the final one) and used to queue up for the Diaghilev ballet in the evenings. "Later I spent ten or fifteen of what should have been the best years of my life working for the stage. It's something I'd aimed to do ever since the Group Theatre days before the war, when we met in an upper room in Great Newport Street with Auden and Isherwood and Britten. Britten agreed that something must be done to get the arts to work together, and he had an odd unerring interest in (and innocence about) pictures. In those days he was apparently absolutely ignorant about them and yet he could make very bright remarks."

"Since the war I've done about six major productions for Britten, and I can say that I've never known anyone who left me so much alone on the job or was a better supporter when it was finished. But basically the theatre is a very unsatisfactory medium for a painter. People in England think that good décor is both silly and immoral: silly because they don't go to the theatre

to see an art exhibition,' immoral because it gets in the way of what the composer or the dramatist is trying to say. The conditions of work are impossible, and if you do something that you feel is good it's soon gone for ever—or so it seems.

"That's not to say that I wouldn't do it again. I'd love to do 'Wozzeck' or 'Lulu' or 'Pelléas' for instance, or Berlioz's 'Beatrice and Benedict.' And 'Don Giovanni,' because I think it's the greatest work ever and because I think I could really do it now. You can't stage the symbolism—Kierkegaard said that the only way to hear 'Don G.' was to get the best singers and the best orchestra and put your ear to the keyhole of one of the boxes—but I'd like to have a try. Interpreting a masterpiece in terms of one's own age can be as exciting as creating a new work. Britten used to talk of writing music for 'The Tempest' ('When we're old enough,' he'd say) and that's a thing I'd be sorry to be left out of.

"In stained glass, on the other hand" (Piper's Baptistery window at Coventry is one of the best things in post-war British art), "the designer gets the kind of attention a painter gets. I'd been studying and copying stained glass since I was nineteen, but until I met Patrick Reyntjens in 1954 I never found anyone I could work with. Coventry was traditional stained glass, but in the enormous job we have on hand for Liverpool we're using a building material called dalles de verre. We're designing everything in the Cathedral that's coloured at all, and as it's rather bright colour it might be rather a loud instrument, visually speaking. It's interesting to try and control it in spite of the innumerable interruptions of the concrete.

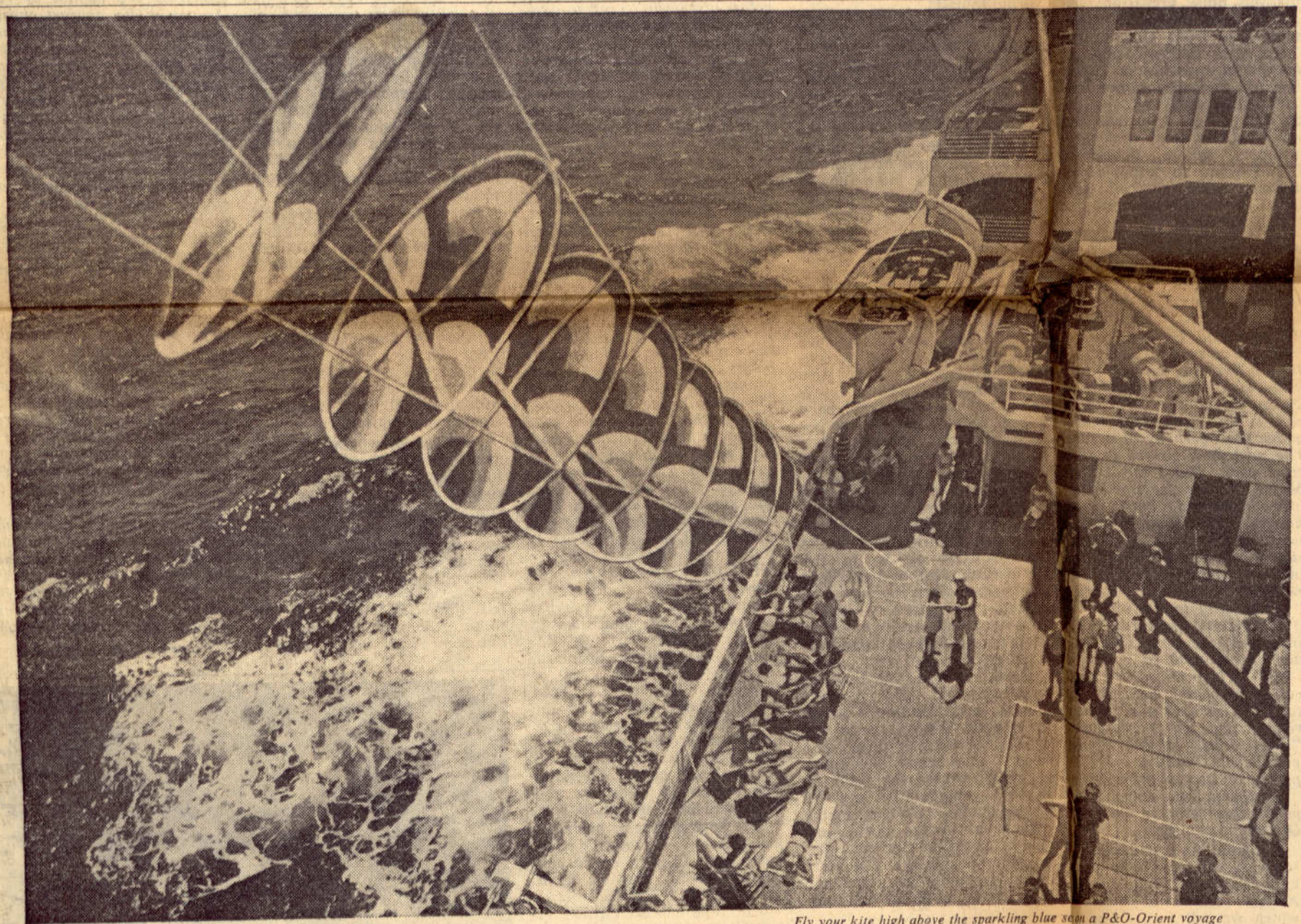
"Yes, I do get carried away

by people, and by what they do. I read every word of D. H. Lawrence as it came out, and I remember the thrill of reading his attack on Galsworthy and thinking 'This is IT! He's killed that sort of writing for ever.' He gave you a new way of life—you didn't talk about art any more; you behaved it. The Galsworthys of art were in full control at that time, and when I saw Miro's first big show in Paris I said to myself 'That's painting! And you can throw the rest away.'

"Among those I've known privately, Osbert Sitwell had a great effect on me. He's the most generous person I've ever known, in the way that he could give all of himself, emotionally, and all that he knew. He was never too tired or too ill to go ten miles out of the way to look at another church, in Italy, and he was genuinely sophisticated in the only right way. By that I mean that he had a genuine understanding of art, allied to a kind of worldliness that was neither scatter-brained nor unpleasant. He had a selflessness that strangers never credited him with.

"Kenneth Clark is another person who is constantly in my thoughts and always has been. I once told him that he had a Ruskinian gift, and he said, 'Yes, but I don't tell people how to paint, as Ruskin did.' Which, though it may be true, simply shows how he underplayed his influence. But he had Ruskin's capacity to give his contemporaries something to believe in, and standards to uphold, even if they were only his own and just happened to look universal. That's what he gave to Henry Moore and Graham Sutherland. I don't know if there's anyone who does that for young people today."

Well, John Piper does, for one.



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COLUMBIA DAILY SPECTATOR FOUNDED 1877

Vol. CVIII — No. 60

NEW YORK, N. Y. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1964

Microfilm Version Cited

University Will Not Publish Galindez Thesis as a Book

The University announced yesterday that it will not publish in book form the Ph.D. dissertation of Jesus de Galindez, the Columbia lecturer who mysteriously disappeared in March 1956.

The University stressed, however, that the thesis is available for scholarly use.

The thesis, titled "The Era of Trujillo," is a closely-documented study of the regime of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, the late dictator of the Dominican Republic.

Dr. Galindez was apparently taken to the Dominican Republic, and murdered by an agent of Trujillo.

Interest in Dr. Galindez and his thesis was revived this summer, when the New York District Attorney's Office ruled on Aug. 30 that he was legally dead.

Legal obstacles to the publication of the thesis were cited by the University in 1957. In the light of the changed circumstances, President Grayson Kirk said on Dec. 6 that he would reconsider the question of whether the University should arrange publication of the thesis.

In a statement issued yesterday, the University said in part:

"The Galindez work is indexed and abstracted in a published bibliography available in most university research libraries. As is true of many other doctoral dissertations, the Galindez manuscript may be examined in microfilm in full in Butler Library, and may be obtained in microfilm from University Microfilms, Inc., in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"Thus the primary function of the publication of dissertations — that of making texts readily available to scholars and other qualified persons — has been fulfilled in the case of the Galindez work. The

work need not be in 'book form to constitute 'publication.'"

The Columbia Daily Spectator had asked in an editorial last month that the dissertation be published.

"Publication of the thesis," the editorial said, "would make available an important account of the Trujillo dictatorship. . . . It would also provide the best memorial to a scholar who gave his life for the pursuit of truth."

In a supplementary statement, the University considered the procedure that would be necessary if the thesis were to be published. It said:

"To bring out the Galindez dissertation in book form would require a publisher. If one came forward he would have to find for the book a person who had the right to act as 'author,' or take the normal place of the author in releasing the manuscript for such publication.

"In that case it would seem that Dr. Galindez's father would be the person to do this. The person appointed would then have the responsibility for working with the publisher, which is a complicated affair requiring many decisions affecting the text.

"Obviously no unauthorized person can make these decisions or initiate the publication. That is

(Continued on Page 3)

COLUMBIA REVIEW

Out of Darkness

By Lionel Trilling
Professor of English

It is to be able to report that The Co-
under the guidance of its new
s emerged from its troubled and
ce of last year into a new and
t life.

Merits of the Review's Winter issue
ould be spoken of first is its size. It
4 pages and includes the work of
lve undergraduate writers. I give
gross quantitative observation be-
on was made to last year's Review
ly exclusive, that it did not repre-
activity of the College in anything
e way. The justice of this objection
be sustained by the achievement of
itorial board, which has found it
ent the work of what is indeed a
mber of undergraduate writers and
without any relaxation of standards.
t any relaxation of standards" puts
too mildly. For, there can be no
hat the work brought together in
ne Review is of a very impressive
ill no constellation of Columbia Col-
thin recent years that has been both
d and so interesting.

me that all twelve contributors, di-
are in temperament, have one char-
ommon — all of them are very
e respect that they owe to language.
t that they show is of a very agree-
respecting kind. It is not in the least
biting; it is delicate, friendly, and
sly as these writers speak, they are
wish that the words they use shall
that they move with what might be
nial elegance. To this end, they have
their trust in syntax, in sentences
not complex, are structured in a
ay.

lly true of the writers of prose and
it is true even of those poets who
paraphrase (and perhaps compre-
nese Ron Padgett is one, and here
o lines of the poem he calls "Dad";
not dissuade me, though I fold
dry the sooty raiment of my hair.

e lines to suggest the

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**WHAT'S
NEW
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Séan O'Faoláin: "Vive Moit!": Ireland's finest writer tells of his early years and the influences which awakened his imagination. An Atlantic Extra.

ALSO

"The Power of James R. Hoffa": A. H. Raskin reports on the Teamsters Union and the secret of Hoffa's power.

"The Art of Being Free": Are today's colleges educating men in the art of being free? Author-critic Gerald W. Johnson discusses the question.

"Born a Square: The Westerners' Dilemma": Wallace Stegner believes that most writers who have spent their youth in the western part of the United States don't feel at home in a literary generation.

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why the University can take no further action than that of making the original dissertation available through microfilm to all those who want to consult it."

A spokesman for the University said yesterday that the University's lawyers have not been asked to consider whether the University could legally publish the thesis in book form.

He added that, so far as he knew, the University has not contemplated at any time publication of the thesis in conventional book form since the University itself does not publish books.

The Columbia University Press, he noted, is a separate corporation.

The Press would "certainly" be willing to consider publishing the thesis in book form, Henry H. Wiggins, assistant director, said yesterday, independently of the University's statements.

He noted, however, that "we haven't been able to get enough information or to get hold of the manuscript." Mr. Wiggins recalled that the Press was "very much interested" in publishing the thesis shortly after Dr. Galindez disappeared, but the Press was "not then able to make any arrangements."



IT'S ONLY A GAME: Columbia Maryland (top left), and Harris right). In the bottom left, a true Roberts Stadium (bottom right) is Aces and Arizona.

Lion Chessmen In Intercollegiat

BEHIND THE NEWS

The Galindez Case

By Eugene B. Trainin

(Second of Two Articles)

Jesus de Galindez' doctoral dissertation, "The Era of Trujillo," is a closely documented study of the regime of the late dictator of the Dominican Republic.

The question of whether Columbia would publish the thesis now that Dr. Galindez has been declared officially dead is being considered by President Grayson Kirk. The thesis is readily available for reading in the Burgess-Carpenter Library, although as with all doctoral theses, it does not circulate.

In his thesis, Dr. Galindez made the following major observations:

- For more than twenty-five years, the Dominican Republic was a feudalistic country under the iron rule of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina.

- Since Trujillo assumed power in 1930, he had been responsible for 140 political assassinations, basing his authority on the army, which he personally controlled.

- The dictator had destroyed all political opposition, and had set up a vast spy service. Ironically, Dr. Galindez made many references to persons who had disappeared, and charged that this spy system was responsible.

- Trujillo made nepotism a ruling principle of his regime and hoped that his son, Rafael L. Trujillo Martinez, would succeed him.

The first part of the dissertation deals with the political maneuverings of Trujillo. According to Dr. Galindez, Trujillo won the 1930 Presidential elections in a contest that was marked by the terrorization of voters by Trujillo's armed henchmen. As examples, Dr. Galindez cited the decapitation of an opposition Senatorial candidate and the killing of his pregnant wife. He remarks, however, that later in his regime, Trujillo preferred subtler means of murder.

The thesis details Trujillo's legal maneuvering, which enabled him to alternate as President with his puppet supporters. Trujillo, who was President in 1930-34, and again in 1934-38, had the constitution changed in 1942 in order to eliminate the office of the Vice President and to make the Minister of War the legal successor to the Presidency. He then had the President, Manuel J. Troncoso de la Concha, appoint him Minister of War and then resign as President. Trujillo thus succeeded to the Presidency three months before the constitutional date.

In ruling the Dominican Republic, Trujillo easily was able to appoint his many relatives to high governmental posts. Dr. Galindez noted: "We could say that Trujillo was not a benefactor of the Dominican Republic but of the Trujillo family."

He cited as examples of this policy of nepotism Trujillo's brother, Hector Bienvenido Trujillo Molina, whom the dictator had elected as President in 1952, and Trujillo's son who was appointed as Hector's running mate. (For this election, Trujillo had the office of the Vice President reinstated.) Dr. Galindez further noted that another son, three brothers, four brothers-in-law, two uncles and three nephews held important positions in the state.

The second part of Dr. Galindez' thesis deals with the means Trujillo used to maintain power. Dr. Galindez said that Trujillo, for this purpose, used his army, but constantly shifted his high officers around to prevent anyone from becoming too influential. He destroyed all opposition parties, including the Communists, whom he tried to present as the sole enemies of the state.

In a summary paragraph, Dr. Galindez stated that Trujillo subjugated his people "first through systematic terror that smashed all possible resistance.

"He then accomplished it with indoctrination of the youth. . . . He accomplished it with a completely adulating press . . . with constant spying, with power, his army, and the police. But he accomplished it above all through the constant humiliation of the most outstanding persons.

"What is grave are not the illegal arrests or even the murders; what is grave is the total destruction of the spirit of a nation."

Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, professor emeritus of Latin American history, said this week that he would be very glad to see the thesis published. He hailed it as being "rather objective, an excellent piece of scholarly work, and the best description of dictatorship in Latin America ever written."

Elaborate

A DAILY SPEC

FOUNDED 1877

K, N. Y., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1963

Chain Letter, ary Measures

W. Kwawer

ay that students involved in a chain official censure and possible discipline made of specific disciplinary action under consideration.

Associate Dean John W. Alexander and Head of Men's Residence Halls Harris Schwartz called the scheme "unethical and illegal." They urged that "residents themselves take the necessary steps to insure that they do not become involved."

Robert Juceam, head resident counselor for New Hall, said that he was transmitting a list of some students involved in the chain letters to the Dean's Office.

Students in each dormitory have purchased and are selling copies of the chain letter, which appears to have reached this campus through members of one fraternity. Members of at least two other fraternities are also involved in the chain letter.

The method of circulation which the present chain letter employs was termed a violation of the Postal Frauds and Lottery Statutes by a spokesman for the United States Postal Department. He called it an example of "mails used in the furtherance of an attempt to defraud."

The letter originated at Tulane University on October 23. It circulated through several other campuses before arriving here.

Professor Hadas to Receive Annual Van Doren Citation

Jay Professor of Greek Moses Hadas will receive this year's Mark Van Doren Award, it was announced Friday by the Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall.

The Van Doren award is presented annually by the Board of Managers to that senior member of the faculty "who has distinguished himself by showing those qualities and virtues exemplified by Mark Van Doren: humanity, devotion to faith, and zealous scholastic leadership."

The Student Board originated the idea for the award three years ago; when the Board was abolished in 1961, the Board of Managers assumed the responsibility for presenting the award.

Previous recipients of the Van Doren Award are Professor Emeritus of Latin American Studies Frank A. Tannenbaum, and the late Professor of English George Nobbe.

Professor Hadas said he was

Orders for '65 Rings To Be Taken in FBH

Orders for Class of '65 rings will be taken today from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in 103 Ferris Booth Hall. A five-dollar deposit must accompany each order.

France P&S Bioc



Erwin Ch

Dr. Erwin Chargaff, a biochemist of biochemistry and a member of Physicians and Surgeons, has been awarded one of the highest prizes of the Academy of Science. The Charles-Leopold Moench Prize was bestowed for Dr. Chargaff's research on the chemical composition of the human body and the prize cash prize of \$16,000.

Dr. Chargaff has spent the last seventeen years in Zurich studying nucleic acids and substances which control the life of the cell.

He was the first to discover the "base-pairing" of deoxyribonucleic acids (DNA). This discovery led to the investigation of the composition of the genetic substances, believed to be the "code of life," of the human body cell.

"very gratified" by being selected for the award. He will receive a scroll on February 15 at a dinner open to all college members.

Members of the Board of Managers, the Dean's Office, and the students of Professor Hadas will be present.

Professor Hadas, a literary and historical scholar, has published numerous works of criticism and literary history. In addition to courses in Greek and Latin literature, he teaches Humanities A1.

Chorus, Glee Clubs Highlight

The Brandeis University Chorus will end a week of performances at Columbia with a joint concert with the Columbia University Chorus tomorrow night at 8:30 in McMillin Theatre.

This concert marks the beginning of the night's ninety-first annual Christmas Concert presented by the Columbia and Brandeis Glee Clubs in Woodlawn Gymnasium at 8:30 p.m.

There will be a special song tomorrow when the Glee Society will present a new song in Dean's Drag, the year's "Drag" competition. The Greek for "from the past" is "drag."

The Columbia Chorus will feature

The Galindez Thesis

Columbia University has not quite forgotten about Jesus de Galindez and the Ph.D. thesis for which he died. Seven years ago, Dr. Galindez, an instructor in Spanish at the School of General Studies, disappeared shortly after completing his dissertation on "The Era of Trujillo." Dr. Galindez was apparently taken by plane to the Dominican Republic, where he was murdered.

All this time, his thesis has remained at the Columbia University libraries, but unpublished in English, though available in Spanish. A major obstacle has been legal. "In the absence of the author," said Dean Jacques Barzun in 1957, "no one has been found who can grant a publisher the right to print." This summer, however, Dr. Galindez was officially declared dead, the legally-required seven years since his disappearance having elapsed.

The other obstacle to publication cited by Dean Barzun in 1957 seems easily surmountable. The thesis in its present form requires extensive editing, "of the kind which the author only is competent to carry out." Dr. Galindez himself, however, edited the Spanish edition of the thesis. With that version as a guide, this final problem could be overcome. By publishing "The Era of Trujillo," Columbia University could pay a fitting tribute to the scholarship of a courageous man.

The copyright to the thesis was originally in the name of the Dean of the Graduate Faculties, but was transferred to the Public Administrator of New York County. Perhaps Columbia can now regain the rights to the dissertation from the public administrator. It is possible, however, that legal control of the copyright may now rest with Dr. Galindez' estate. In that case arrangements could be made with the father of Dr. Galindez, who received the estate when the legal declaration of death was made.

Last week, President Kirk said that he would reopen the question of publication in light of the changed legal situation. We hope the University will make every effort to cut the legal tangle, now that the tangle is no longer so thick. Publication of the thesis would make available an important account of the Trujillo dictatorship, including information that was stolen from the archives of the Dominican Republic. It would also provide the best memorial to a scholar who gave his life for the pursuit of truth.

Lecture: "Should Catholics Rebel?" by Robert W. Hanning, English Dept. Undergrad Newman Club. hahn, Max Gard Instit Room 421

a selection of students who have applied for a special program will participate in a summer program at one of the universities to be selected in the next few



Photo by Gordon Gahan

instruct applicants in physical education, health education, American studies and Peace Corps orientation. College credit may be given for the courses.

After summer training, the students will return to their colleges to complete their senior year. They will continue their foreign language and area studies on an individual basis and will receive assignments in the spring of their senior year.

The program will be expanded in 1965 if it fulfills current expectations.

Shriver outlined the advantages of such a program. He said that applicants would be able to revise senior year schedules "to reflect an interest" in a particular aspect of Peace Corps work. They will also have the chance to get free career-related training with possible college credit. The Peace Corps will have more time to choose assignments appropriate to the applicant's talents.

Evenly Schools

the School of Law, School of Business are among the other top Ivy League schools.

Columbia College applicants cite advantage over other schools in advanced graduate faculties.

Decisions were drawn up with admissions officers from the four Columbia colleges. Succeeding articles with the admissions offices of these four University schools with some of the top applicants to these schools must face.

Admissions directors in the Ivy League sought very highly of advanced preparation at Columbia College. Walwer, assistant dean of the Law School, said that he offers "as fine an education as can be obtained in the Ivy League." D. Quesenberry Jr., director of advanced admissions at Columbia, noted that "by far the best graduate students come from the College."

Generally, the percentage of Ivy League students accepted at University graduate schools is widely. At the Business School, according to Assistant Dean D. Smith, 34 College students applied for the current year, and nineteen entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, competition more intense. Associate

(Continued on Page 3)

Fourteen Elected As Junior Members Of Phi Beta Kappa

Fourteen members of the Class of 1964 have been elected junior members of Phi Beta Kappa.

Announcement of the awards was made by Gregory Rabassa, Associate Professor of Spanish and Portuguese and Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Delta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. According to Dr. Rabassa, the new members of the honor group represent two per cent of their class. The remaining eight per cent will be elected next April.

The new Phi Beta Kappa members include Allan S. Blaer, Arlan A. Cohen, Paul C. A. Eklof, Richard A. Epstein, Arthur L. Frank, Stanley J. Isser, Richard S. Kayne, Barry I. Liskow, Bernard R. Neustadt, Louis D. Nordstrom, Maurice Schmir, Malcolm D. Scott Jr., Alan R. Sherman, and Gerald E. Zuriff.

Private initiation ceremonies for the new members will be held in Ferris Booth Hall on Thursday, December 19.

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Students Will Visit Miners In Hazard, Ky.

Fifteen members of the Colum-
 bia chapter of the Student Com-
 mittee for Miners will drive to
 Hazard, Ky. Dec. 20 to "bring
 Christmas," in the form of money,
 food, and clothing to striking coal
 miners there, chapter coordinator
 Bill Wertheim '63 announced yest-
 erday.

The students, from Barnard,
 General Studies, Graduate Facul-
 ties, and the College, will join
 representatives of groups from
 Bryn Mawr, CCNY, NYU, Penn
 State, Sarah Lawrence, Swarth-
 more, and other eastern colleges
 for five days of living with the
 miners and observing their "eco-
 nomically-depressed" condition.

The student organization, which
 has been soliciting contributions
 from the Columbia community on
 Low Plaza since December 14, will
 continue collecting funds for the
 miners from noon to 3 p.m. daily
 until Dec. 20. "Only seventy dol-
 lars" has been collected so far,
 Wertheim said, but the students
 hope to raise more by canvassing
 the dormitories.

— R. S.

Students Initiate Scheme Here

S. Kwawer

ulating in the Columbia dormitories,
 campus by brothers of the Delta Psi
 from another campus.

Delightful Enjoyment



Photo by Go

TRIAL BY JURY: A scene from the G&S

By Mervyn Rothstein

The Barnard Gilbert and Sullivan Society
 "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance,"
 last night at Minor Latham Theater, can best
 delightful enjoyment.

Despite some faults, the evening provided al-
 satirical and sparkingly exuberant words and
 from a G&S program.

(Continued on Page 2)

mourning. Columbia's libraries were rightly shut in tribute.

But it would be equally proper for the libraries to extend their hours to ease the usual difficulties and to make up for unexpected time lost. A revised Christmas schedule, with either longer hours or additional open days, would be a welcome gift for Yuletide.

BEHIND THE NEWS

The Galindez Case

By Eugene B. Trainin

(First of two Articles)

The facts involved in the kidnapping and suspected murder of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, former instructor in Spanish and government at the School of General Studies, are still shrouded in mystery.

Interest in the Galindez case was revived this summer when the New York District Attorney's Office declared Dr. Galindez legally dead. In light of the changed legal situation the University said last week it would reconsider whether to arrange for publication of his Ph.D. thesis, which has been published only in Spanish.

Dr. Galindez, born in Madrid, was exiled by Franco to the Dominican Republic in 1936, for having fought against the General in the Spanish Revolution. In the Dominican Republic, Dr. Galindez was employed in the Foreign Ministry until 1946, when he left for New York after increased dissatisfaction with the methods of the Dominican dictator, Rafael Trujillo. He became a lecturer at Columbia in 1951.

At Columbia, Dr. Galindez wrote a Ph.D. thesis entitled, "The Era of Trujillo"; he criticized the dictatorial methods of Trujillo, including the many political assassinations, the destruction of all opposition, and the vast international spy system set up to check the activities of Dominican expatriates.

Dr. Galindez was last seen in New York on March 12, 1956. According to police records, he was driven by a student to a subway station at Seventh Avenue and 57th Street, from where he made his way to his apartment on lower Fifth Avenue. Dr. Galindez was supposedly abducted from his apartment.

Apparently, Dr. Galindez had been expecting some trouble. A note was found in his apartment addressed to the police. The note read: "In case anything should happen to me, I have serious

(Continued on Page 4)

Gilbert & Sullivan

(Continued from Page 1)

"Trial by Jury," which served as the curtain-raiser, was the least effective in performance of the two operettas. The blame can be placed mainly on the generally below-par acting of Jayne Lyons and Robert Binder.

Miss Lyons, the spurned beauty, projected a weak and constrained figure, one unsure of herself and her role. Binder, as her runabout ex-lover, the one responsible for the whole mess, was forced and obvious in his characterization.

Other characters, however, were much better, if not superb. Al Murphy was wonderfully funny as the judge, a witty and gayly wicked combination of lecher and prude.

The eight jurors stand out for praise. Each possessed a distinctly individual and marvelous countenance. Stefan Rudnicki constantly shined with his exceedingly excessive portrayal of a drunken, wide-eyed juror.

And it was Rudnicki, too, in "Pirates," who stole the show as the Dionysian king of the buccaneers. He showed that he possesses perfect comic timing — everything, the pauses, the inflection, the modulation in tone, the smooth, deep voice — was just right.

In almost every way "Pirates" was the better of the two plays. There were faults — the choruses occasionally lost their timing during the choreographic parts, the soloists sometimes lacked control in their voices and had to strain to reach the higher notes — but, all things considered, the total effect was one of sheer delight.

Musical director Mack Schlefer performed arduously and superbly for two-and-a-half short hours on piano and Maureen Moran, the director, kept the show moving at a rapid and carefree pace, providing very funny bits of interpolated stage business — London bobbies bobbling on canes, pirates stamping their cat-like feet.

And, in keeping with the atmosphere of anything goes, and to remind the audience that this was Columbia and not D'oyly Carte, at the close of the first act one of the pirates ethnically spun a dreidel.

DAILY EXPRESS
10-3-64

THE POLL GAP GROWS SMALLER

THE Socialist lead over the Government has been slashed to one and a half points, according to the latest Daily Express Poll of Public Opinion.

Mr. Harold Wilson, whose party was four points ahead in the poll a month ago, now has Sir Alec Douglas-Home right on his heels as they enter the straight for the General Election.

Advantage

And as experts on public opinion movements give the Tories a built-in advantage of one and a half per cent due to the concentration of Socialist votes in industrial areas, the latest poll implies this:—

The two parties are virtually neck and neck in the number of seats they would win if a General Election were fought now.

Question and answer in the poll, conducted March 2-8:

If a General Election were held soon, for which party would you vote?

	Current Poll %	Mid- February 1964 %	Early February 1964 %
TORY	40	38½	39
LABOUR ...	41½	42½	42½
LIBERAL ...	9	9	9
OTHERS ...	½	½	½
UNDECIDED	9	9½	9

In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with Sir Alec Douglas-Home as Prime Minister?

	Current Poll %	Mid- February 1964 %	Early February 1964 %
Satisfied ...	45½	43	43
Dissatisfied	38½	38½	33
Undecided ...	16	18½	24

In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the Government's conduct of affairs?

	Current Poll %	Mid- February 1964 %	Early February 1964 %
Satisfied ...	42½	40½	40
Dissatisfied	46	47	46½
Undecided ...	11½	12½	13½

Regardless of how you would vote yourself, which party do you think would win if the General Election were held soon?

	All Voters %	Tory Voters %	Labour Voters %	Liberal Voters %
TORY	34½	59½	11½	35
LABOUR ...	51½	26	78½	53½
LIBERAL ...	½	—	—	2
UNDECIDED	13½	14½	10	9½

● The Daily Express pioneered opinion polls. But it does not regard them as by any means infallible—merely a guide to the public's views.

Observer

E.E.C. row on Spanish approach

from GAVIN GORDON

BRUSSELS, March 7

A SHARP CLASH of views about the Common Market's attitude to Spain has caused an extra meeting of the Ministerial Council to be called for March 21.

The Spanish Government has reminded the E.E.C. of its long-standing request for "exploratory talks" designed to lead to Spain's becoming an associate or even a full member. Spain's reminder followed a tart request from France that the question should not be delayed further. In Belgium and Holland there is a deep-rooted suspicion of French Mediterranean policy.

Spain's overtures have been resolutely rejected, but there is now a fear that the French firmness implies pre-arranged German support. The Germans, it is thought, might accept an association agreement with Spain if no obstacle were raised in future to the appointment of former Nazis to key German posts.

Compromise

Belgium's Socialist Minister of Justice, M. Vermeylen, is exploring methods of protecting the Spanish republican, Señor Francisco Abarca, who is wanted in Switzerland for trial on a charge of putting a bomb into a Spanish aircraft in Geneva.

Two Belgian courts have accepted Switzerland's request for extradition and only one further appeal remains. In Brussels it is feared that if he were taken to Switzerland, the courts there might be willing to consider his subsequent extradition to Spain on other charges, which the Belgian courts would almost certainly regard as political and therefore not covered by the extradition treaty.

This disturbed background to Spain's approach to the Market was marked in Belgium's Senate on Thursday by a compromise proposal by M. Spaak, chairman of the E.E.C. Council. He said Spain must be told politely that she was ineligible for association or membership, but if she wanted a trade agreement there was no objection to its being discussed.

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from NEAL

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nese accuse the missionaries

ALE: Juba, S. Sudan, March 7

Some missionaries accuse the...
of promoting Islam at...

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The bulkier of the two documents sponsored by the Ministry of Housing to the length of a short novel. The Government's chief planning officer

The second will be a brief White Paper in his capacity as Minister for Regional Development to announce the Government's decision to take action for future action, though without committing the Government to any specific project or new expenditure.

The Government's plan, I understand, is first to publish; then to digest; then to consult the relevant local and national groups, and finally—though hardly before the coming elections—to make decisions on how far the solutions recommended by the experts should be carried out.

The contents of the report have been kept a closely guarded secret. Nonetheless some outside experts are complaining that from the little they have been allowed to know there will be no provision for safeguarding the public against potentially arbitrary decisions imposed by Government edict.

The new plan is understood to be "a total departure" from anything so far attempted by the Conservative Government. Earlier regional studies on Central Scotland and North-East England were specially directed towards relieving depressed areas and had more limited objectives.

Rapidly leading to chaos

Despite the Prime Minister's reiterated declarations that the British public would never accept direction by bureaucrats, the South-Eastern study itself affirms that the haphazard development of a highly populated region is socially and physically unacceptable and that in South-East England it is rapidly leading to chaos.

The reports lay down the most extensive and wide-ranging guidelines for making the best use of the land and resources available. They insist on the need for dove-tailing programmes for industrial development, housing, transport, communication and amenities and treating them all as complementary parts of a single and comprehensive plan.

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ROTT: Belfast, March 7

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occupations, Ulster lives on in a chronic state of unrelatedness to home country politics. On the Prime Minister's two-day visit, which ended today, this produced its moments of unreality.

It was not electioneering so much as a brisk walk through a fait accompli.

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EW INDEX 21

SOUND 40

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word

A first-class row is developing in the Vatican over the position of the Abbot of Montserrat, General Franco's most fearless and persistent critic.

The Abbot, who presides over one of the most ancient and famous foundations in the Catholic Church, made a frontal assault on the Franco regime in a newspaper interview last November.

Francisco demanded his dismissal. The Abbot has a good many enemies among the diehards of the Vatican Curia and among his colleagues in the Spanish hierarchy.

Admired by the Pope

But he has a tremendous following among the younger Spanish clergy and is admired, it is believed, by Pope Paul himself. Now it is reported that the Abbot has been asked by the Papal Nuncio, verbally, to resign—and that he has refused, pending receipt of written instructions from the Pope.

The question is: Can the Pope, who does not always find it easy to make up his mind, be persuaded to write the letter?

He has now retired into virtual purdah for Lent, leaving day-to-day business to his staff.

WILL THE POPE SACK THE ABBOT?

It looks as though the crunch will come immediately after Easter.

Francisco chuckles

TRUST that wily old Machiavelli, General Franco, to extract the maximum political benefit from Princess Irene's engagement.

Her fiancé is the son of the Carlist contender for the Spanish throne, whose following in recent years has plummeted.

For some time Franco has been worried by the way in which monarchist support has consolidated around the rival claimant, Don Juan—who has even put out feelers to the Catholic Centre and Left.

This threatens Franco's well-tried policy of divide and rule.

The monarchist daily, ABC, came out with an imprudent attack on Prince Carlos, accusing him of being a French citizen.

Then Franco struck. He not only ordered the Ministry of the Interior to take out proceedings against the paper but instructed the official Falangist paper, Arriba—which is fiercely anti-monarchist—to print a defence of Carlos.

To the astonishment of the monarchists this article actually referred to Carlos's father as "His Royal Highness."

Many of them interpreted this as clear proof that the Carlists now have Franco's backing and hastily changed camps. The predictable result: The monarchists are now more divided than ever and Franco is chuckling.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Oddly enough, this solicitude has been prompted by the revelation, in Dr. Gollin's paper study of Milner, that in

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tee for further study.

Church, Gov't Ties Deplored

ROME — It has been confirmed here that a statement by Basque priests presented to the ecumenical council blamed widespread anticlericalism in Spain on the excessively close ties between Church and State there.

The hundreds of priests who signed the document urged the council to end participation of the Spanish government in the appointment of bishops, saying this is the basic reason for the hierarchy's lack of freedom in carrying out its work.

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February 8, 1964

FILIPINAS

Page 5

are to be made with Rome. The conference, which is likely to take place before the end of March, will be the third pan-Orthodox conference in recent years: the first was held in the autumn of 1961 and the second last September, both in Rhodes.

At the time of writing, January 26th, the Holy Synod of Greece had decided to postpone its discussion of the Holy Land meeting until after a full written report had been received from Constantinople.

The Church and the Workers

In a message broadcast in Spanish to mark the end of the festivities celebrating the nineteenth centenary of St. Paul's visit to Spain, Pope Paul said, addressing the country's workers in particular: "Your work, your calloused hands, the hours which you spend in the noise of the workshops and in the poisonous dust of the mines—all this should have a Christian meaning.

"Between the Church and the working classes, between the Church and our age which calls out for justice and peace, which is moving towards technical progress, there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever, because the Church has always provided irrefutable proofs of the energy and clearmindedness with which she defends the rights of workers. And no one can accuse her of being opposed to the social progress of recent times, as if she were only concerned with goods of a higher and religious nature and were completely indifferent to the aspirations of the humble classes towards a greater material well-being. The light of our Catholicism will enter the working world above all by the just application of the social doctrine of the Church."

Freedom and the Church in Spain

"One of the principal, though by no means the only, causes of the abyss which has opened between Church and people [in Spain] is the fact that the Church appears to be exclusively linked with the political régime, so that the Church is held responsible for the actions of the State. In exchange for certain privileges, this link, in the opinion of the people, restricts the freedom of the hierarchy, which is thereby forced into significant silence in the face of obvious and systematic violations of the natural law which was so solemnly declared in the encyclicals *Mater et Magistra* and *Pacem in Terris*." This is an extract from a statement signed by over a hundred Basque priests which was presented to the Council fathers by four mission bishops from the Basque country: Bishop Larrañaga, O.F.M. cap., of Pingliang, China, now living in Fuenterrabia, Spain; Bishop Olano, O.F.M. cap., former Vicar Apostolate of Guam, now living in San Sebastián; Bishop Elorza, C.P., Prelate of Moyobamba, Peru; and Bishop Anasagasti, O.F.M., Vicar Apostolic of El Beni, Bolivia. They had presented the declaration to the Council so as not to embarrass Spanish bishops, who have to maintain good relations with the government. Priests from the diocese of Vitoria withdrew their signatures from the document, according to a note appended at the end, after they had been threatened with suspension *a divinis*.

The statement went on to say: "The harsh denial of the rights of man under a non-Christian régime cannot tarnish the name and the prestige of the Church. But, when this happens under an officially Catholic régime which enjoys the support of the greater part of the hierarchy, the Church loses prestige, the faithful withdraw, the whole world feels the scandal deeply, and grave problems of conscience are created for the priest both in his own person and in his pastoral work." The "realities of the Spanish State which the people believe the hierarchy cannot deny" were: "(a) The political system is totalitarian, with a single party, under the direction of a Government Minister; (b) the labour system is totalitarian—every kind of workers' association is suppressed in favour of compulsory membership of a solitary syndicate at the service

of the State which is controlled by representatives of the government; (c) there is a total suppression of political parties, even those which took part in the Civil War on the side of the victors; (d) the rights of the human person conferred by the *Fuero de los Españoles* have no standing nor do they permit action at law as has, in a particular case, been proclaimed by the Supreme National Tribunal because of the complete absence of legislation and regulations covering the principles which have been enunciated; (e) no opposition press of any shade of opinion or ideology is allowed to exist . . . ; (f) there is a rigid and exclusive State censorship of information, with the sole exception of that strictly permitted in the concordat with the Church; (g) no law or ordinance governing the press is in existence, despite the repeated promises of the Minister of Information; (h) strikes are declared illegal and constitute a crime; (i) the rights of groups and ethnic minorities are neither recognised nor duly respected."

The faith of devoted believers had been shaken "by the heavy impact of a grave wave of anti-clericalism," the statement adds. But feelings of anti-clericalism had to some degree been counteracted by the publication of *Mater et Magistra* and *Pacem in Terris*; by the direction the Council was taking; by John XXIII and Paul VI; by the increasing emphasis being laid by the clergy, in nearly all Spanish dioceses, on pastoral duties and the Gospels; by the publication in Spain of pastoral documents of social impact and the determined actions of the Primate, Cardinal Pla y Deniel, Archbishop of Toledo, in defence of Catholic labour organisations, a just press law and authentic trade union groups; by the role of the militants of the ACO organisations in recent strike actions; and, in the Basque country, by the famous "letter from the Basque priests"—a written report dated May 30th, 1960, submitted by the Basque clergy over the signatures of three hundred and thirty-nine priests to their respective bishops—and by the appointment of a Basque bishop, Mgr. Bereciaetua, to a Basque diocese, San Sebastián, "which confirmed the decision of the Holy See to follow the determined line".

In order to put an end to the "lack of freedom of the hierarchy in its ministry," the priests asked that the Council should establish as soon as possible, "on behalf of the Church throughout the world, freedom in the election of bishops, suppressing wholly the nomination of bishops by the civil power". The 1953 concordat between the Holy See and Spain, which supported "this conjunction of lamentable circumstances," had confirmed a 1941 agreement under which the Nuncio had to obtain the government's approval before sending the Holy See a list of candidates for a vacant diocese: the three names selected by the Holy See from this list were then sent to the Chief of State, who could officially choose one of them. In return the Church was guaranteed full freedom in carrying out its work.

Finally the signatories pointed out to the Council fathers that they should not "be surprised that this document has not been addressed directly to our own prelates. No displeasure or lack of consideration was intended, but only the desire to avoid difficult situations in their relations with the civil authority."

Sinite Parvulos . . .

Children in the French diocese of Besançon who attend Mass before going to school in the mornings have been allowed by papal indult to fast from solid food for only one hour instead of three before going to Holy Communion, on three days a week. This was granted at the request of twelve children in the diocese, aged from eight to thirteen, who wrote to the Pope asking for this dispensation, because when they attended 7.30 a.m. Mass and catechism in the morning before going to school at 8.30 they were unable to go to Holy Communion, as they had to have breakfast at home beforehand. Their parish priest

GUARDIAN
22-1-64

Exiles plead 'keep out of Spain'

By our own Reporter

An appeal to British people not to spend their holidays in Spain has been made by the National Confederation of Labour of Spain in Exile.

By doing so, they are giving valuable financial support to a fascist regime and none to the Spanish people, says the appeal, issued by the secretary of the British Liaison committee, Mr A. Roa.

"In the coming year one million English people will go to Spain for their holidays. They will enjoy the golden beaches, the hot sun and, above all, the cheap prices. There is another face of Spain, a much darker one, that will receive scant attention from the majority of tourists. This is the face of beating and torture, of firing squads, the garrotte and of interminable prison sentences."

The vast majority of Spanish people do not benefit from the tourist industry, says the appeal. The poor became poorer because of the inflationary effect tourists had on prices. The regime, the hotel owners and the speculators benefited, but the new wealth did not filter down to the rest of the people.

"The Spanish people would gladly welcome you to Spain if your presence there did not serve to worsen the conditions of poverty and if your holiday did not help to sustain a tyranny.

The appeal concludes: "We ask you to avoid taking your holiday in Spain until we have removed the fascist regime that exists there today."

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

CONSEQUENCES OF A LORDS DECISION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The social consequences of the decision of the House of Lords in *Rookes v. Barnard and Others* (*The Times*, January 22, 1964) are likely to prove very far-reaching.

A careful reading of the full transcript of the judgments indicates that all industrial negotiation backed, as it normally is, by the threat, express or implied, of strike action now constitutes the tort of intimidation, and that the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, gives no protection to the trade union negotiator.

It further appears that this tort is actionable at the suit of the employer as well as of any third party (e.g., a customer) who suffers loss as a result.

Only if the trade union representative made it very clear that the consequence of rejecting his claim would be the service by each employee of notice to determine his employment (not just to withdraw his labour temporarily) can the risk be avoided. The length of the notices required will, by reason of the Contracts of Employment Act, 1963, be at least a week, and may perhaps be longer. Unless this precaution is taken it seems very possible that it would be open to the employer to grant the demand, and then to sue the trade union negotiator.

The measure of the damages which might be awarded must remain, for the present, uncertain, but it seems probable that the basis would be the loss which the employer would have sustained if a strike had occurred before valid notices expired, or the cost of granting the demand if that is less. In either case the award would almost certainly lead to the bankruptcy of the trade union official unless his union indemnified him. If the union did not do so it would soon face a scarcity of officials: if it did its funds would rapidly evaporate.

The reasoning of the House of Lords is very difficult to follow. S. 3 of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, provides that "an act done . . . in . . . furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment" but it has now been held that a demand backed by a threat to induce other persons to strike is actionable, and actionable *only* because such a strike would be a breach of their contracts of employment. It is hard to believe that the Parliament of 1906 could have contemplated such an interpretation. Only Parliament today can restore to the Act the meaning which was clearly intended, and which it has always been understood to have by the Courts and both sides of industry.

Strikes and the threat of strikes have never been popular. This country has, however (though the fact receives little recognition) a consistent record of losing less working days per head of working population in industrial disputes than almost any other advanced industrial country. This is largely due to the existence of negotiating machinery by which the vast majority of potential disputes are resolved before they reach an acute stage. This machinery is gravely threatened by this decision, and legislation is urgently required to protect it.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE DOUGLAS-MANN.

2 Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, Jan. 25.



Dr. Joost de Blank (right) after his i
at Westminster Abbey. With him is
Archbishop o

"LIFE OF THE CHURCH DRAINING AWAY"

CANON ATTACKS FACTIONS

Competing sections and factions in the Church were causing its life to drain away and each section to become motionless, Canon Stanley G. Evans, Chancellor of Southwark Cathedral, said last night.

Preaching at a service held by St. Andrews Ecumenical Association in Holy Trinity church, St. Andrews, Fife, he declared: "The late Pope John did us all a service. He reminded us that there was a connexion between the unity of the Church and the unity of mankind." This was the unity that had been forgotten.

"All things are to be reordered: the hungry are to be fed, the naked clothed and the prisoners released. Humanity is to be healed. It is to achieve its full stature. Our tragedy is that we hardly believe this and we dare not preach it. But this is the plain teaching of the Bible. It is a great message of hope; it is the

Cardinal got Protestant churches built

CARDINAL GRIFFIN intervened with the Italian government to secure the re-building of Protestant churches destroyed during the war, it is now revealed in the "Methodist Recorder" by the Rev. Dr. E. Benson Perkins, former President of the Methodist Conference.

Dr. Perkins at the time was a member of the interdenominational committee associated with the British government's War Damage Commission.

It transpired that the Italian government was restoring Catholic churches in Italy wrecked in the war, but not the non-Catholic.

Dr. Perkins wrote to Cardinal Griffin, who at once replied that he would do all in his power to secure similar treatment for non-Catholic churches in Italy.

Same treatment

Five months later, the Cardinal sent Dr. Perkins a letter from the Italian ambassador stating that his government would give the same treatment to non-Catholic churches as to Catholic.

Later on, at a garden party at Buckingham Palace, Dr. Perkins was approached by Cardinal Griffin, who expressed his pleasure at the outcome of the case.

Dr. Perkins recalls that he himself had the pleasure of dedicating in 1953 a new Methodist church at La Spezia, Italy, of which the entire cost had been met by the Italian government.

The "Methodist Recorder" story is taken from a book, "So Appointed" (Epworth Press).

● Cardinal Griffin was Archbishop of Westminster from 1943 to 1956.

Forty Martyrs get a special mention

FIVE - HUNDRED - WORD articles on each of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales will appear in a new Catholic Encyclopedia now in preparation at the Catholic University of America in Washington.

There will also be a 10,000-word article on the English Martyrs in general, written by Fr. Philip Caraman, S.J.

Many other martyrs, whose causes are not proceeding, such as Henry Garnet, will also have entries.

WARE

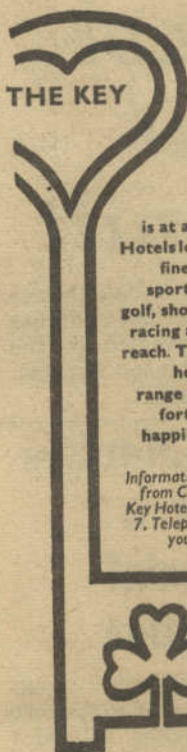
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Cle

TWO priests are returning to their old colleges as their rectorors - Fr. Joseph Alston to the English College, Rome, and Fr. David Greenstock to the English College, Valladolid.

"Returning" is hardly, perhaps, the word to apply to Fr. Greenstock. He has been his college's vice-rector since 1941 and has been acting rector for the past two years.

A Doctor of Divinity of Salamanca University, he is also a Fellow of the Institute of Arts and Letters, a rare title in this country.

Fr. Greenstock has written several books - published by Burns and Oates - and has translated others.

He has just finished translating from the Spanish the fourth volume of "The Preacher's Encyclopedia," a series edited by the Bishop of Malaga.

One of the first tasks he will tackle as rector is a six-year building plan which he finds intimidating from its disruptive effect on the college's claustral calm.

Headmaster

Fr. Alston tells me of the mixed feelings with which he heard the news of his appointment.

"I felt trepidation at succeeding men like Mgr. Macmillan, Cardinal Hinsley and Cardinal Godfrey," he said.

Like Cardinal Godfrey and Mgr. Macmillan, Fr. Alston is a Lancashire man. He comes from Chorley, where he attended St. Mary's school.

From there he went to the Liverpool diocesan seminary at Up Holland and thence to the English College, Rome.

After taking a first-class honours degree at Cambridge in Classics, he returned to U

MADRID GANG ROUNDED UP

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, JAN. 26

Madrid police have rounded up a gang which has been engaged in "sowing alarm and disturbing public order". The gang is said to have stolen rifles from several gunsmiths' shops and to have fired at petrol stations and other establishments. The police say that the search is being continued for others thought to be connected with these terrorist activities here.

up a court, at least at this stage.

CHALLENGES LABOUR TO PLAN

question that the Labour Party has always accepted an incomes policy."

On the long-term policy question there was a significant difference between Mr. Wilson's outlook and theirs. He thought the most significant feature of Mr. Wilson's speech was the clearly expressed belief in detailed central planning—that and ruthless discrimination in a tax policy. On both

SAHARA GAS FOR SPAIN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, JAN. 26

Señor López Bravo, the Spanish Minister of Industry has returned to Madrid satisfied with the results of his four-day visit to Algeria and the "very cordial" meeting he had with President Ben Bella.

Agreement has been reached in principle for the supply of Sahara gas to Spain. Meetings are planned in Madrid next month between representatives of both countries to discuss a commercial arrangement.

General Grivas, the former Eoka leader, who is now firmly challenging Archbishop Makarios's leadership of the Greek community in Cyprus.

The conferences resulted in a five-point resolution which appointed General Grivas as the leader of the 11-man committee in Cyprus which would seek to obtain through the United Nations self-determination for the Cypriot people with full guarantees for rights of the Turkish minority.

S. H. NAM PREFECTS

Papal Envoy arrives in London



ARCHBISHOP HEENAN greeting Archbishop Cardinale at Victoria Station

Anglican Bishops greet new Delegate at Westminster

Catholic Herald Reporter

THERE was a very strong ecumenical flavour about Monday night's solemn liturgical reception in Westminster Cathedral for the new Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Igino Cardinale.

Two Anglican Bishops (Dr. Stockwood of Southwark and Dr. Craske, an auxiliary bishop representing the Archbishop of Canterbury) were present, together with all the members of the Catholic Hierarchy, except Archbishop King of Portsmouth who was unable to attend.

And the new Apostolic Delegate spoke with great warmth of the separated brethren and of his friendship for several of them in this country. It was a far cry from 1938, when the first Apostolic Delegate, the late Cardinal Godfrey, came to London amid the suspicion and opposition of non-Catholics fearful of Vatican intrigue.

THE BULL

Archbishop Cardinale was escorted in procession from the main door of the Cathedral. After he had been seated on his throne, opposite that of Archbishop Heenan of Westminster, the Bull appointing him to his new office was read out in clear tones by Mgr. Derek Worlock, secretary to the Hierarchy.

"Our thoughts have turned to you, Venerable Brother", Pope Paul wrote in the Bull, "and having, after consultation with the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, appointed you to the Titular See of Nepte, We now by these letters and by Our Own authority appoint, create and proclaim you Apostolic Delegate in Great Britain.

"So that you may the more fruitfully carry out this role and provide more fully for the spiritual welfare of the Faithful in that territory. We hereby grant you all the rights, faculties and privileges proper to this office. At the same time We charge you to watch over the condition of the Church, of whatever rite, in Great Britain; and to report thereon to us or to Our Successor in the See of Peter".

THE POWER

Archbishop Heenan then welcomed the new Delegate on behalf of the Hierarchy of England and Wales. (A separate reception will be given by the Hierarchy of Scotland).

"You come to us", said Archbishop Heenan, "while the thoughts of all still dwell on the pilgrimage of Pope Paul to the Holy Land. Humbly and in a spirit of penance he retraced the footsteps of Our Lord. His journey was a vivid lesson.

"It taught us where to look for the true greatness of the Catholic Church.

"The power of the Papacy is not to be sought in the splendour of pontifical robes and ceremonial, nor in the treasures of art in the

rest on board this unfortunate ship.

On the general question of priests on board passenger ships, the information asked for by "Peter" is as follows. In most Catholic countries, in Spain and Italy for example, chaplains are engaged for virtually every passenger-carrying voyage and on certain of the bigger ships very tastefully appointed oratories form a feature of the ships' architecture.

On British passenger ships or British-chartered passenger ships, the picture is somewhat different—and, generally speaking, reasonably so.

Firstly, all main-line passenger ships carry full Catholic altar equipment maintained at the companies' expense and serviced before each voyage by the post-ship of the Sea.

This equipment is available for use by priest-passengers and it is my experience that such priests receive every co-operation from the ship's officers in arranging for the celebration of Mass at times and in places to suit the convenience of all concerned.

Catholic chaplains are engaged on the emigrant ships to Australia and New Zealand and this is by arrangement with the Catholic immigration authorities. On most of her regular runs, no chaplain is engaged although more often than not there is a priest-passenger who will do duty as such.

On the other hand, many companies engaged in cruising do engage Catholic as well as C. of E. chaplains and this is normally by arrangement with the National Board of the Apostleship of the Sea in this country. Some companies do not but Catholics contemplating a cruising holiday may consult their travel agencies on this point before finalising their bookings.

Apostleship of the Sea.

In your issue of January 10 under the heading "Sea Disaster," there is a letter from a reader, "Peter", in which he asked about services available for Catholics sailing on board the Lakonia.

It has been the practice of Greek Line since cruising operations began from this country more than five years ago always to have a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister on board. The only exceptions to this rule may have been as a result of illness or some other unforeseen occurrence which made replacement impossible at short notice.

On the December 19 sailing of the Lakonia the Catholic priest was the Reverend Father Andrews, of Dublin.

Eric Woolnough,
Press Office,
Greek Line.

Pilgrim, beware!

It is expected that many of your readers will decide to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1964, following in the footsteps of Pope Paul VI, who has made history by his memorable visit.

In your travel issue of December 27, 1963, and in other issues since, the intending pilgrim is offered a choice of pilgrimages—there is one by land and air taking in Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, 17 days for 109 guineas; another offer of 15 days by air 139 guineas; and yet another of 15 days by air 109 guineas; and lastly one pilgrimage by air, 16 days for 105 guineas.

I have read the booking conditions of the last mentioned pilgrimage and have noted particularly clauses to the effect that the company has the right to modify, curtail or cancel any arrangement in the programme, BUT, in the event of exercising this right, they will refund such proportions of the monies paid by the passenger which is referable to the arrangement or part thereof not carried out by them, provided, however, that the company has not provided similar alternative arrangement in substitution.

I write with the experience of two pilgrimages to the Holy Land and I am about to decide to make my third, so I am anxious to advise intending pilgrims to study the booking conditions carefully before making their choice, because I have not seen these clauses on all booking forms whereby the interests of the pilgrim are safeguarded.

Even reputable travel agencies have been known to disclaim responsibility in these matters of curtailment and cancellation.

(Mrs.) Elizabeth Kavanagh,
Southend-on-Sea.

visit as this attitude seemed detrimental to the progress of church unity.

As this is always an obvious question to any Protestant (and, in fact, to some Catholics), one would feel the answer would be concise and immediate. However, to my surprise, the priest never really answered the question at all and has hawking gave the impression that, although other churches may come together in this way, the Catholic Church would remain aloof and segregated for no clear reason—in fact the last words of the interviewer were to this effect.

Cannot the Catholic Church make it quite clear to her Christian neighbours exactly why her members cannot join them in worship in their own churches—or for that matter in some official worship—such as Remembrance Day celebrations, for instance!

(Miss) M. Nasmith
London, S.E.11.

Fair w

I find it difficult to accept the facts described in A.B.C.'s letter on pay and overtime. It seems to me that there is something sadly amiss with his arithmetic.

According to a local paper advertisement which I have before me, a lorry driver engaged in agricultural work can expect a basic rate of £10 for a 42-hour working week. In general, conditions in Scotland are less favourable than elsewhere in Britain.

On this basis of a 42-hour normal week, 30 hours' overtime would be paid at 5s. 11½d. an hour compared with a normal hourly rate of 4s. 9d. This would mean overtime earnings of £9 for 30 hours beyond the normal week.

Since deductions for tax and insurance would amount in such a case to about 30s. a week for a man with three children, his net earnings would be in the neighbourhood of £17 10s. a week, not the £15 mentioned by A.B.C. On top of that, he would receive family allowances, and a total income therefore of £18 16s. a week.

Thirty hours' overtime may be scandalous, but a man with a £10 a week basic wage does not need to work anything like that amount of overtime to get net pay of £15 a week, let alone a living wage.

If A.B.C. is, in fact, identifying the living wage which a man should be able to earn without unreasonable overtime with the £15 he mentions later, he is asking the impossible. The average earnings of men in industry are only £16 a week gross (roughly £15 net) and since this is the average, there must, by definition, be many who are below this figure. As for increasing the level of average wages, there is



EDDY CAMPBELL in a scene from the comedy "August for the people" in the "Festival" series of plays.

THEATRE

ON July 27, 1960 the BBC began to familiarise the general public with the alternative pronouncement of Home: Hume. On the 19th October, 1963, Sir Alec, then Lord Home, became Prime Minister.

Last week Mr. Iain Macleod ousted the petticoats of Tory respectability and gave his version of the struggle for leadership; the result was a phenomenal increase in the circulation of "The Spectator".

Last week also saw the appearance of a new play at the Duchess Theatre, by Mr. William Douglas Home (oddly enough also pronounced "Hume"). The play is called *The Reluctant Peer*. It is a sequel to "The Chiltern Hundreds" and "The Manor of Northstead".

It was reported that the subjects of the previous plays were the author's family. On this occasion, to understand, the author emphasises that any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental. The facts however, have sufficient resemblance to recent events to afford a certain P.M. the opportunity to take legal action, if the facts were not true, and if the author were not his younger brother!

Trafalgar Square Unity Rally



Mgr. Gordon Wheeler, Administrator of Westminster Cathedral, reading the Gospel of St. John to the crowd which gathered in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday for the rally organised by the Inter-denominational Conference to promote Prayer for Christian Unity.

The rally was addressed by the Anglican Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Eric Abbott, and the Lord's Prayer was led by the Minister of Bloomsbury Baptist Church, the Rev. Howard Williams. The final "sending forth to prayer" was read by the president of the World Student Christian Federation, the Rev. Philip Potter.

Mgr. Cardinale's reception was 'ecumenical'

Continued from page one

Vatican palace. The glory and greatness of the Church is in preaching the gospel in simplicity."

Archbishop Heenan said that the appointment had been "taken by the separated brethren, no less than by ourselves, as a further proof of the Holy Father's love for our country and of his desire to hasten the day when all Christians will be united in the one fold of the one Shepherd.

"As you journey from diocese to diocese you will find among us a growing enthusiasm for the cause of Christian unity."

Archbishop Cardinale began a little nervously but he soon got into his stride and spoke in excellent English with a slight American accent.

Speaking of his work in Britain, his first thoughts were of the Queen. (As Chef de Protocol in the Vatican Secretariat of State, he was responsible for the arrangements for Her Majesty's audience with Pope John in 1961.)

He prayed for God's blessing on the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Royal Family and all her loyal subjects.

Then he prayed for the repose of the souls of his two predecessors

in office, Cardinal Godfrey and Archbishop O'Hara.

He then greeted Archbishop Heenan "who has long honoured me with his friendship", the Archbishops and Bishops of Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda, all of which came within his sphere of duty.

"To them all I would say that I come as their collaborator," he declared. He greeted, too, the Catholic lay associations, declaring that "this is the hour of opportunity for the laity. United with their Bishops, let them work to reconstruct modern society, endangered by the wave of paganism which has poured over the entire world".

For the separated brethren he had a special word. "I am deeply moved," he said, "by the generosity with which they greeted my nomination as Apostolic Delegate."

Saying that ardent desire for Christian unity gave us a common aim, he stressed that while we rejoice in what unites us in Christ, we are not unmindful of that which separates us. "We must always endeavour, first to examine, then to overcome the differences which unfortunately exist, in order that we may finally attain unity."

PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

Finally he gave "a message of peace and goodwill" to all the people of Britain. "I want them to know that the doors of the Apostolic Delegation at Wimbledon are wide open and, even more so, those of my heart."

When he finished, one almost felt that he would be given a well-deserved round of applause, but the more formal ceremonial of England obviously curbed the Latin exuberance of the many Italians in the congregation.

The new Delegate then gave the Apostolic Blessing and exchanged the kiss of peace with Archbishop Heenan. The ceremony ended with Benediction.

Since there is no prescribed ritual for the reception of an Apostolic Delegate (Papal representatives are usually Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios accredited to Governments) the ceremony arranged by Mgr. Frederick Row of the Cathedral, was based on that for the reception of a prelate.

Profile of the new Delegate

DR. MERVYN STOCKWOOD'S tribute, in last week's CATHOLIC HERALD, to the new Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Cardinale, comes as no surprise to those who knew the Archbishop in Rome.

Not long before he left for London he told me:

"I am delighted with my appointment. I have so many non-Catholic as well as Catholic friends in England, and I know I am going to feel very much at home among them."

Here is a 47-year-old prelate steeped in Vatican diplomacy who, had he wished, could have confined himself firmly to his own Vatican corner and concentrated exclusively upon his prescribed duties. Many a prelate does.

Unity, for example, did not directly concern him as a high-ranking official of the Secretariat of State. For him personally, however, it became a "Cardinale" virtue.

It concerned him vitally as a devout priest and man of good will, perfectly cast in Bishop Stockwood's friendship mould. Christian unity fascinated him.

Even before Pope John had placed his benign imprimatur upon it, Monsignor Cardinale had worked up contacts, on a personal basis, with many people outside his own faith who shared his open-mindedness and zeal for the common man's common good.

Confidence

The very first time I met him, I asked him, somewhat warily, to guide me with some background details on a tricky matter that was then of top international interest.

Unlike somebody else in the Secretariat in those days, who answered even the simplest, and most courteous inquiries with a discourteous, "You've no right to ask me that", he gave me confidentially, lucidly and enlighteningly, all I wanted to know.

Here was Bishop Stockwood's "language of trust and confidence" in action and I, for one, can assure you that it works.

As a unity "hobbyist", Mgr. Cardinale was ideally placed as the Secretariat of State's chief of protocol, a job he gained from Pope John, who greatly valued his attainments, and still held when an equally discerning Pope Paul promoted him to delegate last October.

As such, he met and conducted into the Papal presence V.I.P.s—State, civil, ecclesiastic and of all classes and creeds—from all over the world.

He was "in on" the historic visit of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher, to Pope John, also that of Dr. Archibald Craig, then moderator of the Church of Scotland.

Well in

Archbishop Cardinale's happy disposition and open, although sometimes slightly shy, manner cover one of the Vatican's brightest minds and a wealth of knowledge about the Holy See's entire, widespread set-up. Undoubtedly, he has gone to England as its best-informed, and closest, link with the Holy See in years.

Before he became chief of protocol he was personal secretary to Archbishop Angelo Dell'Acqua, one of the two substitute secretaries under the Secretary of State, Cardinal Amleto Cicognani.

This means he dealt with, among other things, all correspondence before it reached Archbishop Dell'Acqua's desk and this put him "well in on everything". I, for one, should very much have liked to share his knowledge of what was going on in Iron Curtain countries

The delegate, who speaks several languages, was born in Italy, but spent much of his early youth in America.

He was ordained in 1941 and, after a term in the Secretariat of State, was posted to the apostolic delegation to Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, Arabia and Cyprus.

He had quite a hand in establishing diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Holy See, helping Arab refugees from Palestine, and creating friendly relations with non-Catholic Christian communities in the Middle East.

He has written several books, including "The Holy See and Diplomacy", and attracted considerable attention not long ago by advocating the establishment where appropriate, of Vatican consular representation in countries where full diplomatic relations were not possible.

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RESIDENT Dining-Room Maids required. Wages £7 14s. 3d. for a 42-hour week, extra payment for shift and Sunday work. £2 15s. 5d. is deducted for board and laundry. Uniform is provided. Apply to Catering Officer, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W.2. Shorthand typist required in General Office. Good shorthand and typing speeds essential. Starting salary according to age and experience on the scale £487 to £696 per annum plus London Weighting. Please send applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the Matron.

ST. LEONARDS — MAYFIELD LOWER SCHOOL, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Required September, two girls to help with general school duties, games, etc. Suitable for prospective Training College or Nursing candidates. Resident. Au pair.

NURSING

BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD, LONDON, E.2

STUDENT NURSES REQUIRED

This Hospital has 302 beds and offers a good general training with a comfortable Nurses' Home and facilities for all religious observances. Active Sports Club. Block system of training now in operation. Transport services are excellent. Within 20 minutes of West End. 4 weeks' annual holiday. Third year Nurses 5 weeks' annual leave. New salary scale: 1st year—£325, 2nd year—£345, 3rd year—£365 per annum with deductions of £135 per annum for Board and Lodging. Apply Matron.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.8.

(ACUTE GENERAL HOSPITAL 157 BEDS)

Ladies of 18-45 years of age can be considered for

PUPIL NURSE TRAINING

at the above Hospital, which offers an excellent two-year practical training course.

Apply Matron, above address, from whom further details may be obtained.

PLAISTOW HOSPITAL

Samson Street, London, E.13.

STUDENT NURSES

Applications are invited from girls of 18 years and over for training as Student Nurses at the above Hospital which provides good all-round general training experience. The hospital is within easy access of West End of London. Nearest Catholic Church less than 5 mins. walk. Masses morning and evening. Apply to Matron from whom further details may be obtained.

SOUTHEND ON SEA SCHOOL OF NURSING

comprising of the **GENERAL HOSPITAL, ROCHFORD (618 beds)** and the **GENERAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHEND (272 beds)**

Applications are invited from suitably educated young men and women of 18 years and over to train as nurses in the Southend on Sea School of Nursing. There are three modern Hospitals in the Group, all situated within easy reach of the town and sea and one hour from London.

Social Club:—Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Drama, etc. Vacancies in April, July, October and January. Applications to the Superintendent of Nursing, General Hospital, Southend on Sea, Essex.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Devons Road, Bow, E.3.

STUDENT NURSES

Applications are invited from well-educated young girls, eighteen years of age and over, for a three-year course in general nurse training. Preliminary training schools commence in May and October, 1964.

KING GEORGE V HOSPITAL, Godalming, Surrey.

Ward Orderlies required, female, full-time, resident or non-resident. Roman Catholic Chapel in grounds of hospital. Apply to Matron for further particulars.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA EDUCATION COMMITTEE Vacancies in Voluntary Aided Primary Schools

The Managers of the following Voluntary Aided primary schools invite applications for the under mentioned vacancies. Students who will be completing their course of training this year are also invited to submit applications for these posts which will be vacant from 1st May or 1st September, 1964.

Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. School (Leigh-on-Sea) Mistress for Infants. **Sacred Heart R.C. School (Southend-on-Sea)** Master/Mistress for Juniors. Mistress for Infants.

St. Helen's R.C. School (Westcliff-on-Sea) Master/Mistress for Juniors. In approved circumstances, full removal expenses of teachers will be reimbursed.

Application forms may be obtained from Correspondent to the Managers, Civic Centre, Southend-on-Sea, and should be returned as soon as possible.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (County Borough of) EDUCATION COMMITTEE

St. Bernard's Convent High School for Girls

(Catholic — Bilateral) (700 girls) Required for Easter or September, Assistant Mistresses for Head of SCIENCE Department (Grade C). Bias towards PHYSICS an advantage. DOMESTIC SCIENCE ENGLISH.

St. Thomas More High School for Boys (Catholic-Modern) (300 boys). Required for September, 1964—Assistant Masters for: HISTORY to teach subject to Ordinary level throughout the school.

BACKWARD PUPILS. To specialise in the teaching of the less able pupils. Burnham scales of salary. In appropriate cases removal expenses will be paid. Applications should be forwarded as soon as possible on forms obtainable from the undersigned.

D. B. BARTLETT, Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Civic Centre, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.



Crowds gather in Trafalgar Square, heads bowed in prayer for the unity rally which launched the unity octave. Anglicans, Methodists and Catholics took part. About 2,000 people were present on a damp and misty day.

2,000 of all faiths rally in Trafalgar Square for unity

MORE than 2,000 people—priests and nuns, Anglican clergy, Free Church ministers and laity of all Christian communions—took part on Sunday in the rally for Christian Unity in Trafalgar Square, the London highlight of the world-wide octave of prayer for unity.

A number of university students carried placards: "Pray for Christian Unity," while prominent in the crowd were two banners of the All-Night Vigil Group.

On the plinth were the Dean of Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Eric Abbott, chairman of the conference to promote prayer for Unity, who organised the rally.

With him were Mgr. Gordon Wheeler, Administrator of Westminster Cathedral. Mr. Howard Williams, Minister of Bloomsbury Baptist Church, and Mr. Philip Potter, President of the World Student Christian Federation.

Joint prayer

Twice during the half-hour rally the crowd was called upon to observe a two-minute's silence; once after the reading by Mgr. Gordon Wheeler, from the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel (verses 1-16), with Our Lord's proclamation of Himself as the Good Shepherd; once before Mr. Howard Williams led the saying of the "Our Father."

"This rally is a tiny part of a world-wide movement of continuous prayer for unity," said Dr. Abbott.

He described the gathering as witnessing both to the divisions among Christians and to the unity of belief that existed.

By silent prayer together, they would witness to their awaiting of the day when they would witness more to unity than to division.

The hymn sung before the "Our Father" was Cardinal Newman's "Praise to the Holiest in the Height."

In a final brief address, Mr. Philip Potter called upon the people to go forth personally for private prayer, as members of different Churches gathered together in unity.

Eastern rites

He named churches and chapels within a wide radius of Trafalgar Square, including a special reference to a performance of the Eastern Rite that afternoon at Farm Street church.

For those of Eastern rites, following the Julian Calendar, Sunday was the feast of the Epiphany.

Later, on Sunday afternoon, Archbishop Bloom, of the Russian Orthodox Church, presided at a blessing of the waters, at which he dipped a crucifix three times into the Thames from the Victoria Embankment.

An appeal was issued to Orthodox Patriarchs and Bishops, Pope Paul VI, the Archbishop of Canterbury and ministers of other Churches for an expression of Christian Unity in concern for suffering brethren.

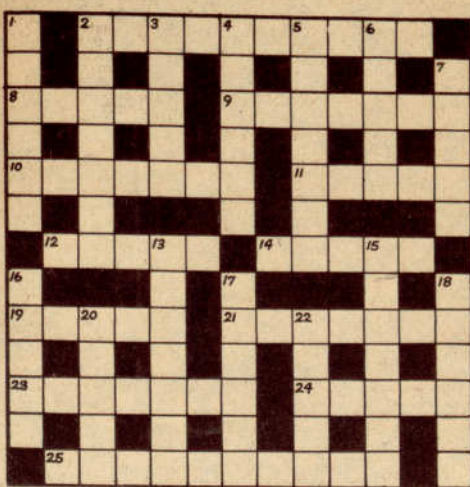
Archbishop Heenan of Westminster preached at the evening Mass in Westminster to a congregation of about 3,000 people.

PRIZE CROSSWORD—65

TWO prizes of five guineas each will be awarded for the first two all-correct entries opened on Friday, January 31.

ACROSS

- Victorian tuck shop money? (3, 7)
 Sharp, with free end (5)
 "Thus conscience makes us all" (Hamlet) (7)
 They tend to avoid the main issue (7)
 To be seen but a decade out (5)
 Such obstacles might stump one (5)
 The horse's last? (5)
 Most of this building is very warm (5)
 Sea creature found in gardens (7)
 Nothing is superior to it, naturally (3, 4)
 "Breakfast, dinner, lunch, and tea are all the human... requires" (Belloc)
 25 Inner coils (Anag.) (10)



- 6 Of fearsome aspect, larger than a great lake (5)
 7 Something to one's credit (5)
 13 Ship of the armada, perhaps (7)
 15 I'm so near to the railings, that the lines aren't really there (7)
 16 Not so likely to be dropped in the Greek alphabet (5)
 17 In the case of fire this is all over the place (6)
 18 Ring again (6)
 20 Characteristic of the Irish apparently (5)
 22 Of fairy nature (5)
- Send your entries with your name and address to Crossword Competition, Universe House, 21 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

DOWN

- 1 He goes in a streak (6)
 2 Good value for pleading a cause? (7)
 3 A slight touch at an opportune moment (5)
 4 Reason and pardon (6)
 5 An inhabited satellite (3, 4)

EDUCATION COMMITTEES PERSONS WANTED

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 For application form send stamped addressed foolscap envelope to Percy Ford, Chief Education Officer, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston.
MODERN SCHOOLS ASSISTANT MISTRESSES OR MISTRESSES
 WIGTON: St. Amrose R.C. secondary.
 1. Domestic Science—possibility of special allowance for suitable applicant.

EDUCATION COMMITTEES PERSONS WANTED

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. FINBARS R.C. JUNIOR MIXED (Group 4)
 Assistant Master or Mistress required.
ST. FINBARS R.C. INFANTS (No. on roll 200).
 Two Assistant Mistresses required, one graded post.
 Forms of application from Rev. V. Furness, 3 Colebrooke Road, Liverpool 17. B/11021 A24

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
CARDINAL GRIFFIN R.C. SCHOOL, CANTON STREET, POPLAR, E.14 (320 boys, 240 girls; headmaster).
 Required as soon as possible or Easter, 1964. Teacher for Housecraft, permanent or for one or two terms. This is a four form entry school and has two fifth year forms, with courses to R.S.A. and G.C.E. 'O' level.
 Application forms obtainable from the Headmaster. For permanent appointment, successful candidate will be appointed to the Council's service as a reserved teacher under Section 28 of the Education Act 1944.
 33223/G9874 A24

EDUCATION COMMITTEES PERSONS WANTED

SWINDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 Required for Summer Term—
 1. HOLY FAMILY R.C. JUNIOR SCHOOL (Roll 410).
 Master/Mistress for new post head of department "A" (allowance £180). Responsible for development of written and spoken English throughout the school.
 Assistant Masters/Mistresses also required for extension to this new Group V School.
 2. HOLY FAMILY R.C. INFANTS' SCHOOL (Roll 300).
 Mistresses required for extension to this new Group IV School, graded post scale 1 (£110) available for well experienced Teacher.
 Forms to be returned to Rev. W. Roche, 83 Ashbury Avenue, Nythe Estate, Swindon.
 3. ST. MARY'S R.C. JUNIOR AND INFANTS' SCHOOL (Roll 450).
 Mistress responsible for Infants. New post head of department "A" (allowance £180). Also Assistant Mistress for top Infants.
 Forms to be returned to Rev. J. Sheehan, St. Mary's Presbytery, Tovey Road, Swindon.
 Permanent housing accommodation. Modern Council House/Flat may be offered to teachers requiring such facility. Application forms obtainable from the Borough Education Officer, Civic Offices, Swindon. Wiltshire to be returned to the Correspondents by February 11, 1964.
 24635/G9933 A24

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. HILDA'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL (375 boys and girls).
 Required as soon as possible. Mistress to teach Biology throughout the school, and also to assist in teaching General Subjects to retarded pupils.—Forms of application obtainable from the Director of Education, Town Hall, Wallasey, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.
 022291/G9852 A24

WALLASEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. JUNIOR SCHOOL
 (a) Required for Easter. Master or Mistress, Music, if possible.
 (b) Required as soon as possible. Master or Mistress.
 Forms of application obtainable from the Director of Education, Town Hall, Wallasey, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.
 022312/G9881 A24

WARWICKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
DORMER R.C. HIGH SCHOOL, WARWICK (600 boys and girls).
 For Easter 1964. Experienced teacher for general subjects mainly with slower pupils. A graded post may be available. Forms from: The headmaster, Dormer R.C. High School, Myton Road, Warwick. CD 768 A24

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
CRAWLEY NEW TOWN
OUR LADY QUEEN OF HEAVEN R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL
 Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Mistress for the reception class (modern methods) at the above named School in Crawley, which is situated mid-way between London (30 miles) and Brighton.
 Forms of application obtainable from the Director of Education, County Buildings, Northgate Avenue, Crawley, Sussex, on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
 Housing for teachers appointed to Crawley may be considered for rented accommodation.
 C. W. W. READ, Director of Education, January 16, 1964. N08704/G9885 A24

WEST SUSSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. WILFRID R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL, CRAWLEY (Mixed—Group XVII)
 Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster of this aided school. Duties to commence September 1964. There are 800 pupils on roll aged 11-18 years. Well developed extended courses leading to U.E.I. and G.C.E. examinations. Possibility of housing. Further particulars and application forms from Director of Education, County Hall, Chichester, on receipt of S.A.E. N09147/G9899 B7

WOLVERHAMPTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 Vacant Post.
SS. MARY & JOHN R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL, SNOW HILL
 Applications in writing from experienced qualified teachers for service in this Roman Catholic Primary School, aided status.
 The post will be a temporary one to the 31st August, 1964, in the first instance.
 Applications in writing to: The Rev. Canon Cleary, The Presbytery, Snow Hill, Wolverhampton. N06468/G9898 A24

WOLVERHAMPTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 VACANT POST
ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE
 Required for September or earlier for this 2-form entry R.C. boys' grammar school master to take charge of Biology. Head of Department, Grade A New, well equipped laboratory, letters of application, with names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to: The Headmaster, St. Chad's College Oldfailing Lane, Wolverhampton. L09281/G9678 A24

WOLVERHAMPTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 VACANT POST
SS. PETER & PAUL'S R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL
 Require immediately, qualified Assistant Mistress for lower Juniors. Form of application may be obtained from the Director of Education, North Street, Wolverhampton; completed applications should be sent at once to Rev. P. Kavanagh, Giffard House, North Street, Wolverhampton. L09279/G9677 A24

WORCESTERSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF OLDBURY
ST. HUBERT'S R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL
 Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Head Teacher, from Easter, or as soon as possible afterwards, at St. Hubert's R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants' School (Group IV)—Allowance £150 per annum. Previous applications considered.—Application forms from Borough Education Officer, Flash Road, Oldbury, Birmingham, and returnable to him as soon as possible.
 E2602/40/3. G9841 A31

EDUCATIONAL PERSONS WANTED

ASSISTANT MISTRESS wanted as Easter for Senior Girls involving allowance for graded post. **ASSISTANT MISTRESS** for Primary School, wanted immediately.—Apply: Rev. Manager, St. Wilibord's, North Road, Clayton, Manchester. 07628 A31

CLIFFORD, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, St. Edward's Primary School requires qualified Assistant Teacher after Easter. Applications stating full particulars to Canon Hawkswell, St. Edward's, Clifford, Boston Spa, Yorkshire. 07522 A24

HOLY NAME J.M. & I. SCHOOL, MOSS PITTS, FAZAKERLEY, LIVERPOOL 10.
 Required now or at the beginning of next term, an Infants Teacher for reception class. New room ready for use. Application to Rev. J. F. Murphy, The Presbytery, Moss Pits Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool 10, or to the Head Teacher at the school. B/11019 A31

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL, North London, requires immediately experienced Teacher, upper juniors; qualified retired teacher considered.—Box 07574 Universe Office. A31

LONDON, N.12. Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. Primary School, Bow Lane, N.12.—Headteacher required in September, 1964. Present Group IV. Present roll: 329. School re-organised in September, 1963, from all-age to Junior Mixed and Infant.—Forms of application (s.a.e.) may be obtained from the Borough Education Officer, 804 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N.3, and completed forms should be returned to the Rev. R. More O'Ferrall, 279 High Road, N.2, by February 7. CD 815 A24

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, ST. JOSEPH'S (J. M. & I.) PELTON ROAD, LONDON, S.E.10.
 Required at Easter, two qualified teachers (a) MISTRESS for top Infants; (b) MISTRESS for lower Juniors. Application forms (s.a.e.) from Headmistress. 07635 A31

NOTRE DAME High School, Wigan, Lancs.—Required April, 1964: Fully qualified Art and Craft Master/Mistress.—Application to be made to the Headmistress, together with copies of recent testimonials. G9803 A24

NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL, Cheetham Hill, Manchester 8.
 Required April: Master/Mistress to take Mathematics to 'O' level; Master/Mistress to take Biology to 'O' and 'A' levels and assist with General Science; Master/Mistress for General Subjects to 'O' level. Required September: Master/Mistress to take Mathematics to 'O' level. In all above ability to teach Religion an advantage. Apply Headmistress. G9782 A31

OUR LADY & ST. PAUL JUNIOR SCHOOL (Group 4), Heywood, near Manchester. Deputy Headmaster required for May 1, 1964. Apply Rev. M. J. Murphy, 145 Bury Old Road, Heywood, Lancashire. B/11023 A24

EDUCATIONAL PERSONS WANTED

REQUIRED AT ONCE a part-time teacher for General Science (Forms I-III incl) and Chemistry (Forms IV and V to G.C.E. standard). Burnham scale and superannuation. Please apply Reverend Mother Convent, Avenue Road, Herne Bay, Kent. G9672 A31

REQUIRED as soon as possible temporary or permanent Voice Production Mistress qualified to teach Voice Production throughout the school, 10-17 years old, and English to junior forms. Post resident or non-resident. School holidays. Salary according to Burnham Scale. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the Headmistress, Tortington Park, Arundel, Sussex. CD 799 A24

REQUIRED EASTER. Qualified Teacher for Top Juniors. Applications with details of training and experience to Headmistress, Regina Coeli, Pampisford Road, South Croydon, Surrey. CD 823 A24

REQUIRED immediately for short period. Mistress for General Science to Ordinary Level. Vacancy due to illness. Apply Headmistress, Sion Convent, Chestow Villas, W.11. G9811 A24

REQUIRED for April Junior School Mistress for 8 plus age group, London Burnham salary.—St. Anne's Convent, 5, Ealing, W5. G9710 A31

ST. AIDAN'S Junior School, Adwood Road, Huyton, Liverpool. Assistant Mistress, required Easter, 1964, for this new school in pleasant surroundings. Roll 450.—Forms of application from the Headmaster. CD 801 A24

ST. ALOYSIUS Junior Mixed, N.W.1. (Headmistress).—Required in September, 1964. Deputy Headmaster (Group IV) (£150). Interest in Games and P.E. essential. Forms obtainable from and returnable to the Rev. Correspondent, 30 Phoenix Road, Euston, N.W.1. G9840 B7

ST. CLARE'S SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALWORTH ROAD, HIGHER BLACKLEY, MANCHESTER 9.
 Required for Easter, 1964. Teachers to take one or more of the following:
 1. Mathematics.
 2. Science.
 3. English.
 4. History.
 5. Geography.
 £110 allowances available for suitably qualified and experienced candidates.
 Apply by letter to the Very Rev. John Jukes, O.F.M., Conv., S.T.L., St. Clare's Friary, Victoria Avenue, Manchester 9. B/11029 A24

ST. EDMUND'S SECONDARY SCHOOL, St. Dunstan's Road, Fulham Palace Road, W.6 (600 boys and girls; headmistress). Required as soon as possible Assistant Teacher to be responsible for organising the teaching of History to G.C.E. 'O' level. Some English also desirable. Grade A; £180 allowance may be available. Details from Headmistress to whom completed forms of application should be sent. CD 777 A24

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT F.C.J., West Hartlepool. Direct Grant Grammar School requires September, 1964. Mistresses to teach Botany, Zoology and Chemistry to advanced level. Very good Head of Department allowances, if suitable.—Apply Reverend Mother. G9690 C20

ST. LEONARDS-MAYFIELD Lower School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.—Required in September: Qualified Resident Mistress for General Subjects with 8-9 year olds. Burnham Scale.—Apply with testimonials to Headmistress. G9844 B28

ST. LEONARD-MAYFIELD LOWER SCHOOL, CONVENT N.C.J., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.—Required April, qualified resident Art and Crafts Mistress, 140 girls, aged 8-13. Burnham scale. Superannuation. Apply with testimonials to Headmistress. Required September, two girls to help with general school duties, games, &c. Suitable for prospective Training College or Nursing candidates. Resident. Au pair.—Apply Headmistress. G9647 B14

SCIENCE Mistress/Master (Chemistry, Biology) required September. St. Rose's Dominican Convent School, St. Paul Gloucestershire. Recognised. G9844 B28

Oxford University Conservative Association: Mr. Edward Martell, "Press and the trade unions", Northgate Hall, St. Michael's Street, 8.15.
St. Michael's, Cornhill: organ recital, Dr. Harold Darke, 1. Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct: organ recital, Malcolm Hubble, 1.15.
Holy Trinity, Marylebone Road, N.W.: film, *The Longhouse People*, 1.15.
Festival Hall: Carl Schuricht conducts London Symphony Orchestra and Bach Choir, 8.
Memorial services: Mr. John Hollingsworth, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., noon; Mr. E. A. Franklin, New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburg Place, W., 6.

GOOD INTENTIONS

MR. HAROLD WILSON has now begun to embody the Labour Party's economic ideas with some hard facts. His speech at Swansea over the weekend was a direct answer to a direct question. How do the Labour Party's economic intentions differ from the actions and promises of Mr. MAUDLING? On the face of it little at all. Many progressive Conservatives will find it difficult to find fault with Mr. WILSON's aim to concentrate the country's energies on modernizing industry, to give incentives in the right places, to encourage initiative and penalize the slothful, and to back the scientific approach in industry.

Both Mr. WILSON and Mr. MAUDLING want to achieve a sustained growth in the economy. Both rightly stress the strength of the exchange resources now backing the pound and say they would not hesitate to use them. Both would put Bank rate up, if the need arose. And both are in favour of an incomes policy. The only quarrel on many of these issues seems to be about who thought of them first and who would carry them out with most dispatch. Yet behind this apparently amicable duet lies a fundamental difference of approach. The depth of the difference will not be known until Mr. WILSON chooses to disclose more of his plans.

On the short-term problem of the balance of payments and how it might be treated, should the occasion arise later in 1964 or early in 1965, there is surprisingly little to choose between the two. The prospect of a Labour Government's putting Bank rate up to 7 per cent to defend the pound may strike a somewhat strange chord. But as Mr. WILSON explained, it is bound to take time "to make those structural changes in British industry that would help to strengthen the export-import relationship". In the longer term, however, he would increasingly depend on the fiscal controls of the Budget, discriminatory taxation, the planning undertaken by his proposed Minister of Production, and outright Government intervention in some science-based industries. It is here that the fundamental differences with the Conservative Government begin to emerge.

Mr. WILSON is keen to penalize the inefficient industry or firm and to encourage the enterprising. He wants to use industrial taxation—the granting of speedier tax write-offs for new plant or special investment allowances—to discriminate between firms or, if this should prove difficult, between industries. The intention is understandable. The assumption that Whitehall either can or should undertake the task is questionable. The anomalies would be endless. There is also an assumption about the foresight of Whitehall in industrial matters that few people with any knowledge of the swift changes now possible in industry would accept. As Mr. MAUDLING pointed out yesterday: "They believe if they were in Whitehall they would know more and better than anyone else what industries will prosper in five years' time or what industries will not prosper in ten years' time."

On company taxation, too, Labour's plans are pretty certain to frustrate the good intentions behind them. Mr. WILSON, while eschewing statutory dividend limitation, is keen to go back to the idea of taxing distributed profits at a higher rate than those ploughed back into a company. This is almost bound to produce conditions in which take-over bids will flourish (by leading to the accumulation of cash in companies at a time when smaller dividend distributions will keep share prices depressed) and will tend to freeze the pattern of industry rather than allow surplus capital to flow freely to those parts of industry in need of it. Far from encouraging enterprise, it will do the opposite. What is equally questionable is the assumption that the present lack of enterprise in parts of industry is due either to an absence of the right type of tax stimulus or of industrial initiative. Mr. WILSON should be as well aware as most people that one of the real obstacles to the introduction of automation in British industry is the opposition and fears of the unions. These first glimpses of Labour's economic policy show their aspirations to be worthier than their measures.

Threats to Peace

Would an agreement renouncing the use of force in international disputes do any good? Mr. KHRUSHCHEV is certain that it would, and expounded his thinking at length in a New Year message to heads of state. President Johnson has already sent an answer, and now Sir Alec Douglas-Home has published his. In both cases there is genuine welcome for the Russian initiative, combined with caution. Caution is natural. There is not only the pre-war Kellogg Pact to discourage setting too much store by public statements of principle but there is the more recent failure of the United Nations to agree on a definition of aggression. Besides, does not the Charter say everything that needs to be said?

Nevertheless the debate Mr. KHRUSHCHEV started must be continued, if for

no other purpose than to clear people's minds. He was quite right in saying that territorial disputes, wherever they are, remain a source of danger, since fighting is always liable to spread. Yet, when the argument descends from the general to the particular, difficulties arise. Mr. KHRUSHCHEV made an exception in favour of the "sacred right" of oppressed peoples to take up arms for the abolition of colonial regimes. With so few colonies left—outside the communist world, at any rate—this might seem of minor importance. But now neo-colonialism has become the bogey. Africa is the outstanding area where scores of frontier disputes are pending and where the colonialist label can almost always be brought in to excuse the threat of violence. Mr. KHRUSHCHEV is aware of the problem. "How can one be sure which side is right?" he asks, referring to disputes where appeals are made to history—obviously with something like the Morocco-Algeria trouble in mind. There is really only one way out of this difficulty, and that is, as the Prime Minister says, to agree "that no claim, however just it may appear, should be pursued directly or indirectly by force or the threat of force".

Which leads on to the debate about subversion. President Johnson brought it up in his reply, and so does Sir Alec Douglas-Home: "The promotion of unrest or the subversion of authority in any territory by authorities outside that territory is a threat to peace." Again problems of definition arise. But subversion need not be a harder verbal nut to crack than surprise attack, which is something all are hopefully agreed can be pin-pointed and prevented. Inevitably the current exchange of letters has touched on this and other matters connected with disarmament. At some stages in east-west talks statements of principle will be of use, though it has first to be made absolutely clear that every principle means the same thing to both sides.

COMEDIES OF ATTITUDE

TV SCRIPTWRITERS EXPLAIN

"You get in because you have fought to get in." Thus Mr. R. M. Hills, one of television's most successful humorous scriptwriters, described entry to his profession at a seminar held in London yesterday by the Television Writing School.

Television comedy, he added, was 90 per cent a matter of personalities. The comic stars generated programmes, programmes required scripts; go therefore, Mr. Hills advised prospective scriptwriters, for the comedian in his dressing room after the show.

Mr. Dave King, it seemed, had carried Mr. Hills and his colleague Mr. Green to fame, though like every comedian he had a special asset which his scripts had to emphasize. In Mr. King's case it was his teeth.

The scriptwriter's independence was defended by Mr. Alan Simpson, co-writer of *Steptoe and Son*, the B.B.C. comedy series, who said that this sort of "comedy of attitude" offered much scope. "The way television is going these days you can write for actors who are not—or were not—comedians. In which case you write the thing first and cast it afterwards."

Comedies of attitude had the further advantage that long pauses in conversation were acceptable, which greatly reduced the scriptwriter's burden.

Mr. Denis Norden said the trouble with letting new writers loose in today's television was that there was no place for them to make their mistakes. He said: "You write a series or you write nothing." "In many cases", Mr. Frank Muir added over his shoulder, "you write a series and then you write nothing".

Speaking for those who select the scripts Mr. A. Tarrant, an Independent television producer, assured prospective scriptwriters that their work would be safe in the producer's hands. Scripts were read thoroughly and impartially; artificial applause was unknown—Mr. Denis Goodwin suggested later that with 46 audience microphones it would be unnecessary—and joke-stealing unknown. Mr. Goodwin's view was that it was as easy to steal a joke successfully as it was to rob a shop in broad daylight.

Mr. Bernard Braden, however, said he had never written a line which he was convinced was entirely original. He had once been gratified to receive a cheque from a magazine for a joke he had stolen from its own pages.

An Unequal Master

FROM A CORNER

At the turn of the century my father, road-surveyor of west Oxfordshire, often took us children with him in the horse and trap. Thus we came to know of Barrington, Taynton and Upton quarries and the names Strong and Kempster. What follows results from my wanting in after years to know more of them.

Timothy Strong, born at Wells, came to Barrington at the beginning of the seventeenth century and developed its quarries and those at Taynton. In 1630 he built the front part of Cornbury House. Valentine, his son, lived at Taynton, being churchwarden there in 1642, and married Anne Margetts of Charlbury. He built various notable houses, among them one at the Slaughters for the Whitmores of Chastleton, a big one at Fairford and also Sherborne Lodge.

Valentine's son Thomas too built many big houses. For Christopher Wren he built the Lodge at Trinity College. The family became important builders. He had taken his own masons to London, Christopher Kempster going as an assistant. Thomas, a bachelor, died in 1681 and left his business to his brother Edward, who became the biggest builder in the reconstruction of London after the Great Fire, and laid the first stone of the new St. Paul's though the Bishop of London did it officially. In 1705, with Wren as architect, he built Greenwich Hospital, now the Royal Naval College. Later he and his son Edward had a trying time building Blenheim Palace because of squabbles between the Duchess and Vanburgh.

RETIRED AT 83

The rebuilding of St. Paul's was allotted to various masons. Strong was given one quarter of the great dome; another went to Kempster, who had been Strong's partner for a time. Strong laid the last stone of the dome in 1708. He was Master of the Masons' Company in 1696. Altogether Strong received £113,000 for his work in rebuilding London, and £26,500 for stone from his quarries for Windsor and London.

Christopher Kempster was born in Burford in 1626 and in 1709 when 83 retired

PROPERTY

EXE VALLEY HOUSES AND TROUT

From Our Estates

Two West Country houses have come into the market for auction later in the year, if there are no private sales. Both are in Somerset, in the same sporting district.

One is Penlee, at Dulverton, in the Exe valley on the fringe of Exmoor, which has the attraction of about 100 yards of salmon and trout fishing in the river Barle, which adjoins the property. The house has two reception and five bedrooms, with oil-fired central heating.

The other property is Chidgley Farm, near Watchet, about 100 acres with a mid-seventeenth-century farmhouse with two reception and five or six bedrooms, and a good range of farm buildings. The property, formerly part of the Nettlecombe estate, is on the edge of the Brendon Hills, about four miles from the sea.

Both properties are in the hands of the Yeovil office of Jackson-Stops and Staff, who are also dealing with the forthcoming sale of Erles Coombe, a property at Awbridge, in the Test valley near Romsey, Hampshire. This is a house built in 1924 in the Tudor style, of old materials, and includes four reception rooms, a main bedroom suite and four guest bedrooms. The property extends to some 25 acres and a feature is a new block of loose boxes. It is being sold by Mr. A. E. Bullen, who has bought the Marwell estate, near Winchester.

NORFOLK FARMLAND

In Norfolk, the Palgrave estate, near Swaffham, is being offered for sale by Weasenham Farms Company, Ltd., through Strutt and Parker, Lofts and Warner. This extends to about 2,445 acres, and comprises an arable farm offered with vacant possession of the greater part. Present crops include sugar beet, and the farm buildings include a sugar-beet loading base beside the railway at Swaffham. Palgrave Hall is the main residence, with four reception and six main bedrooms, and on the estate are 22 cottages, with a further farmhouse divided into three. An auction will be held later in the year, unless there is a private sale.

Recent sales have included an unusual river property at Maidenhead, disposed of by Lord Simon, chairman of the Port of London Authority, to Mr. Richard Dimpleby. Originally constructed as a Japanese pavilion at an exhibition, probably the Franco-British of 1908, the house was afterwards purchased and reerected on its present site on an island in the river. The sale was handled by Ralph Pay, Lord and Ransom, who will also be dealing with the sale of Mr. Dimpleby's present estate near Haslemere in the spring. This is a period farmhouse standing in about 26 acres, and a price in the region of £30,000 is expected.

Another sale has been that of Green Trees, the former home of the late Mr. M. A. F. Sutton, of the seed firm, which has now been disposed of through Dreweatt, Watson and Barton, of Newbury, in association with Knight, Frank and Rutley. No price has been disclosed, but it is believed to have been close to the figure of £10,000 originally asked. The property adjoins Greenham Common, about three miles from Newbury, and has three reception and five main bedrooms. The gardens, which owed much to Mr. Sutton's skill and experience, include many rare trees and shrubs and small individual gardens separated by brick walls and paths. There are greenhouses and a conservatory, as well as orchard and vegetable garden, and the grounds total about two acres.

"GO WITHOUT MEAL AND AID HUNGRY"

Churchgoers in Southwark, S.E., are being asked to go without a major meal each Friday during Lent and to give the money they save for the relief of the hungry and homeless.

The appeal is made by the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Stockwood, in his pastoral letter issued to read in all churches in the diocese yesterday.

TRIBUNAL SAY: "KEEP LINE OPEN"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

GRIMSBY, JAN. 26

On the ground that closure would bring hardship to a large number of people the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the east Midlands area have recommended to the Minister of Transport that the Cleethorpes-New Holland-Barton upon Humber railway passenger service should be retained, and the stations kept open at Barton, Barrow Haven, New Holland Pier, New Holland Town, Immingham Dock, Goxhill, Thornton Abbey, and Ulceby.

At the committee's meeting here last November there were 267 written objections and reference was made to the serious effect of closure on industry, education, and Cleethorpes holiday traffic. Closure was scheduled for January 6 but four days before that date it was announced that it would not take place.

THE UNIVERSE
31-1-64

'CHURCH BLAMED FOR ACTIONS OF STATE IN SPAIN'

IT has been confirmed in Rome that a statement blaming widespread anti-clericalism in Spain on the close ties between Church and State was presented to the Vatican Council.

Hundreds of priests who signed the document urged the Council to end the Spanish government's part in appointing bishops.

This is the basic reason for the Hierarchy's lack of freedom in carrying out its work, they said.

The statement claimed that disregard of men's rights by Spain's officially Catholic government has led to the loss of the Church's prestige, estranged Catholics from it and created grave problems of conscience for priests.

"Thus the Church is held responsible for the actions of the State. In the opinion of the people, this link restrains the freedom of the hierarchy, which finds itself forced to remain significantly silent in the face of an obvious and systematic transgression of the natural law."

Civil power

The priests then asked the Council to end government participation in the appointment of bishops, saying:

"Since in the Council you will soon deal with Church-State relations, we ask that there be established at the earliest possible date, on behalf of the Church throughout the world, freedom in the naming of bishops, ending any nomination of bishops by the civil power.

"This is the fundamental cause of the lack of freedom of the hierarchy in the exercise of its ministry."

Under the concordat between the Holy See and Spain, signed in 1953, the apostolic nuncio obtains government approval for lists of cardinals for vacant sees before they are submitted to Rome.

The Holy See selects three names, which are sent to the government, so that the Chief of State may officially choose one of them.

The agreement also guarantees full freedom for the bishops in carrying out their work.

The priests who signed the document came from four northern provinces of Spain.

It was presented by four Spanish-born bishops from the Basque area. They head sees in other countries.



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CHIMPANZEE'S HEART TRANSPLANTED

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, Jan. 26.—Doctors have disclosed that a heart transplanted into a dying man in hospital here was that of a chimpanzee, and not a human being. The man died about an hour after the operation on Friday, a University of Mississippi medical centre statement said last night.

The statement said it was first intended to use the heart of a human who had died of brain damage, but "the clinical course of the two patients did not coincide". It was then decided to use the heart of a chimpanzee "kept in reserve for this purpose".—*Reuter.*

Obituary notices are on page 14.

At the general election Mr. Brooman-White in a straight fight with Labour had a majority of 1,522 votes. The figures were: Mr. R. C. Brooman-White (C.), 19,146; Mr. E. J. Milne (Lab.), 17,624. C. majority, 1,522.

DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

The Duchess of Windsor last night left the London Clinic where she had a minor facial operation just over a week ago.

THE TIMES
28-1-64

CATALAN CULTURAL
CENTRE

Sir.—Bearing in mind the authority of *The Times* as a paramount European newspaper, we, non-Catalan Spaniards resident in this country, beg you to let us put through your columns before the public opinion of Europe the following facts: Acting on orders from Colonel Ibañez Freyre, "Civil" Governor of Barcelona, and Don Jaime Delgado, Delegate for Catalonia of the Ministry of Information ruled by Señor Fraga Iribarne, the police have closed the most important by far of Catalan cultural centres. The Omnium Cultural, of about 600 voluntary subscribers, was the only Catalan cultural entity working in the open and without an explicit backing of the Church. It financed and kept going the *Institut d'Estudis Catalans*, the *Grupació Dramàtica de Catalunya* and other organizations devoted to choral music, popular dancing and literary prizes. Before closing it, the police thoroughly searched the siege of the Omnium for three hours and took away a number of documents.

We deem it necessary to report this act of aggression against Catalan culture, which is an essential part of Spanish culture.

Yours sincerely,

S. DE MADARIAGA.

R. M. NADAL.

E. SALAZAR CHAPELA.

January 25.

Putney's Predicament

Putney's Council of Churches has placed the Protestants of the district in a predicament. They have suggested that on Sunday, 19th January, 1964, all Protestant Churches in the area should close, and all Protestant Congregations should be urged to attend Mass at the Roman Catholic Church. This is to mark the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity.

Surely it is the right of all Christians to worship God according to the Word of God and the dictates of their conscience. Why should the Council of Churches "lock out" the Protestants from most of their own places of worship, and send them to the Roman Church? This amounts to "UNITY BY FORCE."

Protestants, however, will have an alternative to the Mass on that Sunday. We have been informed that a Service will be held in the Baptist Church, Werter Road, and also in St. Stephen's Parish Church, Manfred Road, that evening.

Protestants who love God's Word, and honour our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, should have no part in the "Mass," or seek Unity with unreformed Romanism, for the following very good reasons:—

First, the Roman Mass is still, as our English Reformers described it, "A blasphemous Fable and a dangerous deceit." In the Mass the priest claims to turn bread and wine into "The Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ," and then to offer Christ as a Sacrifice for the living and the dead. This denies Christ's true Humanity and Divinity. As man, His natural body can only be in one place at one time, and we know from Scripture that it is in heaven. As God He cannot be localised, and more present in one place on earth than another. Again the Bible tells us that Christ "made one great sacrifice for sins for ever," when He died on the Cross. We therefore need no other sacrifice for sin.

Secondly, the call for Christian Unity is based on a false foundation. It mistakes unity for uniformity. True Bible Christians are "All one in Christ Jesus," and have worked together in interdenominational missions and Campaigns for many years. Their order of services might differ, but their hearts are united in praising the Lord Jesus Christ, as the only, yet the all-powerful, Saviour of sinners.

Thirdly, the Church of Rome is still an unreformed and un-Scriptural body. At the time of the Reformation in England, the church was taken back to the Bible, back to the state in which it was first formed. The Bible was made the sole rule of faith. Without it, the church was in the dark, and that kept the people in the dark. When the Bible was made free, the Church in England made its teachings and practices subservient to God's written Word. Rome still rejects the authority and pure teaching of the Bible. Fr. Brown, S. J., writing for the Catholic Evidence Guild, clearly states "We do not take our religion from the Bible." This of course, is proved by the fact that the Church of Rome is still adding new and unscriptural doctrines to her creed.

1854 The Dogma of the Immaculate Conception

1870 The Dogma of Papal Infallibility

1950 The Dogma of the Bodily Assumption of the Virgin Mary

Thus unity with her is more impossible now than at the time of the Reformation.

Fourthly, the Church of Rome is still a persecuting body. Since 1948 over 120 Protestants have been martyred for their faith in Roman Catholic Colombia, and the Pope has not breathed one word of rebuke for such behaviour by his flock. In Spain Protestantism is persecuted, Protestant Churches forced to close, Protestant schools prohibited. According to the "Roman Pontifical," every Roman Bishop is still required to take an oath that he will "Persecute heresy." A young Spanish soldier, Genero Redrero, recently ended a term of imprisonment for refusing to worship the host at Mass, and it is the same Mass the Putney Protestants are being urged to attend.

Fifthly, The Church of Rome has so exalted the Virgin Mary, that she has been made to take the place of Christ. The book by Liguori, "The Glories of Mary," has received the highest sanction in the Church of Rome. We quote from it: "Often we shall be heard more quickly and be thus preserved, if we have recourse to Mary, and call upon her name, than we should be if we called upon the name of Jesus." "Many things are asked from God and are not granted; they are asked from Mary and are obtained . . . Mary so loved the World that she gave her only begotten Son."

The predicament therefore, that faces the residents of Putney, is this; can you, or can you not, worship at Mass? Do you believe that uniformity is more important than scriptural truth; that Roman Bishops have more authority than the Bible in matters of faith; that Christ's work on Calvary was not sufficient to atone for sin, and that therefore a Roman Priest must offer another Sacrifice; that Mary will be more ready to answer your prayers than God; and that it is right for the church of Rome to persecute when ever she has power? If not, then as Paul says, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, and what communion hath light with darkness . . . Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you."

II Corinthians 6; 14 - 17.

Published by:—

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(Secretary — A. L. Kensit)

184, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

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to come to Me."



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bring another half-million children
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TO ALL CLIENTS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA

The Novena of the Nine Tuesdays
in honour of St. Anthony of Padua
will begin at St. Anthony's Church,
Wrose Road, Shipley on Tuesday,
January 14th, 1964.

THE COUNTRY IS NOT JUST 'DIVIDED INTO VICTORS AND VANQUISHED' Bishop replies to Abbot's attack on Spain

"It is many centuries since Spain lived in such a period
of peace, social order, true liberty, progress and pros-
perity as under the present Franco regime," states Bishop
Moll of Tortosa, Spain, refuting an attack on the regime
made by Fr. Escarré, Abbot of Montserrat.

Mission schools takeover coming

THE Uganda Government is
to press ahead with plans
to take over the administration
of Christian and Muslim mis-
sion schools, says Mr. Joshua
Zake, Uganda's Education Min-
ister.

Mr. Zake said religious
leaders were "treading a
dangerous path" in fighting the
government's educational pro-
posals, adding that it would not
allow missionaries to close
down their schools because they
disagreed with its policy.

Some people demonstrated
outside Parliament building
against the government's moves
for "nationalisation and expro-
priation" of mission schools.

Leaders of the Catholic,
Protestant and Muslim com-
munities issued a statement
complaining they had not been
consulted on plans to take over
their schools, and alleging that
the government had ignored
their protests and suggestions
regarding plans to take over the
schools.

Pupils give
O.A.P.'s turkey
dinner treat

The Bishop adds that this does
not mean to say that everything
is perfect.

Improvements are necessary,
as in everything human, even
in the Church - which is com-
posed of men - in which cor-
rections are now being made
by the Vatican Council.

"But these defects do not
mean that one must reject and
condemn the Church as a
whole," he says.

The Bishop dismisses the
abbot's statement that "Spain
is still divided into victors
and vanquished."

Have not, he asks, other
countries their Gaullists and
anti-Gaullists, their Fascists
and anti-Fascists, their anti-
Hitlers and pro-Hitlers?

Social problems

Spain's leaders are charged
with not applying the prin-
ciples of Pope John's "Pacem
in Terris."

What countries have? asks
the Bishop, and adds:

"Perhaps in no other coun-
try in the world have these
pontifical doctrines been
preached as they have in Spain;
and their application is put into
practice as circumstances per-
mit.

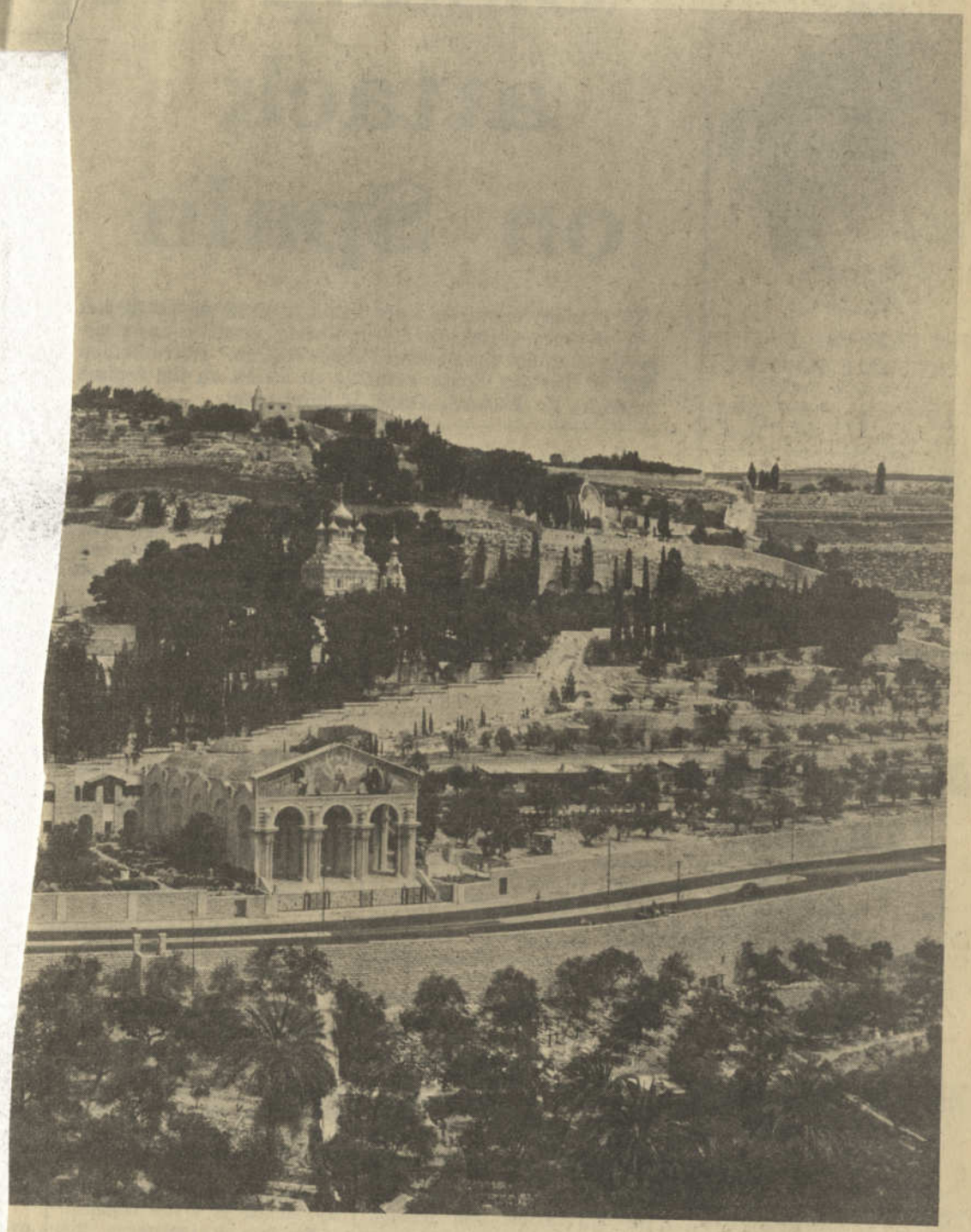
"Social problems are not eas-
ily solved in a few months."

As for an insistence that
Spain adopt a form of democ-
racy suitable for other peoples,
the Bishop says:

"Five years of democratic
republicanism which led to a
civil war that devastated the
nation and brought about over
500,000 deaths is not an experi-
ence one would care to repeat,
as one repeats a holiday."



AND DIED, AND HERE HE ROSE AGAIN



'Paris is worth a Mass'

He changed faith to gain a crown



THE future Henry IV of France, when faced with the necessity of changing from Protestant to Catholic in order to be king, may or may not have said that Paris was "worth a Mass."

But the remark, in either case, was well in keeping with his character as shown in a new biography, "Henry of Navarre," by Hesketh Pearson (Heinemann, 25s).

Henry is not only the most popular French king. He also represents a type of modern man.

A brilliant soldier, he realised that violence, of itself, achieves nothing; and living at a time of political-religious bloodshed, he yet believed in the brotherhood of man.

His own life was as divided and troubled as the time.

Baptised a Catholic, brought up in Protestant beliefs, married to a Catholic, becoming King of Navarre on his mother's death, he stood through his father, in the line of succession to the French throne.

His position as a Protestant at the French court was highly difficult. So in order to smooth his way he adopted Catholicism.

Henry of Navarre, later Henry IV of France.

Superb courage

This was never more than a temporary gesture, for when circumstances allowed he returned to the Huguenot persuasion.

His superb generalship and courage were displayed during the "wars of religion," when Navarre's white plumes always marked the danger point of battle.

The murder of Henry III brought the French crown within his grasp. It also faced him with the need to become a Catholic, finally this time and, it would seem, with as much conviction as his never irreligious nature, despite his countless love affairs, could summon.

Mr. Pearson treats these changes of religion rather too lightly.

Assassinated

They were, of course, dictated in the first place by political necessity; and though politics (as the modern world knows to its cost) may completely control men, Henry seems to have had a more profound and sincere vision than that of the mere opportunist.

He was assassinated by a religious fanatic, Ravallac, in 1610.



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Holidays Prices



Riviera

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CUBAN SHIP ORDERS FOR SPAIN

AMERICAN WARNING

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, DEC. 27

A report from the United States Ambassador in Madrid to the State Department in Washington on projects to build ships for Cuba in Spain is given prominence in the Madrid press today. An official source in Washington is reported as saying that the American Government would be seriously concerned if it turned out to be true that Spanish shipyards had accepted orders from the Cuban Government.

The United States Embassy in Madrid has received instructions to follow up the matter. Also prominently displayed in today's Madrid press was the United States arrangement to sell wheat to Russia.

A spokesman at the Cuban Embassy here said today that Cuba did not feel concern about the American warnings. Spain was a sovereign power, he added, and would feel she had a right to trade with any other country without interference from outside, as the United States does.



Turkish Cypriots during their demonstration in London yesterday

KASHMIR CRISIS OVER STRAND OF HAIR

SACRED RELIC OF MAHOMET

From Our Correspondent

SRINAGAR, DEC. 27

A tense situation developed in Kashmir today on the discovery of the loss of a sacred relic of the Prophet Mahomet from the Hazratbal shrine,

Matthew Green,

Abbey's premises raided

PREMISES in Barcelona, Spain, belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Montserrat, were raided last week by an unknown gang.

They did considerable damage, burning archives and the library on the first floor.

They sprinkled furniture with petrol and set it alight.

On a picture of St. George, patron of Catalonia, they scrawled these words: "Spain, one flag, one fatherland, one language."

Amongst other things the damaged premises are the H.Q. of a Boy Scout movement run by the abbey.

The abbey is regarded with disfavour by authorities as being the centre of the Catalan separatist movement.

Dom Aurello Escarre, abbot of Montserrat, has on a number of occasions had friction with authorities on this score.

Last November, a French daily carried an interview with him, in which he strongly criticised the present Spanish regime.

He said the regime called itself Christian, but it did not observe the basic principles of Christianity.

5,000 police

This is considered high by Israeli standards, but no Israeli is questioning the expense.

About 5,000 police and other security officers will guard the Pope from Israel's border with Jordan near Jenin to Megiddo, Nazareth, Mount Tabor, up to the northern end of the sea of Galilee, then south back through the coastal plain and west to Jerusalem's Mount Zion and finally through the Mandelbaum Gate, where the Pope will leave Israel.

It is expected that there will be 500 foreign correspondents and 200 Israeli reporters covering the visit.

The Israeli Radio is to have a reporter at each spot the Pope visits and a running commentary will be heard from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. (local time) when the Pope returns to the Jordanian section of Jerusalem.

Security

The Pope will spend nearly six of his eleven hours in Israel travelling.

All roads through which his column of about 20 cars will travel will be closed to ordinary traffic.

His longest stop will be in Nazareth, where he is spending 75 minutes.

The briefest stop will be 15 minutes at Tabgha at the northern end of the Sea of Galilee, where he will visit the Church of Loaves and Fishes.

Hundreds of labourers and dozens of bulldozers are at work widening roads

Paris is worth a Mass'

He changed faith
to gain a crown

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Henry of Navarre, later Henry IV of France.

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